



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.

Vol. VI. No. 266.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1923

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

Price 5 Cents

"Death or Freedom," Sacco

Class War Prisoner on Hunger Strike

By KARL PRETSHOLD, Written Specially for "The Worker"

DEDHAM, Mass.—In Dedham jail "Nick" Sacco paces his cell and waits for freedom—or for death. Three times every day since February 15th food has been brought to his cell and three times a day it has been taken away untouched. Nick is on a hunger strike. A strike for complete freedom—freedom obtained if necessary thru death.

For more than 34 months, nearly three years, Sacco has been in prison for a crime he did not commit and his hunger strike is his protest and bid for freedom. He has lost faith in the courts of America and the possibility of workers securing justice in them. Wearied beyond further endurance and driven to desperation at the delay in securing his freedom he resorted to the only weapon at hand, the hunger strike.

The jailers don't understand why he keeps it up so long. Other prisoners have refused food for two or three days at a time when they were not feeling well, but to continue for a week, ten days, twenty days, that is beyond them. Sacco doesn't try to explain to them, he refuses to eat and smiles his slow tolerant smile.

When he began the hunger strike on February 15th he told his friends, who advised against it, why he intended to protest.

"It is now 34 months that I am in prison for a crime I did not commit," he said.

"I refuse to permit my imprisonment to continue without voicing a protest. I refuse to eat till I am released. I think that is the only way. I will obtain my freedom if necessary thru death. I am innocent and I will be free."

"Workers in America cannot obtain justice in American courts. Look at Tom Mooney! He will spend the rest of his life in prison for all the courts of America care to do or can do. No one in America believes him guilty, yet he is in prison and will probably die there. For my part I would rather die protesting than continue in prison any longer."

Harding to Political Prisoner:—"Well, are you ready to believe in Normalcy?"



NEWS NOTE:—Following the adjournment of Congress, President and Mrs. Harding left for Palm Beach, Fla., for an extended vacation. Consideration of the cases of political prisoners will be put off for a few months longer. This question must not be allowed to interfere with the President's golfing.

Communist International Urges Unity Against Persecution of U. S. Radicals

The Workers Party has received a cablegram from the Communist International as follows:

Sent today following cable to Industrial Workers of the World, Chicago. Give widest publicity.

Communist International greets brave members of your organization who are fighting against capitalism and government oppression on Pacific Coast.

The recent Portland and Sacramento convictions and wholesale arrests in San Pedro, Calif., do honor to the courageous I. W. W.

The appeal of the I. W. W. of that region for a united front of all workers is to be commended. The Communist International has called upon all militant workers everywhere to unite in the struggle against capitalism and oppression. There should be a united front of all class-conscious working-class organizations in America against all exploitation and oppression, and we note with pleasure the splendid efforts of the Workers Party towards this end.

Fraternize greetings to all revolutionary workers in American prisons. Long live the unity and class-solidarity of the American working class!

The Workers Party stands with the Communist International in its appeal to the workers of the United States to form a united front against persecution and oppression of the workers and against the whole capitalist system of exploitation. The Workers Party has upon numerous occasions shown its willingness to form a united front with all workers who are ready for the struggle against capitalism. It is now prepared to work with and fight with the members of the I. W. W. who, like the Communists, are oppressed and persecuted by the capitalist government.

The Workers Party is with the Communist International in its admiration for the valiant fighters against capitalism in the I. W. W. The Communist International expresses its admiration and solidarity with these workers in spite of the fact that officially the I. W. W. in its last Convention lined up against Communism and the Communist International, thus betraying the revolution.

The national Convention of the I. W. W. expelled those members who were for affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions. This convention lined up with the yellow "Forward" in its attack on the Friends of Soviet Russia, which is fighting for the only Workers Republic in securing relief for the workers and peasants of Russia.

whom International Capitalism is trying to starve into submission.

The policy of dual unionism, of drawing the militants out of the existing trade unions, is not the policy of the Communist International nor of the Workers Party, altho both are fighting for industrial unionism thru amalgamation of the trade unions.

The Communist International and the Workers Party is for the militant fighters in the ranks of the I. W. W. in spite of reactionary measures of the national convention of the I. W. W. The militant fighters who have been the backbone of the I. W. W. cannot be for these things because no revolutionist can support such betrayals.

Therefore, the Communist International expresses its sympathy and solidarity with the fighting members of the I. W. W. who are victims of the ruling class. The Workers Party shares that sympathy and as a fraternal organization of the Communist International is prepared to demonstrate its sympathy in action thru a united front with the persecuted members of the I. W. W.

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

Celebration of Paris Commune

The workers of New York will celebrate the Paris Commune with a big concert and mass meeting Friday, March 16th, at 8 p. m., at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Lexington Ave., New York.

The concert will be given by the famous Russian quartet, who will play compositions from Wagner, Beethoven, Chaikowski and Russian folk songs, by the Mandolin Orchestra of the "Workmen's Circle," which is very popular among the workers, while the International Chorus will sing revolutionary songs. Music also by the Queens County Fife and Drum Corps.

Tickets are on sale at the local office of the Workers Party, 208 East 12th St., The Freiheit, 47 Chrystie St., Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce St., and all party branches.

Unity of All Labor, Aim of International

By ARNE SWABECK

(Delegate of the Trade Union Educational League to the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions)

How the Amsterdam Trade Union International crowd collaborated with the capitalist offensive in launching a violent campaign of expulsions of militant unionists, and the locals supporting them, was illustrated by the report of the Executive Bureau of the Second Congress of the Red International Labor Unions.

It was substantiated by the delegates, with particular references to these dastardly schemes in their respective countries. "The enemy is to the left," was the battle cry adopted by this wrecking crew, who simply feared that the inevitable natural development should sweep them out of their high paid positions, and thus resolved rather to sacrifice the labor movement. While they had been extremely inactive in resisting the capitalist offensive, they became insolent aggressive and energetic whenever the issue was to fight the revolutionary workers. Clearly it could be seen that these attacks were essentially nothing else but a reflex of the social battles between capital and labor.

The Amsterdam International being on the other side of the barricade is training its heavy guns at the labor movement. However this policy is a logical deduction of their position; for any other policy would make it difficult for them to save the capitalist system.

The Amsterdam attack upon the trade unions is not limited to national boundaries. At its last congress in Rome, held jointly with the secretariats of the international industrial federations, it adopted a resolution to the effect that revolutionary unions must have no place in these industrial federations. This resolution has since been rigidly carried out. During the last year the Russian Unions were either expelled or refused admittance to the international federations of their respective industries. The formal motive for the expulsions was that these unions are connected with the Red International of Labor Unions. The real reason, however, is that they have been actively participating in the upbuilding of a Workers Republic, that they are connected with the Soviet Government, that they are permeated with the spirit of Communism and constitute the basis of

Same Here!

By W. FRANCIS AHERN

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The coal miners' federation is demanding that steps be taken to arrest the evil of irregular employment in the industry in Australia. A minimum 30-hour week is suggested.

The miners' manifesto says: "The fact cannot be disputed that the coal miners of Australia can produce in 30 hours a week all the coal the country would possibly use, provided they are allowed reasonably steady work."

Some Junk!

KANSAS CITY.—When Harrison George, political prisoner, had served his full term at Leavenworth federal penitentiary, he was given the regulation shoes, suit and overcoat as his "coming out clothes."

The material was next to worthless and he did not want to bunko a shivering Russian by donating the flimsy government prison overcoat for Russian relief so he put it up for auction at a radical bazaar.

The overcoat was knocked down for \$12 as a souvenir and the sum sent to the Friends of Soviet Russia for relief work in Russia.

Cite Hostility, Ask New Court in Michigan

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Change of venue for William Z. Foster and 21 other labor men accused of criminal syndicalism is asked on the ground that opinion in Berrien county has been inflamed against the men and that Judge Charles E. White has been endorsed for re-election by some of the hostile groups. The motion will be argued March 7.

The Republican county convention denounced the defendants as Reds and at the same time endorsed White, who is to be trial judge. The local American legion adopted resolutions demanding a fair trial but also denouncing "conspirators" against American institutions.

In filing a bill of particulars against the defendants, as directed by the court, the prosecution has listed 192 pamphlets and documents seized at the place where the alleged communist convention was held. These are relied on as evidence that the Michigan criminal syndicalism law was violated. The usefulness of the bill to the defense is impaired by the assertion of the prosecution that it is incomplete.

O. L. Smith, assistant attorney general of Michigan, in charge of the prosecution, is repeating the familiar tales of "startling revelations" about attempts at wholesale slaughter and reigns of terror to be instituted by the communists as a result of the convention of Aug. 21, 1922. He has promised to reveal the revelations when Foster, the first of the defendants goes on trial March 12.

The air is still full of charges and evasive denials that secret money from outside the state is to pay the expense of the trials for Berrien county.

Hit at Coal Profiteers in Herrin Trial

By McALISTER COLEMAN

(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

MARION, Ill.—"The defense will show in this case," said A. W. Kerr, chief counsel for the Illinois Mine Workers, in his opening address to the jury in the second of the Herrin trials here, "that the real murderers, the men with wicked, malicious hearts who came into Williamson county last June were those armed guards of Lester's who brought with them instruments of death and destruction."

"The miners' union was the pride of the county. It had raised men from the status of slaves working 14 to 15 hours a day at the rate of 23 cents a ton. W. J. Lester, the strip mine operator, said, 'We will mine coal with blood if necessary,' and he did. Lester was a scab even to his own class. He did not belong to the operators' combination of Illinois."

"The Williamson county miners' local showed him every courtesy when he first came here. He was allowed to strip coal so that he might load the moment the cessation of work was at an end. But we will show that even when he was working his mine near Herrin under agreement with the union he was contracting in Chicago to bring down his private army with weapons of war."

Kerr insisted that while loading of coal was lawful, the methods employed by Lester was unlawful.

"Coal is not mined with high powered rifles, machine and riot guns," Kerr told the jury. "and Lester and C. K. McDowell, his one-legged superintendent, knew that since invasion with such weapons was unlawful, these men came with the avowed purpose of offending, insulting and brow-beating the people of the community with a show of force. They hoped to make money out of the misery and deaths of the people of Williamson county and to break up the miners' union here. Lester boasted that he would make \$7,500 a day out of the mine. The Herrin rioting had its origins not in the firing on a truck near Carbondale as the prosecution said, but in the greed of Lester."

Kerr cited acts of violence on the part of Lester's gunmen committed days before the rioting and told the jury that two groups are watching the case, those who hope to see the union broken and those who hope to see the end of the use of gunmen in industrial disputes.

Cannon Rouses Great Enthusiasm

(BY TELEGRAPH TO "THE WORKER")

BOSTON, MASS.—The first meeting of James P. Cannon's tour at Lynn, was a big success. A good crowd heard with enthusiasm the inspiring story of the First Workers' Republic, which still stands firm as a rock after five years of struggle.

Cannon spoke for two hours and answered questions for another hour. The speech was packed with facts and enlivened with humorous and dramatic anecdotes. His thrilling account of the parade and demonstration of the whole working class population of Petrograd and the Red Army on the Fifth Anniversary of the Revolution stirred the audience to a deep feeling of solidarity with those daring ones who have fought so long and so bravely and who still have faith and courage to fight on. After the meeting a new Workers Party branch was organized.

A list of the meetings at which Cannon is scheduled to speak will be found on Page Five. Arrangements for his routing in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are now being made.

Urge 15,000 Hear Borah at "Garden"

(By F.S.R., Press Service)

If New York matches the record of Chicago and Boston in its reception of "Fighting Bill" Borah, U. S. senator of Idaho, Madison Square Garden, tho it is the largest gathering place in the city and holds 15,000 people, will not be large enough for the occasion. On March 18th he will speak in the Garden on the question of immediate recognition of Soviet Russia.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition of Russia. William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, who is on the national advisory committee of the Labor Alliance, will preside.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 266

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Release Prisoners! Great Amnesty Demonstration Addressed by U. S. Senator BORAH JACK BRADON, Chairman, World War Veterans, and Other Speakers LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE, 51st St. and Lexington Ave., SUNDAY, MAR. 11, 2 p. m. In Capitalism's Bastilles: Mooney, Billings, Sacco, Vanzetti, Blankstein, Kov a s' i, Dollz, Ford, Suhr, Bentall, Chaplin and Hundreds of Others

All-Russian Educational Conference

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR
Delegate of Minneapolis, Minn.,
Trades and Labor Assembly to the
Second World Congress of the Red
International of Labor Unions

Among the many conferences held in Moscow, while we were there none were more important than the Educational Conference of the Communist International. And one of the most honored delegates was our old friend, Serrati, Commissioner of Education of Soviet Karelia.

If any misinformed comrades hold the idea that the appointment to Karelia was in the nature of an exile for Nuorteva, they should get rid of it at once. While he was in Moscow he was perhaps the busiest man there. His advice was sought continually by the Executive Committee of the Educational Department, and his experience in foreign affairs was appreciated so much that he was again appointed as the head of the Anglo-American Foreign Department.

He did not seek this position, as his work of building schools and establishing a modern system of education for the people of Karelia seemed to him the most vital thing he could do. But he finally promised to return to Moscow after setting his affairs in order in Karelia. He came to see us often to talk over old times and the stirring new times. He is the same eager, keen and loyal comrade, very fond of life and music. One night I saw him at one of the beautiful operas with his friend, Martin Anderson Nexo, and Kuusinen's young daughter (Kuusinen was Executive Secretary of the Communist International).

He was beaming as usual and brought Nexo over to the box where we were to visit with us. Just after I had returned to the hotel, I met them in the hall with their arms full of bundles. They were laughing like boys.

"Please let us come in, and make some coffee for us, Mother," they cried. This was one of the many "coffee parties" we had together.

He had to go to Petrograd, and we thought he had returned to Karelia. During the great week of Celebrations of the Fifth Anniversary of the Revolution, we were standing one day in the front row of the huge grand stand erected for the review of the Red Army before the Winter Palace in Petrograd. When one, beautifully trained regiment passed by, carrying a large red banner to be presented that morning to a great military school, the commanding general, who was about to make the presentation, looked very familiar to us. Suddenly someone called out to us: "There's Nuorteva!"—and like the usual impetuous Americans, we began to cheer and call, and some of us even rushed down to grab his hand. So, dear comrades, you can understand that the justification of our comrade is complete. But his honors have not changed him: He is as simple and loyal as ever.

After the Petrograd celebration, he returned to Karelia with his wife to prepare to move to Moscow, to again take charge of the Foreign Department. There he found the President of Soviet Karelia very ill, and things in such a shape that it was impossible for him to leave this struggling little "new" Republic.

He sent me an urgent message by a courier asking me to come to Karelia and see them all, as he could not return to Moscow. This I could not do, to my great regret, on account of the expense of railroad fare, but I know just how overworked he must be just now with all the reconstruction problems so pressing in that northern country. But this is certain, that above all and thru all, Nuorteva will be planning and working for the education of the children of Karelia and that his interest and hope is stronger than ever for the World Revolution, for more than most comrades, Nuorteva understands the true meaning of Internationalism, and his life is one continual expression of love and loyalty to that great cause.

