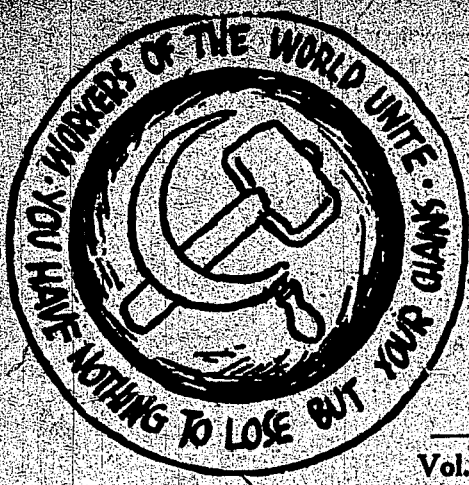




Burns Detective Agency Silent on "The Worker" Expose—See Page Three

THE WORKER

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Ruthenberg Case to Jury

Gompers' Gag Rule Hit by Seattle Labor

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press Correspondent)

SEATTLE.—Revocation of the charter of the Seattle Central Labor Council is threatened within 60 days by the executive council of the A. F. of L. unless Seattle labor renounces its advocacy of trade relations with Russia.

Furthermore it must withdraw its demand for the recognition of the Russian republic; devote less time to discussion of Russian and Hindu affairs; withdraw its endorsement of the Farmer-Labor party and accept the A. F. of L. nonpartisan political policy; co-operate wholeheartedly with the State Federation of Labor, and expel three unions not recognized by the A. F. of L.

This order, received at the last meeting of the Seattle council was issued after investigation by the executive council of the A. F. of L. upon the complaint of various international unions. The complaints were sent to organizer C. O. Young, A. F. of L. representative in Washington. Organizer Young has attended one meeting of the Central Labor Council in the past year. The local council was not asked to explain its attitude during the probe.

The council immediately dispatched a reply to A. F. of L. headquarters denying that it had in any manner violated the constitution of that body, with the exception of seating delegates of the lady barbers, blacksmiths and engineers locals. A bill of particulars was also asked, as the executive council's letter contained only vague charges.

The leading count in the indictment was that the local council "spends more time talking about Russia and India than in dealing with local union business." The reply of the council states that the Seattle body's constitution places local union business first on its weekly calendar. Russia has not been officially discussed for months, and India but once in the past year.

The answer to the indictment and threat was drawn up by Secretary James A. Duncan and received the unanimous endorsement of the Central Labor Council.

Delegates held that the A. F. of L. acted outside of its rights in attempting to dictate the attitude of Seattle labor toward independent political action, Russia and other issues. Indorsement of independent political action by the United Mine Workers, and the statement that the A. F. of L. indorsed the plea of the Irish for independence prior to the creation of the Irish Free State, are cited as examples of the constitutionality of the local acts. The local council has promised to unseat delegates of the three unions, if so ordered.

Some delegates regard the A. F. of L.'s action as timed to coincide with an election in the Washington State Federation of Labor, a few weeks off. The Seattle labor movement has disagreed with William Short, president of the state body, on political issues. Others saw the action as an attempt to secure control of the Daily Seattle Union Record, owned by the Central Labor Council, which might revert to the national body with the revocation of the charter.

Detroit Opposes Fascists

DETROIT, Mich.—A mass meeting of workers in the House of the Masses here unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon the workers to organize one solid front against the bourgeoisie and the Fascist movement which is rapidly spreading throughout the world.

Foster Sees Big Task Ahead for Militants of the East

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Secretary, Trade Union Educational League

The Conference of the Eastern District of the Trade Union Educational League, to be held in New York on May 5th and 6th, will be one of the most important gatherings held by militants in recent years. It will mark the beginning of an intensified drive to achieve the policies of the League in the labor movement throughout the many States making up the Eastern District. Under Comrade Manley's direction, substantial groups of militants have been built in most of the big centers throughout his territory. The thing now needed is to bring the representatives of these groups together, so that the whole movement may be co-ordinated and given impetus towards a common goal. This the coming Conference will do.

Amalgamation and a Labor Party! These are the two great issues now being stressed by the Trade Union Educational League everywhere. They represent the most vital needs of the labor movement on both the industrial and political fields. The Eastern District Conference will intensify, systematize, and organize the movement to support these measures throughout the populous industrial district of the Atlantic seaboard. If the League members in these places are awake to the situation, if they fully grasp the opportunities presented them, they will rally to the Conference and make it a powerful instrument for the revolutionizing of the whole American labor movement.

Raids and Arrests in Pittsburgh Tribute to Success of Militants in Rousing Coal and Steel Slaves

By MAX LERNER
(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Glowing tribute to the success of the "left wing" movement among the coal miners, and the developing organization campaign among the steel workers, is the raid upon the District Headquarters of the Workers Party, in the Labor Lyceum in this city, capitol of Gary's steel and coal empire.

It was with the usual grandiloquent, opera bouffe, comic methods, made famous in past Department of Justice Raids, that a horde of detectives of all sorts swooped down upon the Labor Lyceum, the headquarters of Dist. 5, Workers Party, last Friday, seized everyone in the office, confiscated all records of any kind they could lay their hands on, and fearing lest the office furniture might commit some seditious acts if left to stay in the offices of both the Workers Party and in the office of the building, they carted the furniture away with them, as well as all the literature in sight.

Everyone in the building was given the closest scrutiny and put thru a hurried third degree. Everyone coming into the building was taken to some dark corner and a gun shoved up against him, while he was questioned.

Thus did the brave detectives, department of justice men, and divers others, who helped in the grand coup d'etat start their work to nip in the bud "the great red plot."

But the dark night's work was not ended. That was one night when the divers persons on government, city and county payrolls felt they must make up for the rest of the year and for that night earn their salaries. House after house was raided. It mattered not who the persons were so long as there was the least suspicion that they had a queer sounding name or were attached in some vague fashion with the progressive movement of the workers—the country "was not safe" until they were in the folds of the heroes.

Thus the total netted that night was somewhere in the vicinity of 27 people, among them Comrade Fred Merrick, District Organizer Katsioli, Jenkins, manager of the Labor Lyceum, Pasternack and others.

Up to date the authorities are still looking for a number of the active workers both in the Workers Party and in the progressive movement who happened to be fortunate enough to have been elsewhere than the detectives expected them that night.

The raid is the climax to a series of unsuccessful attempts made recently to put the Workers Party and the progressive movement out of the running. The Workers Party and the progressive movement, which it heartily supports, have thus far come off victorious. This raid, hatched in the fevered brains of various individuals and Department of Justice agents who feel they must pull off something spectacular once in a while to earn their salaries, is not going to stop the work here a bit if indications

(Continued on Page Two)

When this issue of "The Worker" went to press, Wednesday afternoon, May 2, the indications were that the case of C. E. Ruthenberg would be put in the hands of the jury at St. Joseph, Mich., before the day was over.

It is difficult even to hazard a guess as to what the verdict will be. In any case the Ruthenberg trial will not be followed immediately by the trial of any of the other Michigan Defendants.

If Ruthenberg is acquitted the other indictments will no doubt be dropped. If he is convicted the case will be carried to the highest court in the land, the other cases being held in abeyance pending the final decision.

Attorney Frank P. Walsh, in closing the case for the defense, asked, "Who will dare challenge that history does not show the facts as stated by the Communists. We may hope that the final working out of the problem will come otherwise than thru civil war, but the facts of the past struggles, of the present struggle, cannot be denied."

