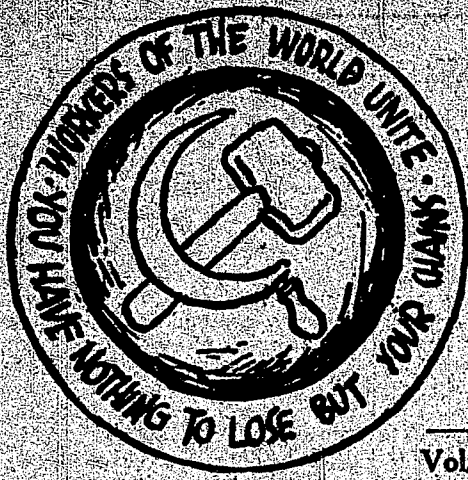




More Letters in Hunt for Worst Boss in United States—See Page Three

THE WORKER

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Foster Jury in Deadlock

Long Debate Over Verdict Holds Out Hope for Disagreement in Now Famous Michigan Case

Italian Labor for May Day United Front

United May Day Front Plans for New York City were given considerable impetus by the decision of the Italian Chamber of Labor to give its complete co-operation. This action enlists the great masses of Italian workers in the May Day Demonstration being planned for the national metropolis.

Efforts are still being made to win over the United Hebrew Trades to this joint May Day celebration, demanding unity of effort in the struggle against the open shoppers, amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions, war on Fascism, release of the class war prisoners, a Labor Party and a Workers' Government.

Final plans for the parade and demonstration will be discussed at the next May Day Conference to be held Sunday, April 8th, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., to which all labor unions and workers' political and fraternal organizations are urged to send their delegates. Where these organizations do not meet they should be represented by their officials.

Invite Workers Party to Chicago Political Conference, July 3rd

(Special to "The Worker") CHICAGO.—Both the Workers Party and the Socialist Party are included in the invitation for a national coalition convention sent out by the national committee of the Farmer-Labor Party. The convention is to be held in Chicago July 3. "Our object is to bring together all political parties that are opposed to the two old party organizations," said National Secretary Jay Brown. "In addition we want to weld into one political unit all the labor organizations that are not explicitly opposed to political action. Farmer organizations are also included and we want the women's organizations that are not auxiliaries to the old parties."

The Liberal Party, an outgrowth of the Committee of 48 which met in convention with the Farmer-Labor Party in 1919, will be welcomed to the July gathering. The I. W. W. are not included in the call, it being understood that their last convention endorsed their traditional stand against political action.

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

Champions of Workers in Michigan Communist Trial



These are the three men who fought for the workers in the historic Communist trial in Michigan. From left to right we have Attorney Frank P. Walsh, famed for partici-

pation in many labor struggles; C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party, who explained the position of the Communist Movement, nationally and internationally; and William Z. Foster, Secretary of the

Trade Union Educational League, who was the first of the 33 Michigan defendants to go to trial. Ruthenberg will tell the story of the trial Friday night, at Webster Hall, in New York City.

The Ever-Growing World Celebration

From year to year the celebration of International May Day grows ever greater and greater. With the arrival of each new May Day, larger masses of workers are drawn into the swelling ranks of the international struggle for human emancipation.

This year will be no exception. It holds true for the United States, as well as every other land.

The meaning of this International Labor Holiday, its significance in this year of labor's upward striving, will receive fitting interpretation and expression in the Special May Day Issue of "The Worker", to be dated Saturday, April 28. Bundles of this issue should be distributed in every city, town and hamlet, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian to the Mexican borders.

All orders should be placed as far in advance as possible, in order that arrangements can be made for the publication of this extra large edition. Send in your order for a bundle NOW, at the rate of three cents per copy, to "The Worker", Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Wm. Z. Foster—Revolutionary Leader

By JOHN PEPPER

The American Face of Communism

There are two outstanding features to the great Communist trial at St. Joseph, Michigan: 1. This trial afforded the first opportunity to present Communism, in its entirety, before the entire American people. 2. This was the first occasion in the United States for the presentation of Communism, openly, to the whole working-class, by a typical American worker, a genuine trade union militant.

The capitalist government and press succeeded in their common effort to link the name of William Z. Foster with Communism in the eyes of our working masses—to make William Z. Foster, and Communism synonymous to the American workers. In reply to the question, "What is a Red?" one of the prospective jurors answered, at the outset of the trial, "An ignorant foreigner." At the end of the trial, however, American public opinion was compelled to admit that a "Red" is, in reality, no one else but a militant American trade unionist, armed with the weapons of a scientific Marxian, Communist education. At the very moment when the State prosecution put William Z. Foster on trial, on the mere charge of being a Communist, it unintentionally presented full American citizenship to the hitherto foreign-labeled Communist.

Until this trial, the caricature mirrors of the Capitalist press could hide the face of Communism with the mask of the "East Side Jew" or the "imported Russian Bolshevik." The trial at St. Joseph has shown our working class the real face of Communism personified in the splendid

typical characteristics of the American workers composite in the Irish-American trade unionist, William Z. Foster. The capitalist prosecuting attorney baptised Communism "American" at the moment that he cited from Foster's book the simple, masterly formula: "To me the Russian Revolution did not seem difficult to

Continued on page Two.)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 270

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.

This issue of "The Worker" went to press, Wednesday night, April 4, with the jury still debating the verdict in the trial of William Z. Foster, at St. Joseph, Mich. The jury had been out all day and the only report from the jury room was that Mrs. Minerva Olson, the lone woman member, who wept during the closing argument of Attorney Frank P. Walsh, for the defense, was holding out against the farmer members.

Early in the evening the jury came back for instruction from the court, but Judge White referred them to his declaration of the morning. It was thought that the jury, upon returning to its deliberations, would soon reach an agreement. But the evening wore on and Communists and sympathizers, in all sections of the country, waited in vain. Large numbers of active workers in the Communist movement in New York City spent the evening in the office of "The Worker", but were not rewarded with definite news from the Michigan court room.

Case Goes to the Jury

Following instructions from Judge Charles White, the case of William Z. Foster was turned over to the jury on Wednesday morning. Conviction carried with it a sentence of 10 years imprisonment or a \$5,000 fine, or both.

The jury went out at 9:45 o'clock, a. m., and the lunch hour arrived with no verdict reached. It had been instructed by Judge White that Foster was guilty of violation of the Michigan law against criminal syndicalism.

The Communist party of America, at the time he attended its convention last August among lonely dunes on the shores of Lake Michigan, was a society formed to advocate and teach criminal syndicalism, and if

2. Foster assembled with the convention delegation voluntarily, or, in the words of the court, "with conscious design and purpose to further and promote the teaching and advocacy by the Communist party of the doctrines of criminal syndicalism."

Labor's Foes Prosecute Foster

In his closing address, Attorney Frank P. Walsh told the jury that Foster is being persecuted by the enemies of organized labor.

"The whole thing is a frame-up and a conspiracy to get a man who has sought to bring about better conditions to the workers," said Walsh. Walsh told the jurors he could appreciate Foster's hopes, ambitions and ideals.

"This case is one unique in the annals of the law," said Attorney Walsh.

"It is based wholly upon the construction of words. If William Z. Foster is convicted, he is not dishonored. You can crucify him, but he will go to prison and come back out again with a clear conscience."

Quoting Plato, Socrates, Lincoln, Jefferson, Wendell Phillips, Daniel Webster and others, Attorney Walsh in his argument for the defense declared that Foster, like any one else, had the right to his beliefs, to believe in and advocate Communism, to point out and try to correct the abuses of the capitalist system and the republican form of government, and to advocate the Soviet form of government and dictatorship of the proletariat.

Ruthenberg Case Is Set for April 16th

(Special to "The Worker") COURT ROOM, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—With the turning of the Foster case over to the jury, Judge White definitely set the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party, the next to be tried, for Monday, April 16.

Repeal Syndicalism Law, Demand of Labor Unions in Michigan

(Special to "The Worker") LANSING, Mich.—Repeal of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, as demanded by the Michigan State Federation of Labor, will be considered by the judiciary committee of the assembly after the first of the red trial in Berrien county has been completed.

President Albert Sæther of the state federation appeared before the judiciary committee and was given the promise of an early hearing on the bill. The committee, however, did not wish to embarrass the prosecution in the Foster trial by conducting hearings to repeal the law under which the case is being tried. Sentiment in favor of wiping out this war hysteria statute is expected to develop, the sufficient strength to kill the measure cannot yet be predicted.

Ruthenberg to Tell Story of Foster Trial at St. Joseph, Mich.

C. E. Ruthenberg, who was the only defense witness in addition to William C. Foster at the Michigan Communist Trial, will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting to be held this Friday, April 6, 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., near Third Ave. He has just come from the court room at St. Joseph, Mich., and will tell the story of this latest attack on the American Communist movement. There will be other speakers in Jewish, Russian and Lithuanian.

Minor Talks at Baltimore Defense Rally

(Special to "The Worker") BALTIMORE, Md.—Great preparations are being made for the mass meeting in support of the Michigan Defense, to be held here Sunday, April 8, 8 p. m., at the Gaiety Theatre, 405 E. Baltimore St., at which Robert Minor, one of the 32 defendants, will be the principal speaker. Baltimore labor stands solidly back of the fight on the Michigan syndicalism law. Resolutions adopted unanimously at a recent meeting were as follows:

Baltimore Labor Gets into Line WHEREAS, There are thirty odd members of the Trade Union movement under indictment and awaiting trial at Bridgman, Mich., for the alleged violation of the "Criminal Syndicalism Law" and WHEREAS, The "Criminal Syndicalism Law" is a remnant of the war-time legislation that is intended to prohibit the constitutional right of Americans to Free Speech and Assembly, and

WHEREAS, The present arrests are an outgrowth of the racial efforts of the Bureau Agency and other labor wrecking organizations to shake down the employers at the employe's expense, these would labor and the defense of labor, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Baltimore Federation of Labor appoint a committee to fully acquaint the committee in all ways and to the extent of their ability, and particularly when members of the committee appear before the delegates' local union. The Local Committee of the Baltimore Labor Defense Council consists of the following: Edward Bferetz, Electrical Workers No. 28; John Ernst, Machinists No. 180; Albert F. Fieler, Painters No. 1; Charles G. Kemper, Sign Painters No. 1143; Martin Mueller, Masters, Mates and Pilots; Thomas N. Overking, Machinists No. 186; Wm. N. Purdy, Co-Operative Store; O. Raymond, Riser, Sheet Metal Workers No. 218; Samuel Rudow, Mgr. J. B. A. C. W. of A.; Clarence Taylor, Carpenters No. 101; Elvin Hare, Plumbers No. 48; J. J. Boll, G. B. B. A. No. 9, and J. V. O'Conner, Painters No. 1.

L. D. C. Conference The next local conference of the Labor Defense Council will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. A complete report of the most recent developments of the trial will be given. Contributions for the defense of the Michigan cases are being sent to the local office, Room 434, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

Open Forum given by Branch 5, Y. W. L., every Sunday night, 47 Chrystie St., April 8, H. M. Wicks, Labor Editor of "The Worker", will speak on "The Prospects of a World Revolution."

Zinoviev Shows Foster Is True Friend of the Interests of America's Workers and Farmers

(Special Cable to "The Worker")

MOSCOW.—Charging that the big bosses of American industry are trying to railroad William Z. Foster to prison for serving the interests of the American working class, Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, has an article in Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, here as follows:

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

"The American bourgeoisie are trying to railroad Foster to jail for serving the interests of the working class. That is a matter of greatest

importance to the American labor movement.

"According to the newspapers, Foster is charged with 'criminal syndicalism'. These are the old tactics employed by the capitalists in every country whenever the workers organize for the purpose of improving their conditions. Labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have often been charged with having similar objects when they have struck for better conditions. Several members of the American Federation of Labor were charged with wrecking a train in Indiana last August during the shopmen's strike, also the derailment was proven due to defective rails.

Was not E. C. Gregor, a striking railroad worker, lynched by an Arkansas mob for alleged burning of bridges, although it was proven that the damage was due to faulty firing on the engines? The record of the American labor movement is one of persecution and attacks by the capitalist class thru the means of armed guards and detective agencies, striving to destroy the labor organizations.