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

Mussolini Jails Serrati

Menotti Serrati was jailed by the Mussolini-Fascist dictatorship in Italy on March 1st and released on March 3rd. Italian "justice," unlike American "democracy" does not release prisoners on bail, so there is great significance in the fact that Serrati spent but two days in prison, that all those arrested with him, with one exception, have also been freed.

The New York Times Correspondent hailed the arrest of Serrati as "striking proof of the decline of the Communists' power in Italy." "Five months ago Serrati seemed to hold the country in the hollow of his hand," said the organ of American Fascism. "He could call the workers out on strike and cripple the nation by lifting his finger. A Government daring to touch him then would have run the risk of almost certain revolution. Now he is arrested without one hand being raised in his defense."

It seems, however, that the New York Times spoke too soon. Only fear of consequences by the Mussolini government could have won freedom for Serrati and his associates.

The thing that sticks in the crop of the Italian Fascist Dictator is that the Communist International has launched an international attack on Fascism everywhere. Serrati came home to Italy after attending the Fourth Congress and securing affiliation of the majority Italian Socialist Party with the Comintern. The anti-Fascist proclamation of the Communist International was issued in Italy, signed by the Italian delegation to Moscow, and published in the Avanti, now the Communist daily at Milan, of which Serrati is the editor.

The Fascists were not spared in this proclamation. The Italian workers were urged to forget their internal differences and unite against the Mussolini outlaws. The workers were told that they were being reduced to the condition of Chinese coolies under Fascist rule.

Italy's bourgeois order now turns in its tracks, like a bear at bay, and fights back under the high-sounding charge that the delegates to the Communist International had gone to Moscow "to solicit the financial help of a foreign State against the Italian nation."

It is very evident that Italian labor and capitalism are locking horns in a new and greater struggle. The Mussolini government is, no doubt, face to face with a live or die crisis. May we hope that the fate of Italian Fascist rule will also seal the doom of Italian capitalism.

There's chaos in Wisconsin. Political families are splitting over the question of abolishing the state militia. Mrs. Belle Case LaFollette is for abolition. Her husband, U. S. Senator Robert Marion LaFollette, is against. Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee, is with Mrs. LaFollette, while Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger is with his political pal, the senator. Perhaps Mrs. LaFollette will jump to the pacifist Socialist Party and Berger into the republican party with LaFollette. Who knows? Strange things happen in Wisconsin!

The National Civic Federation has organized a committee to furnish American voters with "facts" about the nation's international relations. The only facts worth while constitute the truth about the conduct of the United States toward Soviet Russia. And the truth on this subject isn't in any member of the National Civic Federation, not even with "Sammy" Gompers on the committee. What we may expect is another wave of anti-Soviet propaganda.

How the "progressives" have fallen. Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, one of the "originals," when muckraking was part of the profession of politics, is leading the fight in the supreme court to declare minimum wage legislation unconstitutional. He denies even the small protection of capitalist law to helpless women and children workers in their struggle with the bosses.

Efforts are being made to increase the salary of congressmen from \$7,500 to \$10,000. And now that congress has adjourned, it is going to take a nine months' vacation. Ten thousand dollars for three months' work isn't bad. And still these congressmen will tell you that coal miners, steel workers and even the better paid railroad men who make less than that many hundred dollars working almost every day in the year, are overpaid.

Aldermanic candidates of the Workers Party, the Farmer Labor Party and the Socialist Party failed to weather the recent Chicago primaries, in which the two highest candidates in each ward enter the final elections in April. Looks as if Chicago's workers need a Labor Party to unite their forces.

The congressional "lame ducks" are waddling wending their way homewards from Washington these days. But there is another election next year and many of them will be back again in their usual places, if the workers do not rally for independent political action in a Labor Party of their own, for the selection of their own representatives.

"Old Parties Applaud Meyer London" says headline in New York Call. The lone Socialist congressman certainly earned the applause from the source from which it came, and the end of this session of congress would not have been complete without it.

Hunger holds from 20 to 33 per cent of America's school children in its grip, says the advisory committee on foods and nutrition of the national child health council. Better start a famine relief campaign for the boys and girls of the United States.

George Harvey, U. S. ambassador to London, at a banquet, asked God to bless the Prince of Wales. Gosh, yes, the American ambassador even promises to let God use his knee breeches while he is doing the job.

King Alfonso, of Spain, denies he will abdicate. He says he is not a deserter. No, but he will be a fugitive if the workers get after him, and chase him out of the country.

Imperialist France is showing itself more and more willing to open trade relations with Soviet Russia. Must be another confession that the Ruhr fiasco is working on France, internally.

Mexican Communists in War on Alcohol

By CARL BRANNIN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

VERA CRUZ, Mexico.—The effects of alcohol are becoming better understood by the workers of this country, the pulque, mescal, tequila, aguardiente and other forms of booze are still consumed in large quantities by the proletariat—as well as by the comfortable classes.

A recent issue of El Frente Unico, the daily organ of the Tenants Union (communist) of this city carried the following statement in large type:

Alcohol—Consumed in a stove produces heat.
Consumed in an engine produces power.
Consumed in the stomach produces disease and death.

Workers, surely you do not wish to compete with the stove and the machine.

It is reported that the railway workers of Monterey have been instrumental in blocking a move of the saloonkeepers to repeal the law closing such drinking places on Saturday nights and Sundays.

Rail Strike Shows Price Workers Pay

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Editor, The Labor Herald

The railroad shopmen's strike, begun on July 1st of last year, still drags its weary course. Approximately half of the mileage of the country is still affected by the struggle. Prospects of anything like a real settlement grows less and less. Only the indomitable courage of the rank and file makes possible the continuation of the battle.

It is a bitter price indeed that the shopmen are paying for their faulty form of organization. Had they been properly organized, so that all the railroad crafts could have stood together, this great strike would never have happened.

But as it was, with the unions divided against each other, solidarity depended upon the whims of reactionary labor officials like Grable, Fitzgerald, and others. Consequently united action was impossible in the crisis. These men double-crossed the rank and file and encouraged the companies to press on in their offensive against the shopmen.

The Great Northern Settlement

In the past month or so, several roads have "signed up," including the Great Northern. Efforts have been made, notably by the railroad paper Labor, to make it appear that these settlements are important victories. While the unfortunate fact is that they are very little short of complete surrender.

How little the shopmen had to say in drafting the Great Northern "agreement" is shown by the fact that it was negotiated by O. E. Schoonover and P. C. Bradley, Chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen respectively.

Under the "agreement," the union men have no rights whatever. The unions are not recognized, the presumption being that the company unions will be the ones to deal with the company for the men hereafter. The men are to be taken back just as the company needs them, supposedly in the order of their seniority, but in reality just as the bosses see fit.

A Light in the Darkness

The one hope for the railroad men and the one cheering prospect in the present welter of reaction, is the amalgamation movement centering around the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry. This movement constantly takes on greater and greater scope. Everywhere the rank and file are waking up to its true significance.

At the famous amalgamation conference in Chicago, Dec. 9th and 10th, 1922, the International Committee was instructed to write to the presidents of all the sixteen unions, inviting them to participate in a general amalgamation convention.

Only three have replied, Ryan, of the Carmen, Kline, of the Blacksmiths, and Fjorodal, of the Maintenance of Way. The latter alone endorsed the proposition.

This lack of response has moved the International Committee to proceed to the next step in bringing about amalgamation. It is now taking a national referendum on the proposition among the 12,000 local unions of the sixteen Standard organizations.

This will serve to still further arouse the rank and file to the necessity for amalgamation and to crystallize into action the sentiment already existing among them for this vital measure.

Every militant in the railroad industry will do his utmost to make effective the work of the International Committee. Our unions must be remodeled, their reactionary leadership swept away, the workers given new hope and new ideals, and a general renovation in the labor movement brought about.

Kill State Cossack Legislation in Indiana

(Special to "The Worker")

INDIANAPOLIS Ind.—The vigorous protests of organized labor resulted in killing three bills introduced into the Indiana State Legislature in one week, calculated to impose a state constabulary ("The Cossacks") upon the workers. Since the mine strike of last summer the employers of the state have been demanding a state police force to be used against strikers; their model being, of course, the notorious aggregation of murderers known as the Pennsylvania State Police.

Danger of the passage of such a bill is postponed for a time, because the politicians in the legislature were afraid of arousing the antagonism of the voters at home.

The corporations have begun a widespread publicity campaign for a state constabulary, and labor is preparing a counter campaign.

Investigate!

Congress has adjourned. It quit amid great jubilation, republicans congratulating democrats, and vice versa, in a nonpartisan jamboree. During the closing hours the hundreds of senators and representatives disgorged volumes of arguments on many party subjects. But they didn't stir an inch on the greatest issue before the nation during the past few weeks—the unmasking of the crimes of the Burns, the Thiels, the Flynn and the other private detective agencies, that war upon the working class for a price—the price that they can force Big Business to pay.

Congress has adjourned but state legislatures are still in session, especially in New York and Illinois, where the private armies of sleuths have been most active in attacking organized labor.

The New York Central Trades and Labor Council was among the many labor unions and central bodies to rush its demand for an investigation to congress during its closing hours. Its demand was as follows:

"WHEREAS, the public press had printed broadcast statements to the effect that William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Federal Department of Justice, has been accused of misusing his public office in the interest of his own private detective agency, and

"WHEREAS, these charges would seem to have been proved by the testimony revealed in the exposure by witnesses examined by Frank P. Walsh, Counsel for working men prosecuted at the instance of Burns under a syndicalist law in the State of Michigan, and

"WHEREAS, it appears that Burns has been illegally using federal funds to prosecute this state case which he and his associates are accused of having framed in order to justify their charges of increasing radical activities, and

"WHEREAS, this campaign of Burns against alleged "reds" is only part of his campaign undertaken at the instance of great employing interests against organized labor throughout the country, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, do hereby condemn these activities alleged on the part of Burns, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that we call upon the Congress of the United States to immediately appoint a committee to investigate the activities of Burns and his associates, and to have that investigation of such a sweeping character as to take in all detective agencies operating thruout the country, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the New York representatives in Congress."

In commenting on this resolution the editor wishes to point out that the bankers and employers who are subsidizing Burns and his tools in their dastardly work, will not cease in their efforts to send these workers to jail. It will, in fact, bring more money into the pockets of Burns et al. It, therefore, behooves Labor to come out boldly not only with a mere statement of support but also with the dollars and cents required to free these men.

Contributions should be sent to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., or Room 434—80 E. 11th St., New York.

A Few Questions, Gentlemen of the "S. P."

By MAX BEDACHT

Repeatedly and in numerous organizations the Socialist Party, and its

champions, introduced resolutions condemning Soviet Russia for shooting

murderers and incarcerating highwaymen. It is true, these victims of an

unforgiving Soviet Republic did not merely murder to satisfy their craving

or blood; nor did they rob and loot for the sake of the loot; but they did

all these things "merely" for the sake of overthrowing the regime of the

working class in Russia.

The gentlemen who are leaders of the "S. P." find, that the murderers

of Volodarsky and Uritsky, the would-be murderers of Lenin, the

dynamiters of grain trains, headed to starving Moscow from Siberia, the

wreckers of the building of the Moscow committee (where incidentally

14 communists were killed, the perpetrators of innumerable crimes,

have been innocent apostles of their (these gentlemen's) creed.

They did all these things as "Socialists" or "Anarchists." For the

sake of the American working class we sometimes wonder what the Hill-

quit's and Berger's, the Oneals and Branstetter's would do to ITS lead-

ers in case of revolution.

That question leads us from the past to the future. The Socialist

Party has nothing left but its name. But that name still attracts and mis-

leads many. Some day these workers will wake up to their mistake.

But as revolutionary workers it be-

hooves us to hasten that process of awakening lest it may take place too

late, when irreparable damage has been done. So we suggest a few in-

nocent questions to be put to the Hillquits and Bergrers, to the Oneals

and Branstetters.

Your organization, Gentlemen, be-

longs to the International Two-and-one-half, does it not? Your membership

was disgusted with it not, Gentlemen? Why? Because while you professed

to be against war the Hendersons in England, the Renaudels in France,

the Scheidemanns in Germany, the Renners in Austria, the Brantings in

Sweden, the Plechanofs in Russia were for the war and attempted or

helped to drive the working masses of their respective countries into the

shambles of the capitalist war. That is why, is it not, Gentlemen? Yet,

in a few weeks from now the International Two-and-a-half, of which

you are a part, will unite with the Hendersons and Renaudels, with the

Scheidemanns and Noskes, with the Renners and Brantings. You, Gentle-

men, will be represented at this feast of a reunion. One of your delegates,

Comrade Eugene V. Debs, will have the honor to shake hands with Mr.

Vandervelde. Mr. Vandervelde, a very distinguished gentleman, like

you, Mr. Hillquit, or you, Mr. Oneal, was minister of justice in Belgium

during one period of the war. As such minister of justice he was either

responsible for, or acquiesced in the shooting or incarceration of a number

of Flemish nationalists, who were against the war. In other words he sent workers to prison for

the same crime that your delegate, Comrade Debs, went to prison for.

Perhaps the German Social-Democratic party will send Noske and Scheidemann to this conference.

Scheidemann betrayed the workers of the empire to become Chancellor of "his Majesty." Then he betrayed

"his Majesty" to become chancellor of the republic. For his aid in the

betrayal of the republic its enemies suffer him to be chief magistrate of one of the large cities; they suffer his friend Noske, in payment for like

services, to be "Oberpräsident"; they suffer his friend Ebert to be even

president of the sham-republic. Now what is your attitude toward all these

celebrities of the family of the Benedict Arnolds of the working class? Yes, what is it, Gentlemen? Will

your delegates shake hands with them? Will they allow the Socialist Party of America to be made part

of a reunion with those gentlemen? Yes, that is the question: Will they? You, gentlemen of the Socialist Party, are relentless in your attitude toward the "crimes" of the Bolsheviks in Russia, viz., the punishment

of murderers, dynamiters and counter-revolutionists. Now, which of your natures will dominate you in this matter, the stern, relentless one you show toward the successful

proletarian revolutionists in Russia, or the forgiving one, the truly "christian" one that you show toward the murderers and looters, the unsuccessful counter-revolutionists in Russia.

Yes, which of these two natures, Gentlemen?

It seems that you are influenced in your judgment by the degree of success or failure of the adjudged. May you permit us to point out that the Vanderveldes and Scheidemanns were gloriously successful. They succeeded in bleeding the working class nearly to death in the war. With their influence and under their regime the prisons filled with the opponents of war and of capitalism. Yes, they were as successful in betraying the revolution as the Bolsheviks in Russia were fighting for it. Now, what are you going to do in the matter?