"What do the Communists say?" asked Walsh. "They say that today a new oligarchy rules. They say that the few own the industries. That the great trusts with their control centering in the banking houses of Wall Street control the wages which the workers in the factories receive and also the prices they pay for the things they buy. Not a single person in this court room has anything in common with this aristocracy."

Harrison Makes Jurors Smile

Frank P. Walsh, Attorney for C. E. Ruthenberg, rested the case of defense Tuesday afternoon. The prosecution also rested. Evidently the prosecutors, after examining their rebuttal witness, J. Spota, who has recently been expelled from the Workers Party as a spy, decided that this brutal looking government agent, who speaks a broken English, would not help their case, and kept him off the stand. Spota had been in the Courthouse all day.

Caleb Harrison was the last witness for Ruthenberg. He testified to the struggle within the Communist Party about the question of coming out in the open and the part that Ruthenberg had taken in that struggle. His winning personality made the jurymen smile for the first time during this trial.

Prosecutor Smith in his closing argument used his time in reading

(Continued on page Two.)

Militant Conferences During May and June

During May and June several conferences of great importance to the militants in the trade unions will take place. Those already arranged are as follows:

Eastern District, T. U. E. L., Labor Temple, 84th St., near Third Ave., New York City, May 5-6.

Eastern District Railroaders, New York City, May 5-6.

Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L., New York City, May 5-6.

Shoe and Leather Trades, Boston, May 13.

Progressive Miners, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 2-3.

The Eastern District Conference will be made up of representatives from Leagues from all thru the Eastern States. The other four conferences are national in scope, being organized by the respective National Committees. All League members should do everything possible to make these vital conferences successful.

"The Worker" was informed at press time that the meeting place of Trade Union Educational League meetings, May 5-6, would be held at the Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73d St., instead of at the Labor Temple, on 84th St.

Canada Bars Howat, Admits Bitner

(Special Wire to "The Worker")

McAdam Junction, New Brunswick, Canada.—Alex Howat, of Kansas, and Thomas Myerscough, Secretary of the Progressive Miners' International Committee, were stopped at the Canadian border here by immigration officials who refused to allow them to proceed.

Howat and Myerscough had been invited to come to Canada by the Nova Scotia coal miners and address

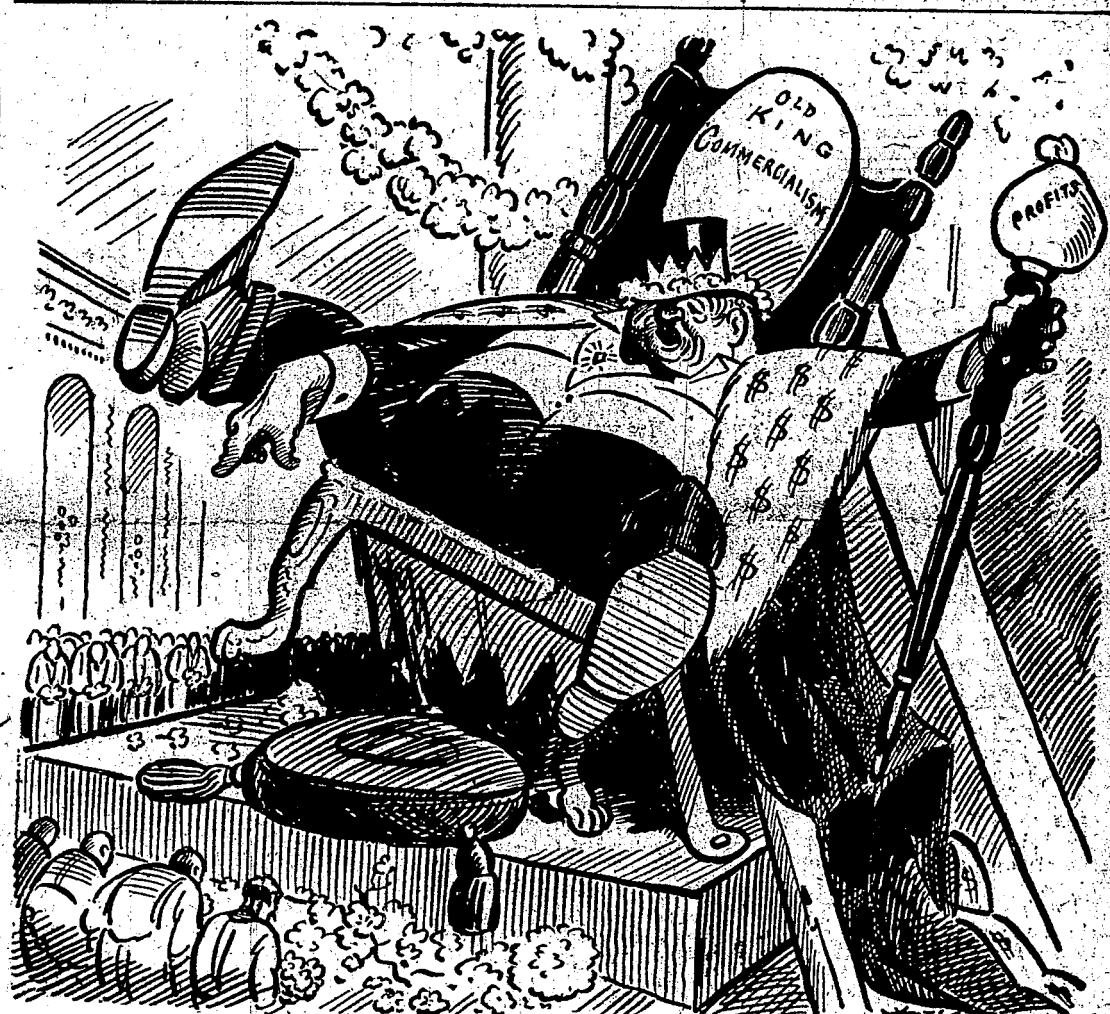
a number of meetings, opening with the May Day Demonstration.

When taken into custody, Saturday, the two coal miner militants were refused the right to go either way, back to the United States, or on to their destination.

Van Bitner, field marshal for President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers Union, in warring on militant coal miners was on the same train with Howat and Myerscough. But he got thru without trouble.

Canadian immigration officials said they were holding Howat and Myerscough on information that they intended to agitate against the government, and to create general disturbances in Nova Scotia. These officials, however, refused to reveal the source of their information.

Alex Howat will make his first appearance in New York City, at a mass meeting to be held Sunday afternoon, May 20, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.



May Day, 1923, Shook Him Up a Little More

The Revolt of the American Marine Workers

By GEORGE HARDY

The inevitable has happened in the Marine Industry: A national strike in the industry has been declared by the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union of the Industrial Workers of the World. This strike has been long overdue. The competent seamen have, for a long time past, been refusing to sign on, taking their chances at more remunerative work ashore.

The seamen's wages have been constantly reduced since the loss of the 1921 strike, conditions at sea have been gradually getting worse, overtime pay has ceased to exist, the Dog-Watch (12-hour day) prevails in most of the ships. The International Seamen's Union of the American Federation of Labor has been reduced to a skeleton, and as a result of the utter lack of efficient organization American ships have been sailing under the open shop system (American plan).