"What are the real facts about Foster? Foster was the organizer of the Trade Union Educational League, an organization welding together the militant elements in the trade unions and demanding improvement in the American labor

movement. The Trade Union Educational League advocates amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions so as to form an organization corresponding to the development of American capitalism, and thus make the labor organizations efficient agencies for the protection of the workers. The propaganda of the Trade Union Educational League is making tremendous progress. Large organizations belonging to the American Federation of Labor are on record as favoring its program. This causes hatred on the part of the 'open shop' capitalists and the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor. The Trade Union Educational League

has also recently advocated the formation of a Labor Party, recognizing that the workers must have an independent party representing their interests, just as the workers in other countries have. Foster and his comrades are convinced that these are the only steps for the development of the American labor movement.

"America today is under the absolute dictatorship of Wall Street. The Government of the United States openly placed itself at the service of the capitalist class last summer when Attorney General Daugherty stated that the Government will use all its force in the maintenance of the open shop."

ers have been made to feel the dictatorship of capitalism. The radical workers advocate a government of the workers and farmers, operating in the interests of the workers and the exploited farmers, just as the capitalist government is operating in the interests of the capitalists. The militants know that the capitalists will not surrender power so readily; but they are convinced that when a majority of the workers and farmers are won over to their program and properly organized, the power of the capitalists will be broken and a government of the producing classes will be established. With this program the militants organized the Workers Party which is conducting a cam-

paign for the emancipation of the workers.

"Foster is accused of subscribing to these principles. We cannot understand how a thinking worker or farmer living in America under the oppression of billionaire capitalism hesitates to accept this program. This is called a crime in free America. We believe that the American workers and farmers will pronounce it no crime but the right of every American; not only his right, but a duty to himself and his family. Foster is a true friend of the interests of the American workers and farmers."

Hear the Story of **Foster Trial!** This Friday Night, April 6, 8 o'clock, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., near 3rd Ave. **C. E. Ruthenberg Will Speak;** Others in Jewish, Russian, Lithuanian

Michigan Trial Has Shown America's Workers the Real Face of American Communism

(Continued from Page One)

understand. It is only our own labor movement carried to its logical conclusion.

From Militant Worker to Communist

William Z. Foster is the typical representative of the American militant workers. He narrated the story of his life to the Court. This story was a veritable picture of every phase of the life of the hard working proletariat. He started to work at the age of ten as an apprentice to a sculptor and wood-cutter. He then went to the type foundry, from the type foundry to the fertilizer factory, and from the fertilizer factory to the steam-fitter's shop. En route West, he turned wood man in Washington and Oregon. At twenty-four he took to sea, serving three years before the mast. Then a year or so in Europe studying languages and the labor movement. Coming back, Foster turned to railroading, joined

the Railway Carmen's Union, and soon rose to hold every office in the Union.

Restless and impatient, he passed from craft to craft, went thru all the trades of the American worker. As he went on he was able to learn ever more the various phases of the workers' life. Slowly he rose from the limits of his own individual life to become the leader of the masses, secretary of the Syndicalist League, officer of the Railway Carmen's Union, 1917, secretary of the Organization Committee in the Packing Industry, secretary of the Organization Committee of the Steel Industry in 1918, and in 1921 Organizer of the Trade Union Educational League.

And even in his political development, Foster portrays all the phases of the American militant worker—Socialist Party, Industrial Workers of the World, Syndicalist League, Farmer-Labor Party, American Fed-

eration of Labor. He personally went thru all the mistakes of our militant workers. Along with the Socialist Party he urged the wrong evaluation of revolutionary tactics. Then he went astray with the Industrial Workers of the World, in their belief in the omnipotence of direct action. Here he went wrong with the Syndicalists in their denial of the role of political party and the political revolution. There, along with the American Federation of Labor, he was mistaken in failing to consider the role of the initiated of the revolutionary minority. He experienced all these mistakes. However, these mistakes were never his own individual errors but always in quest of possible steps of advance for the American workers. Himself, Foster, has always been honest and militant. He could testify before the Court with the greatest justification: "Ever since I had anything to do with the labor movement I sought

to put the power into the hands of the workers."

In every movement in which he participated Foster picked up all that was good and worth while and left behind what was harmful and worthless. In the old Socialist Party he acquired an appreciation of the value of systematic propaganda. In the I. W. W. he was imbued with the dynamic force of the method of "boring from within." From the Syndicalists he learned to belittle the pure and simple parliamentary-parliamentary cretinism. In the American Federation of Labor he learned the great significance of the economic struggles of the workers. In the great Steel Strike, whose very guiding spirit he was, he mastered the art of directing great masses of workers. In Soviet Russia, during the sessions of the Third Congress of the Communist International, he acquired a thorough understanding of the dynamics of the proletarian rev-

olution—the role of the Communist Party.

Field General of the Revolution
In the trial at St. Joseph we live thru a remarkable performance. Before our very eyes is born the leader of the American revolutionary workers. The capitalists, who are always the pace makers of the proletarian revolution, have themselves made it possible thru this trial for all the working masses to look up to Foster and recognize him as their leader. Even before this event the American workers knew Foster. They knew him as a former syndicalist leader; as the organizer of the great Steel Strike; as the founder of the Trade Union Educational League; but they did not know him as the Communist revolutionist, as the mortal enemy of the Capitalist system.

This is a great historical trial. For the first time there appears before the American workers a man who is at once blood of the blood, flesh of

the flesh, of the working masses; a worker himself, a leader of the masses, a trade unionist, a revolutionist, a Marxist and a Communist. The bourgeois press must gnash its teeth; must grudgingly admit: "He gave the impression of sincerity and frankness." Foster gave the impression that he did not care much whether he went to jail or not. There does not seem to be any doubt that he is willing to sacrifice himself for the cause he believes in. And at the same time, the same New York Times must pale and with teeth chattering with fear, grant that: "Foster made one think of the field general" of the revolution.

From every point of view the trial is a historical symbol. Foster, as the representative of the American militant workers, appears before the capitalist judiciary and a farmer jury will render the verdict on him. Here are arrayed before us the three most important classes of American soci-

ety—the worker, the capitalist, and the farmer. The worker is the defendant; the capitalist is the prosecutor; and the farmer will give the verdict. A historical symbol truly reflecting the historical situation! The working masses march on as the active forces of the revolution. The capitalists oppress these masses ever more fiercely thru the governmental powers of suppression. And the victory in this ever sharpening class conflict will go to that class which receives the support of the farmers.

We do not yet know whether in this first struggle between the advanced posts the farmers' jury will convict Foster; whether the capitalist conspiracy will be victorious; but Foster, free or jailed, the American revolutionary will, after St. Joseph, know that Foster is their leader. And the Workers Party salutes in his name its proud Red Flag of the Revolution!

Trial Bares Tyranny of Mine Guards

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

MARION, Ill.—Seventeen witnesses, the greatest number to take the stand in any one day of the present case, told of the deeds of Wm. J. Lester's gunmen at the second of the Herrin riot trials. They were farmers, miners, coal company officials, taxi drivers, store keepers, men and women from all walks of life, come to tell the jury about the manner in which a nonresident coal operator invaded a peaceful Illinois county.

Several of them swore that the fighting at the strip mine began June 21 when a machine gun on the mine wall, camouflaged by bushes, began sweeping the country side and mortally wounded Jordan Henderson, an unarmed union miner, the first to fall. Others testified to listening-in on telephone conversations between Lester and Supt. McDowell, the day before the fighting. McDowell boasted that he could hold off a crowd reported to be coming from West Frankfort, Johnston City and Marion. "Let 'em come," he told his boys. "We can handle 'em. Some of 'em will never get here."

Farmers and miners picking berries in the vicinity of the mine, said they were stuck up by Lester's guards who came up behind them and dug rifles into their ribs.

There was a mass of testimony to the effect that as soon as the white flag appeared on the mine wall, the flag upon which the prosecution laid so much stress, men were seen along side of it and under it shooting away at the attacking forces in the woods.

Several witnesses told of being beaten and jerked out of autos by the mine guards, who stopped machines on the public roads near the mine and dragged their occupants up to the mine office for examination.

"Tell the ——— union men we're going to run this mine if we have to run it with blood," said McDowell to one of the captives. "Tell them to keep off this road or they'll have their ——— heads blown off. See that man out there" (pointing to a mine guard sitting outside the office with a rifle over his knees). "That's old Paddle Foot, he's a dead shot. He can kill a man a mile away."

McDowell showed this witness a machine gun which stood in the mine office, called it a "real" gun and said that it worked on a tripod.

Another witness told of being held up by a guard who kept shouting "I'm a man eater. I eat 'em alive. I love hot blood. Shoot his heart out and feed it to me."

When State Senator Glen for the prosecution asked, "You weren't really afraid, were you?" the witness answered emphatically: "I was so scared I could feel my hat crawling right up off my hair."

Asked to describe the "man eater" the witness said, "He was a mean, snaggle toothed fellow."

Johnstone on Speaking Tour

J. W. Johnstone, former secretary of the Chicago Stockyards Labor Council, who has just returned from six months in Europe, including attendance at the Second World Congress of the Red Trade Union International, is touring the middle west, some of his dates being as follows: Minneapolis, Minn., April 8, 10; St. Paul, Minn., April 7, 9; Des Moines, Ia., April 11; Sioux City, Ia., April 12; Omaha, Neb., April 13, 14, 15; St. Joseph, Mo., April 16; Kansas City, April 17, 18, 19; Sedalia, April 20; St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 22, 23; Springfield, Ill., April 24, 25; Peoria, Ill., April 26, 27; Moline, Ill., April 28; Davenport, Ia., April 29.

"Why the I. W. W. Failed?"
AN ANALYSIS
By David J. Saposs
at Labor Forum, 208 E. 12th St.
Sunday, April 8th, 8 p.m.

Communist International Sends Greeting to the "Freiheit" on Its First Birthday

Calling upon the militant Jewish workers of America to increase the circulation of the Jewish Communist daily, "Freiheit," to 100,000 for its second anniversary, the Communist International sent greetings to the First Annual Jubilee of the "Freiheit," held in New York City, Sunday, as follows:

"The Communist International congratulates 'The Freiheit' on its first birthday. The Jewish workers of America have long needed a militant organ like 'The Freiheit' to lead the struggle against the bourgeoisie and the reactionary labor officialdom and the yellow Socialists. The Communist 'Freiheit' is conducting a splendid fight against the treacherous 'Forward,' and is consolidating the 'left wing' forces for the emancipation of the American workers. The Communist International calls upon the militant Jewish workers to support 'The Freiheit' and bring its circulation to the 100,000 mark for its Second Anniversary."

The cablegram was read to the masses gathered in the Lexington Opera House, Sunday. Hardly had Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the "Freiheit," finished reading when the great throng burst forth in the singing of "The International," followed by repeated salvos of cheering. There was renewed enthusiasm when it was voted to send return greetings to the Communist International at Moscow.

The Struggle in the Textile Industry

By JOSEPH MANLEY

The present struggle for higher wages raging amongst the Textile Workers of New England very well illustrates the crying need for solidarity in this great industry. The Textile Workers are permeated with a spirit of militancy, but lack the organizational strength to adequately express it.

In Fall River, Mass., a city that employs 38,000 cotton operatives, the Textile Council (a federation of six of the independent textile unions) is making a demand for a 15 per cent increase. The Textile Council while in conference with the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River, were offered an increase of 12½ per cent. The unions affiliated with the Textile Council are now calling meetings to act on the 12½ per cent offer. At the same time the United Textile Workers (the A. F. of L. union) has authorized a demand for a 25½ per cent increase, and says it will enforce this demand, if necessary with a strike.

President William Wood, of the American Woolen Trust, has just set the pace for the whole Textile Industry, by increasing wages of his employees 12½ per cent. This increase was made in an attempt to forestall the terrible discontent existing amongst the textile workers, and is being followed with almost mechanical precision in all the great textile centers, both in the North and in the South.

Time after time have the Textile Workers in their many unions gone against this solid phalanx of employers, and time after time have

they suffered a set back after most heroic struggles. At present there are but 100,000 organized workers in this great industry that have a total number of 1,600,000.

Few realize that there are over a score of competing unions, in the Textile Industry. These many separate organizations, even tho some of the independents are loosely joined in a "Federation," cannot meet the solidly organized employers.

The militants in the textile industry are awakening to this great need for solidarity, and are preparing to launch a tremendous drive for amalgamating their many organizations. This campaign will be inaugurated at the coming National Textile Amalgamation Conference, to be held in New York City, May 5th. All Textile Local Unions, Independent and A. F. of L., are invited to send delegates to this Conference.