We whisper these questions in your ear, gentlemen of the Socialist Party. Answer them! If you do not answer them now our whisper will be taken up by the working masses of America and will grow into a roaring storm, which will bury you under the fury of an outraged working class.

Halt Gallows With Strike, Hope in India

The Communist Party of India is calling upon the workers of that country to unite in a general strike to save the lives of 172 peasants condemned to death by British imperialism. The appeal issued to the labor unions of India is as follows:

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN:—The world has been shocked to hear of that prostitution of justice which has condemned to death one hundred and seventy-two of the men arrested more than a year ago after the revolt of the exploited peasantry in the District of Gorukhpur was drowned in blood. These men are to be executed with the sanction of "law," ostensibly because of their participation in the riot at Chauri Chaura, in which 22 policemen were killed. 172 men, the majority of whom are poor cultivators, driven to revolt by the pressure of unbearable exploitation by the government as well as the Talukdars, are condemned to death in revenge for the lives of 22 policemen who fell in upholding "law and order."

In other words, the crime of these men was that they dared to assert their right to live, and challenged the authority which orders them to toil and starve perpetually. Chauri Chaura was the scene of a revolt not only against the government, but also against the established order of society, against the sacred right of property, of landlordism. Hence the hand of repression has come down there in its naked brutality, first as armed forces firing upon an unarmed mob, then in the wholesale arrest of all implicated, and lastly as this legal massacre. This cannot be denounced too strongly.

While 172 brave soldiers of freedom are standing at the foot of the gallows, the National Congress, which called upon the peasantry to act, remains silent, content with expressing pious horror at this "barbarous violence," which overshadows the "atrocious violation of Non-Violence" at Chauri Chaura. Those who have exhausted their vocabulary in condemning the Government law-courts, today pathetically hope that an appeal to the higher courts will save the lives of these men. Not a finger is raised, not a step is taken, to rescue these men from the jaws of death. They are left to the mercy of a merciless enemy.

The reason for this inactivity and indifference of the Congress is obvious. We do not desire to expose that reason here. What we want at this moment is to take some vigorous, effective steps to save these comrades of ours from the gallows or life-long transportation, to which at best the sentence can be reduced by the High Court.

Workers of India, it depends on you to save these men. No idle resolutions, no expression of horror, no criticism of imperialist justice will be of any avail. These men stand at the door of death as a result of their courage in responding enthusiastically to the call of Non-Cooperation, and they can be saved only by effective Non-Cooperation, which no other section of the people but you, —the producers of everything, the life-blood of Society,—can declare to enforce the demand for the release of your condemned comrades.

Workingmen and Workingwomen of India: Demand the release of the Chauri Chaura victims UNDER THE THREAT OF A GENERAL STRIKE. Do not permit the upper-class leaders to sabotage this urgent action in defense of your class, and in protest against the barbarity of Imperialist justice. Such an action on your part will have the sympathy of and will be supported by the revolutionary proletariat of the world.

Workingmen and Workingwomen of India: Declare a General Strike and save these soldiers of freedom. For the Communist Party of India.

(Signed) M. N. Roy.

He Likes "The Worker"

"The Worker" is a dandy.—Ingmar M. Iverson, Madison, So. Dak. "We are trying to recruit some members for the Workers Party out here in South Dakota."

Jap Workers Hear of Michigan Trial

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The Japanese General Federation of Labor, Tokio, has come splendidly to the support of the Labor Defense Council. One of the most oppressed labor movements in the world, itself under terrific oppression from the Japanese Government for daring to defend the rights of the exploited Japanese workers is doing everything it can to defend the militant workers of free America. A letter received by the Labor Defense Council follows:

"Comrades:—Having read your appeal dealing with the Michigan Raid, we Japanese workers, voice our indignation against the Amer-

ican ruling class and its hirelings.

As you say, "An attack on the militants is an attack on the labor movement." Your fight is our fight and our fight is your fight. We rally with your brave and bitter struggle for free speech, free press and freedom of assembly. However, we regret, we are now not in a position to give you material support and to subscribe to your Labor Defense Fund because as you know not only are we very poor, but also are we preparing for a life and death fight against repressive legislation here.

"We stand in the same position as you. We ask you to rally to our campaign and promptly start a vigorous fight. Raise the strongest united

front against the world-wide white terror."

(Signed) K. Matsuoaka, Sec'y.

The laws referred to in the above letter, are the: "Trade Union Bill calculated to smash all existing trade unions in Japan, the "Bill of Conciliation of Small Tenant Disputes" aimed at the violation and nullification of the rights of the poor peasants in favor of the large landlords, and the "Anti-Radical-Social-Movement Bill," a bill similar to the various American State Criminal Syndicalism Laws aimed particularly at the militants, with the additional clause prohibiting any international affiliation on the part of the Japanese workers.

French Imperialists Get Prostitutes for Soldiers

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
European Director, Federated Press

DORTMUND, Germany.—The chief of police here showed me one of the first orders issued to him after the French occupied the city. It concerned the measures to be taken for assuring the troops the proper number of houses of prostitution. "A certain number of these houses," says the order, "which upon consultation between the local and the military authorities shall be more specifically designated, shall be reserved to the soldiers under the conditions enumerated below." Then follow a number of provisions of a hygienic nature:

The demands made in some cases upon the German authorities are outrageous. One of the labor women in the Duisburg city council showed that for the infants, expectant mothers, patients and persons over 70 years of age a minimum of 22,000 liters (4840 gallons) of milk was needed daily, but only 6,000 liters reached the city, and of this amount, the army of occupation requisitioned about 1,300 liters.

The Belgians demand 40,000 mattresses, 60,000 blankets and 100,000 bedspreads, to be furnished by May 1. The requisition means that each Belgian soldier and officer would have more than two mattresses, four bedspreads and three woolen blankets.

The infiltration of about 100,000 foreign troops into one of the most densely populated sections of Europe, with its 4,000,000 inhabitants, or as many as are scattered over the whole of Switzerland, is no small thing for this congested area.

At Muelheim, two French officers with their ladies boarded the crowded street car on which I happened to ride. Immediately the natives bristled. It's bad enough to have the troops here," they said with one accord, "but when in addition they bring their women with them to eat up what little food there is left in the district—why, that is too much."

—The outlook in

Howat Takes His Stand with Militants in Miners' Union

(SPECIAL TO "THE WORKER")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Alexander Howat, released finally from the Kansas jails for violation of the Kansas Industrial Court Law, spoke Sunday afternoon, March 4, at the Labor Lyceum here, before a large and enthusiastic mass convention of the Progressive Miners of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America.

By this address Howat demonstrated that he stands in the forefront among the men who are destined to lead the American labor movement to its rightful position at the head, instead of at the rear, of the labor movements of the world's industrial countries.

Many a man for less grievances than Howat has against the International Union of the United Mine Workers, has deserted not only his organization, but the entire labor movement as well. Many under far less provocation have declared war upon their organization, and endeavored to destroy it by working for the building up of a dual movement. Many a man has been unable to see any grievances other than his own, and has attempted to secure individual redress regardless of the grievances of others. But not so Howat.

Howat in his speech placed himself squarely on record as opposed to actions such as these. While unsparring in his condemnation of John L. Lewis and the International officialdom, he displayed no bitterness, but pleaded for factionalism to cease, and for all forces to unite to better the conditions of the miners and their families. Far from deserting the general Labor Movement, Howat called upon all workers to unite to bring about in the nation the conditions deserved by free men and women.

Much to the disappointment of the "gang," of which there were a dozen or so in the meeting, Howat came out decisively against dual unionism, in the statement that, "If I never get back into an organization until I start a dual union, I will stay on the outside."

The description of the Kansas affair quite naturally took up a large part of Howat's remarks, but not to the exclusion of other issues. Chief among these was the coke region betrayal. Speaking from first-hand information secured by a visit to the coke region during the preceding week, Howat stated that he had never seen a more determined spirit than among the coke region men. He criticized Lewis for allowing the signing of the infamous agreements with the Hillman Co. and others, by which part of their mines were placed under contract without requiring them to include their coke region holdings. He stated that the coke region operators, the same as any other operators, can be forced to recognize the union, pledged to the men of the coke region his full support in their efforts to establish unionism, and appealed for immediate and continued assistance from all organized miners for the region which it is admitted made possible such victory as was won in the 1922 strike. Howat called upon all Progressive Local Unions to pass resolutions urging the International to get back of the coke region with its full power and influence.

Howat's experience makes him particularly qualified to support the policy of independent political action by the working class, and he spoke unequivocally in favor of a party controlled by the workers, in industry and on the farms. He stated that if laws are to be respected they must be worthy of respect, and the only way to insure the passage of laws worthy of respect by the working class, is to have a strong party controlled by the workers.

In his scathing denunciation of the Kansas Industrial Court Law, which he declares is now a dead letter because of the refusal of the Kansas miners to "obey it," Howat showed that he is not one of the cringing labor leaders who can be intimidated into permitting the rights of the workers to be trampled under foot by the employer who, unable to put across his schemes in a direct struggle with the workers, takes refuge behind an unfair law passed by any means, legitimate or otherwise.

Referring particularly to the question of anti-strike laws, Howat declared that the fundamental right to strike cannot be taken from the men by any law. Strikes, Howat declared, are undesirable, but if needed, then the workers should resort to them without hesitation.

Referring to the report that he had called 764 strikes in 30 months, Howat branded it as false, but declared that he would be willing to call that many strikes if necessary to insure the miners their right to strike.

Labor Banks Face Billions of Capitalism

Fifth Article

By H. M. WICKS

The main bank of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is located at Cleveland, O., and we are informed that it started with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and that after three years it now has assets of \$15,547,000, which includes deposits, furniture and fixtures, etc. When we consider the fact that the banking power of the United States, according to the last report of the Comptroller of the currency (June 30, 1921) represented by combined paid-in capital, surplus and profits, deposits and circulation of all reporting banks, including national and state and the twelve federal reserve banks, is \$48,219,900,000 we get a faint idea of the utility of attempting to beat the banking combine at its own game.

When we further consider the history of banking in the United States and realize the terrific momentum acquired by the banking system the puny efforts of Stone & Co. would appear ludicrous were it not for the tragedy that their experiments hold in store for organized labor if it places its finance in the hands of these adventurers. The banking power of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$24,240,100,000. In the seven year period intervening up to 1921 there was an increase of \$23,879,800,000, or 98.1 per cent.

This same Dr. Walter F. McCaleb, who has had a hand in a number of labor banks, including one for the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota, is now active in New York City organizing the Federation Trust Company, sponsored by the Central Trades and Labor Council, the New York State Federation of Labor and the New York Building Trades Council. Mr. McCaleb appeared before a meeting of workers the other day in New York and bombastically made the same insane assertion, attributed to Mr. Warren Stone, of the Engineers, to the effect that labor could control the financial system of the United States in 10 years thru these cooperative banks.

Since the banking power today is over 48 billions, and considering the fact that its increase in the seven year period 1914-21 was almost 100 per cent, we can look forward seven years hence, if the banking system grows at the same ratio, and see the stupendous amount of close to 100 billions.

In the course of a few years this figure would mount so high that the human mind could no longer grasp its enormity by the ordinary practice of arithmetic. As the astronomers, in measuring the immense distances of the universe as we know it, had to abandon exact numbers and measure distance in terms of light-years, so we would eventually be compelled to measure the banking power of the United States were it possible to continue its present pace. Fortunately for mathematicians, at least, the system cannot persist long enough to develop the necessity for astronomical figures in dealing with finance.

In face of figures already existing the assertion of Stone and McCaleb to the effect that labor with its few millions can conquer the billions of Wall Street in ten years appears as some weird nightmare of a delirious mind. It does not require a profound knowledge of history and economics to know that such an eventuality is not within the realm of possibilities in ten years or ten thousand years. (Continued next week.)

Coal Miners' Relief Worker Is Arrested; Held 24 Hours, Freed

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Within a week to a day from the time that Fred H. Merrick was assaulted by the Mine Workers' officialdom's sluggers, J. A. Hamilton, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference who was exposing the tragic situation of the stranded miners in Fayette County was arrested on a charge of "suspicious person" on Liberty Avenue and locked up for 24 hours.

Hamilton had been active in arranging the Howat meeting at the Labor Lyceum during the afternoon and had gone down street on his way home when, after having been followed for some time in a taxicab, he was placed under arrest.

As soon as an attorney began an investigation he was released, and it was shown that the charges were so ridiculous that he was not arraigned for a formal hearing.

Workers in other parts of the country may expect such reports from Pittsburgh for some time but the relief and publicity work will go on without fear or favor.

Let the Miners Run the Mines! Nationalize the Mines--Establish Workers Control and a Workers Government

The private ownership of the mines by the coal companies has proven a colossal failure. Under control of the coal barons the mines produce big profits for the owners, but that is all.

The miners who dig the coal at the daily risk of their lives receive low wages and are compelled to work under bad working conditions. The prices charged the consumers for coal are exorbitant.

If there was no other reason for declaring the private ownership of the mines a failure, the fact that in three years the miners have been obliged to go on strike twice to defend their standard of living would be enough.

Every miner knows that a strike means hardships and suffering for himself and his family. A strike brings in its wake violence and bloodshed when the armed thugs employed by the coal barons get in their dirty work. A strike means long legal struggles to save the workers upon whom the bosses try to put the blame for the work of their own plug-uglies, as in Herrin and in West Virginia.

In 1919 the half-million miners of this country were obliged to go on strike to fight the greedy bosses. In 1922 the same half-million miners had to go out again to defend themselves against a wage-cut and to save their organization.

A system of producing coal which twice in three years compels a half-million miners to go thru such struggles has proven itself a failure and should be swept into the discard.

The coal companies have proven themselves unfit to carry on the work of the mines in other ways. Their management of production is wasteful and inefficient. Because of their inefficiency the miners have work only about half the time.

The coal companies try to make the miners pay for their inefficiency by keeping down wages. They endeavor to make up for their wastefulness by saving on the safe-guarding of the miners. They charge exorbitant prices to pay for their wastefulness and to grab enormous profits, and then try to put the responsibility on the "high wages" of the miners.

The only way out of this situation is thru nationalization of the mines. The mine must cease to be the private property of the coal companies.

The United Mine Workers and Nationalization
The 1921 National Convention of the United Mine Workers instructed President Lewis to appoint a Nationalization Research Committee to draft a plan for the nationalization of the mines. This committee has recently made public a report containing a plan for nationalization.

This plan proposes that the government purchase the mines at a cost of \$4,500,000,000; that a government commission control the budget and policies; and that a coal mining council be established in which the coal miners, technicians of the coal industry and consumers will be represented.

This moderate plan for nationalization has met with the united opposition of the reactionaries in the United Mine Workers. President Lewis and his handyman, Editor Searles, is bitterly denouncing the proposal. The struggle over this plan has become a struggle between the Lewis machine and the progressives in the miners union.