While the wages of shore workers, of late, have had a tendency to increase those of the seamen have been miserably inadequate and far below

the substantial level, especially for those who have the added responsibilities of dependents ashore.

Carpenters wages are \$70 per month; for \$55 able-bodied seamen must bear the rigors of exposure during hurricane weather, while "Mr. Fat" lies snug and warm in the Cabin and Saloon. Before the sweltering

fires the stokers, almost blind with perspiration, must toil for \$57.50 per month. Wages are equally low in all other departments, with Ordinary Seamen receiving as low as \$40 per month.

A general increase of \$20 per month over all existing rates is being asked

(Continued on Page Three)

Problems of Our Party

II. A Discussion with Upton Sinclair on the United Front
By JOHN PEPPER

The Socialist Party is becoming more and more of a shilly-shally Party. The honest workers within the Socialist Party are thoroughly aroused against the policy of Morris Hillquit and Victor Berger. But the honest leaders in the Socialist Party are also beginning to rebel against the official policy of this Party.

Scott Nearing declared that the Socialist Party belongs to the past, and the future belongs to the Workers Party. Eugene Debs indorsed the amalgamation policies of the Trade Union Educational League, while the Socialist Party supports the policies of Gompers.

Nearing and Debs write articles for the Communist "Liberator," and declare their solidarity with the persecuted Communists, while the N. Y. Call and the Forward hurl the most shameful slanders at Foster, Ruthenberg and all other Communists. The managing board of the N. Y. Call reprints the vindictive articles of the N. Y. Herald against Soviet Russia, and David Karsner resigns his editorship on the ground that he is for the united front of all working class parties.

Norman Thomas openly condemns in the Rand School, the policy of the Socialist Party toward the trial of the clericals in Russia.

The official Socialist Party, in the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, fights against admittance of the Workers Party to

(Continued on Page Four.)

Why the Workers Party?

This question is answered in the accompanying discussion between Upton Sinclair and John Pepper. We urge all our readers to thoroughly study both declarations. Pepper is writing a series of articles on Workers Party problems. The article on "My Party—Right or Wrong," will appear in next week's issue.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 274

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.

Welcome Foster! First Appearance in New York Since His Trial in Michigan Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. FRIDAY EVE., MAY 4th: Workers! Turn Out!

Prosecution in Fear of Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)

from the 1921 program of the Communist Party, and the "A. B. C. of Communism," to show that the Communist Party advocated the use of violence in the class struggle, but all the references to violence had in them the words "the final struggle" or "the idea of armed insurrection," plainly indicating that they referred to something that would happen sometime in the future history of the struggle.

Attorney Walsh was obliged twice to interrupt Smith's argument and take an exception because of his making statements which were not in evidence.

Prosecution Fears Ruthenberg

The prosecution was very much afraid to permit C. E. Ruthenberg to explain the Communist principles to the jury that is trying him. In the Foster case, Ruthenberg was cross-examined for three days, both Assistant Attorney General Smith and Prosecutor Gore taking turns at this job. Tuesday, Smith dropped Ruthenberg after about an hour's questioning, evidently giving up as a bad job the proposition to make Ruthenberg admit Communism was something it was not.

Even in this brief cross-examination Smith opened the door for Ruthenberg to state to the jury the Communist view in regard to the part that force plays in the class struggle. He asked Ruthenberg, "Have you ever advocated the use of violence and armed force?" "No," was Ruthenberg's positive answer.

Smith then read from an article on "Parliaments and Soviets," which Ruthenberg admitted writing, that the Communist philosophy includes "acceptance of the principle that the use of armed force is an inevitable phase of the class struggle."

Ruthenberg tried to explain the difference between "acceptance of the principle that the use of armed force is a phase of the class struggle" and "advocating" the use of armed force, but was not permitted to do so.

On re-direct examination Attorney Walsh asked Ruthenberg what he intended to say about this difference and Ruthenberg replied:

"I stated that I had never advocated the use of armed force. To my mind there is a great difference between advocating the use of armed force and the 'acceptance of the principles' that in the historical process there will come a time when the class struggle will develop into such a rise of force thru the class struggle and political interests of the contending classes."

This statement got before the jury the "very" distinction which Judge White made in his instruction to the Foster jury.

Attorney Walsh read to the jury the proposal of Ruthenberg for the open party known as the Damon-Marshall theses, which appeared in an official organ of the Communist Party.

Smith questioned Ruthenberg about the nine times the latter had been arrested. He brought out that Ruthenberg had been convicted of opposing the conscription law at the beginning of the war and had served 10 months in prison. Also that he had served 18 months in New York state prison for publishing the Left Wing Manifesto of the Socialist Party. Answering a question about the latter conviction Ruthenberg said: "After eighteen months the Court of Appeals reversed the conviction and turned me loose, but without and apology for my mistake."

On last Monday it seemed that the prosecution had forgotten that Ruthenberg was on trial for "assembling with the Communist Party." For Prosecutor Smith, cross-examining Jay Lovestone, devoted his energies to questions having no relation to the point at issue in the trial. Smith was particularly insistent upon finding out the relations of the Communist Party with the Federated Press, trying to create the impression that the Communist controlled this labor press service.

In spite of Smith's badgering of Lovestone and continual insinuations the latter consistently maintained the position that the only money that had ever gone to the Federated Press from Communist sources was payment for news services rendered to the Communist papers, payments made in the same manner in which other labor papers paid for this service.

Asked about Communist control, Lovestone answered that the Communists had never had control of the Federated Press. Simply sending the representatives of its press as other papers did.

The next effort of Prosecutor Smith was to show that the Workers Party had been formed on the basis of instructions from the Communist International. Lovestone answered, in spite of all efforts to make him say something different. That the call for the Convention for the organization of the Workers Party had been issued long before any instructions had been received and that the advice received from the Communist International had merely confirmed action already taken by the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

The Ruthenberg Trial--The Great Silence

By JOHN PEPPER

The Ruthenberg trial is the second act in the drama of the prosecution of the Communists by the Government. The first act was the trial of William Z. Foster.

There is a remarkable contrast between the two acts of this drama. For weeks the Foster trial filled the columns of all capitalist newspapers. The entire capitalist press of the United States changed into a tool of Communist propaganda. And now on the contrary, about the Ruthenberg trial there is a great silence.

Not a single reporter sits in the courtroom. The Sunday papers now carry no photographs. What is the cause for this contrast?

The Ruthenberg trial is more "sensational" than the Foster trial. In the trial of Foster, the COMMUNIST IDEA was the defendant. But in the trial of Ruthenberg, the defendant is the COMMUNIST PARTY itself with all its "secrets," "mysteries" and "undergrounds."

The Ruthenberg trial is actually a Sunday pie for Sunday papers. The capitalist press had the opportunity in this trial to tell longer stories about "the red danger."

In spite of all this--the great silence. No word appears in the capitalist newspapers about the Ruthenberg trial.

What is the reason? Nothing else than the Government, the Capitalists, and the capitalist wholesaler of public opinion--the kept press--are panicky-stricken by the tremendous power of the COMMUNIST IDEA as it appeared in the Foster trial.

The masses were too greatly interested in the Foster trial. The New York World carried a letter from a reader (in this case the editor was a head censor). The writer explains that he is no Communist but that he is proud that Foster is a citizen of the United States. With many such letters in America, then America would indeed be the "home of the brave and the free." The letter shows that even the average indifferent newspaper readers were influenced by the COMMUNIST IDEA. Therefore, the Ruthenberg trial is being kept in quarantine.