They Are Hungry in Berlin

By ISRAEL AMTER
(Our European Staff Correspondent)

There is hunger in Berlin. There is a window just above the entrance to a house. And in that window there stand a mother, a boy of about twelve and a girl of ten. They are as pale as wax. There seems to be no blood in their bodies. They stand there counting, assorting and tying up little bundles of pictures. Their hands move fast. They hardly notice the passers-by, their eyes are riveted to their work. They do not speak, a smile does not escape them. They must work . . . or they must starve . . .

The sound of a violin on the streets in the middle of the city . . . This is no ordinary fiddler . . . no old rake who has lived and fiddled away his talent and strength . . . It is a young fellow with the beautiful flowing hair that musicians affect.

He stands there in the cold of the night, hungry, fiddling an air from Tosca. The acoustics are fine. The sound travels far . . . He is a MUSICIAN.

But he stands there, hungry, getting alms that will provide him with a meal . . .

And how many American girls, without an ounce of talent, waste the money that their American fathers steal from the American workmen . . . waste it taking lessons, while this poor boy, hungry and cold, plays into the night . . . for something to eat!

An actor stops me on the streets—Unter den Linden, where the nabobs live. He begs help . . . You help him, tears stream down his face. He has eaten nothing for two days, the union gives him too little help. He cannot even ride home to his family . . . which probably, too, is starving.

And the blind, the war cripples, the gassed and the maimed . . . The war veteran, a cripple, walking down the principal thoroughfare with his wife on one side, his child on the other. Waxy, with hopeless eyes, stopping to look into your face . . . the look of a dog . . . Hunger, hunger, hunger, hopelessness and hunger.

It is the hunger that precedes a Revolution. It is the hopelessness that makes wild fighters of men . . . and of women.

They still laugh at Soviet Russia

Anthracite Miners Fight Wage Slash

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEARFIELD, Pa.—The union anthracite coal miners in Dist. No. 2, with headquarters here, have not sanctioned a cut in the scale of union wages and will not do so, despite circulars by international officials charging them with doing so, says John Brophy, district president.

He says: "At the request of many local unions of our district, the members of which were adversely affected by the assigned car rule, it was decided to appeal to the interstate commerce commission to end this unfair practice. Accordingly a brief was prepared by Atty. J. J. Kintner based upon evidence submitted in November, 1922 by the district officers before the commission."

"Mr. Kintner presented this brief to the commission this month. Upon being questioned by the commissioners, Mr. Kintner said in effect that the miners would accept a wage reduction of 20 per cent if the assigned car was eliminated and continuous work was assured. This statement, or any other relating to wages, he had no authority to make. Mr. Kintner admitted that he had spoken on this subject without authority."

"I now learn that Acting President Murray has used his repudiated statement as a basis for a lengthy circular letter, dated March 22, implying that Dist. No. 2 was willing to consider wage reductions. Mr. Murray is very well aware that District No. 2 has consistently stood for a no wage reduction policy even under the most adverse conditions, and in large measure their drive on the non-union fields during the general strike made possible success and the maintenance of the present wage rate. We will not yield that which was so dearly bought."

Canadian Bosses Unite to Fight the Militant Mine and Steel Workers

(Special to "The Worker")

SYDNEY, N. S., Canada.—The Sydney Board of Trade today called on the Canadian Federal and Provincial governments to uphold "law and order" if the "hot strike" of the steel workers and the coal miners goes into effect in Cape Breton. This is said to be the first step on the part of the Canadian capitalists to try to stamp out any vestige of radicalism in Nova Scotia.

It is well known that the Nova Scotia coal miners maintain an unofficial adherence to the principles of the Red Trade Union International and that the heretofore unorganized steel workers were recently brought into the Union by the energetic efforts of Canadian militants, foremost among them being members of the Workers Party of Canada.

The rebels in this part of the country do not intend to rest until they have lined up all Labor into solid, class-conscious industrial unions, and they will not be frightened by any action which may be taken by the servile tool of the bourgeoisie, the Canadian Government and its cossack-like Mounted Police. As a result the work of organization and agitation is going on unabated and with renewed zeal.

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

Near-East Protest Meeting

Sunday, April 15th, the Near-East branches of the Workers Party are having a protest meeting at Bryant Hall, 6th Ave. and 40th St. The principal speaker of the day will be Captain Paxton Hibben; also speakers in all the Balkan languages. Caleb Harrison will be the chairman.

This Week!

Just when the MacDonalds and the Snowdens, no doubt, felt they had killed all Communist sentiment within the British Independent Labor Party, along comes the party's annual conference and affiliation with the Communist International becomes the chief topic of debate.

It will be remembered that it was a large section of the British I. L. P. that joined with the British Socialist Party in forming the British Communist Party, which today contains all the really militant elements in the British labor movement.

The Anti-Soviet officialdom of the British I. L. P. was given the trouncing of its life when it dared assert that the Communist International did not speak for the Russian workers and peasants.

It was reported at the conference that 80 of the 144 Labor Party members of parliament are members of the I. L. P., which therefore must be held responsible for the knee breeches and the silk stocking policies of the parliamentary labor bloc. No wonder the membership of the I. L. P. is turning Communist.

Then, just to show its mettle, the conference disapproved these visits to King, Queen and Lady Astor. MacDonald will no doubt charge this to Moscow influence—another "Red Plot" against "Socialist" respectability.

Gompers Stands by Lewis

Sam Gompers has come to the support of his friend, President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, in a declaration against the nationalization of the coal industry. Gompers has his views published in the reactionary weekly, "The Outlook." He thinks all the evils in the mining industry can be eliminated by "proper collaboration of both organized owners and organized workers." Wonder why he put the "owners" first, unless it is an admission that such collaboration would be, as it has always proven to be, in the interest of the bosses. Gompers' alliance with the exploiters grows with each passing day.

Let "Socialists" Learn

It is going rather hard with the world's reactionaries these days. The liberal peasant government in Bulgaria has sentenced to life imprisonment six members of the Radoslavoff cabinet that held office when Bulgaria entered the world war. This ought to be a lesson to the yellow "Socialists" and reactionary laborites of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy to deal similarly with their own war lords, instead of getting excited about Soviet Russia's attempt to liquidate the counter-revolution in her own midst, no matter whether it hits a few archbishops, priests or rabbis.

One million dollars per month is the profiteer's toll that John D. Rockefeller, takes from labor in the oil industry thru his ownership of 7,638,390 shares in nine of the Standard Oil Trust tentacles. On Sundays John D., Jr., in church, thanks God for these rich gifts, while oil slaves over the world work on the Sabbath, as well as week-days, in order that these blessings may be fulfilled. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the oil slaves will seek blessings, not in Heaven, but upon this Earth, NOW, for themselves.

"Chave-Souris" in Repertoire

In the second bill of the repertory season with which Balieff's Chauve-Souris, under Morris Gest's direction, is winding up their stay in New York, are included such tried favorites of this little Russian Theatre as "The Moscow Fiancées," "The King Orders The Drums To Be Beaten," "As In Front Of Our Gates" and "The Three Huntsmen," not to mention, of course, the perennially delightful "Parade Of The Wooden Soldiers."

Lovestone Lectures in Harlem

Harlem will have the opportunity to hear Jay Lovestone, author of "The Government as Strike-Breaker," who will hold a public lecture on the topic: "Problems of the Workers Party," on Friday evening, April 13th, at the Workmen's Circle House, 143 E. 103rd St.

Militants in Needle Trades to Meet in National Conference

The call for the National Conference of all Needle Trades Militants, to be held in New York City, May 5th, has been sent out. It is as follows:

The influence of the militants in the American labor movement is assuming ever greater proportions.

In the Needle Trades the militants can with just pride claim the honor of being the pioneers of all advanced ideas in the trade union movement of America. As far back as 1913, they organized into various groups. No matter what the name, the purpose was fundamentally the same, to solidify the workers, wrest the power of the unions from a small number of officials and place it in the hands of the rank and file.

Never before has an opportunity of realizing these aims presented itself as at present. The experience of the needle workers during the last two years, when because of their existence as separate Internationals, they were compelled to carry on heroic struggles in isolated unions against the combined strength of the employers. These struggles have demonstrated to ever greater and greater numbers, the crying need of amalgamating the separate International unions into one union of needle workers.

It is the duty of the militants to crystallize this sentiment in favor of amalgamation, and lead it into definite channels.

The movement for amalgamation in the needle trades is no longer confined to one city or any special territory. Wherever there is a local of needle workers, there you will find sentiment for amalgamation. The problem that confronts our movement is how to unite the scattered groups into a national and international movement.

The recent conventions of the Amalgamated, "International" and Furriers have proven, that the movement of militants, that is not nationwide in scope, and the activities of which are not unified and coordinated, cannot hope for success. To formulate a definite program and plans of carrying on a great campaign for amalgamation; to clarify the aims and tactics of our movement, and coordinate the activities of all leagues, a National Conference of Needle Trades Militants has been arranged for New York City, May 5th. Leagues in the various needle trades centers must by all means be represented at this conference.

This National Conference will mark the first step in a movement, that will result in nothing short of welding together the present separate unions into one great organization of the needle workers. Let all militant, needle workers rally to this call. International Committee of the Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League, 208 E. 12th St., New York City, Joseph Zack, Sec'y.

Red Factory Managers Razed by the Workers

MOSCOW.—Thirty factory managers are looking for a job as a result of a contest just ended on Who Is the Best Factory Manager, in and around Moscow. It was conducted by means of letters sent to Pravda, the Moscow daily, by workers in factories, all of whom were invited to describe and criticize their director from the standpoint of his management, his production record, and his care of the workers under him. Thirty managers have been fired as a result.

A festive banquet in the corridors of the Pravda editorial headquarters was given to the manager-winners, together with the worker correspondents who had written the most intelligent letters. Archangel'sk, manager of the largest cloth factory of the Moscow Clothing Trust, stood at the head of the list, and announced in a jesting speech that this new honor would be a great embarrassment to him. "Since now that I have a reputation to maintain as the best of the best, how will I ever dare refuse a worker anything?"

Rose Pastor Stokes Tours for Defense

Rose Pastor Stokes who is well known from coast to coast as a Party worker and able speaker will tour the Eastern States, beginning April 15, speaking on the Communist Defense in Michigan. Bridgeport has been the first to apply for a meeting. Comrade Stokes is one of the thirty-three under bail and one of the ten who voluntarily surrendered to the Michigan authorities.

The Michigan defense is one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of the class struggle in this country. The bold, defiant stand taken by the Communists in support of their principles must be told to the workers everywhere. Comrade Stokes attended the trial of Wm. C. Foster and can tell the story from personal knowledge.

Applications for meetings from branches in the Eastern District must reach the National Office not later than April 10th.

The terms for her meetings are a collection for the defense fund to be taken up, out of which the expenses of the meeting will be paid. The balance to be turned over to the speaker for the defense fund.

Branches should apply at once for these meetings and help bring the lessons of these persecutions to the great masses of workers.

Join the Union!

Every Worker in the Union
by May 1st, 1923

The Industrial Committee of Local New York has decided that every member of the Party, eligible to membership in a union, shall be in a union by May 1st.

One of our duties as Communists is to strengthen the organized labor movement. This can be done only when we are all active members of the union ourselves. "Amalgamation" is one of our slogans to strengthen the labor unions, but that alone, no matter how important, is not sufficient to put the unions up to the necessary fighting strength.

Every union should have within its make-up an active body of fighting spirits that will make of the union the militant organization that can challenge successfully the enemies of the working class; and can command the respect of the millions of unorganized.

When this condition is reached, the class struggle in America will enter new and higher stages; and organizing the unorganized will become a possibility.

Every militant in the union, is the first necessary step in this direction. If you are a militant and not merely "a dues paying member" of the Party, you will report immediately to the Branch Industrial Organizer, who will check up every Party member in their respective branches as to union affiliation and activity. All reports are to be sent to the Industrial Department, Workers Party, 208 E. 12th St., New York City.

Down in Washington

Editor, The Worker:—At the last meeting of the League for Industrial Democracy here, Comrade Evans gave me the floor to announce the Cannon meeting. After I announced it, William V. Mahoney, (a blue-law "red"?) made a motion that "hereafter no Workers Party member be allowed to make announcements." Nobody seconded the motion.