In this struggle every rank and file member of the union, every progressive should line up in support of the nationalization program. It is the same Lewis machine which stands in the way of the United Mine Workers becoming a more effective fighting organization, the same Lewis machine which betrayed the miners of Fayette and Somerset Counties after their splendid fight in support of last year's strike, which is now trying to stop the movement for nationalization of the mines.

The Workers Party and Nationalization

The Workers Party does not believe that nationalization of the mines will solve the problem of the coal miners while a capitalist government is in power at Washington.

A government that called upon the governors of all the states to fill the coal fields with soldiers so that scabs could get out coal, which uses courts, injunctions and soldiers against strikers, would make the lot of the miners even worse if it owned the mines.

Try Sellins Slayers In Penn Court

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Three and a half years after the bestial murder of Mrs. Fanny Sellins, organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, by deputy sheriffs, three of the thugs are now on trial.

The murder of Mrs. Sellins on August 26, 1919, was one of the most shocking crimes ever perpetrated against labor by corporation hirelings. A strike was in progress in the small town of West Natrona, when a squad of deputies, owned by the Allegheny Steel, Coke and Coal Company, fired upon a group of strikers and sympathizers standing on top of a hill. Mrs. Sellins and Joseph Stroiski, an aged man who was a spectator, were killed. After shooting Mrs. Sellins the depraved deputies then beat her head into a pulp with their guns and clubs.

Now, at last, a farcical trial is being held for these assassins, as the result of the constant agitation of the miners to force the state authorities to act.

Since the Steel corporation owns this section of the country it is plain that this trial is a mere formality to silence the demands for justice on the part of the miners' union. Since the union miners refused to "forget" the case it is to be "properly disposed of" legally, which means that the defendants will be whitewashed by a capitalist court.

Y. M. C. A. Loves Russian Czarists

EVERETT, Wash.—Favoritism to counter-revolutionary Russians by the local Y. M. C. A. as against unemployed American ex-service men has been revealed here thru a letter by President E. L. Scott of the Y. M. C. A. Scott describes how the Rev. Edgar M. Rogers of the Trinity Episcopal church has been "nobly befriending" four former members of the czar's army and got them homes in the Y. M. C. A. dormitory. They were given jobs in local mills at a time when six service men were told there were no jobs to be had.

Anna Leisman Dies Victim of New York Prison Conditions

The state of New York killed Anna Leisman, one of the political prisoners recently released by Governor Smith. Last Sunday, about two weeks after her release, her funeral was held, she having died ten days after her release as the result of weakness from exposure suffered while in prison. She had served nine months of a savage sentence imposed upon her by the court when she was pardoned.

She was convicted on framed-up testimony supplied by the notorious bomb squad of New York City. According to her defense at her trial last summer, she was distributing advertisements of a May Day Meeting when arrested. As the detectives knew they could not railroad her on the evidence they obtained from her person, they secured a number of propaganda leaflets issued by a Communist group called "May Day of the Revolution", and accused her of distributing them. Her sentence began last August.

Comrade Leisman was 45 years of age, had been in this country 11 years and was a member of the Workers Party and the United Hat Makers, besides being active in various Lettish organizations. The National Defense Committee is arranging to hold a memorial for her in the near future.

Among the speakers at the funeral were Marion Emerson, member Central Executive Committee, Workers Party; and Rose Barron, for the National Defense Committee. Kate Gillow, as well as Minnie Kalnin, who went to prison with Anna Leisman, were also at the funeral.

Knit Goods Strike Ties Up Industry

At the end of the first week of the general strike of the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers in New York, the ranks of the employers are breaking while the workers are daily gaining strength.

Altho the employers' group, organized under the name of the Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers' Association, has declared that it will not yield to the demands of the union, since last Monday there have been many employers besieging headquarters of the strike committee for the purpose of settling on the basis of the union's demands.

The burden of the struggle has been carried on by the militant elements, who have been continually on the job and doing the vital work for conducting the strike.

I. Laderman, manager of the union, in general charge of the strike, is optimistic about the outcome and is sure that the bosses will capitulate before many days.

An amusing incident connected with the strike is the foolish efforts of the representatives of the yellow Socialist organ and enemy of the working class, the New York Call, to capitalize the strike for its own nefarious purpose. Instead of assisting in the actual struggle of the workers, Call speakers have been endeavoring to advertise their publication.

Fortunately the workers know the Call well enough not to be deceived by such shabby pretenses and the rank and file will win in spite of the meddling of political adventurers from the discredited Socialist Party.

Sunday, March 11th, at 11 a. m., H. M. Wicks will lecture at the Williamsburg Forum, at 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn. The subject will be: "The Present Situation in Europe." Admission free.

Ida Rothstein Goes on Tour for Amalgamation in the Needle Trades

As a part of the campaign for amalgamation being conducted by the International Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League, arrangements have been made to tour Ida Rothstein, one of the best known members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, thruout the United States and Canada where garment workers are organized. Comrade Rothstein will deliver lectures and do organization work.

The purpose of the meetings will be to familiarize needle trades workers of the seven needle trade international unions with the program of amalgamation that is now being spread broadcast by the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. All militants in the towns indicated below are urged to attend the meetings and render every assistance possible. Also the militants interested are urged to get in touch with the above committee at 208 E. 12th St.

This campaign is a prelude to calling a national conference of all needle trades militants that will take place in New York City on May 5th and 6th. The following are the places and dates to be covered by Comrade Rothstein:

Philadelphia, March 11-15; Baltimore, 16-18; Pittsburgh, 19-20; Cincinnati, 21-22; Louisville, 23-24; Indianapolis, 25-26; Chicago, March 27 to April 4; Cleveland, 5-8; Buffalo, 9-10; Toronto, 11-12; Rochester, 13-15; Montreal (Canada), 16-18; Boston, 19-21.

The Union of Technical Workers, Painters and Sculptors of Mexico adopted a thoroughgoing Communist Program declaring their adherence to the Red (Moscow) International, their belief in the need of a Proletarian Dictatorship and their determination to work for the destruction of the present system and the establishment of a new order.

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

CABARET AND BALL

of the
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS
Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers
at PALM GARDEN
58th Street and Lexington Ave., New York.

Houses that will be represented and will assist in the entertainment by the courtesy of some of their artists and orchestras:

PALAIS ROYAL
MOULIN ROUGE
RENDEZ-VOUS
MONTE CARLO
BOARDWALK

PLANTATION
PELHAM HEATH INN
SIDE SHOW
STRAND ROOF
MURRAYS

Many other surprises!

Monday Evening, March 12, 8 o'clock p. m.

Under the auspices of The International Catering Workers' Club.
Tickets 50 cents.

Olgin Raps Court Attack by Yellows

Officials of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, calling under the deserved denunciation of the rank and file of their own organization, in a desperate effort to buttress their tottering prestige, have appealed to the district attorney to summon M. J. Olgin, editor of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, to furnish evidence of assault by gangsters upon the militants in the union, stories of which were published in the Freiheit.

The representatives of the interests of the rank and file or the "leftists" in the Furriers' union have been subjected to a veritable reign of terror by organized gangsters. So desperate have been the assaults upon the left elements that many of them felt they were taking their lives in their hands to continue agitation against the reactionary joint board.

After being summoned to a capitalist court to furnish evidence upon which the articles in the Freiheit were based, Olgin, in a hot retort to the Joint Board of Furriers, challenges them to permit the question and all the evidence to be submitted to a Court of Representatives of Workers, elected in an impartial manner.

This challenge will undoubtedly be declined, as the one thing a yellow socialist detests is open debate before the working class.

The court attack is quite plainly a part of the campaign of the reactionary Jewish Daily Forward, controlled by the Hillquit-Cahan clique, against the Freiheit, as this paper is fast alienating the support of the Jewish workers from the discredited Forward.

Declare Foreign-Born Workers Integral Part of U. S. Working Class

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEVELAND, O.—The resolution adopted by the great mass meeting here, protesting against the proposed legislation tending to restrict the rights of the foreign-born workers, was as follows:

"We, the foreign-born workers of Cleveland, Ohio, hereby proclaim to the workers of this country that we are an integral part of the working class of America; and that no laws aiming at suppression of the foreign-born workers will separate us from the army of American-born workers."

"We call upon the foreign-born workers in this country to rally around the militant element who initiated and lead in the struggle against the proposed measures which tend to enslave the foreign-born workers. Only by the united force of all the workers can we resist the capitalist offensive against the organized workers of this country, an offensive with the purpose to create an antagonism among the working class of this country and keep the workers divided."

"Foreign-born workers! The power of the working class is in organization. The workers cannot afford to linger, but must immediately rally under the banner of the revolutionary organization, the Workers Party of America."

"We call upon the workers to support the Workers Party press, the only press in this country fighting against all repressive measures that strike at the working class of this country."

This resolution might well serve as the basis for similar protests to be adopted elsewhere.

Defense Benefit at Peabody, Mass.

PEABODY, Mass.—The Labor Defense Council of this vicinity will give a concert and ball, Saturday, March 17, 7 p. m., at 67 Tremont St., Finnish Hall.

Millions of the famine-stricken in the hunger regions of Russia were fed thru the united efforts of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies during the past year, according to a report received by The Co-operative League of America.

An Invitation to the Proletarian Party

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, has extended an invitation to the Proletarian Party to join forces with it. The invitation was sent thru its executive secretary, John Keracher, and is as follows:

Dear Comrade Keracher:—In the name of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party I am extending to your organization an invitation to join the Workers Party.

The Workers Party has demonstrated during its year of work that it is a Communist Party. Its delegates attended the Fourth Congress of the Communist International and it has been recognized by the Communist International as a fraternal organization. The program of our organization is a clear statement of Communist principles and the constitution provides for a centralized Communist form of organization.

The Proletarian Party has declared itself to be a Communist organization. It has declared its sympathy with and support of the Communist International. On the basis of these declarations we are of the opinion that the members of the Proletarian Party should become a part of the centralized, Communist Party, The Workers Party of America.

We recognize in the membership of your Party an earnest self-sacrificing group inspired by the determination to help realize the goal of the Communist movement. However, as a separate organization, with its present membership, the Proletarian Party cannot play an effective part in the class struggle in the United States. As members of the Workers Party, which now embraces 20,000 members, the members of your organization can render vastly greater service. We believe that this service could be very greatly increased along the line of assisting in carrying on the educational work within the Party.

The Communist movement in this country is making new steps in advance. After years of persecution it is again openly carrying on its work. The consolidation of the Proletarian Party with the Workers Party will be another step forward.

I request that you bring this matter before your National Committee. Details can be taken up thru a conference of representatives. For unity of all Communist forces in the United States, I am fraternally yours,

(Signed) C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

The Memoirs of a Provocateur

BY JOSEPH FREEMAN

The memoirs of the notorious Russian provocateur Kaplinsky, which are appearing serially in the Freiheit, throw light on some important aspects of the class struggle. They reveal not only the psychology of a certain type of provocateur, but what is particularly valuable to American revolutionists just now, they emphasize the importance of political action.

Kaplinsky was one of the original founders of "The Bund," in 1897. Two years later he was arrested by the Russian secret police, and under the pressure of their power and chicanery, became a provocateur.

For ten years Kaplinsky was one of the most energetic workers in the Bund, where he served as spy for the Ochrana. In 1909 he was discovered. When the Bolsheviks came into power he was tried for his crime against the revolution, found guilty and shot. In his memoirs, which he wrote to justify his duplicity, he seeks to explain how he became a provocateur. The conversation in which he was asked to serve as a spy for the Czar's government is illuminating. The speaker is Zubatov, head of the political section of the Ochrana, one of the most charming and sly and vile scoundrels in the police of Europe.

"I know," Zubatov said to Kaplinsky, "that you consider me a beast who deprives people of their liberty and causes them great suffering. But I am really a man of ideas, and I assure you that I suffer in my own conscience because I am forced to arrest hundreds of people, many of whom are innocent."

"This is really a very important point, and for this reason: revolutionists are nothing more than a little group of ideologists who exploit the economic miseries of the masses in order to stir them up. Should revolutionists be deprived of this excuse for agitation; in other words, should the workers be given the freedom to fight freely, without any political basis, for their economic demands, revolutionists would have no success whatever among the masses."

"By thus breaking the hold of the revolutionists on the masses we shall attain two aims: in the first place, we shall give the workers a chance to better their economic condition; and in the second place, we of the secret police will not have to arrest ideologists. For this work I need men who are acquainted with my theories and are capable of carrying them to work; namely, capable of creating among the masses a movement based purely upon economic demands."

Of course, Zubatov considered Kaplinsky such a man, and by flattering his intelligence and character succeeded in getting him first to consider, later to take up, the work. The important point of this story, however, is the shrewd recognition by Zubatov, that no movement among the workers is worth a pinch of snuff unless it is a movement consciously aiming at political power. It was this same Zubatov who formed a group of "independent" workers to compete with the Bund—a species of split-politics carefully cultivated by the secret police. Provocateurs recognize the futility of "economic" demands without a political basis. It is imperative for workers to recognize that, too. Only by seizing the political apparatus of the state can their economic demand find any fulfillment in reality.

Sea of Words Helps Drown Ship Subsidy

By JAY LOVESTONE

Sunk beneath a sea of words! This is the fate that befell the Ship Subsidy of the Harding Administration. And in this wreck of the hopes of the shipping interests there was much valuable flotsam in the political careers of scores of Congressmen and Senators. Today a great flock of lame ducks are desperately fighting with each other in the depths of the muddy political waters of Washington for the few stray worms not yet distributed by the Republican Administration.

Fights for Shipping Capitalists

One year ago the president launched an offensive on the high seas of oratory to secure a bonus for the shipping interests. This was part of the Government's general program of bonuses for the powerful capitalist interests. The president marshalled all the forces of the Government to secure a subsidy for the shipping magnates. The railroads, the banks, the mineral interests, the great manufacturing corporations have all been handed bonuses in some form or other by the 67th Congress. And the capitalists of the highways of the ocean were not to be left out in the cold when hundreds of millions of dollars were being handed out freely.

But the Shipping Trust did not fare as well as its sister trusts on the land. The consideration of the Ship Subsidy Bill came too late to avoid arousing opposition after so many bonuses had been granted to the giant industrial interests. After the most resolute opposition that any bill had won in congress in a long time the House passed the Ship Subsidy Bill by a vote of 208-184. Despite the fact that the House consisted of scores of lame ducks, Congressmen whose reputation was in no small measure due to their sympathy with this Act, and despite the fact that the Administration had a majority of 167 the Bill received only a majority of 24.

At that the Bill as passed by the House does not meet with the approval of the president and the hopes and expectations of the shipping barons. As proposed by Harding in his message of November 21, 1922, the Government would guarantee the shipping capitalists a subsidy of about \$30,000,000 a year for fifteen years. Under these conditions the kings of industry and finance would consent to purchase the millions of tons now owned by the Government and operated by the Shipping Board. Needless to say the capitalists would also receive the Government fleet at an insignificant fraction of the price the Government paid for it during the war period. This policy of the Government was applied in the sale of 226 ships on September 12, 1922, at \$750,000 or approximately what the United States paid for each one of these ships. But the House, amending the president's proposal, required Congress to authorize the annual appropriations out of the subsidy fund. The shipping capitalists were disappointed at this change in their program. They feel that this does not give them sufficient assurance of continued aid to enable them to purchase safely the Government ships.