Not only the capitalists are panicky-stricken but also the labor fakirs. The publicity of the trial made the Communists too popular. They must be killed with silence. Matthew Woll, the Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, says it openly:

"To retry Foster is to make something out of nothing. Had the jury acquitted him, he and his few associates would have set up the cry of 'persecution'; had the jury convicted, he would have been heralded the world over as 'martyr' to the cause of conscience and freedom of speech. In having disagreed the jury leaves him nowhere."

"To ignore Foster now is to destroy the great monster that has been made out of a mere tissue of capitalist propaganda. To disregard him is to inflict the greatest punishment that can be given him. He and his kind feed on notoriety. He and his kind die for want of it."

With hot iron Foster branded on the forehead of the Gompers Clique "\$25,000 a year labor leaders." The Foster trial magnified these branded letters so that every worker could see--therefore the great silence--about the Ruthenberg trial.

But not only the "kept press" kept silent. Not only the big labor papers thru obscurity would kill Ruthenberg and his case but the petty labor fakirs join the ranks of the dumb.

The New York Call, the official organ of the petty Tammany Hall of the Morris Hillquits and Victor Bergers "ignores" Ruthenberg and his trial.

In St. Joseph, Ruthenberg is fighting for the most elementary rights of the working class and the New York Call is silent.

Because he is a pioneer in the proletarian struggle, an army of spies is

being marshalled against Ruthenberg and the New York Call is silent.

In St. Joseph, Ruthenberg, a leader of the working class is being prosecuted, and the New York Call is silent.

The trial of Ruthenberg is the trial of the entire working class. We are not alone in saying this. Eugene V. Debs wrote in his article in the last issue of the "Liberator":

"The duty of the American working class and indeed of all American people who love liberty, and abhor despotism is as clear as the issue itself in the Michigan situation."

"If we have intelligence enough to understand the vital issue at stake, and courage enough to do our duty, we will back up our comrades on trial in Michigan to the very last. We are on trial with them and in defending them against this atrocious attack we are simply defending ourselves and our families and firesides."

"Let us all go to the rescue with loyal hearts, willing hands, and open purses, standing solidly behind our persecuted comrades in the true spirit of solidarity."

The whole working class is on trial in St. Joseph with Ruthenberg and the New York Call is silent.

The Socialist Party and the New York Call have thru this criminal silence reached the climax of their treachery to the working class and to the cause of the revolution.

We challenge the Socialist Party before the whole working class. Ruthenberg, the Communist, the leader of the Workers Party, is fighting in St. Joseph for freedom of speech, for the revolutionary ideal, and at the same time is fighting for "the families and firesides of all the workers." The New York Call wants to kill with silence the revolutionary ideal but at the same time it is killing the most elementary interest of the laboring masses and neglecting to defend "the families and firesides" of the oppressed and exploited workers.

The New York Call has with its silence about the Ruthenberg case finally arrived in the tanks of the "kept press," in the class of the New York Times and Herald. Thru its reports about the Butchkevitch case, the New York Call proved that it prints everything against the proletarian revolution which the New York Times and Herald print. Thru ignoring the Ruthenberg trial, the New York Call shows that it silences everything about the proletarian revolution which the New York Times and Herald silence.

We believe that honest Socialists cannot longer remain silent about the great silence of the New York Call. It is the duty of Eugene V. Debs openly to protest. It is the duty of Upton Sinclair to write a new chapter to his book "The Brass Check," on the prostitution of the New York Call. It is the duty of Socialist workers to flood with letters of protest the offices of the New York Call and the Socialist Party.

We Communists, however, have no fear for Ruthenberg. In St. Joseph he is fighting for the workers as bravely as he has lived his entire life for the cause of the workers. The Republican, Democratic, and Socialist, "kept press" can boycott him, but he has won his place in the minds and hearts of the workers.

The Great Silence will kill only the dumb.

law, complacently. "If that's the case, it is sure going to be violated."

One of the policemen at the hall supplied the finishing touch to this performance of 100 per cent Americanism. As the crowd of miners in front of the hall grew larger and angrier, an extra squad of police was sent to disperse it.

"Get the hell out of here now or we will put you all in jail," said one of them. "By God, this is the United States and you can't have no meetings here."

(Special to "The Worker")

Cannon Runs into U. S. at Martins Ferry

MARTINS FERRY, OHIO.--The city authorities refused to permit the meeting planned here at which James P. Cannon was scheduled to speak on "Russia Today." When the coal miners from nearby camps began to assemble for the meeting they found the Hall looked against them with a policeman on guard.

"The mayor says no bolshevik meetings allowed," was all the information they could get from the officer of the law.

Comrade Cannon went with a committee of miners to see the mayor and chief of police.

"Russia is not a fit subject and we don't want to hear about it," said the mayor. When Cannon demanded to know what law was violated by the meeting which hadn't been held and raised a half dozen other questions of constitutional rights, etc., the Mayor began to get uneasy and showed signs of retreating from this order to stop the meeting.

When the chief of police said, "Now, look here, we don't need no law to stop bolshevik meetings and there ain't going to be none held here."

Cannon told them it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"All right," said the officer of the

Abraham Lefkowitz--Whom Do You Represent?

At the recent hearing on the bill for the repeal of the Lusk laws there appeared the representatives of the various local unions, central bodies and the State Federation of Labor, speaking for hundreds of thousands of workers thruout the state. They unanimously indorsed the repeal of the vicious Lusk law. With them appeared representatives of various civic bodies interested in the repeal of this reactionary measure. At the same time, there appeared before the committee conducting the hearing, Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood and Captain Bronson, secretary to Senator Lusk, these gentlemen being the only ones opposed to the repeal.

Facing on the one hand, the solid phalanx of workers' delegates, Senator Antin, Chairman of the Committee on Education, turned to Mr. Wood and asked, "Whom DO YOU REPRESENT?" It was very quickly brought out that Mr. Wood represented nobody but himself.

At the recent conference of the American Labor Party held in New York City, the chief instrument of attack on the Workers Party delegation, the man who was largely res-

Gary's Raid Forces United Labor Front

By DON BROWN

(Special Wire to "The Worker") PITTSBURGH, Pa.--While 23 comrades of the Workers Party lie in jail here as a result of the Party's giving aid to the 600 McKeesport mill laborers who went out on a spontaneous strike last week, plans for a "United Front" defense of their cases are moving swiftly.

Defense meetings are being held in which socialists, liberals, union labor men, Workers Party men are taking part. Persons of every class in Pittsburgh, interested in saving for the American workers their constitutional rights of freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage, are being swept together by a common determination to defend these workers who are being punished because they alone were leading the bitter fight of Pennsylvania labor for economic freedom.

Pushed into a corner by a questioner, the District Attorney declared that the prisoners are being held on the charge that they have been "trying to steer the United Mine Workers into the Communist Party," also that they are implicated in the usual May Day "plot."

Of course, the charges are flimsy to an astonishing degree and most obviously trumped up. But the conditions only make the cases more serious. They prove how desperate and unscrupulous are the reactionary authorities in their efforts to stamp out these recognized leaders of the workers. This is further shown by the enormous bonds asked for the prisoners, running from \$50,000 for Merrick down to \$1,000 for Costello. Costello is not even a member of the labor movement and his only offense consists in that he is Merrick's landlord.