One League member shouted to Mahoney, "Are you afraid of too much democracy?" Comrade Evans then pointed out that it ill-behoved Socialists to take such an attitude, as they had too often suffered from such intolerance at the hands of the capitalists. Several League members at the end of the meeting shook hands with Workers Party members and invited us to attend all of their meetings.—Edward J. Irvine.

Mine Union Militants in New Victory

By MARGARET UNDJUS
(Special to "The Worker")

MINERSVILLE, PA.—Two years ago the International Union of the United Mine Workers of America inserted a clause into its constitution according to which all members of the Union must immediately transfer to locals having jurisdiction (colliery locals) over the mine in which they work. This meant that all independent and language locals were to be abolished.

During the two years, officials of District No. 9, in the anthracite fields, failed to carry this ruling of the international union into effect. Not until after the last convention of District No. 9, where certain language locals offered resolutions favoring reduction of salaries of the officials and other radical resolutions, did the officials take any steps to carry out the decision of the international union. By ignoring the ruling of the international union for two years and endeavoring to apply it only after discovering that certain language locals in District No. 9, were about to be disbanded, the officials of the union do not conscientiously support the miners in their struggles. The officials of District No. 9 aroused the antagonism of many of the language locals. Many miners are of the opinion that the motive of the officials is to disband the progressive language locals by transferring members of such locals to various conservative colliery locals.

Conventions of the opposition locals were called. The officials of District No. 9, were present at several of such conventions. The "leaders" at the head of this opposition movement, who control the conventions are of a "jelly fish" type. They have no concrete plans on which to base their work.

"We must show our teeth to the officials of the Union," is all they have to offer to the antagonized miners.

The intent of these "leaders" is secession from the Union. Only corrupt persons who under instructions work for the expulsion of progressive workers from their union or ambitious would-be "leaders," who are not capable of leadership of the workers can act the way these opposition "leaders" are doing.

The miners of one of the language locals of Minersville are more keen in detecting the fallacies of officials of the Union than their brothers in other locals. These miners refuse to be blindfolded by these new "leaders," who favor secession from the Union. On March 28th, at their local meeting, after hearing the report of their delegates to the Mahanoy City, Pa., opposition convention, unanimously adopted a motion instructing the committee of the local to make out transfer cards to colliery locals for every member of the local. A motion to contribute \$400 to the courageous Western Pennsylvania miners was unanimously carried. The news of the formation of a Progressive Miner's Group was received with great enthusiasm. Several hundred miners pledged to join the Progressive Miners Group and work in co-operation with the progressive miners in District No. 5, District No. 14 and other Districts.

Telegrams sent by Alex Howat and William Z. Foster urging the miners in District No. 9, to stay in the union and to carry on the fight within the organization, to co-operate with progressive miners in other districts broke the opposition sentiment against transferring to the colliery locals in a large Mahanoy City local. Out of 56 opposition locals, 20 have withdrawn their delegates from the opposition convention. (There are 162 locals in District No. 9. Out of this number 74 are independent locals without representation on the grievance committees.)

The newly formed progressive Miners' Group in Minersville is determined to carry its message to miners in other locals of District No. 9.

The Progressive Miners have won a victory against a split in District No. 9 of the United Mine Workers of America.

Metals Trades T. U. E. L. will meet every second Saturday of the month at 208 E. 12th, Room 2. Next meeting Saturday, April 14th, 3 P.M.

Harding Returns from Florida Yes, and Napoleon Came Back from Elba

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Napoleon came back from Elba, and President Harding is coming back from Florida. Napoleon got his Waterloo and his St. Helena. What will Harding get at the 1924 presidential elections?

Not that we would really compare the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte with Warren Gamaliel Harding, of Marion, Ohio, the American political kaiser. Napoleon, the Corsican, rose to power thru strong personal qualities, no matter how despicable we may consider them. Warren Gamaliel was pushed upon the American throne, heralded as the "throne of the world," by powerful political backing, in the shape of huge banking and industrial interests. Napoleon played with huge armies, sending hundreds of thousands to the slaughter. America's political czar plays golf where the sun's rays are the warmest while the conquest of the nations is planned from the office of J. Pierpont Morgan, in Wall St., N. Y. C.

In March, 1814, Napoleon suffered great military losses. Paris capitulated, the Emperor abdicated and fled the country, hooted by royalist mobs, seeking refuge for 11 months on the island of Elba under British guns.

American capitalism scored its greatest political victory in the election of Harding in 1920. But the President repudiated at the November, 1922, elections, stuck it out thru a hang-over congress and then fled to the warm sunshine of orange-growing Florida.

By all the promises of those political soothsayers who label themselves "progressives," Warren Gamaliel Harding, World Caesar thru the growing power of the Almighty American Dollar, should now be coming back to his throne in Washington, a humbled man, trying to sneak out of the 1924 republican party nomination for re-election. But the wish has usually been the father of the thoughts of Johnson, Borah and LaFollette. So it is now.

"Warren the Gopher" still stands ace high with the money lords, and the money bags of these same money lords control the Wall Street political parties. So Warren is coming back from Florida an ambitious man, seeking new triumphs on behalf of the bosses against labor.

His Imperial Lordship, Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, also seeking recuperation amidst the balmy zephyrs of Florida's beaches, announced to the world that His Excellency, "Warren the Gopher," would be a candidate for re-election. Daugherty, thru the aid of his Sherlock Holmes, Detective William J. Burks, had discovered that "the country needs Harding." Yes, Workers of America, this Daugherty-Burns combination, that tried to smash the railroad and miners' union, discovered not only that the country needs Harding, but that "the country wants Harding," for another term.

So Harding has come back from Florida and he is going before the country, urged by his great financial backers, to make the demand for the "Open Shop" the big issue in the campaign.

With the Harding Houseboat Party, touring thru Florida, was Charles G. Dawes, former Director of the Budget, the Chicago banker, who helped put over the Landis award paying the way for the open shop in the Chicago Building Trades. Dawes was always with Harding whispering into his ears the business side of the war upon the Illinois Workers!

Workers! Prepare during these dark days for the darker days ahead so that the bright day of our emancipation may break soon with the passing of this utter blackness before the dawn.

Production Increasing in Russia

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Altho the blockade, in its various aspects, still bears heavily upon Russia, its evil effects are steadily diminishing. The revolutionaries have pierced it definitely in its three essential features, commercial, financial, political. Now they are rapidly widening these break-through points. Soon the whole structure will collapse. We can say positively that the great blockade has been broken. This steel clamp, crushing and dehumanizing, has been stricken from the heart of the Russian revolution.

Side by side with the breaking of the blockade goes a steady increase in Russian industrial production. Reporting to the 10th All-Russian Soviet Congress, Bogdanov, of the Supreme Economic Council, declared that in the past year production increases in the various industries range from 150 per cent to 400 per cent, which brings the general average of production in all industries up to about 25 per cent of pre-war times.

The ratio of increase gains with the passing months. Textiles are at 70 per cent of pre-war figures, and petroleum at about 50 per cent.

In 1921, the low point of production generally there were 1,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn produced; in 1922 this was increased to 2,800,000. Coal has reached 34 per cent of 1914 figures, and Bogdanov declared the final crisis practically solved. In

1914 car loadings, all kinds of freight, averaged 30,000 daily. By 1918 these had fallen to 6,000. In 1921 they mounted to 9,500, and in 1922 they went up to 11,500. Now the increase is taking place faster than ever. In 1918 production of gold stopped altogether; in 1922 it reached 20,000 pounds; and in 1923, at the lowest estimate it will be 50,000. Production in the heavy metal industry, while showing 100 per cent improvement in the past year, still lags and is very inadequate.

Moore Speaks in The Bronx

Bronx Branch Young Workers League, announces that Richard B. Moore, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the African Blood Brotherhood, will lecture Friday, April 6th, 8 P. M., 1347 Boston Rd., Bronx, on the following subject: "THE TASK OF THE YOUNG WORKER."

Joffe Gives Interview to 'The Worker'

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER
(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

TOKIO.—Considering it of great importance to get workers' news to the workers, A. A. Joffe, Russian envoy extraordinary, and plenipotentiary to China, gave an exclusive interview to "The Federated Press" and "The Worker" in spite of the fact that he is very sick, and has refused to see other correspondents and local reporters. Joffe was ill in bed when he answered the questions put to him.

In touching on the recent conference at Changchun between Russia and Japan, where he represented Russia, Joffe said: "Some good has resulted from the Changchun conference, the neither party realized its definite aims. The Japanese on one hand were at last made to understand to a small extent what new Russia is and in what tone one can speak to Russia. The Russians on the other hand, have become a little better acquainted with Japan."

Joffe's secretary, Sergius C. Shvartsalov, discussed at some length after the interview, in Joffe's name, many aspects of the Russian problems of today. He was particularly interested in telling of the educational system of Russia, which is so arranged that the boys and girls are glad to go to school and do not have to be driven to it.

He claims that many of the former capitalists of Russia, who lost their wealth during the revolution, are coming back, sincerely desirous of working for the best interest of the present Russian government. They do manual labor in many instances, or, if they have special training, they are given technicians' work in the mills and factories. Gradually good will is being restored and people, who at first opposed the soviets are becoming adjusted and cooperate with the government.

Shvartsalov was an officer in the Russian imperial army during the great war, and was wounded in the leg. When the revolution came he quickly found an important niche to fill, for with his education and training, his command of the important languages of the world, he has become indispensable to Joffe as secretary in the work being done to promote amicable relations among the Far Eastern people.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

1. That the name of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Toller Publishing Association, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City; Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City; Managing Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City; Business Manager, Elmer T. Allison, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

2. That the owners are: The Toller Publishing Association—three persons, Elmer T. Allison, President, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City; N. Y.; Elizabeth Bertram, Treasurer, 2602 Kingston Road, Cleveland, Ohio; Walter F. Bronstrup, Secretary, 124 Walnut Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

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ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1923.

CAROL WEISS KING, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1924.)

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

This week we publish more stories in our hunt for "The Worst Boss in the U. S. A." THE WORKER wants to publish your story about your boss. Thru your stories, appearing each week, we will find out who is the worst boss. For the best stories published THE WORKER offers 14 prizes as follows: First Prize, \$10 worth of books; Second Prize, \$7.50 worth of books; Third Prize, \$5 worth of books; Fourth Prize, \$2.50 worth of books, and ten additional prizes, each one \$1 worth of books.

The contest will close on May 31st. The judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to The Editor, Worst Boss Stories, THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City. Here are this week's stories:

THE BOSS GETS SIX-WEEK VACATION

EDITOR, WORST BOSS STORIES.—For thirty-two years I have operated all kinds of wood-working machinery and had all kinds of bad bosses. But the worst boss is the one NOW employing me and others. This last summer he gave me permission to go to the country for a week. Another comrade working in the same planing mill, had permission to go to the sea-shore for three days. I was nine days "Down on the Farm!"

The "Worst Boss" was very indignant because we over-stayed our time limit. He promised us both, "Never again shall you get such a bad example; The idea—Next thing I know, you and the others will want to manage the S. S. K. planing mill." That would be possible, if the present system of production would be scrapped, and all workmen produce for use, instead of for profits.

What follows proves he is the "Worst Boss Ever." This winter when the majority of the men are wondering when and where they will get their next bucket of coal, our boss has deliberately gone to California for six weeks. And what makes him the "Worst Boss"? He never asked permission. The capitalistic system gives him that right. He can enjoy his vacation knowing his profits are assured. If it was not for the "Worst Boss" we ALL could go to California.—H. F. Philadelphia, Pa.

"My Bosses"

Editor, "Worst Boss Stories"—Many people may not think that my boss is a boss, but she is—and a mean one too. My boss, or rather bosses, are my teachers.

Sickness means nothing to them. I have to work twice as hard for being sick. They say in answer to my objections, "When I am sick I have to do the same." They waste

time in class by preaching on subjects which do not interest me, or have no connection with the class-work, and then send me home with a pile of lessons in order to make up for it. Their reason for this is obvious. They do this so that I might not find time after school hours to think of such naughty, forbidden things as reading "The Worker" and the "Liberator" or to go to meetings where speakers tell the truth. My boss does not let me disagree with her about current topics. Her word is law.