Harding, as spokesman of the shipping interests, stands for a privately owned, privately operated, and publicly subsidized merchant marine. He consistently and desperately fought for this. He strained every effort to make deals with legislators to put over this program. But it was talked to death in a filibuster.

The Conflict of Interests—The Ship Subsidy Bill has been a bone of contention, a casus belli between two conflicting economic interests. The strong industrial magnates have rallied to its support. The Standard Oil and the United States Steel Corporation welcomed the idea of the Government granting them a bonus for carrying their own products in their own bottoms. The shipping interests in general took with great glee the idea of a Government guarantee for fifteen years. Against these big capitalists were arrayed the forces of the farmers and organized labor. The American Federation of Labor saw in the Bill a menace to the already crippled Seamen's Act. The farming masses that had been suffering so much from high railway freight rates, outrageous prices for industrial products, and a general, severe depression, were bent upon putting an end to the orgy of bonuses granted to the powerful capitalists. The farmers who are compelled to pay high prices for everything they buy and to receive low prices for everything they sell could not see any reason for the Government granting hundreds of millions of dollars to the very people responsible for their miserable conditions.

The blow thus administered to the Harding administration is indicative of the recent growth of small-capitalist progressivism. For the present, at least, a halt has been brought to the orgy of bonuses granted to the capitalists by the Government.

"The Young Worker"

One of the best features of the March issue of the YOUNG WORKER, official organ of the Young Workers League, is a lengthy report of the recent congress of the Young Communist International, by Martin Abern, who was delegated to the congress by the Y. W. L. The YOUNG WORKER now having assumed a more popular tone by its short stories, articles and editorials, is sure to have an increased sale. It can be obtained from all members of the League or from 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill., for 10 cents.

"The Young Worker"

No one can afford to be without this excellent "Graphic Monthly Review of Russian Affairs", and it is surely worth the 20 cents which it costs.

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN

From England we are getting, I am sorry to admit, better and more publications than the American movement has yet produced.

There is, for instance, "Out of the Past" (Labour-Pub. Co.) by R. W. Postgate. Here we have a collection of excellent sketches of such unfortunately forgotten "minor" figures in the movement for the freedom of the working class, as Blanqui, Pujol, who was chief of police under the Commune in '71, Admiral Parker, who led the Nore mutineers; James E. Smith, who changed from revolutionary to religious mystic; and who was "the brains of the Grand National Trades Union"; and the two Louis of '48, Blanc and Pujol. The biography and criticism of the works of Blanqui forms the best chapter. This audacious figure, who originated the phrases: "dictatorship of the proletariat" and "arming of the proletariat" and the disarming of the bourgeoisie, who dragged out his hectic existence in prison and out, is treated with a fine knowledge, not only of Blanqui, but of the social period of his activity; and Postgate has the keenness to observe that the Spartacus Bund was based on Blanquist principles. The three sketches of incidents under the Commune are interesting and written with skill. The resume of the history of the Commune, however, falls below the one printed in the same author's "Revolution."

Then there is "A World History for the Workers" (Labour Pub. Co.) by Alfred Barton, which attempts to condense even Wells and write history from a Marxist aspect. There you have it: from the Nebular theory to the NEP of the Bolsheviks. There is much lost by the intense condensation, and occasionally the interpretation becomes even hazy.

All of which brings us to "Secrets of Menshevik Georgia" (Communist Party of Great Britain) by J. Shapji. This pamphlet, based on authentic documents, forever lays the fearful ghost of a "Democratic, peaceful" Georgia, which is always brought to the table when the communists attempt to form a united front with the demagogues of the passing of the "perfect I. L. P. State" as the lank prop of the Second International. J. Ramsay MacDonald, called it. The sordid tale of the collusion of the Georgian Mensheviks with Denikin, with the British Gen. Carey, with the French Col. Bertrand, in an obscene desire to suppress any Bolsheviks, is told by Comrade Shapji in a manner which defies contradiction. It is an indictment not only of the Georgian but of the international Menshevism.

"The American Labor Year Book 1921" (Rand School), altho it has appeared at a very late date, for a year book (they were too busy kicking out Glassberg and Trachtenberg to publish mere books) still contains very much valuable material for all students of the movement, which is inaccessible elsewhere. Significantly enough, the European radical movements are written of with catholicity, while the American movement is limited to the exclusion of any notice of the Communist Workers Party, or the Trade Union Educational League. Significantly enough.

The best, most impartial and exhaustive study of the I. W. W. remains "The I. W. W." by Paul F. Brissenden, a new edition of which has just been issued by Longmans, Green and Co. The volume is too well known to need comment, but it is to be hoped that a new edition will contain something regarding the influence on the I. W. W. of the Russian Revolution, the American Communists, the Unity Committee within the I. W. W., and most important the T. U. E. L. Something should also be said about the loss of prestige, and the falling of the organization into the hands of anarcho-syndicalists, and an almost complete detachment from the Marxist theories which they, occasionally at least, professed to hold.

The story of Dr. Frederick von Kamnacher in "Atlantis" was that of a mad love for an erie child dancer, with a final regeneration from insanity by the love of a noble woman. In "Phantom" (B. W. Huebsch) the story is essentially the same. Lorenz Lubota, a hunchback clerk is driven to madness, to theft, almost to murder and then to prison, because of a wild infatuation for the daughter of a rich merchant. Like the Doctor he is restored to sanity, to happiness, by the sincere love of another woman. The story is told with such a complete hiding of all the obvious artistic tricks, as to amaze one. Its apparent artlessness is the supreme art of the famous author, Gerhardt Hauptmann.

Pennsylvania Labor Hits Censorship of Famous F.S.R. Film

(By F.S.R. Press Service)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Executive Council of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution vigorously condemning the State Board of Motion Picture Censors for its interference with "Russia Thru the Shadows," a film distributed by the Friends of Soviet Russia.

N. Y. SEES RUSSIAN FILM

NEW YORK.—Lexington Theater would have been filled even if it were twice its present size by the crowd that came to see the seven-reel film, "Russia Thru the Shadows," at its first public showing in New York. As it is, great numbers had to be turned away. The enthusiasm which marked the showings in Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, was evinced in New York, too.

FOR THE RUSSIAN ORPHANS

SHAFT, Pa.—Local 1398 of the United Mine Workers of America in this town has voted fifty dollars toward the support of destitute children in the Workers' Republic. In transmitting the amount to the national office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, the treasurer enclosed an additional \$5 as his personal contribution.

Back Stage with Folks of Moscow Art Theatre

By NANCY MARKOFF

I sat on a bench back stage of the Moscow Art Theatre waiting for Constantine Stanislavsky. I had come to invite him and his fellow artists to attend the Liberator Ball. The actors and actresses kept dropping in, some to make ready for the afternoon's performance, others for a little chat. The greeting between these people was the thing that caught my interest. We in America nod our heads in recognition even if we have not met in weeks. These people who see each other every day and sometimes twice a day have a hearty greeting for each other every time they meet. The greeting is accompanied with a hearty handshake and a kiss on the hand for the women. I watched to see if the kiss would be omitted, but it was there every time.

Stanislavsky walked in. He is a far more imposing figure of the stage than on the stage. Even if you did not know who he was, you at once felt that you were in the presence of the dominating force of the Moscow Art Theatre. I waited a few moments expecting the young man in the office to tell him that I was waiting to see him. But instead this flaxen-haired Russian youth nodded to me, and said "Here he is." So I was again reminded that Russians are different. None of the imposing formality even for Stanislavsky—I walked up to him, introduced myself and stated the nature of my visit.

Stanislavsky does not speak English. He called upon Madame Chekova to act as interpreter. "We are truly very sorry," she said. "But it is impossible. I can't stand this American way of living. Two performances a day and after the performance we are invited to social functions. I have no time for anything. I do not read—I have not read anything since I am here—no, this cannot continue. I am very sorry, but really we can not come."

Applause, social position, publicity, these American values had no meaning for this great Russian actress—she has had no time for reading, so her life was wasted in this country of ours and she resolved that there would be no more social functions until she caught up in her reading. Can anything be more characteristically Russian?

The Moscow Art Players will repeat "The Lower Depths" at Jolson's Theatre during the week of March 12. They go to Boston for the week of April 2.

Chauve-Souris in Final Weeks

As a finale to its long and phenomenally prosperous engagement in New York, under the direction of Morris Gest, Balleff's Chauve-Souris has entered upon a repertoire season at the Century Roof Theatre, under which the Russians will disclose in rapid succession the most favored numbers of their various programs, prior to their departure for the summer in Paris.

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

Big Meeting in Fight for Foreign-Born

Speakers in seven languages opened the national campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers at a great mass meeting in Central Opera House, New York City, the first of similar gatherings planned for all the big cities in the nation.

While the attack on the foreign-born, inaugurated in congress by the Harding administration, has been effectively squelched for the present session, plans are under way to meet the new assault that will come with the meeting of the new congress.

The workers of the country, foreign and native born, will be aroused to fight the schemes of the bosses for registration, finger-printing, picture-taking, cancelling of naturalization papers and for deporting militants in the labor movement.

Among the speakers at the New York meeting, who will also speak at other gatherings, were Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung; J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker" (New York); M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit; Frank Bellanca, editor of the II Lavoratore, the official Italian publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; H. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Worker"; Alexander Bittleman, secretary, Jewish Section, Workers Party; Alexander Chramoff, editor Novy Mir, and Michael Nastasiwsky, editor Schodenni Visti, Ukrainian daily.

Resolutions were adopted calling for a united front of all workers against this repressive legislation that is interpreted as an attack preliminary to a new open-shop drive.

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

MONSTER MEETING

FOR THE DEFENSE OF

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Leader of the Great Strike in 1919

Organizer of the Packing House Workers and the Leading Militant in the American Labor Movement. Who is being prosecuted by the Department of Justice as a result of the activities of the

SECRET AGENTS of Harry F. Daugherty and William J. Mahoney, Editor of the

Friday, March 23, 8 P. M.

in the GREAT HALL of the

Central Opera House

205 EAST 6TH STREET

SPEAKERS:

ROBERT M. BUCK, Editor of the New Majority, Chicago. MOSES J. OLGIN, Editor of the Freiheit. SAMUEL T. HAMMERSMARK, Organizer of the Youngstown District in the Great Steel Strike of 1919. CHARLES E. RUTHENBERG, Secretary, Workers Party. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN. JEROME D. HUNT, Chairman

Admission 25c. Entire Proceeds for the Defense

Tickets on sale at:

Stern's Jewelry Store, 137 Williams Ave.; 184 Fifth Ave., 30 East 41st St., 44 East 103rd St., 10 Stiegel St., 133 West 51st St., 208 East 12th St.

Auspices of the

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL Frank P. Walsh, Chief Counsel Room 434 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Don't miss the March

"LIBERATOR"

FLOYD DELL, author of The Brially Bug, begins a special series entitled "The Outline of Marriage."

Max Bedacht, treats of Communist tactics in "Are the Communists Ready?"

"An Imperial War" by R. W. Postgate, reviews the successes and failures of capitalism in Great Britain.

Ella Reeve Bloor writes a biographical sketch of Martin Anderson Nexo whom she met in Moscow recently.

Mary Heaton Vorse, writes of the Kansas miners in "Courage." "An Open Challenge," by C. E. Ruthenberg, reviews the Michigan Communist cases.

Oscar Cesare, just back from Moscow, draws the cover. Robert Minor furnishes a double-page cartoon on the Ruhr situation. Gropper a full page frontispiece.

Editorials, poetry, book reviews make up one of the best LIBERATORS of recent date.

Get it of the news stand or subscribe, \$2.00 per year.

THE LIBERATOR

799 Broadway New York City.

LABOR FORUM

LOUIS BOUDIN

will speak on

"Socialism and the War, 1914-23"

Sunday, Mar. 11, 8 p. m.

JOHN REED HALL 208 E. 12th Street

Admission free. Discussion.

Get Dolled Up on \$4,662 per Year

By HARRY GODFREY

If you are out of work, or if your wages aren't enough to pay the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, or if any such little thing is troubling you, the reason probably is very simple. You don't pay enough attention to appearances. Appearances, consisting of clothes and details of that sort, the "success" articles agree, go far to make or mar your chances of getting on.

In brief, you gotta be well dressed. And here's how to do it. The Custom Cutters' Club, composed of tailors from all over the country, and which soon will hold its convention here, has given out the recipe for being well dressed. All it takes, according to the club's budget, is \$4,662 a year. That will dress you properly. Why don't you do it?

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC
The articles in this series are released through the *French & Soviet Russia* Press Service

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF MODERN TIMES

By Dr. JOHN HAYES HOLMES

The most remarkable thing that I saw on my visit to Moscow this past summer was the evidence on every hand of the successful efforts being made to rebuild the shattered social structure of that unhappy land. "Come back here in two years," said a Soviet official as he bade me good-bye on the eve of my departure, "and we will show you the finest capital in Europe."

What the statesmen of our Western world have completely failed to do—namely, to control and direct back toward restoration the destructive forces let loose by the war—these Russians have accomplished. In this achievement they have perhaps saved not only their own country but all of Europe. I believe this to be the greatest achievement of modern times and one which is certain to rank the leaders of Soviet Russia among the supreme statesmen of history.

Labor Must Be Partisan in Its Politics

By BEN GITLOW

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, loves to print eulogies from old party politicians, of himself and his of old, in "The American Federationist," official monthly publication of the A. F. of L.

Thus in the current issue we find many printed greetings to organized labor from senators, senators-elect, governors and other happy recipients of the support of labor's ballot.

In the eyes of Gompers and his satellites, the pronouncements of these politicians are of the first importance to the organized workers in the country. Evidently Gompers believes that their publication is sufficient indication that the political policy of the American Federation of Labor has been vindicated. The prominence given the greetings proves that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are satisfied with the political leadership of men who are not responsible to organized labor.

Further on in the same issue the political policy of the American Federation of Labor is explained by Gompers in an editorial as follows: "Labor is partisan to principles, not to parties. The success of last November was a success for principles. American Labor's great political strength is its non-partisan political policy. No partisan party fight could have gained so magnificent a victory."

This policy of the American Federation of Labor on the political field is a policy of keeping impotent the political power inherent in organized labor. Labor is "partisan to principles," says Gompers, not to parties. If such a policy were to be followed on the industrial field the American Federation of Labor would be smashed in a very short time. Suppose the American Federation of Labor would have declared that the principle of the eight hour day should be handled on the industrial field in a non-partisan manner, that it would not organize the workers as partisans for the eight hour day but instead would follow isolated capitalists who would make declarations in favor of the eight-hour day.

Labor on the industrial field is partisan. It drafts a declaration of its principles, adopts a program of action, and then organizes the workers in unions as a class to carry the program out successfully.