The raiders even took all the furniture out of the Workers Party office in the Labor Lyceum. Not forgetting the chairs, and even taking the knob off the front door. But not from these articles, nor in the truck load of pamphlets and literature seized, it is believed, have they been able to secure anything upon which to base their case under the State Sedition Law.

Probably the most "damning of the evidence" is a large red piece of cloth which the policemen seized and posed with dramatically in front of the building, eight of them clutching it while the photographer for a local paper snapped them. It is the table cloth which covered the large dining table of the Workman's Social Club, which held monthly banquets here, but it gloriously appeared in the Sunday paper as the red banner seized by the police. "Little red tags, used in a tag day campaign to raise funds by a Jewish Sunday School class, which met there, were also seized and preserved by the detectives as valuable evidence."

These details of the affair perhaps seem humorous, but it must be repeated that the predicament of at least half of the comrades seized is most serious. The reactionary officials of this Gary owned town are out to "get" Merrick and the other vital forces in the local labor movement. They don't make any bones about it, and they don't care how they do it. It is also openly hinted that the reactionary Lewis machine had something to do with the raid.

This seems more likely when it is remembered that the thugs of this reactionary betrayer were only narrowly foiled in an attempt to kill Merrick during the great strike, but tonight (May 1) I attended a meeting at which the intensity of feeling shown and the directness of the plans laid, made me believe that every class conscious man and woman in Pittsburgh will by the end of this week be swept into a great movement for the defense of these first line defenders of the working people who sleep in Gary's cells as I write, and Merrick is still a "marked man."

Mussolini, Gary & Co., Exporters and Importers of All Brands of "Robots" from "Free Italy" to "This Land of Liberty"

By C. S. WARE

A new international trust is in process of formation. It is Gary, Mussolini & Co., importers and exporters of slave labor; legal counsel, Attorney General Daugherty; transportation and distribution agent, Secretary of Labor Davis, and publicity man, Mr. Harding.

Judge E. H. Gary needs more slaves. Very well, Mr. Benito Mussolini is ready to ship according to requirements. None too intelligent; all strong, non-class conscious; no trade unionists; ROBOTS, guaranteed to give satisfaction; good dividend producers, Slaves shipped from Mussolini to Gary!

Certain congressmen are getting their cues mixed. Others are forgetting their lines. But the play will go on to a merry finish.

The hubbub about Mr. Gary's attack on the immigration restriction law is bunk--pure bunk. He and his allies are the last people to want unrestricted immigration. The free movement of the workers is the one thing the capitalists do not want. Shipped in slave gangs, YES, under contracts, bought and sold. This is SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION, not unrestricted. Far from it.

More than the most ardent restrictionists, Mr. Gary realizes the dangers to that good old American institution--capitalist exploitation--of unrestricted immigration. More than any one else he realizes the value of the exploitation of the foreign-born in the steel mills and in the mines, and his answer is SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION. Gary will not run any risk of getting class conscious workers, let alone trade unionists, but he is weary of the stupidity with which this hirelings in congress have handled the question. Restriction of the present variety is futile. It is all a question of luck and perhaps a little money, a question of numbers and quotas, and any one can slip in. What is going to be done is to hand pick the slaves in Europe, perhaps accept Mr. Mussolini's "O. K." He ought

Southern Illinois Coal Miners Are Eager for Facts of Revolution

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. LOUIS, Mo.--The tour of Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor thru the Southern Illinois coal fields is an event that will long be remembered by the coal diggers of that district. While most of her meetings have been for the Labor Defense, to which the response has been magnificent considering the prolonged industrial struggle in this region, it is not an uncommon thing for the wives of the miners to eagerly seek interviews with Comrade Bloor in order to learn of the facts of life in Soviet Russia.

The St. Louis papers feed them up on the stock lies about the workers' government of Russia and the miners flock both publicly and privately to learn the facts from "Mother," Bloor, gained from her two visits to Russia since the Bolshevik revolution.

"It is an inspiration," declares Comrade Bloor, "to live and work with these miners--the real statesmen of the future."

Denies Counter-Revolution Reports

WASHINGTON.--The anti-Russian propaganda factories are again busy sending out rumors of counter-revolutionary movements in Russia. A cable from the commissariat of foreign affairs at Moscow received here by Boris Skvirsky, head of the former trade delegation of the Far Eastern Republic, brands as fiction reports of disturbances in the Russian Far East, and makes known there is no counter-revolutionary movement in any part of Russia. The story that Vladivostok was seized by white guard forces is one of the creations shown up by the cable.

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

Big Meetings Everywhere on May Day

Reports of May Day Demonstrations in all sections of the country were pouring into the office of "The Worker" as we went to press Wednesday, May 2.

These news, showing the nationwide May Day United Front of American Labor, merely echoed the triumphs of the great gatherings in halls and out-of-doors in New York City and vicinity.

New York's most imposing celebrations were arranged by the May Day United Front Conference. Some of these gatherings were held at the Lexington Theatre, the Central Opera House, Webster Hall, Harlem Social Center, Food Workers Hall, New Star Casino, Bohemian National Hall, Harlem Casino, and New Plaza Hall, Brooklyn. The biggest open air gathering was at 110th St., near Fifth Ave.

Scores of inspiring gatherings were held in all the smaller industrial centers in New York State, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

SEATTLE, WASH.--The May Day celebrations consisted of over 100 meetings and a large picnic with 5,000 present. Speakers: Elmer Smith, Robert Whitaker, Jack Mackay and Kate Greenhalgh.

DETROIT, MICH.--Large over 100 meetings held in Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids and Clinton. Thousands crowded House of Masses, Thomas addressed large miner's meeting at Clinton, Ind.

GARDNER, MASS.--May Day meeting here great success.

BOSTON, MASS.--Overflow attendance at May Day celebration held at Norwood Lithuanian Hall, addressed by William Simons. Meeting addressed by Robert Minor big success.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.--Workers Party picnic at Oakland Park grand celebration. On May 1st large May Day meeting heard James H. Fisher, Editor, Labor Unity.

The May issue of the SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL is a good example of the ability of a working class organization to issue a magazine which for artistic make up can hold its own with the richest of the bourgeois illustrated journals. The articles are, as always, keenly analytic, informative and original; the editorials, short and to the point. These studies of Russia today cannot be obtained in any other form in the United States and everything that is printed therein is absolutely authoritative. Lunacharsky writes on Popular Education; "Anise" tells the story of the F. S. R. tractor unit in the Urals; A. C. Freeman, in a brilliant review, exposes the falsifications of the N. Y. World's correspondent, and J. Louis Engdahl describes the means by which Russian workers get their knowledge of American conditions. Filled with photographs, cartoons, editorials and book reviews, the magazine is easily worth the 20 cents which it costs. It may be obtained on all news stands or from the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St., New York City.

Coal and Steel Barons Crazy in Pittsburgh

(Continued from page One.)

of how the organized workers all over the district feel about it is any sign.

Everywhere the organized workers are indignant over this attempt to stop workers' organizations and to suppress free speech and they denounce it in no uncertain language. The authorities counted upon a meek and submissive spirit on the part of the progressives, for Pittsburgh is known as the "Hell Hole of Capitalism," where Capitalism holds almost undisputed sway by suppressive means. But they counted wrongly this time.