The more I adhere to my convictions, and the more I argue, the lower my marks get. Therefore I shall eventually become a jellyfish and get the highest marks. My teacher tells me about freedom of speech in American History, but does not see any reason for my availing myself of that privilege. My teacher does not care that I have five others beside her, but gives me two or three hours worth of lessons and lets me fight it out with the rest of them. My orthodox friends are in for trouble. I escape. When they must stay away for religious reasons, the boss finds it exceedingly necessary to give an examination on that very day. I call that freedom of religion.

Sometimes I cannot blame her. She earns her living this way. But most of the time I find that the boss, with all her intelligence and learning, is a willing and loyal tool of the system which will always find a boss for me.—M. S., Washington, D. C.

"Tranquillity" in England

The present government in Britain rose to power with the rallying cry of "tranquillity" in opposition to the plea for war against Turkey made by the Lloyd George Cabinet.

As to how much tranquillity there is in Britain, under the Bonar Law regime, may be judged by the critical situation prevailing in the industrial field, where over 30,000 farm hands are resisting a reduction of wages from 12 to 11 cents per hour and an increase of hours to fifty-four per week.

On the top of the farm strike comes the announcement of a lock-out of half a million building workers, and in addition the National Union of Railwaymen executive has been instructed by a delegate conference of the union to declare a national strike in event of a war bonus of \$1.50 being taken away from the shopmen.

The miners are also suffering from the effects of the "tranquillity" of Mr. Bonar Law, according to the following question recently asked in the British parliament, by a labor member for a mining constituency, "Is the Prime Minister aware that a further reduction in wages starts in Durham today, that the people there are going without proper food and clothing, and that there is terrible distress?"

That the situation is not very promising is seen in the announcement of the proposed government amending unemployment doles. The government realizes that to withdraw the dole immediately would precipitate revolution, as it proposes to grant the unemployment benefits for a certain period and then the unemployed person may go without food for a few weeks. By increasing the weeks without the dole the dole itself will be gradually reduced.

Recently a joint deputation from the National Union of Agricultural Laborers, the Workers' Union and the Farmers' Union, visited the British premier, Bonar Law. He informed them that he could not offer them any hope. He stated that the government was not in a position to do anything, altho he knew that the wages of the farm laborers were as low as \$6.25 two weeks previous the government voted \$45,000,000 to carry on a military adventure in Mesopotamia.

There is no hope of an increase in the standard of living of the British workers, for such a hope implies an

increase in trade and that is not within the immediate view of things. British labor faces a problem no less different to that of the French, Italian, German and American workers. European countries loaded down with war debts, find themselves compelled to reduce wages in order to obtain trade, and out of the war has come that ghastly paradox whereby allied workers gave up their lives to drive the German workers down a standard of living that beggars description.

As a result of the low standard of living obtaining in Germany the British employers are up against it. They must meet this German competition and they can only meet it one way and that is by placing their goods on the market on equal terms, in other words by reducing the cost of production, that is the standard of living of the working class.

That the British working class is growing restless is seen in the recent political victories gained by the labor party in such reactionary strongholds as Liverpool, where for the first time in history labor has sent a working man to parliament.

On the industrial field there is a growing demand for amalgamation. Solidarity on the industrial field and continued victories on the political field foretell which way the workers are travelling. At the present time they are passing thru a stage that all workers pass thru, a stage in which they believe that the political is more effective than the labor. They will pass thru this stage and become disillusioned and finally will turn to the Communist party, thoroughly purged of any faith in the methods of reformists and accept the only solution—the establishment of a social order where in those who serve society rule society.

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Labor Fights Joint Action With Bosses

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent Federated Press and "The Worker")

BERLIN.—There is a conflict going on behind the scenes in the German trade union movement over the question of aid to the suffering populations in the Ruhr valley.

When it became evident that the Ruhr population was in for hard times, due to the fact that the industry there is shot to pieces, that in many places postal, telephone and telegraph service has been interrupted, and railway service affected owing to the refusal of German railwaymen to work under French orders, a national collection on a grand scale was undertaken, which became known under the name "Ruhrhilfe."

For the administration of this fund, it was suggested that a committee be formed, on which there were to be representatives in equal numbers of labor and of capital. On the labor side, the General Federation of Free Trade Unions, as the largest labor body in Germany, was to have chief representation, tho also the Catholic and the Democratic unions were to be represented.

The General Federation accepted the invitation, and it has since endeavored to persuade every worker to sacrifice one hour's wages to the Ruhr cause. The daily newspapers of the Social-Democratic party, working in close cooperation with the trade union officials, supported the move by daily appeals to the workers to do their bit.

The communist members of the federation objected. They said they could not support a movement in which the bosses and the wage earners joined hands for nationalistic purposes. They agreed that the workers in the Ruhr must have support, and they also agreed that the French must be opposed. But they held that the workers must stand their own ground without joining hands with "Brother Capital."

Next the leader of the largest single union within the General Federation, Robert Dismann, president of the metal workers' union, which numbers some 1,600,000 members, objected. He is a former Independent Socialist and a man of radical tendencies. He, too, objected to a joint fund administered with the employers. With him went a tremendous following, so that a rather lively fight has ensued between him and the group now in control of the federation.

World War Veterans in War on Fascisti Here

MINNEAPOLIS.—The World War Veterans, with headquarters in this city, have issued a warning against the Fascisti in America, which says in part:

"You comrades recall the tales of empty promises that were made to us in 1917. You also recall to date we have received nothing but these hypocritical promises. It was just thru such means that the powers that be found it impossible to organize ex-service men of Italy into an organization known as the Fascisti. They have set up a dictatorship there a hundred percent under the control of the financial interests and have sent their agents to America to organize the Italians, and others at a later day, we are told."

"For what reason? Just this, comrades; the powers of Italy cannot fulfill those promises unless they were to place extraordinary burdens on themselves. This, quite naturally, they will not do. They dare not further oppress their people or revolution would be sure to come, so they seek for new fields where somebody can be made to bear the burden. So their agents come to America and tell what a wonderful industrial program Italy is about to undertake, how engineers from the United States are already on the job, and with the International Chamber of Commerce in convention there."

"The financial powers of America look with greedy eyes upon the industrial program as painted by the Fascisti. Internationalists, every one of them, when it yields them gold."

Shoe Workers T. U. E. L. meets Saturday, April 7, 3 P. M., at 208 E. 12th St.

Food Trades T. U. E. L. meets Friday, April 6th, 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th, Room 2.

A Whole Evening of Russian Movies

Prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia.—National Board of Review Says: "Excellent-Splendid." All Proceeds Benefit Russian Orphan Homes.

Wednesday, April 11th, Passaic, N. J., Palace Theatre, 121-2nd St.

"Russia Thru The Shadows"

Wednesday, April 11th, San Francisco, Cal., Scottish Rites Auditorium

Thurs. & Fri., Apr. 12th & 13th, W. Springfield, Mass.

Friday, April 13th, Canton, Ohio, Auditorium

Sat. & Sun., Apr. 14th & 15th, Cleveland, O., Engineers' Hall

Saturday, April 14th, San Diego, California

Sunday, April 15th, Pasadena, Cal., Pasadena High School

Nine Years of Revolutionary History

"John Reed" (Samara), "Eugene V. Debs" (Kazan)

Cannon Gets Big Ovation in New York

James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, was given a big ovation at the Central Opera House, New York City, Friday night, March 30. This was his first public appearance in New York since returning from Russia. He came to the New York meeting direct from a tour of the New England states, and preparatory to starting on his western tour to the Pacific Coast.

Cannon spoke on "Russia Today," and made a great impression with his interesting narrative of experiences during his six months stay in the Soviet Republic.

The story of Soviet Russia for the first four years after the revolution was a story of desperate struggle against tremendous odds, said Cannon.

The fight of the Russian workers did not end with their victory over the bourgeoisie within Russia. The capitalist class of the entire world came to the aid of Russian capitalism. The Russian workers were compelled to fight the whole capitalist world.

The Workers' Republic was blockaded and shut off from the world. Counter-revolutionary plots and uprisings inside of Russia were financed and directed from the outside. Mercenary invading armies backed by world capital, attacked Soviet Russia on all sides. On top of all this came the terrible famine which threatened to deal the final blow. Against all these enemies—the civil war, the blockade, the intervention and the famine, the Russian workers, led by the Communist Party, fought, and fought successfully.

In those four years Soviet Russia indeed went "through the shadows." But now, after five years of the revolution, we can tell a brighter story. In 1922 Soviet Russia began to emerge from the shadows and started on the upward track. The long and devastating civil war was at an end and the counter revolution stamped out. The great famine was conquered. The last of the invading foreign armies—except the Japanese in the Far East—had been driven from Russian soil; and the Workers' Government, freed from war necessities, was enabled, for the first time, to turn its efforts and energies to the great constructive task of building a new Russia on the ruins of the old.

"While I was yet in Russia the Red Army drove the Japanese out of Vladivostok and set up the Soviets again. And before the Fourth Congress of the Communist International was ended, we had the joy of hearing Comrade Lenin say that all the territory of Russia was at last living in peace under the Red Flag of the Soviets."

Can't Wear White Collars?

(Special to "The Worker")

REVERE, MASS.—In spite of the fact that he had listened to the address on "Russia Today" by James P. Cannon here, Henry J. Skeffington, former U. S. immigration commissioner, broke loose the next day before the St. Mary's C. T. A. Society, at Lynn, with a vile attack on Soviet Russia and Communists.

The temper of his remarks may be judged from this anti-Communist declaration, "They don't tolerate cleanliness. If you are caught wearing a white collar, they stand you up against a wall and shoot you." Other statements were just as laughable.

Local comrades got Skeffington to subscribe to "The Worker," so that if he cares to read, he may become better informed in the future.

CANNON MEETINGS

Reading, Pa.: Fri., Apr. 6, Farr's Hall, 628 Penn. St., 8 P. M.
Reading, Pa.: Sat., Apr. 7, 8 P. M. Labor Hall, 628 Walnut St. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Comintern."
Syracuse, N. Y.: Sun., Apr. 8, Empire Hall, W. Genesee Cor. Salina St.
Rochester, N. Y.: Mon., Apr. 9, Labor Lyceum, 730 P. M.
Jamestown, N. Y.: Wed., Apr. 11, Odd Fellows Temple, Main and 4th Sts., 8 P. M.
Albany, N. Y.: Thurs., Apr. 12, Central Labor Hall, 1701 State St., 7:30 P. M.
Conneaut, O.: Fri., Apr. 13, Federation Hall, 8 P. M.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Sun., Apr. 15, 2:30 P. M. Labor Lyceum. Take Lincoln car No. 82 and get off at Roberts and Center Avenues.
Canton, O.: Thurs., Apr. 16, 8 P. M. Finnish Hall, 525 6th St.
Youngstown, O.: Tues., Apr. 17, 8 P. M. Drexel Hall, 525 W. Rayen Ave.
Hartford, O.: Wed., Apr. 18, 8 P. M. Meeting on the Fourth Congress of the Comintern, Central Labor Union Hall, Cor. Main and Buchtel Aves.
Canton, O.: Thurs., Apr. 19, 8 P. M. "Fourth Congress of the Comintern," Central Labor Union Hall.
Canton, O.: Fri., Apr. 20, 8 P. M. Canton Music Hall, 600 West St.
Canton, O.: Sat., Apr. 21, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
Cleveland, O.: Sun., Apr. 22, 2:30 P. M. Mason Hall, 100 Walnut Ave.
Cleveland, O.: Mon., Apr. 23, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.: Tues., Apr. 24, 7:30 P. M. Workers' Home, Cor. Electric and North Aves.
New Castle, Pa.: Wed., Apr. 25, 8 P. M. Trade Assembly Hall, 1 North Mill St.
Yukon, Alaska: Thurs., Apr. 26, 7 P. M. Association Hall.
St. Liverpool, O.: Fri., Apr. 27, 8 P. M. Golden Eagle Hall, Old Opera House Bldg.
Martins Ferry, O.: Sat., Apr. 28, 8 P. M. Hungarian Hall.
Nella, O.: Sun., Apr. 29, 2 P. M. Mrs. Detmold's Hall.

MAKE THE PARTY



GROW 50%

COMRADES.—The period originally set for the sale of the "Make the Party Grow" stamp has passed, but the reports thus far received do not show the returns which the National Office should have received if every branch had waged a campaign to have each member purchase a "Make the Party Grow" stamp.

On account of this situation the Central Executive Committee has decided to extend the period for the sale of the "Make the Party Grow" stamp for another month.