Political parties are the political partisan organizations of classes. The republican and democratic parties are the political parties of the capitalists, the anti-labor union forces in the country. Samuel Gompers' political policy avoids attacking the political parties opposed to organized labor.

That is why politically-organized labor in this country is a lamb. It follows blindly, under Gompers' command, individual politicians, in the Republican and Democratic parties. It follows LaFollette, who cleverly utilizes organized labor in the political struggles of the small business men. It follows Senator Johnson, in California, whose political machine there still keeps Tom Mooney and others in jail because they are loyal labor union leaders. It follows Governor Smith in New York, even though in 1919 he utilized the state police against the steel strikers. And so on.

American Labor's great political strength is its non-partisan political policy, says Gompers. Where is that political strength? I fail to see it. Is the cause of the workers championed by representatives directly responsible to organized labor? Not at all. Has the American Federation thru its non-partisan political policy been able to protect the rights of organized labor against the anti-labor policies of the Republican and Democratic parties? Government by injunction still continues, the Coronado decision is still in force and the power of the government is still brutally being used against workers on strike.

Organized labor on the political field must become just as partisan as it is on the industrial field. It must organize politically to carry out its principles. Its representatives on the political field must be just as responsible to it as its representatives on the industrial field. Organized labor, if organized politically, will become a giant. Organized labor cannot combat the force of the capitalists unless it is able to meet the political organization of the capitalists with the political organization of the workers. This means a Labor Party in the United States. The road to power lies thru a well solidified labor organization, industrially, and a Labor Party, politically.

The 13th Conference of the Second District, Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society of America, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., has adopted resolutions protesting the raid and prosecution of workers in Michigan.

Bureau of Technical Aid Issues Statement to Members of Society

The Central Bureau of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has issued a statement to the membership as follows:

COMRADES: The Technical Aid has not, during recent months, fulfilled its mission of giving aid to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. Its membership has gone down and its communiques have not been successful in Russia. This has been due to bad policies pursued by the Central Bureau and to the fact that the direction of the work of the Technical Aid was in the hands of an inefficient Bureau.

The bad policy was in the advocacy of mass emigration to Soviet Russia, which was in opposition to the desires of the Soviet Government itself. The Technical Aid organized large communiques which could not possibly succeed in Soviet Russia because too many men were sent with the machinery brought to Russia by these communiques. Because of this there has been widespread dissatisfaction among the members of these communiques and they have failed to give the help to Soviet Russia which properly organized units could give.

The Central Bureau was inefficient because it did not see it. It sent to Russia many persons who had no other desire than to aid themselves and who were not interested in aiding Soviet Russia. The Central Bureau was also not strong enough to keep personal self-seeking and personal business out of the work of the Technical Aid.

To meet this situation the Central Bureau has reorganized itself. There have been excluded from the Central Bureau Wilga, Rubin, Finkelberg, Soubkov and Gorelik who were responsible for the wrong policies and inefficiency in the conduct of the work. The Central Bureau now in charge of the work of the Technical Aid now consists of the following comrades: A. Jakira, B. Rosenblatt, editor of Novy Mir; Radjionovich, Antonuk, A. Nastasievsky, editor of Ukrainian Daily News; Rose Karshe, Osadchey, John Pepper and C. E. Ruthenberg. To these will be added two members of the New York Branch of the Technical Aid.

The re-organized Bureau will immediately put into effect new policies which will make of the Technical Aid Society an effective instrument for the aid of Soviet Russia. These policies will include the following measures:

1. There will be no liquidation of the Technical Aid. It will not be combined with the Friends of Soviet Russia. It will exist as an autonomous organization carrying out the policies laid down by Soviet Russia and the Communist International.

2. The school in New York, which the old Central Bureau has permitted to break up, will be maintained. It will be re-organized so as to train real experts to go to Soviet Russia. It will also be made a training school for those workers who remain in the United States, so that they can become more efficient in the labor movement here.

3. The Technical Aid will not in the future agitate for mass emigration or the sending of large communiques to Soviet Russia. It will train and send small agricultural groups and especially organized industrial units which can give real help to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

4. It will lay the emphasis on the sending of machinery and capital to Soviet Russia, and only such experts are needed.

Thru these new policies the Technical Aid will become a great help to Soviet Russia, which it could not be in the past, due to the wrong policies and inefficiency of the old Central Bureau. The re-organized Bureau calls upon all members of the Technical Aid to give their loyal support to the Central Bureau in its efforts to make the Technical Aid what it was organized to be and to eliminate all self-seeking and personal interests from the organization.

Central Bureau, Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia.

Eastern Conference of T. U. E. L. on May 6th

The Eastern office of the Trade Union Educational League will send out a call for a conference in New York City on Sunday, May 6, of all militant trade unionists in sympathy with its program. The Eastern District extends from Pittsburgh to New York and from Boston to Washington.

"Tremendous sentiment for the program of the T. U. E. L. is sweeping the district and of late such a conference has become a necessity, because of the rapid progress being made in this entire section. At present Leagues exist in all principal cities, and members of the League and their sympathizers have been clamoring for a conference in order to coordinate the work throughout the district upon the basis of information regarding industrial conditions that will be obtained thru such a meeting.

All indications are that the conference will be a huge success.



A month ago, "France Says Germany Wants to Fight." To-day, "France Warns Germany to Stop Its Policy of Non-resistance."

"Roger Bloomer" Makes History for the American Stage and Equity Players

By JOHN DALE

The Equity Players have started to make history with the production of "Roger Bloomer" at the 48th St. Theatre. We do not want to belittle in the least the three preceding plays offered by the actors in their own theatre. But the present offering from the pen of John Howard Lawson so far surpasses in theme and execution anything yet offered, that it should be put down as the first chapter in the story of this theatre without a profiteering manager. What has gone before has just been prologue.

Henry Hutt takes the difficult title role and interestingly portrays a character that is not new to young American manhood. "Roger Bloomer" has been brought up to the age of 18 in Excelsior, Iowa, not unlike any other dull American town of the middle west of 30,000 population. The boy's father is a Woolworth on a small scale and has plenty of money, that he wants to dump into his son's lap. But Roger has ideas of his own and the trouble starts. It is decided not to send him to a state university, where there are too many "Socialists," but to Yale, where he can make friends, millionaire friends. Roger takes the entrance exams, for three days, exams in Latin, Greek, French, the sciences. Then he quits. He refuses to write the necessary "lies" in answer to questions in the history exams. He is dismissed in disgust by the examiner citing capitalist ethics from his throne. Roger tells his father and his mother of his failure and then leaves in the night for New York. He finds that the rebel with ideals isn't given an ovation upon his arrival in the great city. Thousands of other idealists have made the same discovery and are still making it.

To be sure, there is a girl. She worked in the father's store, had the spirit to get out and had gone on to New York before, giving Roger her address. Roger has his experiences, with his landlady "starving for love," with the human derelict, still young, yet already shaking hands with death as he goes shooting for snipes along the gutters, with the youthful street walker, "\$5 in silk, \$10 in skin," until he comes to the home of the girl. She tries to get him a job where she works in Wall St., but without avail. He sinks and sinks until we see him dropping into a drug store for poison to end it all. But he fails, even in this. The beggar finds him and takes him home to the girl, who develops the true metropolitan spirit. She wants to fight the whole town, with the man she loves, and steals \$3,000 worth of bonds to help give him a technical education and put him on his feet. Young Roger rebels at this, and forces her to take it back. She does, but runs into the arms of her boss, late at the office, who offers her marriage. She refuses his millions. She refuses the offers of Roger's friend from Excelsior, who is at Yale, and has found him in New York, a friend who has accepted life as it is, who makes friends among the millionaires, and is introduced to their clubs. But she wants the good things of life, ease, the soft things, the silk things, and when she learns that Roger is unable, and probably always will be unable to provide them for her, she takes poison and dies. Roger is blamed for her death and thrown into prison, where the discontented always find themselves at one time or another. This prison scene, especially Rogers' dream, is more profound than the jail scene in Eugene O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape". All capitalist society passes in review in Roger's dream—education, police, courts, business, the "straw man" social climber, the degraded of the streets, the love of the pure but luxury-loving woman.

Roger is more fortunate than most young idealists who get into prison. His father comes on from Iowa and secures his release. We are led to believe that he goes forth to fight his battle anew, still seeking the truth. "Roger Bloomer" is the first American play of its kind we have seen. It is an ambitious effort. It tries to bare the problems confronting the youth of today who refuses to be bound by or comply with the edicts of the present social order. In fidelity to detail it strives towards Moscow Art Theatre perfection. It should not want for enthusiastic support.

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

World War Vets Plan for Great Throng at Meeting for Prisoners

"I will let nothing interfere with my coming to the meeting," Senator William E. Borah has written to the committee in charge of the mass meeting at which he is to speak for the release of the political prisoners at Lexington Opera House, 51st St. and Lexington Avenue, Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of Post 722 of the World War Veterans, S. S. Beldner, secretary, 344 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

Committees of volunteer workers are calling on the various labor unions and other sympathetic organizations and report widespread interest. It is expected, in view of the importance of the topic on which Sen. Borah will speak, that the attendance will more than fill the house.

Many labor organizations have voted to send delegations to represent them at the meeting, some of them reserving boxes for this purpose. The affair is also receiving the active support of a large number of local clergymen and religious bodies, chief among them being the Federal Council of Churches and the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

In addition to Senator Borah's address, short speech, will be made by one of the political prisoners recently released from Leavenworth, and by Jack Bradon, national president of the World War Veterans.

Admission to the meeting will be free, but in view of the unusual interest that has been manifested, arrangements have been made for the sale of reserved platform seats at \$2.00 each, and boxes, seating eight persons, at \$25.00 per box. These reservations should be secured at once from the Borah Mass Meeting Committee, 167 West 12th St., Stuyvesant 4542, or after 6 p.m., Chelsea 9478. Checks should be made payable to Paul F. Brissenden, treasurer.

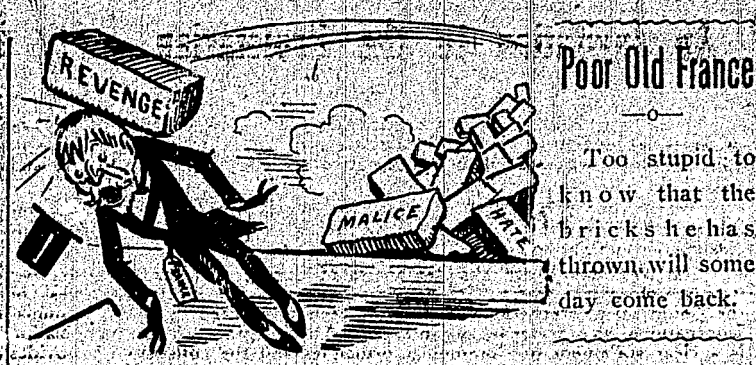
CANNON MEETINGS

J. P. Cannon, Ghairman 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:

Philadelphia, Pa.: Sat. Mar. 10. Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown 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. Workers Circle Hall, 306 Fairfield St. 8 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." Worcester, Mass.: Sun. Mar. 13. Paine Memorial Hall, 306 Fairfield St. 8 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." Springfield, Mass.: Mon. Mar. 14. Labor Lyceum, 38 Hope St. 7:30 p.m. Hartford, Conn.: Thurs. Mar. 15. Labor Education Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave. 7:30 P. M. Springfield, Mass.: Mar. 16. Liberty Hall, 592 North St. 7:30 p.m. New Haven, Conn.: Sat. Mar. 17. 7:30 P. M. Malanista Hall, Temple St. Worcester, Mass.: Fri. Mar. 18. Paine Memorial Hall, 306 Fairfield St. 8 P. M. "Russia Today." 8 P. M. "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." Gardner, Mass.: Mon. Mar. 19. 7:30 P. M. Chelsea, Mass.: Tues. Mar. 20. Hall announced later. Worcester, Mass.: Wed. Mar. 21. 7:30 p.m. Labor Temple. Quincy, Mass.: Thurs. Mar. 22. Malanista Hall, Liberty St. So. Quincy, 8 p.m. Worcester, Mass.: Fri. Mar. 23. Paine Memorial Hall, 306 Fairfield St. 8 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." Lawrence, Mass.: Sat. Mar. 24. 8 P. M. Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts. Newham Hall, 180 Essex St. West Concord, N. H.: Mon. Mar. 26. Hall announced later. Worcester, Mass.: Tues. Mar. 27. A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull St. Worcester, Mass.: Wed. Mar. 28. 8 P. M. Millstone Club, 217 Belmont St. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." New York City: Fri. Mar. 29. 8 P. M. A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St. New York City: Fri. Mar. 30. 8 P. M. Central Opera House. New York City: Sun. Apr. 1. afternoon and evening. Elizabeth, N. J.: Mon. Apr. 2. Elizabeth, N. J.: Tues. Apr. 3. "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." Washington, D. C.: Wed. Apr. 4. Trenton, N. J.: Thurs. Apr. 5. Providence, R. I.: Fri. Apr. 6. Binghamton, N. Y.: Sat. Apr. 7. Syracuse, N. Y.: Sun. Apr. 8. Rochester, N. Y.: Mon. Apr. 9. Astabula, O.: Fri. Apr. 10. Jamestown, N. Y.: Wed. Apr. 11. Erie, Pa.: Thurs. Apr. 12. Conneaut, O.: Fri. Apr. 13. Astabula, O.: Sat. Apr. 14. Pittsburgh, O.: Sun. Apr. 15. Two meetings. Monroeville, Pa.: Mon. Apr. 16. Youngstown, Pa.: Tues. Apr. 17. Warren, Pa.: Wed. Apr. 18. Akron, O.: Thurs. Apr. 19. Cleveland, O.: Sun. Apr. 22. Cleveland, O.: Sun. Apr. 23.

Establish Union May Day Front

At a meeting in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., 80 delegates representing unions, fraternal organizations, and Workers Party branches, constituted themselves as the May Day United Front Conference, in response to a call previously issued. The following committee of 17 was elected and authorized to send representatives to all organizations, not represented at the first conference to induce them to send delegates to the second conference which is to take place on March 25, same place. The committee consists of Weingart, Beyerak, Johnson, Petrell, Wilson, Kischer, Gisel, Salavieff, Perlis, Finckstein, Litken, Levy, Ragozin, Marshall, Lifshitz, Felsman and Pistman.



EDITORIALS . . . By H. M. WICKS

Trade Union Fakerism

Major George L. Berry, notorious labor fakir, absconder, of trade union funds and arch-reactionary who heads the pressmen's union, recently declared before a labor body that the courts are aiding the greatest conspiracy in history to break down the labor movement, as their decisions against labor helps the radical and revolutionary elements in this country.