The new reign of terror is only succeeding in mobilizing the progressives and the organized workers and putting into life many of those who for the moment lagged behind. The workers of Western Pennsylvania are going to reply to this suppression with the biggest free speech fight ever put up in this part of the country.

They are sick and tired of having union meetings closed down by the hirelings of the bosses. They are sick and tired of having their organizations broken up and pestered at every step. They in short think that the time has come when the employers as well as divers persons who are willing to serve as their tools with those detectives and other riff-raff on the pay roll to create trouble for the workers, must be shown that in Pittsburgh and vicinity organized labor can and will exist, that unions will be organized, that all workers' organizations have the right to organize and express themselves.

They do not want to see their strikes broken, as in McKeesport, by the direct action of the mayor who jails strikers under any pretext and nails up the doors of halls to prevent them from meeting. They do not want such stupid and idiotic raids as the one pulled off Friday, April 22.

Bail has been placed at \$50,000 for Merrick and \$25,000 for the others according to last reports. When the district attorney was asked for charges he said something to the effect that the people arrested were charged with sedition for trying to capture the United Mine Workers for the Communist Party. When broached on the subject of release of Merrick his attitude and speech was to the effect that he was going to keep Merrick in jail as long as he could and to make it as hard as possible to get Merrick out he placed the bail at the above mentioned figure. Attorneys on the case are trying to get this unheard of and ridiculous bail reduced for all defendants but with what success is to be seen.

No doubt the idea of the stupid raid was to throw the Workers Party and the progressive movement, as indicated by what the district attorney said, into turmoil and smash them both. But that attempt is doomed to failure. The Workers Party machinery is intact and functioning, the progressive movement is continuing with its work with even greater speed. For the getting of funds for this special fight defense committees are being formed by the unions and other working class bodies. Protest meetings will be held all over the district. All the comrades vow that nothing is going to stop the onward work towards a living labor movement in Western Pennsylvania, as well as Pennsylvania as a whole.

Defence contributions for this fight can be sent thru National Defence Committee, Local Secretary, J. Rasknik, 1627 Center Ave., Pittsburgh.

East Pittsburgh Workers Enthusiastically Receive Cannon Message On Russia

(Special to "The Worker")

TURTLE CREEK, Pa.--There is no doubt where a considerable number of workers in this district now stand on the question of Soviet Russia since the James P. Cannon meeting held at Workers Hall in East Pittsburgh, Pa.

It was undoubtedly the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this section by a labor organization. The audience shouted its approval of the policy of Soviet Russia toward the Social Revolutionaries and other counter-revolutionary elements in Russia, it cheered the description of the organization of the Red Army and its victories. Everyone was particularly impressed with the description of the educational work, training and discipline of the Red Army and the declaration that it was standing ready to answer the call of the World Revolution.

Intense interest was also displayed in Cannon's description of the New Economic Policy of Soviet Russia and the manner of keeping intact the power of the workers.

Without doubt the address had splendid effect upon the membership and renewed activity has been the result here.

George Hardy Explains the Causes for Growing Revolt Among the American Marine Workers

(Continued from Page One)

by the men, with 60 cents an hour overtime, three watches (eight hour day) on deck while at sea, and eight hours a day during the time the ship is in port, together with \$20 per month increase for all harbor workers receiving less than one hundred dollars per month. Comparatively speaking, these demands are not exorbitant and workers in European countries should understand that these wages are almost entirely consumed with the paying of house rent of an ordinary family.

An impression has prevailed in Administration circles at Washington that the release of the men who are serving outrageous and vicious sentences in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, under war-time legislation would add to the prevailing unrest; to prove the contrary, the very first item in the demands of the striking seamen is the release of all war-time political prisoners.

In the past years the seamen have been no better situated than the workers in other industries in matters of organization. The petty struggles

and bickerings between the twenty-five existing marine unions have been long and bitter. The International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has fifteen craft units, many independent unions exist, with the I. W. W. struggling in an isolated position against all the existing with the hope of organizing the seamen industrially.

The International Seamen's Union has also demanded a general increase of \$15 per month. Andrew Furuseth and his aides are, as usual, refusing to co-operate and are adopting a passive attitude. T. V. O'Connor, Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board and ex-president of the International Longshoremen's Association affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has adopted an attitude that can be best judged by the quotation of his own remarks on the strike, he says: "We will have nothing to do with them" and "We are glad now we know who are the I. W. W. members". President Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association has taken the position that the strike does not, and should

not, affect the I. L. A. The rank and file members of the I. L. A. and the United Cargo Workers Union have signified their willingness to co-operate in the port of New York and many of the Longshoremen throughout the country have joined the strike. In spite of the ultra-conservative attitude of the officials and their reactionary advice to the rank and file many members of the I. S. U. have left, and are leaving the ships.

Arraigned against the strikers are the various powerful associations of steamship owners led by the American Steamship Owners Association, and the United States Shipping Board. The United States Shipping Board is a Government Institution and while making professions of neutrality can always be depended upon to be lined up in opposition to the workers.

Information has already reached the strike committee that workers who are awaiting deportation on Ellis Island have been placed on board ships as strike-breakers. The following letter has been received direct from Ellis Island, the detention sta-

tion of the Department of Labor and Immigration:

Dear Comrade: I have read in your paper about the seamen's strike. And no doubt these fellow workers do not know where the companies get their strike-breakers from Ellis Island and under these circumstances the seamen will not be able to win their strike until someone takes steps to stop these shipments.

During yesterday they have taken out 16 men for a ship sailing for South America. Two of these were class conscious workers and they refused to go. Eight of these were sent in here because they were not in strike with the seamen. Now they have taken them away to break their own strike.

I would like to inform the officials of the union but I do not know their address, I wish you would find ways and means to inform them.

Fraternally yours,

Ellis Island.

April 27th, 1923.

The above letter is self-explanatory, but in spite of the fact that strike-breaking agencies are being operated by the Marine Relief Association and at Ellis Island, which is absolutely at variance with the laws of the country, over fifty ships are tied up in the port of New York for the want of crews and telegrams are coming in from the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports that the strike is rapidly spreading.

In spite of the division among the workers this strike must be won. It can only be won by the creation of a united front against the employers. All differences of opinion between the existing unions and officials should at once be relegated to the background. If the officials persist in their policy of inaction and division, then the affairs of the seamen of the United States should be taken in hand by the members of the rank and file. They must refuse to be divided, they must create committees of action and co-ordinate all strike activities. Amalgamation is the program for all marine unions. But amalgamation has not been accomplished, so they

must do the next best thing during the strike, consolidate their forces and act industrially. Not a ship must sail with a scab crew; the Longshoremen must refuse to be cajoled into loading ships affected by the strike. It is impossible to separate the cause of the seamen from that of the harbor and shore workers of the marine industry.

The mariners of the world hold a strategic position but it is pathetic to know that the British and other foreign vessels are clearing their berths from the ports of America loaded with cargoes which would otherwise be carried in American vessels. If the seamen are ever to succeed in their hopes and struggles their action must be international in scope. The Transport Section of the Red International of Labor Unions has continually propagated the necessity of international action among the seamen of the world. This international action must certainly come sooner or later, and if eventually, then why not now?

All Transport Units of the Red International must, and will, do their

utmost to help the American Seamen; not a sailor should be shipped in vessels signing on in the United States, in any foreign port when ships arrive undermanned.