We ask of each branch that it make this month count in providing the means of carrying the constructive work of the party organization. The "Make the Party Grow" stamp was issued to finance the new party activities—field organizers, speakers, work among the farmers. The work along these lines has begun. We are securing good results. The continuance of the work depends upon every member contributing 50 cents for it thru the purchase of a "Make the Party Grow" stamp.

In order that April may count big in getting results we urge every party branch to take the following action: Appoint a committee of three, which should include the financial secretary. Have this committee examine the books of the branch and find out which members have purchased a "Make the Party Grow" stamp. Have the committee make a list of those who have not yet purchased this stamp, and bring the matter to the attention of these members.

It should be a matter of pride for every branch to get a hundred per cent return from its members on the sale of the "Make the Party Grow" stamp. The National Organization has not asked for a contribution before, which will mean as much to the organization as the money secured from the "Make the Party Grow" stamps. The party is facing a great opportunity to strengthen its organization and to increase its influence. It must send workers into the field to achieve these results. What has already been done shows the great possibilities before us. A hundred per cent return from the sale of the "Make the Party Grow" stamp will enable us to reap even a greater harvest.

Take notice at once, comrades. Find out what the situation is in your branch, and then see that during the month of April your branch becomes one of those which has sold a "Make the Party Grow" stamp to each member.

That will make the party grow! Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Hotel Owners Fear Radicals

As a result of the intensive agitation and organizational campaign being carried on by the Amalgamated Food Workers among the Hotel Workers, R. A. Muschenheim, of the Hotel Astor, at the quarterly meeting of the Hotel Association of New York scared the plute hotel owners with the announcement that "agitators" were organizing the slaves in the industry, and warned the bosses against the union. Let the workers keep on organizing until we have scared the bosses off the earth!

Two Labor Defense Dates

This is to notify all labor and radical organizations that two Monster Defense Affairs are being planned by the Labor Defense Council. On Saturday evening, May 12th, there will be a Spring Festival and Dance at Webster Hall, and on Sunday, August 5th, a picnic will be held at Fuhrer's Elmhurst Park. Please arrange no dates that will conflict with these two.

Package Party in The Bronx

Package Party and Dance, Saturday, April 21st, Bronx Branch, Workers Party, 1347 Boston Road. Come out!

Soviet Russia Fights Bootleggers

By ANISE

(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")
MOSCOW.—Every day the war on bootlegging and vice gathers strength in Russia. The front pages of the papers are full of projects and suggestions for getting rid of this evil.

Ruthless publicity is the order of the day in Russia. Men write in to the papers giving addresses and names of bootlegging establishments, and these are subsequently raided. To add insult to injury, occasionally the government moving picture man travels around with the police, and after the victims are caught, he makes them go thru the motions of the discovery and arrest, in order to take their pictures for use in anti-booze propaganda. I have seen several such pictures, in which the victims were "registering terror" with all the skill of a good actor.

Propose Plan for Unity of the Negroes

By JEANETTE PEARL

Six Negro Civic Organizations responded to the call for a United Front of Negroes jointly by the National Equal Rights League and Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University. They were represented by 16 delegates who attended the preliminary conference held in New York City. The call adopted was as follows:

"The world today has come to a critical period of its existence. Our race likewise has reached a crucial situation. The promises of amelioration and of full citizenship so easily made during the critical period of the Great World War have failed of fulfillment. In this time of readjustment there is growing a very menacing spirit of animosity against the race and a determination to thrust the Negro down into the most servile and degrading status and to maintain him there forever."

"Now, while world readjustment is in progress and when every other oppressed group is exerting itself to the utmost to gain its rights and liberties, the Negro race must bestir itself, must concentrate its best thought and energy to withstand the terrible onslaughts made against it and secure its due and rightful status—equal manhood, rights and opportunities in every department of life. The race must be stimulated to utilize all available opportunities for constructive endeavor and must be brought into harmonious working relationship with the white race."

"The need is urgent, nay, imperative, therefore, the assembling of a National All-Race Conference to consider the present position of the race, to ferret out and unmask the hostile forces arrayed against it, to formulate a plan of defense and protection, to discover the forces, agencies and organizations which may be utilized in that defense, to effect a United Front of the Race, and to devise ways and means for a full and complete emancipation."

The attention of the Conference must be focused upon the following: Race prejudice; Legal discrimination; Economic Exploitation; Racial Self-Respect; Religious awakening; Moral and Social Betterment; Co-operation within the Race; and between the races; Political Action; Industrial Betterment; Such evils as: Lynching; Ku Kluxism; Segregation; Disfranchisement; Unequal Enforcement of law; and Peonage.

A detailed call specifying time and place will be issued later by the Committee of Arrangements. Every Negro organization should begin to move in this direction, and the attention and energy of the race should be centered upon the successful conduct of this Conference to the end that our race should at last achieve that improvement of its status for which we all hope and strive.

African Blood-Brotherhood; Richard B. Moore, Jr., At Domingos, Otto E. Holmwood, Friends of Negro Freedom, G. S. Schuyler, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, James Weldon Johnson, Robert W. Hagnall, Richard G. Randall, National Equal Rights League, James L. Wells, Matthew A. N. Shaw, M. Monroe, Trotter, National Race Congress, Kelly Miller, International Uplift League, T. W. Campbell.

The preliminary conference was opened with addresses by Cyril Briggs, Prof. Kelly Miller, Richard B. Moore, James Weldon Johnson, and Dr. Mathew A. N. Shaw presided, and Cyril Briggs acted as secretary.

They spoke on the status and difficulties of the Negro in the United States and other countries.

The time is past due for Negroes to silently and meekly accept discrimination fostered by racial prejudices. On the pretext of color, the Negro has been relegated to a position of inferiority in modern society and in order to keep him in that position of inferiority, abuses have been multiplied against him, so that the Negro is not only more readily exploited, but also more easily used by the struggle of labor against the white worker.

The Negro is now called upon by the leaders of his own race to cease being a submerged element in existing society; to no longer meekly accept poverty, discriminations and bitter outrages.

Effort Made to Prevent Visit of Wife of Soviet Russia's President



The Woman Patriot Publishing Co., of Washington, D. C., has again come to the front. It tried to prevent Isadora Duncan landing in her native country. It joined in a petition to Attorney General Daugherty to investigate a long list of Communists and Communist sympathizers.

And now it is urging that efforts be taken to prevent the visit to this country of Ekaterina Ivanova Kalinin, wife of Michael Kalinin, President of the Russian Soviet Republic. Comrade Kalinin has been granted permission to come to this country to make a tour for the relief of Russia's orphans. The above pic-

ture shows Comrade Kalinin with her husband studying a map of Soviet Russia during the height of the famine. The insert shows two types of the Russian peasants caught in the famine, but who fought thru it to victory. There is an ever-growing Communist sentiment among the peasants.

This American Democracy; A Capitalist Dictatorship

"Many of our people are convinced that the Constitution was intended to aid the rich and powerful; that it affords unwarranted immunities to the railroads and is an instrument of oppression to the poor. . . . We are convinced that if it should be submitted to a vote a large number of our citizens would vote in favor of abolishing the Constitution entirely."

From the report of the Special Committee of the American Bar Association, Federal Judge Martin J. Wade of Iowa, Chairman.

By JAY LOVESTONE

An understanding of the nature and structure of the American Government is indispensable to an understanding of the class conflict in which America is being more and more engulfed.

In every country where the means of production and exchange are owned by the capitalists, the employers of labor have in their hands an immensely organized power of oppression. This is the STATE. In America, where capitalism is most highly developed and the capitalists are safely entrenched, the employers of labor in control of a very powerful State having a gigantic governmental apparatus of many ramifications.

This State is the unified and centralized power of the whole, employing, ruling class. Thru their State the capitalists are able to enforce the law and order of profits—maintain the present system of the exploitation of the workers.

The employers' State, the capitalist State, whether it be democratic or monarchical in form, is an intricate machine of oppression. It grips every walk of life. No worker can avoid its heavy hand. The National, State and Municipal Legislatures, the Executive Departments, the courts, the army, the navy, police, spies and detective bureaus, private gunnery and scab-herding agencies, the Employers' ex-soldier organizations, the Ku Klux Klan, the Chambers of Commerce, the numerous Manufacturers' Associations, the press, the church, the schools, the theatres, and the dominant political parties serve as extra-legal tentacles of the State stretching out in all directions.

In the United States

"American capitalism is maintained by what is perhaps, today, the most gigantic organ of oppression. Vigor and dash mark its brutality which is painfully prompt and sure in overcoming the enemy of the capitalist class—the working class. The long and severe prison sentences handed out to the leaders of the workers, 'Government by injunction,' military crushing of strikes, disfranchisement of workers on account of color or birthplace, the removal or assassination of governmental officials even suspected of being sympathetic to the workingmen, tarring and feathering, kidnapping and lynching, raids and deportation, poisonous propaganda and fraudulent learning, a prostituted church, the killing and wounding of hundreds of thousands in war, ruthless exploitation, and denial of the rights of assembly, speech, and press to the workers—these make up the bountiful crop of 'the greatest democracy in the world.' Our 'democracy' crushes the workers with an incomparable readiness and ferocity. In theory, the United States Government is a model of the 'pure and abstract' capitalist democracy preserved at the cost of the lives of ten million workmen. In practice, the United States Government is the model servant of the employing class."

Our exploiters and oppressors have raised a halo about the American Government. Thru their ownership of the press, schools, churches and countless other organs of information and misinformation, they can strongly influence the minds of the workers. The average American honestly believes all the fantastic stories about the great kindness and holy glory of our "democracy." He is ready to die for it. The workingman's ideology is largely a product of his employer's skillful propaganda spread by the newspaper, church, motion picture and school room.

The reactionary trade union bureaucrats and their sycophantic allies, the reform-socialists, have rendered admirable service to the capitalists by strengthening the faith of the workers in the whole governmental machinery of the employers' State.

(Second Article Next Week.)

Insure Against Revolution

GLASGOW, Scotland.—J. Jones, Labor member of parliament, speaking at Glasgow, said the workers today are in revolt against a system which gives 15,000 pounds yearly to a duke, while the government can only afford 15 shillings weekly for workers idling against their will. He declared that the unemployment dole is state insurance not against unemployment but against revolution.

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

Fight Jingoism in the Schools

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The labor government of Queensland has prohibited the saluting of the flag and the recital of a loyalty ritual by the school children in the state schools. The Labor minister for education said that the Labor government was determined to have no jingoism in the schools. He added that some of the school teachers went "over the odds" in their jingoism and it was time they were brought to a realization of what their proper duties were as educators of the young.

Our Program Stirs Tools of Steel Trust

(Special to "The Worker")

AMBRIDGE, Pa.—George Lunen, federal government agent who snoops around this district getting police officials of small towns to prefer charges which the federal authorities dare not make themselves, got busy here recently. When arrests are made he above self styled "experts" radicals testify against them.

Three of our Croatian comrades were the butt of such tactics on the part of federal agents in this town, owned lock, stock and barrel by the American Bridge Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation. The following are the names of the arrested: Geo. Maich, Paul Abradovich and Joe Parnat. They were arrested for distributing Workers Party Programs, and practically held incommunicado for three days, while they were grilled by above named federal agent, who has nothing to do with state affairs.

The district office on learning of their arrest immediately dispatched Comrade Max Lerner to investigate the matter. Upon Lerner's inquiry as to the cause of their arrest he was refused information. On demanding to know he was ordered out of the town; and given 15 minutes to do so. Once again he demanded to know the legal basis for the order. "My law," the defender of the law replied, and instantly placed him under arrest, charging him with "interfering with an officer."

Under federal agent George Lunen's direction he was systematically searched, even to his shoes and stockings; they also attempted to turn the lining of his coat in their ambitious effort to "find" something. As usual "sleuth" George Lunen found no incriminating evidence. Lerner was held for 28 hours and later released upon the payment of \$3.90 in costs, after being found guilty. The three other comrades were released on \$3,000.00 bail each, charged with violating the state sedition law. This charge carries with it a maximum sentence of 20 years and \$10,000 fine.

The village policeman appeared as the prosecutor at the hearing, claiming that the pamphlet "stirred up the people," and also charged that the cartoon by Boardman Robinson, on the fourth page of the Program, was also seditious. The defense desired to be enlightened how a cartoon, showing an individual in the act of laying bricks, can be misconstrued as seditious. The "prosecutor" apparently, was not a pedagogue, and refused the enlightenment, but insisted in his claim. He was sustained by the Squire in his misconstruction of the cartoon.