It is true that the court decisions hurled against labor results in aiding the revolutionists. The Daugherty injunction and other judicial assaults upon labor have exposed the democracy of the United States government as a fraud and convinced thousands of workers that the only solution for their ills is the path of revolution, the overthrow of the government of capitalism and the creation of a government of the working class. Berry objects to the court injunctions, not that they crush the aspirations of the rank and file, but because they aid the revolutionary movement. He knows that recognition of the class character of the government undermines the conservative leaders of labor, who constantly preach to the workers that revolution is a wicked thing that should be abjured.

Like other apostles of reaction in the labor movement, Berry also charges the revolutionists with conspiring to destroy the labor movement. George, himself, has had considerable success as a disrupter of labor. The condition of his own organization eloquently testifies to his ability in that line. He succeeded in breaking up his own union, not because of radicalism, but because this valiant labor leader, patriot and American Legion official could not pillage the treasury of the organization for his own nefarious schemes.

Berry has another grievance against courts, in addition to the charge that they assist the radicals, as one of the courts convicted him of misuse of funds of his own organization and ordered him to pay back what he had stolen.

George is the connecting link between the Gompers machine and the American Legion and at the present time is supporting the young thug and half-wit, Alvin Owsley, head of the Legion, in the campaign to create a Fascist movement in America. The swash-buckling exhibition of Mussolini in Italy appeals to the reactionary labor leaders and super-patriots in America. They imagine it will be easy for them to repeat the performance here. They ignore the fact that the revolutionists have also learned a few lessons through observation of the Italian experience and will smash the American Fascist the moment it shows its fangs.

The reason George objects to some of the existing courts is because his idea of courts to deal with militant labor is the Fascist brand. As a labor leader he is a lallapalooza!

Foreign-Born Workers! Your Fight Is Here!

The Workers Party as the vanguard of the working class of this country is blazing the way for a widespread struggle to protect the foreign-born workers brought to these shores by the avaricious industrial capitalists. The response to our demands for this agitation has been splendid so far and soon the entire labor movement will be aroused to the necessity of fighting for the protection of the foreign-born workers as a matter of self preservation. The interests of one group of the working class are not separate from those of another. The moment a worker from another nation arrives on American soil he should become the concern of the American labor movement. From the first he should be made to know that the labor movement is ready to defend his interests along with all other workers.

As a matter of fact the agitation for protection of the foreign-born workers receives a reader response among native-born workers than among the foreign-born themselves. There is a strong tendency among the workers from other lands to remain isolated from the great mass of American workers; to concentrate in certain localities and set up a community life on the basis of the social traditions of their former "fatherlands." We have in every great industrial center our "Little Italys," "Little Russias," and so on. The foreign-born workers establish nationalist clubs, even to the point where these clubs are sometimes revolutionary, where they maintain intimate connections with the politics of the land they have abandoned, but remain totally in the dark in relation to the problems of American political life.

In our own revolutionary organizations and press there is the strong tendency of different nationalities to insist upon devoting all their energy to fighting the battles of the working class across the seas. One would sometimes think they were a branch of the revolutionary movement in Germany, or Italy instead of America. There is constant agitation for relief of various European organizations. Worthy as such work is, it should never be the major task of even a part of the American movement, except in case of a threat to the existence of a victorious proletariat, as in the case of the famine in Russia.

While the American working class is defending the foreign workers that find their way to these shores, at the same time, we must emphasize the fact that in every country the working class must use its energy and resources to fight its own capitalism. The class struggle in every country assumes the form of a national struggle and since the foreign-born workers in this country are now part of the American working class, their place is in the American labor movement, fighting side by side with the native-born Americans in the every day struggle against the assaults of the capitalist class.

So while we do our part toward protection of the foreign-born workers, we demand that they do their part toward us by joining the trade unions in America, supporting the revolutionary political party, the Workers Party, and in general entering into every struggle here.

Foreign-born workers! You must cut the umbilical chord that binds you to the land of your birth. The workers of the countries from which you came must carry on their fight. You can help them best by building a strong movement in America.

We are internationalists and not nationalists for the reason that we recognize the class struggle as a world-wide struggle of all the workers of the world against the capitalist class of the world. If one part of that world-embracing battle line is weakened thru the defection of revolutionary energy into impotent channels, the entire movement suffers. By settling the fight here with our own capitalist class we can do far more for the world movement than trying to fight the battles of the European workers from this side of the Atlantic.

Nail Lewis Slander

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, undoubtedly thought he had definitely disposed of the rank and file demand for affiliation with the Red Trade Union International that has crystallized in a number of districts, by his vicious assault upon that organization contained in a reply to District No. 26 (Nova Scotia, Canada) when the executive board of that district demanded application for affiliation with the R. I. L. U.

Altho the district executive board complied with the request of Lewis and the International Executive to withdraw their demand, they still continue the fight for support of the Red International. In a letter replying to the International Board, J. B. McLachlan, secretary of District 26, assails Lewis for his unfounded assertion that the Red International is trying to destroy the labor unions and insists that Lewis cannot point to one iota of evidence to substantiate his charge.

Another slander of Lewis was that the Red International is an outgrowth of the O. B. U. This is such an absurdity that it refutes itself. His ignorance of the O. B. U. was shown by his assertion that it reached its apex of power in 1918, when, as a matter of fact, it was not organized until 1919.

Lewis exposes his total inability to speak for labor or to enter any controversy over questions of international affiliation by repeating the ravings of the Gompers machine in its desperate effort to keep American labor in ignorance of the world revolutionary movement.

Letters to the Editor

Ex-Politicals Speak
Editor, "The Worker"—Many people are asking what they can do for the political prisoners. Sympathy alone, no matter how sincere, is of little use to them. It is ACTION they want.

There is one thing that all interested persons living in and around New York can do right now to help the movement in behalf of these men—namely, attend the mass meeting at which Senator Borah is to speak at Lexington Theatre, Lexington Avenue and 51st Street, next Sunday, March 11th at 2 p. m., advertise the meeting among their friends and do all they can to help make it such a smashing, record-breaking success that the officials in Washington (and the unofficial persons in Wall Street) who are keeping these men in prison will have to pay heed to the growing, insistent demand for their immediate and unconditional release. A. V. Azuara, Ted Fraser, Archie Sinclair and Pierce C. Wetter, Ex-political prisoners.

Printers to Meet Sunday

Militant workers in the printing industry, comprising compositors, pressmen, stereotypers, bookbinders, photo-engravers, press feeders and bindery workers, will meet on the fifth floor of the World Building, Sunday, March 18, for the purpose of increasing activity for amalgamation in this industry.

At this meeting H. M. Wicks will speak on a "Practical Program for Amalgamation of the Printing Trades Unions."

Altho there is the usual official opposition to amalgamation from the photo-engravers' and pressmen's union, the best elements of the rank and file are for it, and the amalgamationists are endeavoring to arrange a series of debates with trade union officials opposed to amalgamation.

Organize Ford Workers

In line with a membership drive started here by the bakers, butchers and other unions of the Amalgamated Food Workers, the New York hotel workers' branch of the organization has begun a campaign to organize completely the hotels and restaurant workers of the city. More than 5,000 members of the branch have been organized into 300 squads for distributing literature and picketing unorganized shops. A 4-page bulletin is being issued weekly in English, French, German, Italian, Greek and Spanish, and special leaflets are printed also which deal particularly with conditions in specific hotels and restaurants.

Greek Ball and Entertainment

Monday night, March 19, at the Palm Garden, 150 E. 58th St., (between Lexington and 3d Aves.) the New York branch of the Greek Federation, Workers Party, gives its fifth Ball and Entertainment for the Benefit of "The Voice of the Worker", the only Greek revolutionary paper in the United States.

All comrades and sympathizers are urged to ask all the Greeks they know to come to the ball. Tickets in advance, \$1. at the door, \$1.50. For additional information apply Greek Federation, Workers Party, 629 6th Ave., New York.

Activity in Philadelphia

The open forum lectures are to continue every Sunday afternoon, at 3 p.m., at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St. Season membership cards on sale at 75 cents each. At least seven more lectures will be held this season. Send for Tickets to J. Powell, 259 N. 6th St.

The Trade Union Educational League is also active and will hold an open forum lecture on Wednesday, March 14, at 8 p.m. District Representative Golden of the International Association of Machinists will lecture on "The Structure of the American Federation of Labor."

Polish Federation Tours Gebert

The Polish Bureau of the Workers Party has arranged an extensive tour of the country for B. K. Gebert, editor of the Polish daily Golos Robotniczy. All Polish branches of the Party are requested to arrange for at least two days' meetings.

Communications concerning this tour must be sent to W. Kulczeki, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Lore to Speak at Bronx Forum

Ludwig Lore, editor of the German language Communist Daily, the "Volkszeitung," will lecture in English on the Fourth Congress of the Communist International at the Open Forum, Worker's Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, Sunday, March 11, at 8:15 p.m. General discussion follows the lecture and admission is free.

Ludwig Lore Lectures

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, will lecture at 208 E. 12, St. March 14, at 8:30 p.m. sharp, on "The Results of the Treaty of Versailles."

Railway Clerks Mass Meeting

The railway and steamship clerks will hold a mass meeting Wednesday, March 14, 8 p.m. at Bryant Hall, 723 Sixth Ave., near 42nd St.

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 Bundle Rates \$3.50 per hundred SIX MONTHS \$1.00

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.

A Billion Dollar Phone Trust

In the growth of greater trusts in the United States, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has quickly leaped into the lead by proposing to increase its capital stock from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

The phone trust has therefore out-raced the United States Steel Corporation capitalized at \$950,000,000. The phone octopus does not weep about hard times. Its net income during 1922 climbed up to \$66,170,428, while during the previous year it profited only to the extent of \$54,002,704 compared to a beggarly \$5,486,058 in 1900. With only two exceptions the profits of the phone monopoly have gone up and up, during the last quarter of a century.

In no industry has there been such rapid development during the past decade as in the use of the telephone. During the past year over 600,000 new stations were installed by the Bell System, bringing the total to more than 14,000,000. The number of connections daily was 38,000,000 or an average of about one for every three inhabitants.

The phone trust like other monopolies is trying to popularize its profiteering by spreading its minority stock thin among a large number of holders, especially its exploited wage slaves. On Dec. 31, 1923, it boasted 248,925 stockholders. But this in no way lessens the grip of Wall Street, which thus gets the use of the workers' savings, as well as their brains and muscles.

Labor in the phone business is plundered as much, if not more than in any other industry. It is among the least organized. Attempts of girl operators to build unions have been met with brutal opposition. The billion dollar phone trust rears its towering structure of new wealth on the shattered nerves of thousands of over-worked, "hello" girls. Here is a giant problem calling for solution not only in the organization of labor in the phone business, but in complete workers' control over this rapidly developing necessity in modern life. American labor cannot afford longer to be prostrate before this huge capitalist octopus. It must fight.

It is reported that even the Paris emigres, the most bitter of the Russian counter-revolutionists, now admit the stability of the Soviet Regime.

La Follette's Harmless Sting

Only the familiar LaFollette nostrums appear in the report of the Wisconsin senator dealing with the Standard Oil monopoly. "Regulation" back in the badger state, in its earliest days, knew such recommendations as: "uniform bookkeeping," "compulsory system of reports," establishing "real common carriers," adjusting freight rates, regulating exports, opposing price manipulation and hitting at agreements.

This little LaFollette farce winds up with an eighth recommendation that the "department of justice," save us from it, institute a "rigid investigation" into other questionable practices.

There isn't even the slightest suggestion that private ownership in the oil industry be deposed by a single iota. This report helps one understand why LaFollette's conference last December, in Washington, rejected even the popular demand for the nationalization of the railroads.

Big business fears LaFollette less than the cattle in his own Wisconsin barnyards fear the flies flitting from mare's nest to mare's nest. His recommendations are without sting. They rouse from W. C. Teague, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the slight ejaculation, "Unfair."

Senator LaFollette says, "the people of the country must be prepared before long to pay at least \$1 a gallon for gasoline," such is the power of the Rockefeller octopus to squeeze its victims. But John D. can push it up to \$2 or more, and still LaFollette will offer no effective remedy.

Let the workers take stock of LaFollette's puerile report on the Standard Oil Trust and see how far he is away from any really working-class solution of problems that confront the nation today. Let the workers open their eyes, know La Follette for what he is, and unanimously desert his leadership.

Russian Food for the Ruhr

French power is collapsing in the Ruhr. The Bonar Law government in England, that has given a half-assent to the Paris imperialists' ventures along the Rhine, are being defeated in one by-election after another.

In the meantime Soviet Russia is not inactive. It is significant that the Russian trade unions have telegraphed the German shop committees that they are ready to ship 9,000 tons of foodstuffs to the starving Ruhr miners.

The cables report that Karl Radek has an article in Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, at Moscow, claiming that shortly after the armistice brought an end to the world war, the Russians offered to send food into Germany.

But Hugo Haase, an independent Socialist, was then director of food in the new German Republic, and he chose rather to turn to President Wilson and the capitalist United States.

The "Socialist" President Ebert, of Germany, and the German social-democratic party, with which the independents have now reunited, will no doubt even now turn anywhere but towards Soviet Russia for food, even for the Ruhr miners. It remains to be seen whether the workers will be powerful enough to force the "Socialists" to permit food to come into the country, food from Russia's great granary that is now getting back to normal after the famine.

In the words of Radek, one of the most far-seeing of the Soviet spokesmen, the German workers now, just as in the days of the armistice, have an opportunity to unite with the Russian workers and peasants in beginning a new era in history. The only question is—can the "Socialists" of Germany hold back the masses who must now know that their salvation is to be found in the leadership and thru the struggle of the German Communist Party?

The New York Republican Club got off the touchy subject of Soviet Russia at its last luncheon by discussing plans for beautifying New York. The discussion was confined to Central Park and Riverside Drive. It was carefully kept away from any sordid contact with the slums.

Give Them Back Their Dirt

Into the faces of the capitalist sycophants, especially those of the press and the pulpit, traducers of the Russian Soviet Revolution, we hurl back the dirt of their most recent, self-confessed social crime.

Frederick Schneider was a contractor-builder of homes in New York City. He made money out of it. He became a millionaire. He inherited the vices of riches. For the past eight years he had been living with Mrs. Anna Buzzi, without being separated from his wife. Thru some course of reasoning he had decided on a reconciliation with his family. Mrs. Buzzi stopped him with a bullet. He is dead. She is in prison.

Schneider was a prolific lover, according to all reports. When he went to war he corresponded with both his wife and Mrs. Buzzi. Reports also came to New York that he was "running around with women" in Baltimore. It also seems that Mrs. Buzzi, in addition to being jealous of Mrs. Schneider, was also fearful of her keeper's confidential secretary, Dorothea Hein. If there ever was any real love habitating these sordid surroundings, it must have folded its tent long since and departed.

This is just another salacious story of "the two-home system," with other women, and sometimes young girls, on the side, that works its way to the surface of life in the great metropolis, and to a lesser extent in every city in this capitalist land. Polygamy is outlawed but it is practiced in greater or less degree by our best and wealthiest citizens, staunchest upholders of the present social order.