Let the Marine Workers make this strike a lesson in International Solidarity. Here is the opportunity, during this strike, to lay a solid foundation for International Unionism. Local and National action should only be the means to the end. Hands across the sea should be the watch-word of the marine workers of the world. Success lies in Solidarity! Defeat in division! Form an international section of the seamen within the united International of Transport Workers and thus commence the journey towards actual workers control.

Strike the black flag of Imperialism from the mainmast of every vessel and run up the ensign of the workers commonwealth.

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

Burns' Head Mum on Expose

By NANCY MARKOFF

Seeking safety in silence, Sherman Burns, brother of William J. Burns, and acting head of the Burns' International Detective Agency, in New York City, refuses to reply to the direct charges made in last week's issue of "The Worker," that the Burns' Agency organized the spy service in this country of the German Imperial Government.

"Bill" Burns was "not in" when the representative of "The Worker" called at the palatial offices of this detective agency at 233 Broadway. He was out on the Pacific Coast somewhere, chasing new clues in the Wall Street explosion, since "Windy" Linde failed him and was deported to Poland. Anyway, while in New York City, Burns hangs his hat in the offices of the United States Department of Justice at 13 Park Row.

But Sherman Burns, brother of "Bill," was at the Broadway office. He professed never to have heard of "The Worker," certainly he had not seen the issue of Saturday, May 5th, exposing "The Kaiser's Mr. Burns." But he did not refuse the copy handed him. In fact, he read the charges quite eagerly.

He finally rendered his verdict, in a manner quite appropriate to one of the titular heads of the Burns world-wide sleuthing organization.

"It is quite beneath my dignity to reply to anything appearing in 'The Worker,'" he declared.

"A reply to this article is just what 'The Worker' wants," he continued. "That is just why this article was written, I suppose. And that is just why I shall not give a reply."

"I suppose you will issue a statement thru The Times or The Herald?" he was asked.

"No, I will not," was the blunt reply.

And that was the end of the interview. No doubt the detective agency, that has its head in the U. S. Department of Justice, feels safe in ignoring charges made against it in a working class publication. But these facts will become known to an increased number of the American working class until the whole Burns' crew will be compelled to take serious notice of its many crimes.

Philadelphia Workers Denounce Fascisti in Monster Mass Meeting

(Special to "The Worker")

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — More than 2,500 workers assembled in the Auditorium Hall here and voiced their unanimous protest against the Fascisti movement. The meeting was arranged by the local Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In a number of scab clothing shops in the city the employers have been taking a dollar per week out of each of the envelopes of the Italian workers for the support of the local Fascisti movement.

This condition and the intense activity of the employers in endeavoring to align foreign workers against unionism and in support of the scab shop, campaign that has been raging here for years, has aroused the militant unionists and the response to the anti-Fascisti propaganda has been magnificent.

The speakers were L. Markovitz, who was chairman; Phillip DeLuca and G. Antoni, organizers of the Amalgamated; and H. M. Wicks, of New York City, labor editor of "The Worker."

Meeting, Food Workers' Section, T. U. E. L., Friday night, May 4th, at 8 p. m., at 208 East 12th Street, New York City.

NOTICE

The Labor Herald for "MAY" is out. Get your bundles at office of Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 12th Street.

Gaston B. Means at Head of Burns Alliance with Kaiser

This is the second installment of the exposures showing that the William J. Burns International Detective Agency organized the spy service in this country of the German Imperial Government. "The Kaiser's Mr. Burns," who now serves the "Strike Breaker" Attorney General Daugherty, of the United States, is unmasked as the agent of European reaction before April, 1917, just as he serves industrial reaction in this country today. One of the heroes of this second installment, as in the first, is Gaston B. Means, superintendent of the Burns' Agency, who ruled the Burns' nest of spies in the Great Eastern Hotel, near The Battery, in New York City. It was to this nest that the Kaiser's Mr. Burns and the Kaiser's spies were trailed by department of justice operatives, who were not then, as now, working side by side with the Burns' sleuths. Then the story goes on as follows:

By ROBERT MINOR, in the May "Liberator."

Finding themselves completely enmeshed in the line of U. S. Department of Justice Operatives, the Burns' Detective Agency men suddenly closed their rooms in the Great Eastern Hotel and disappeared.

The conspiracy was traced by the newspapers as far as Gaston B. Means. But Means succeeded in passing himself off as "representative of a peace society" (unnamed) and in obscuring the fact that he was General Superintendent of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. In the press, only the vaguest mention of the name of Burns was made, and the connection was not exposed.

On April 12, the New York Times quoted the Providence Journal as saying that the German Embassy in Washington was spending millions of dollars for the purpose, among others, of accomplishing:

"The direct creation of conditions and the manufacture of evidence tending to show that the Allies are breaking neutrality laws, and the subsequent 'discovery' of this evidence by the very men who have manufactured it."

Referring to the affair which we know to have been cooked up by the Burns Agency, the Providence Journal says:

"The whole plot was conceived in the German Embassy at Washington and was carried out, as far as it went, by directors of a steamship company in New York, who, in behalf of the German Government, paid every dollar of the expense incurred in preparing all the elaborate background for the falsehood."

The Providence Journal says further, "The German Embassy plot in connection with the creation of evidence of violations was designed, first, to get Captains of tug boats, in their greed for easy money, to swear that they had already made many deliveries of goods to British vessels and were familiar with the work, and second, to get them to load up with provisions, start them off down the bay, in the belief that they were dealing with British agents, and then catch them in the act."

When all arrangements were completed, and plans even made by which the steamship people should execute bonds to reimburse the Captains in case their tugs were caught and condemned, and their licenses forfeited, the whole deal was called off by the German Embassy.

Burns' superintendent, with a lordly gall, tried to get out of the trap by saying, "We were interested only in insuring that the United States laws were enforced." But, before being caught, he had not informed the United States authorities as to what he was doing. On the contrary, he had put detectives whose reports were going to the German Government, on the trail of the United States Secret Service operatives.

When finally faced with the threat of exposure, both Gaston B. Means and Raymond Burns, son of William J., admitted that the fantastic tale of the "rich Canadian" was a pure lie and that they had been hired for the job by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company whose ships were a part of the German war fleet and who operated, as is well known, for the German Government. Paul Koenig was interned at Atlanta, Ga. Koenig told the United States authorities that the affidavits were to be supplied to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, for use against the United States Government in a charge of violating inter-

T. U. E. L. Makes Big Headway in Pittsburgh

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Eastern Organizer, Trade Union Educational League

Continuing my organizing trip for the Trade Union Educational League I arrived in Pittsburgh. Whenever I step off the train in this, the steel heart of America, I always smell with appreciation, not the smoke of the mills, but the smoke of the industrial struggle which rages here year in and year out.

I am somewhat familiar with this city and its environs, getting honorable mention in a publication issued by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce as one of the Reds who made up "Foster's flying squadron," that attempted to introduce Bolshevism among the contented steel workers.

The influence of the T. U. E. L. is making great headway in Pittsburgh and especially its surroundings. In the various cities and towns of McKeesport, Homestead, Duquesne, Monessen and elsewhere, I met many, especially in McKeesport, who assured me they were closely watching the work of the League. One worker said, "If you get run in don't forget to call on me." This illustrates the fear that continually haunts the minds of the militants in this section, that jail threatens those who dare to speak in the name of industrial solidarity.