Fight Tyranny in Ohio

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—The organized workers of Bellaire and vicinity have officially formed the John Buksa Defense Committee, to take up active work in the defense of John Buksa, a member in good standing of Yorkville, O., local of the United Mine Workers, and secretary of the Yorkville, South Slavic Branch, Workers Party, recently arrested in Wheeling, W. Va., for circulating the official program of the Workers Party, a direct violation of his constitutional rights as a naturalized citizen.

Local No. 1840, U. M. W. of A., has donated \$100.

East Liverpool, O., workers report they are taking up a collection, and urge their fellow workers at other points along the Ohio river in the Wheeling-Bellaire district to follow their example.

The Liberator

For April, 1923

Will you read and enjoy or fail to read and thus lose the enjoyment contained in the April Liberator?

An outline of the contents of the splendid number:

EDITORIALS: The Labor Party Refers; The Revolutionary Press; Standard Oil; How's Your "Snowden Revolution in the British House of Commons, The End of the Social Revolution, The Ruhr Situation, and The "Socialist" Conference in Paris.

POETRY by Alfred Krynburg, Witter Byssers, and Anna Wickham.

BOOK REVIEWS by Lydia Gibson and Joseph Freeman.

SPECIAL ARTICLES by Robert Minor, The Foster Trial; Floyd Dell, The Outline of Marriage; Alexander Christoff, The Communist; Theater; J. Louis Engdahl, The Bishop and the Senator; Michael Gold, Philosophy for Super-Rabbits; and Joseph Freeman, A Blind Rebel in a Trap.

DRAWINGS by the following Artists: The Cover, Frank Wells; Frontispiece, Boardman Robinson; and Double Page, Don Brown.

Other Drawings by Robert Minor, Alfred Frueh, William Gropper, Lydia Gibson, Marice Becker, Wanda Gag and Otto Segler.

The April issue of THE LIBERATOR is undoubtedly the best which has appeared in many months. Get it at your book store or news stand or by mail. Better still, subscribe and get it without fail every month. It will grow better yet.

THE LIBERATOR

\$2.00 per year—20c per copy. 750 Broadway New York City.

FUN and PACKAGES

Package Party and Dance, Given by Bronx Branch, Workers Party, No. 1347 Boston Road.—Admission 25 Cents.

SATURDAY, April 21st

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H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
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Zepliak or Gregor

There is a great tumult in the world about an archbishop. He is faced with death for plotting against the life of the Russian Workers' Republic. Kept statesmen from Warsaw to Washington, utter frantic pleas "in the name of humanity" that he may live, The Pope of the Catholic Church, in Rome, demands his liberation "in the name of God." Such is capitalism's worry over Archbishop Zepliak. It rallies to the support of one of its greatest props—RELIGION—in order that the Dollar Temple may not collapse.

We have not heard that the Roman pope has protested against the slaughter of thousands of workers slain by the Italian Fascist Dictatorship, nor the Horthy Terror against labor in Hungary, both inspired by his religious ethics. Mussolini blesses his murders of workers under the Pope's benediction.

And so at home. Hughes, Harding and the rest, hands dripping blood, must have had a difficult time of it writing their protests of state to the Russian Soviet Regime, lest the paper they wrote on be not stained red. There is the blood of E. C. Gregor, railroad worker, hanged by a chamber of commerce, "law and order" mob to a railroad bridge at Harrison, Ark. No voice has been raised by hypocritical bosses' church or state against this murder. That was a life taken that capitalism might live; that the most barbarous social system the world has yet known might endure a little longer. He was faced with no charges. He was given no trial. He died a martyr to labor's cause.

Capitalism recognizes its own in Archbishop Zepliak, and it is naturally putting up a fight for him. Capitalism sees in Gregor and his kind, enemies to its continued existence, and these may be murdered and the assassins blessed by church, and recognized as heroes by its laws.

As we go to press sentence of death against Zepliak is commuted to 10 years' imprisonment. It is reported, however, that the death sentence has been carried out against Monsignor Constantine Butchkevitch, guilty of numerous crimes against the Soviet Regime, of opposing the decree separating church and state, of opposing the sequestration of church treasure to combat the famine along the Volga, of conducting Anti-Soviet agitation among the Russian people; and of communicating with the Polish government while that nation was at war with Russia. The Soviet government announces it will tolerate no interference from foreign capitalist nations in protecting the Workers' Republic against its internal enemies.

The United States government is worried sick over a just verdict returned against an Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in far away Soviet Russia. It does not give a single thought to the murder of an E. C. Gregor, just a worker, except to approve of it.

Labor is making these comparisons and will in time realize their full significance. It will then worry less about the Zepliahs and more about its own, the Gregors, and the many victims of attempted judicial assassination—Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings, Ford and Suhr, Dolla and Kowalski, Chaplin and Bentall, and hundreds of others.

Buying the United States

The Russians are of the opinion that anything can be bought in the United States, even the government's consent to recognition and opening of trade relations with what it now considers an outlaw—the First Workers' Republic. So they have announced, in reply to Secretary of State Hughes' recent stand on the question of recognition, that they are willing to begin pourparlers on that basis.

Soviet spokesmen are direct in their declarations that the United States might just as rightfully pay Germany's debts, as to expect the Soviet Government to pay the debts of the Czarist and Kerensky regimes. Which Washington must admit isn't bad logic. Surely the Czarists and the Kerenskyites were greater enemies of Soviet Rule, than the Germans of Kaiser and Ebert have been or are against Washington capitalist rule.

The Russian Soviet press has given considerable space to the discussion of Hughes' latest anti-Soviet declarations. The replies have been aggressive and full of spirit, and have the Washington diplomats on the defensive. Soviet Russia is not going begging for recognition. It is the United States that will soon be in the role of beggar, on the question of recognition, and a beggar never did receive much for his wares. The price of American recognition of the Workers' Republic is falling every day. It will soon not be worth the proverbial nickel,—not to mention the debts of the czar and the counter-revolution. Our tip to Washington, get busy while there is still a basis for a bargain. Absolutely no charge for this advice.

Attorney General Daugherty's publicity campaign for "Harding for President," has been eclipsed by public exposure of his son's relations with "Doc" King, the main New York City model. Such is the demand for the publicity spotlight! The son crowds out the father.

In "The Goose Step" Stride

The piercing truth hurts the work of "Americanization" so much that "The Goose Step" stride must be maintained in America's schools and colleges. No lie is too low, if it only succeeds in keeping alive the enthusiasm and respect of American school children for the heroes of United States history.

In order that no one get out of the step that made the Kaiser's military machine famous in its day, James Fellom, chairman of book committee of the San Jose, Cal., Library, has put the brand of his disapproval on three American histories. He has denounced them as un-American and ordered them removed from the shelves of the library.

This is what the white terror governments in Europe are doing, especially the Mussolini Fascist Rule in Italy, and the Horthy terror in Hungary. The books banned in the California city are "The Epochs of American History," in the series on "Formation of the Union," by Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History at Harvard University; "National Ideals of History Traced," by the same author, and "The American Revolution," by C. H. Van Tyne, Professor of History at the University of Michigan.

This follows close on the heels of declarations that evolution must not be taught in Oklahoma and Minnesota, and the action in Wisconsin that ousted all text-books not teaching the particular brand of 100 per cent pay-triotism required in this state.

"The Goose Step" in education is rapidly developing a nation of young men and women fit only to feel the lash of the exploiters and too ignorant to rebel against it. May Upton Sinclair's book bearing this name, achieve the same results for American education that Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" brought about in the struggle for the abolition of chattel slavery. The grip of the bosses upon the schools must be broken or all intellectual progress will come to a standstill in the black night of ignorance.

The Suicide of War Veterans

There were 12,000 cases of self-murder in the United States last year. The New York Times finds its headline in the fact that 79 of these suicides were millionaires and hides as detail the information that 1,000 of them were shell-shocked veterans of the late war, who had "given way to helpless despair," in the words of the Save-a-Life League.

We have no tears for the millionaires. Most of them were victims of the bitter, fiendish, animal struggle for power in the capitalist industrial world. They played the game for what it was worth. They lost.

But the nation's youth was lied to and lured into the world war, to serve as cannon fodder in foreign lands. They did not know. Later they learned. They found out that a shell-shocked war victim doesn't make a good industrial slave, and so he is cast on the scrap heap by a cannibal social system that feeds on its own youth.

Yet the youth of the land might now consider the prospects for the next capitalist world war, in which the United States will play a greater role than in the last, in which there will no doubt be millions, instead of thousands American slain.

World Communism alone struggles for the ending of all wars. It sends forth its demands for peace today and every day thru the Russian Soviet Republic. There is a response from the growing Communist movements in every land.

Those 1,000 suicides each year of shell-shocked war veterans, victims of "helpless despair," should be a spur urging every young worker in this country to get in touch with and help carry forward the struggle of Communism in America. Hope displaces despair in the march toward the new social order. Join the growing procession!

Militancy in "The East"

Militant workers thruout the nation are watching the Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League planned for New York City, May 6th. They want to know, what this conference should show, the progress that militancy has been making in "the East" during the past year.

The two greatest conferences of militants, so far held, have been the gatherings of the railroaders at Chicago, and the miners at Pittsburgh. The New York Conference will be general in its nature, including the needle, textile, boot and shoe, leather, metal and railroad trades. It will bring delegates together from territory reaching from New York City to Pittsburgh, and from Boston to Washington, probably the most compact industrial section of the whole United States, with its millions of cruelly exploited and poorly organized workers.

It should not be necessary to point out the importance of this meeting of labor's advance guard. It will make history for the whole American working class. It will mark the speeding up of the drive for amalgamation, for a real Labor Party, thruout the entire East.

No militant group anywhere thruout the Eastern District can afford to remain unrepresented. There is yet time to act. A few weeks remain during which even the smallest vanguard at the most isolated outpost in the working class struggle in this district can take up this question of representation and put a delegate on the job.

Militant workers of "the East"! The militants of the entire nation are watching you. Make good on this May 5th Conference, and you will inspire with new enthusiasm the militant cause thruout the length and breadth of the land.

"Harding perplexed by Daugherty boom," says newspaper headline. He is just about as perplexed as Julius Caesar was when they presented him the Roman crown, once, twice, he refused, then thrice, and he grabbed at it. Only Harding won't refuse even once. He is too good an office boy of imperialism.



SPRING
Would I were a robin
Singing gaily and
Then I would proclaim the Spring
With a joyous sound.
Would I were a dandelion
Smiling in the sun,
I'd shake my downy yellow head
To show new life begun.
Would I were a brooklet
My icy fetters gone,
I'd thank God for Mother Nature
For the work she had done.
But I am only a maiden
Bored and restless,
I breathe forth this little rhyme
To be my sole confession. Sar-AM.
P.S. I come with the Spring.

Hundred Per Cent American Justice

By Ellen Winsor

To keep out of jail:

1—Be a shipbuilder and during the war rob a government.
2—Proffer in food while your country is at war. For this you may be fined. Remain calm. The government will pay your fine later.

3—Conspire to defraud the government on wartime contracts.
To get into jail:

1—Attempt to better your living conditions or to raise your standards of living in any way.
2—Tell your employer the food is rotten or that the bunkhouse in the lumber camp is lousy and sour.
3—Demand a living wage from your boss.

Four reasons for presidential pardons:

1—Conspiring to set on foot a military enterprise directed against a foreign country. (Jacobsen, pardoned for this, Dec. 25, 1921.)
2—Providing doctored eye-glasses to draft registrants, so as to get them off under the draft. (Kennedy, pardoned for this, Dec. 25, 1921.)

3—Leaving the country unlawfully, during a war, in order to sell plans for a new gun to the German consul in Mexico. (Freese, pardoned for this, Dec. 25, 1921.)
4—Attempting to blow up munition ships. (Capt. Robert Fay, pardoned for this, Dec. 25, 1921.)

CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPY

Lo! The crafty millionaire
From the "Small, Saluted Girls,"
Murmuring among themselves—
"Working class
In greedy, insistent, offensive
But these white collar slaves
We hold a little longer
In leash. They are
Becoming more and more grateful.
When they ask a raise
We can point with pride
To our home where the
Victims can live
For only \$6.99 per week
And after the day's work
Has the privilege
Of the gruesome white clothes
To the basement!" —D. D.