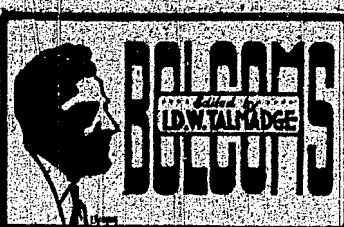
Before he tumbled into his grave, murdered, Schneider had bought 16 lots in the Bronx, and had planned to build new "love nests," costing \$1,800,000. All at handsome profits.

In the meantime, in the densely populated working-class districts of the great city, large families divide small rooms in crowded tenements. Fathers here do not know, let alone practice, "the two-home system" of polygamy.

Yet it is the Schneiders, and all their profiteering crew, who denounce Communism as destructive of morality. The churches of the Schneiders and the Buzzis charge Communism with threatening to break up the home. The press of the Schneiders and the Buzzis points the finger of scorn at Soviet Russia, where they know the tower of profits has been pulled down, and with it the "two-home" order.

The hypocritical Schneiders and Buzzis hate the new morality, the new religion, the great aspirations that are coming out of the poverty and misery of the tenements. It isn't much longer now that they will be able to label this upward striving with their own vile crimes. Daily the masses grow better acquainted with the viciousness of the present social order thru the revelations of the inner lives of their oppressors, the Schneiders, the Schoellkops, the Skillmans, the Stokes, the Whitneys, the Vanderbilts, the McCormicks, and all their vile and wealthy "equals."

No oppressed class has ever had the foulness of its masters presented to it so completely as does the yellow press of today. It is time the stench became stifling. It is time the swift retribution of an enraged working class should destroy the lecherous social system that winks at, where it does not uphold the vices of its choicest spokesmen. It is time the workers put their heel upon the neck of capitalism and all its crimes.



INTERVIEW TUTANKHAMEN

(Special to the BOLCOMS, by the Bolcoms Hot Air Bluffogram Service, Inc. All bluffology rights reserved. Unlicensed reproduction in full or in part expressly prohibited.)

LUXOR, Egypt, March 17.—By application of the theories of Bluffology and constructive imagination and by means of a spiritualistic medium and a medium of "spirits," your representative has secured the following exclusive interview from old Tut:

Question: What profession would you follow if you were alive today?

Ans.: I'd become a U. S. Attorney-General. He exercises far more power than I did in my days.

Question: What do you think of Bolshevism?

Ans.: I think I'm lucky there was such thing in my days.

Question: Who in your opinion is the greatest man living to-day?

Ans.: Unquestionably, William J. Burns. He's the kind of a chap we need in our days to keep the slaves in subjection.

Question: How do you like the BOLCOMS?

Ans.: You certainly deserve credit for getting away with it.

(N. B. The BOLCOMS bear full responsibility for the truthfulness of the above QUESTIONS.—ED.)

THE A. L. P. CONVENTION DUES. Oh, Mr. Leckwitz, Oh, Mr. Leckwitz, What do you know about the Communists' crust?

They wanna join the A. L. P. We've got to kick him out at any cost!

My dear Oneal, my dear Oneal, To say anything you say I'll put my seal.

This is a dangerous race And we're bound to lose our place.

So, let's kick 'em, Mr. Leckwitz, Yes, we'll hoof 'em, dear Oneal!

Oh, Mr. Leckwitz, Oh, Mr. Leckwitz, What'll we do if the delegates object?

The they're but a flock of sheep, Supposing they walk up from Sheep Creek and all our "hellcats" plans they then reject?

My dear Oneal, my dear Oneal, Well, hand 'em then your socialistic deal.

Let them act as we do, Or we'll kick 'em, Mr. Leckwitz?

At the time, Mr. Leckwitz? You betcha, dear Oneal!

OBITUARY NOTICE

DIED

CONGRESS.—At Washington, D. C., March 4, 1923, SIXTYSEVENTH U. S. CONGRESS, died John D. Morgan and his wife, Mrs. Morgan, and their daughter, Miss Morgan. His death will be deeply deplored by his friends and the people of the United States. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives for many years. He was a man of high character and great ability. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives for many years. He was a man of high character and great ability. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives for many years. He was a man of high character and great ability.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of the deceased, 1234 Main St., New York City, on Monday, March 19, 1923, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Interment will be in the Mount Hope Cemetery, New York City.

By arrangement with the funeral home of the deceased.

Warren G. Bolcoms.

Sam, Sam, The Boss's Friend!

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

"May Join Labor Congress" was a headline in the Times, that caught my attention recently. Curious to learn who I read on, American Federation of Labor Takes Favorable View of its Activities. This is the sub-head. What! thought I, a labor congress that Gompers approves? What's the matter with the Congress? How does it come by the word "labor"? Mystified, I read further. Ah, the American Federation of Labor may soon decide to enter into "active co-operation with the International Labor Organization of..." No, NOT the Red International of Trade Unions; not even the Yellow Amsterdam International. It is something distinctively Gompersian. It is the International "Labor" Organization of—

—Geneva!... The A. F. of L. Executive Council notes with pleasure the "awakening interest" in this organization by the "Employers of the United States," invites them to send representatives to the next annual gathering, and pats itself on the back for its treacherous part in organizing this instrument for the betrayal of labor.

The headline looked good, but the news under the headline reveals Sam Gompers arranging again for a little International Lion and Lamb Show, where the Lion will be given the opportunity to solve the Lamb's problems! Instead of learning that Labor in America will grasp the hand of Labor in international fellowship, we learn that Gompers' tongue will cleave once again to the toe of the Boss's boot! How much longer will the organized working class stand for leaders who betray them to the bosses, for the unsavory privilege of tasting a little high-grade shoe polish?

John Farmer Goes to Washington

By HAROLD WARE

Any farmer who studies rural credit or any other "farm" legislation learns that it is designed to help the "Agricultural Interests" but excludes the working farmer. The War Finance Corporation was a typical example of the "remedial legislation." Their report shows that they loaned Banking, Financing and Export and Live Stock loaning companies \$217,014,000 and only \$7,541,000 to farmers' co-operatives.

I sat in the gallery of the House of Representatives last week. It is not an inspiring sight but I stuck it out long enough to learn that another political gold brick bill was about to be passed.

After being in session nearly two years a discredited Congress gets a jumble of three bills put together by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. This panicky eleventh hour apology has since been signed by our worn-out President who is going off to Florida to fish and forget the farmer. After John Farmer gets a close-up of this Credit Bill in action he won't let Harding forget.

Under the new law, Wall St. controlled Federal Reserve Board has the power to continue the "deflation" which squeezed billions from the farmer. It allows the Banks to charge "up to 10 per cent interest" on farmers' papers discounted. Compare that with the 3 1/2 per cent charged England in the Debt Refunding legislation. John! But then, England is a good "risk," and even the farmer himself knows he is bankrupt.

I met farm organization men from different parts of the country. Their descriptions of the farm conditions are practically uniform. The farmers are literally "down and out." Last year the average labor income of all farmers was only \$100. With this to buy necessities they cannot pay even the interest on their aggregate debt of \$15,000,000,000. They are behind in their taxes. The farmer cooperatives cannot compete with the highly centralized monopolies of the Middlemen. They are forced to buy and sell in markets controlled by the big capitalists who exploit both farmer producer and city worker consumers. Thus they must produce at a loss. United States Department of Agriculture investigations show that all staple crops sell from the farmer for less than cost. Wheat, for instance, costs in the principal grain states \$1.60 is quoted today on the market at \$1.18. Other crops are equally unprofitable, and there is no prospect of better conditions in 1923.

America's refusal to recognize Russia has aggravated the effect of Europe's unstable financial condition on farm exports. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are being "carried" by Banks who have not formed any policy as to the next step. What that step shall be must be known soon for more than 100 country banks were busted during the last 45 days. Indications are that there will be widespread evictions from the

farms; resulting in either increased tenancy, or great deflation of land values to get a new crop of "owner farmers," or it may mean that this is the beginning of industrial exploitation of the land by the Capitalist class.

Farm Editors and "Leaders" In spite of these conditions which create great pressure from the rank and file of farm organizations upon their leaders we find a tendency to "hew and how" about affiliation with Union Labor in the common fight.

One editor of a large Farm paper says, "We don't like the idea of farmers working together for any length of time with Union Labor or Big Business." No doubt that worthy ink farmer wants to continue the isolation of the rural masses. That ignorant, individualistic sectarianism is happily dissipated in spite of the misdeeds and middlemen-controlled Farm Press.

John Farmer is rapidly learning in the famous school of hard knocks that Big Business means Capitalism. That the same capitalists exploit both farm and city. That liberation from their oppression lies in effective union with the city worker and not thru the doorways of State or Federal Legislatures until the workers and working farmers go together with an American Labor Party.

PROTECTIVE LAWS

For the comfort of all those yellow, pink and other shades of reformers who, after many decades of legislative lobbying and political wire pulling in the various state legislatures of the bourgeoisie, are beginning to lose heart because they have not moved as fast as they'd liked in putting good laws on the statute books—and also for the vindication of those in the same camp who claim that we are moving fast in the direction of liberal reform, we reprint the following brief item from the bottom of the front page of one of our capitalist contemporaries.

Laws for the protection of bears have been placed on the statute books of 13 States in the last eight years.

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

This body was too conservative to them and could not be reformed they were told: "If that is true, merely indicates that you must give up for the time your hope of social revolution, since without the masses in the trade unions the revolution is impossible."

That the Trade Union Educational League has become a real factor in the American labor movement was acknowledged at the Second Congress. Its work was highly commended. Altho no shortcomings were overlooked, it was pointed out that its policies were correct and its militants and revolutionists, including those in the independent union were urged to put their shoulders to the wheel and make an ever more aggressive campaign for the complete realization of its policies. The league was made the official representative of the Red International of Labor Unions in the United States.

On the great fundamental principles there was no difference of opinion at this congress. It adjourned with unanimous decisions on all important points. The delegates from Japan, China, the Dutch Indies, America and the European countries departed pledged to work for establishment of real unity, of all workers against the growing capitalist exploitation and to re-invigorate the existing trade unions with a true spirit of understanding of their mission—the liberation of the working class.

Trade Union Educational League Is American Representative of Red International of Labor Unions

(Continued from Page One)

the Soviet State and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Wherever the revolutionary minorities, within the old unions, lined up the rank and file members behind their concrete policies and thus promised to capture the leadership of the organizations, immediate expulsion would follow. In France for instance, in 1920 when the unions were still strong and the revolutionary syndicalist councils gained mass support, the old standpatters began their campaign of expulsions and provocations. Also it must be admitted that some of the militants when facing such serious situations lost their head and became too easily provoked. Finally in December, 1921, and January, 1922, this method culminated in the expulsion of a whole block of unions, thus forcing the split. The division was about in half, approximately an equal number going to each side.

A serious obstacle in the road of the arrogant French imperialism had been removed and it could freely carry out its ruthless policy of strikebreaking and abolition of all the gains won by the workers thru their organization. All attempts since made by the revolutionary group (C. G. T. U.), which adheres to the Red International, to form a united front of all organized workers to resist the capitalist offensive have been rejected by the reactionaries. The congress approved of the united

front tactics in France and appealed to all French workers to bring about trade union unity in spite of their reluctant leaders.

The reports showed Germany to be the only country which had not lost in trade union membership. However, this need not necessarily be ascribed to any greater potency of the unions or better leadership. It was mainly brought about by two factors.

First, the great pressure upon the workers by the terribly increased exploitation brought about by the process of depreciation of the currencies, the constantly decreasing real wage and the increased cost of living. The workers were compelled to remain in the unions.

Secondly, by the judicious application of the tactics of the Red International by the German militants. When the German capitalists, after the war, again attempted to regain their equilibrium the yellow socialist trade union leaders made their compact with them to rebuild the old imperialist structure upon the ruins brought about by the war and the Versailles Treaty, at the expense of the workers. All obstacles had to be removed, and a campaign of expulsion of Communists was launched, often leading to expulsions of whole unions who supported them. However, these expelled members immediately began a struggle for reinstatement. No dual unions were allowed to be established, nor were the expelled unions allowed to disband.

They refused to recognize the expulsion and appealed to the rank and file over the heads of the officialdom for reinstatement.

These tactics were a great success. Most of the expelled unions have been able to force their way back into the mass organization in this manner and also to check the campaign of expulsions. But it has become a great lesson to the rank and file and greatly strengthened the Communist militants thruout the German trade union movement. At its last congress the metal workers industrial union, numbering 1,800,000 members, definitely went on record against expulsions.

The extent to which the Communists have gained support within the German trade unions can best be illustrated by the movement for the establishment of workers' control in the industries. This movement is expressed by the shop councils (Betriebsräte) and led by the Communists. It has been given especial impetus by the glaring inefficiency of the trade union bureaucracy, as it is a distinct rank and file movement in opposition to the policies of the reactionaries. These shop councils held a national congress in Berlin, almost simultaneous with that of the Red International in Moscow. About 1,500 delegates attended representing 4,000,000 organized workers, despite the fact that the bureaucrats had threatened to expel all participants as well as their supporters.

In Czechoslovakia, when the

Communists were elected to the important trade union offices, all the reactionary machinery was set into motion. The Chemical Workers and Wood Workers unions, comprising a total of 110,000 members, were expelled in one day, the result being two national movements with the majority following the militant policies. In Italy the employers used extensively the method of blacklisting all militant workers and close the factory gates to them. This the yellow leaders working hand in hand with the Fascist murder brigades, were not slow to take advantage of by the process of simply dropping all such members from the books for inability to "pay dues." In this manner about 400,000 workers have been eliminated. Similar experiences were related at the congress from most of the European countries. Only in Soviet Russia the trade union movement is making great strides forward, strengthening the morale, discipline and understanding of the tremendous tasks of their members. They are working energetically to build and perfect the economic structure of the country, for only there is it possible for the workers to better their own conditions by increasing production.

Under the logic of political neutrality, which in reality would mean nothing but neutrality in the class struggle, even the standard bearers of petty bourgeois ideas, the arch-syndicalists joined in the general onslaught upon the Communists

who were active in the unions. Ideologically their furious attacks became linked up with that of the yellow reformists and the capitalists, despite the fact that these revolutionary phrase mongers at the time of the organization of the Red International adhered to it and professed full support for the Russian revolution.

Against these dastardly betrayals of the trade unions, the Red International congress held forth the slogans of the united front and trade union unity. By practical plans these slogans were worked out to fit the realities of the movement. The congress again went on record against the immediate formation of new international federations, despite the fact that the doors of the federations controlled by the Amsterdam crowd have been closed to many unions thruout the world. However, it decided to strengthen the international industrial propaganda committees so they may work for the realization of complete unity on the international field.

No secessionist tendencies were tolerated at this congress. Irrefutably the fallacy of such methods were brought home to the delegates. The strengthening of the existing mass unions was considered as the first duty of the militants; thereby strengthening the working class and the social revolution. Yet it was made clear that the revolutionary workers before unity can be realized must be guaranteed at least a minimum of