IF YOU HAVE TEARS, PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW!!

(Warning: People subject to nervous breakdowns or to the habit of shedding tears are advised to read this article.—Ed.)
We realize that this will cause many a heart to be broken and myriads of tears to be shed; nonetheless, it is our unflinching duty to tell you the truth, and that the most bitter calamity that has befallen humanity, this blow to civilization is inevitable, no existing force can now prevent it. Such is the gruesome white clothes.
No, it is not the fall of the Soviet Republic or another World Slaughter—these are but trifles in comparison with the misfortune in store for us.
We will keep you in suspense any longer. We realize how anxious you must now be. Hence be it known and to all that—
First call up your family physician, have ready a pitcher of ice water and a few lemons; and when you are thus fully prepared, read and weep.
The following will be discontinued for a few weeks!!
Hoping that no serious injury has been caused by this announcement, we remain, as ever, your sincere friends, IRV.
P.S. Contributors are requested to send in their contributions as usual, if sufficient in number special contrib issues of the Bolcom will be published.

Tennis, Golf, Baseball

King Gustav of Sweden is getting into the public eye as a tennis player. But let the workers of America keep their jealousy concealed as long as President Harding sticks to his golf, and the 1923 baseball season is nearly here. The 100 Per Cent will not consider the king's tennis challenge to "Amerika Ueber Alles!"

When the Smile Disappeared

We did not predict wrongly. The editorial smile boasted by the New York Socialist Daily, "The Call," lived a short life. It was a veneer quickly scratched off. It is gone.

The hideous yellow grin was back again, more revolting than ever, in the editorial column of the March 31st issue. This face of the "Socialist" Party twisted itself into most horrible grimaces in new efforts to frighten the faithful and the timid into believing that the Communist movement is "personally" conducted by agents of the Department of Justice and the Burns Detective Agency."

While Eugene V. Debs out in Granite City, Ill., as reported in the Federated Press, is declaring that "The Socialist Party is going to stand behind the men being tried in Michigan for championing the cause of the working class," a statement that the Federated Press says, "brought prolonged and vigorous applause," The Call editorially was declaring that, "There can be no compromise with this compound (the Workers' Party) of childishness and fanaticism."

The editorial closes with a statement, evidently born of some brand of imbecility, that declares, "It (the Workers' Party) is no more a part of the normal labor movement built by the working class than a feeble-minded janitor is a part of a literary society which he tries to enter."

Why, this slur at a janitor, usually the most exploited of downtrodden workers? Does The Call editorial writer take joy in ridiculing ignorance forced upon him, at the expense of kept ladies of literary societies, who delight themselves in the little thrills they get from reading the pink tea stuff poured by "The Call?"

We fear that what is troubling this wild "Socialist" person is the fact that the Workers' Party is too big a part, for him, of the labor movement. That is what we originally pointed out, that there is this big cleavage in the Socialist ranks. Debs supports the Trade Union Educational League. The Call—Forward—Cahan—Hillquit outfit fights it. Debs stands back of the Michigan defense. The Call—Forward breed, of an unmentionable name, raises its foul smelling odors, in an effort to deceive and rebel. But they only drive the workers away from themselves, into the ranks of

Communism, which causes new hatreds to wrangle still more within them. Debs and Upton Sinclair, and Helen Keller, and many others stand solidly with the Friends of Soviet Russia, in the relief efforts of this organization.
The Call dare not discuss the stand that Debs, Sinclair, Miss Keller and the rest have taken, and that they still hold to. Instead The Call garbs itself in the slimy skin of a snake and hisses something as follows: "We only observe that this morbid offshoot of capitalism is the lunatic fringe of the labor movement." That will make comical reading for the growing numbers of militants in the powerful left wings of the miners' railroaders' steel, textile and clothing workers' unions.
Thus, for instance, Captain Paxton Hibben, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, can easily answer for himself when he is attacked in the April 1st issue, first page of The Call, in an article that goes gaff in every syllable. We quote the opening paragraph only:—
"Apologists for the Communists in the United States are beginning to marshal their forces in a heavy phalanx and to go before the people in public meetings, and in the press, wherever they can get in, seeking to take the 'out of revolution' when used by the Communists."

Thus Captain Hibben, who has waged a valiant fight against the attacks of Hoover and other foes of the First Workers' Republic, is now denounced as an "apologist" by this yellow "Socialist" organ, for a speech he made before the Single Tax Forum in New York City in support of the Michigan Defense. We wonder who will be the next target of this venal "Socialist" hatred that knows no bounds?

Who Is Alexander Howat?

By JOHN DORSEY

Among the most outstanding characteristics of our trade union leaders are their lack of principles and their general spinelessness. In their company Alexander Howat is as a lone pine in a landscape of sage brush. He is honest and fearless.

His connection with the labor movement has been one long struggle against terrific odds for the principles that are within him. Howat is a striking example of the kind of labor man we stand most in need of, one who has the integrity to advocate something worth while, and the courage to fight for it.

Alexander Howat was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 10th, 1872, of a coal-mining family.

He came to the United States when three years of age. His people settled in Illinois, where he went into the mines at the age of 10. Three years later he went to Kansas, where, with the exception of one year that he spent working in the mines of Scotland, he has been employed ever since in connection with the mining industry. He was elected President of District 14, including Kansas and three Missouri counties, in 1902, and has been re-elected for each succeeding term, until the present.

One of the strongest characteristics of Howat is his absolute opposition to dual unionism. He is an old experienced fighter in the organization and has no sympathy whatever for the elements that say nothing can be done.

He has learned from past fights that where the militant elements put up even a little bit of an organized effort they are bound to get results. In the capitalist press recently stories appeared to the effect that Howat, upon his release from jail would start a dual organization in opposition to the United Mine Workers.

This was a lie cut from whole cloth and was circulated by his coal-operators and union-bureaucracy enemies to discredit him.

What Is a Militant?

By JAY FOX

A militant in the labor movement is a fighter for the freedom of his class, a soldier in the army of industrial progress. Does this soldier of labor carry arms? He certainly does. He packs around a pocket full of redhot pamphlets and a head full of high explosive arguments designed to prove to you and me why we should be even as he.

The militant worker is not merely a man dissatisfied with things as they are. He is not just a grumbler. The world is full of grumblers who growl at the boss, the wages and the hours, but never do anything to remedy the evils of which they complain. The militant is not of that ilk. He sees clearly the wrongs inflicted upon his class by the robber system of industry under which we are compelled to live. He examines the machinery of capitalism carefully to see where the defect is, for he generally has no other thought than that a few changes in the system will insure justice to labor.

But after a thorough examination of capitalism he is forced to the conclusion that no amount of alteration would insure labor a square deal.

He finds that the capitalist system was originally designed as a means of exploiting labor, of robbing the workers of the product of their toil and therefore cannot be altered to serve the ends of justice. Then he looks around for plans of a new system of labor and a way to get it into operation and having found it, gets busy at once telling you and me all about it thru the Trade Union Educational League. When you see a labor union with a punch in its look behind the punch and you will find a bunch of militants.

All these books paint a picture of horror, of oppression, of great misery on the one hand and great opportunities wasted and international crimes perpetrated—a picture of a race endowed with creative capacity finding itself on the verge of bankruptcy. Is there no way out? Are the masses of the world doomed to sweat in darkness until the race dies out? By no means! A new world is waiting around the corner. It is partly etched in Martin Anderson

Editor of "The Liberator" Suggests Books for Workers to Read and Tells How to Read Them

By JOSEPH FREEMAN
Editor, "The Liberator"

To get the most out of books it is necessary to be free of two illusions. Perhaps the most common of these illusions is that books are infallible. Greater than his respect for law and government is the average worker's respect for the printed word. He will swallow in print what he would scorn to listen to in conversation. Hence the facility with which newspapers and "experts" are able to spread all sorts of superstitious bunk about the world we live in. Books are valuable only in so far as they provoke thought. They are written by human beings, with all the virtues and vices of human beings; they are the expression of desires, fears, and prejudices which are colored by the culture of the class from which the writer springs. This point is particularly important. Just as the rulers of the middle ages bamboozled the masses into believing that the Bible is the "word of God" so the industrial barons of our own times, who control the press and the universities, try to bam-

bambooze the masses into believing that economics, philosophy, and history are impersonal, disinterested studies of life. Science, no less than religion, is often a mask for tyranny. It is therefore the workers' first duty to himself to think out carefully everything he reads, to test it by the light of his own reason, to compare theories and stories with his own experience. He must suspend his natural reverence for "authority." He must remember that books are merely elaborate conversations, requiring a careful and critical attitude.

The second illusion is that there is a mysterious and fundamental difference between literature and propaganda. If there is a difference, it can be stated thus: literature is propaganda in favor of accepted ideas; propaganda is literature in favor of new ideas. All the important books which have ever been written have some message; they are based upon some definite philosophy of life, some distinct conception of good and evil, right and wrong, justice and injustice. Rousseau's Social

Contract is a tract in favor of individual liberty; Milton's Paradise Lost was written, as the poet himself says, "to justify the ways of God to man"; Victor Hugo wrote Les Misérables to paint the miseries of poverty; Machiavelli's Il Principe, taught in the literature courses of most universities, is an essay on the dictatorship of princes; Trotsky's Dictatorship and Democracy is just as great literature; and because it discusses the dictatorship of workers it is more important for workers to read.

With these two illusions out of their minds workers can approach the following books which are frankly critical of the present order of things. They are books which provoke thought and which give a picture of the world that will stand the test of examination and that can be borne out by the experience of workers.

It would be a good thing to begin with the syllabus on Contemporary Civilization gotten out by the Columbia University. This will furnish a good background, since it deals

with the physical nature of the world, some psychology and some history. It should be supplemented with James Harvey Robinson's Mind in the Making and John Dewey's Human Nature and Conduct. Both of these books will give the worker an idea of how human beings behave, the origin and nature of their feelings and ideas. They will begin to understand why the world has been so slow in making progress. Knowing something about the nature of man and the nature of man's environment, they can now take up Well's Outline of History which is an interesting and fairly accurate account of man's career in this environment. They will observe that the two great factors of modern civilization are religion and capitalism; and they can begin to read something about these two forces in detail. Christ and Anti-Christ, by Friedrich Nietzsche will prove a good mental purgative for those minds which are still constipated with the pusillanimous and hypocritical morality preached—but never practiced—by the various churches.

There are any number of vivid pictures of capitalism in the United States. Main Street and Babbitt by Sinclair Lewis; Moon Calf by Floyd Dell, The Jungle by Upton Sinclair; The Iron Heel and Martin Eden, by Jack London; The Genius, The Titan, and The Financier by Theodore Dreiser; and The Harbor by Ernest Poole are imaginative and accurate studies of American life under the rule of the machine and stockholders. They paint the scene not in abstract generalities but in concrete pictures of the lives of families and individuals, and therefore dig down to the very vitals of our civilization.

One ought now to begin analyzing the picture of dullness and oppression which these novelists paint. Veblen's Theory of the Leisure Class and Engel's Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State will cast a bright light on the workings of this monstrous machine, which passes by the name of "civilization." The History of Great American Fortunes, by Gustav Meyers; The American Empire, by Scott Near-

ing; and the report of the Steel Strike issued by the Interchurch Movement will give one a detailed analysis of the workings of capitalism. The nature of the American press and of American "higher" education is exposed by Upton Sinclair in The Brass Check and The Goose Step; and war, which is one of the standard features of capitalism, can be realized in the pages of Henry Barbusse's Under Fire and André's Latzko's Men and War; and its nature understood in Bertrand Russell's Why Men Fight and Norman Angell's Great Illusion.

Nexo's Pollo the Conqueror; partly in Mary Beard's The American Labor Movement; also in Sidney Webb's History of Trade Unionism and his Decay of Capitalist Civilization. Bertrand Russell has glimpsed the new world in his book Proposed Roads to Freedom—but since this is a summary of certain great ideas it might be well to read one of his original sources—The Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels which in the history of the human race must rank with the Sermon on the Mount. And after that one ought to read about the first great practical attempt on the part of the masses to build a new creative free world: happy men and women. Ten Days that Shook the World by John Reed and Thru the Russian Revolution by Albert Rhys Williams are perhaps the two most interesting books on the Russian Revolution. There are dozens of others almost as good and in their pages workers may find not only dynamic ideas but a hope and a courage which will eventually blast capitalist civilization to its rotten base.