The splendid work being carried on by a small group of fearless militants with Fred Merrick at their head is a thorn in the side of this steel corporation-ridden section of the country.

The work of Merrick and his militants is getting great results amongst the miners of District No. 5. In this district, that has long been the stronghold of the Lewis machine, the miners are seething with revolt against the domination of the "pay-roll gang." The mention of Alex Howat's name gets a rise out of the most stolid rank and file.

In Pittsburgh itself signs are apparent that the grip of the Steel Corporation upon the Labor Movement is shaking. The work of the League is becoming more apparent, and in the future we may expect the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union will have an opportunity to rake out of the ashes of a dead past these gems taken from its preamble and platform:

"We, the organized working men and women of Pittsburgh and vicinity have long been convinced of the importance and necessity of harmonious and cooperative action to secure the full social value of our labor."

"The Pittsburgh Federation of Labor aims to secure the emancipation of the laborer from the bonds of wage slavery."

It is many years since the above was put in the constitution of the C. L. U. The combined steel oppression, corporation spies of all kinds, ruthless methods of the Cossacks rushed the militant spirit of the Pittsburgh Labor movement, but today a renaissance is taking place due to the League activities.

Baltimore, another big industrial city of the East, has just organized a T. U. E. L. I had a good meeting there in spite of the heckling questions of some "expert" industrial unionists who apparently did not know very much about the metal industry, on which they tried to question me.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor, to one who saw it in the days of the Steel Strike when its former President Ferguson, with a "patriotic" speech, prevented the Federation from arranging a meeting for the "Bolshevik Foster," was scarcely recognizable. This same Federation has endorsed the Labor Defense Council, which is defending Foster, and Ferguson's name is anathema to the average delegate, because his many crimes against the Baltimore labor movement have at last been exposed.

In a short time a crop of T. U. E. L. militants have developed in Baltimore. Many native Baltimoreans,

in the trade union movement, who will not be outdone by that other famous Baltimorean H. L. Mencken, who pokes fun in the columns of the Baltimore Sun, at the crass stupidity and slipshod English of Gompers et al.

At Philadelphia, where the open shop drive has made greater headway in the ranks of the Building Trades Unions than in any other city, I had a successful meeting of Building Trades men.

The "insidious influence of the T. U. E. L." is becoming apparent in this city. It is making inroads into many organizations that a certain well known labor politician formerly boasted of "carrying in his vest pocket."

Delegates from all of these cities and members of all the important organizations will be present at the Eastern District Conference of the T. U. E. L. at New York City, May 5th and 6th.

Civil Liberties' Union Takes Up Fight for the Kuzbas Colonists

In a statement just sent out to the 5,000 members, lawyers and correspondents affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union throughout the country, the Executive Committee of that organization, among whom are Prof. Harry F. Ward, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Albert De Silver, Norman Thomas and Rev. John Nevin Sayre, characterize the prosecution of the Kuzbas Colony Committee for false representations in their prospectus as political, and endorse the participation in the project of the Union's director, Roger N. Baldwin, who is one of the defendants. The grand larceny indictment is described as "preposterous."

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

Eastern Militants! Greetings!

By BEN GITLOW

The Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League will mark one of the most important events in the history of the League. The East is the home of American capitalism. The East leads the country in industry, commerce and finance.

From Wall Street, New York, the capitalist class dominates the industrial and political life of America. The dictatorship of Wall Street champions the open shop, the Daugherty injunctions, West Virginia massacres, the ruthless exploitation of foreign-born workers and their treatment as convicts, the persecution of militant and revolutionary labor leaders and is responsible for all the bloody and brutal acts of barbarism perpetrated upon the workers.

The organized labor movement of the country and particularly of the East must counteract this capitalist dictatorship. It cannot do so as constituted at present. Organizationally the forces of labor, and this is more true of the East, are divided in small weak craft unions. United action on the part of the organized workers as now constituted is practically impossible.

The old reactionary labor leaders are content with their fat salaries and stand in the way of every progressive move on the part of the rank and file. Politically organized labor in the United States is sold out body and soul to the political parties of the enemies of the workers.

The Trade Union Educational League with the program of amalgamation and independent political action on the part of the workers thru a genuine Labor Party is the only force in the American labor movement that can weld the forces of labor together industrially and politically.

Furthermore the Trade Union Educational League thru its adherence to the Red Trade Union International seeks to link up the present internationally isolated American labor movement to the International revolutionary workers movement of the whole world.

The success of the Trade Union Educational League means the es-

ablishment nationally and internationally of a real united front against the capitalist combine of cruelty, greed and exploitation.

Delegates to this conference, you have a very important task to perform. Your labors will help to weld together the very important labor forces in the East and the success of your endeavors will strike terror into the hearts of the capitalists and the reactionary labor union bureaucracy.

The fights that you will face at home in carrying out your decisions here will be a difficult one, but I am sure that you will get the support of all the militant and revolutionary workers and that together you will face the task before you fearlessly and with a determination that will overcome all obstacles.

Celebrate in Queens

Queens County Labor Lyceum Association will hold its 10th Anniversary Celebration Sunday, May 13th, at 4 P. M., at headquarters, 785 Forest Ave., corner Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. The Manhattan Quartette, several comedians and vocal artists will appear. Dancing all evening. Music by our favorite. All workers regardless of political opinions, who have the labor movement at heart, are cordially invited to attend.

Postpone Y. W. L. Convention

The National Convention of the Young Workers League has been postponed for one week. It will be held on May 20-21, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago.

Don't Throw This Paper Away

Pass It on to Your Neighbor

WANTED

American Workers to enter the CANNONS or TRACTORS Contest for A Free Trip to Russia

Employment or unemployment in America depends upon the world-market.

Upon the industrial conditions of the different countries depends the condition of the world-market.

Upon the condition of the world-market depends the peace of the world.

Soviet Russia is One Sixth of the entire Globe with a population of 150,000,000 People.

How can we talk of a world-market and exclude Soviet Russia?

RULES

For every Ten Thousand Dollars collected toward the purchase of the twenty tractors one person who has received the largest number of votes will go as a LIVING MESSAGE from the workers of America to the workers of Russia. They will be received in Berlin by our delegate and vice will be provided for entrance to Russia.

5 VOTES to individuals for every dollar contributed. These votes may be cast in favor of oneself or anyone else.

10 VOTES to individuals for every dollar collected from others on a list.

50 VOTES to organizations for every dollar contributed. These votes may be cast in favor of the person making the collection or anyone the organization wishes to name. Organization lists must bear the signature of the Secretary.

30 other prizes will be given. In case of ties for any of the prizes each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for.

Votes will be tabulated weekly. Contestants will receive bulletins.

Enter the contest for a FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA!

JOIN THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY

Friends of Soviet Russia 201 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.

Enclosed please find \$_____ to help buy twenty tractors for Russia.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____

Trade or profession _____

Record my _____ votes in favor of _____

Shall we send you collection blanks? _____ W-M 12

CONTEST ENDS JUNE 30th. ALL BLANKS MUST BE IN BY JUNE 20th.

The Communists Propose the United Front for All Labor Organizations Against Capitalists

(Continued from Page One)

the Labor Party, and prevented the Workers Party delegates from being seated in the New York Labor Party Convention.

But Sinclair writes an article for "The Worker" in which he quite categorically declares: "I think that representatives of the Workers Party should be admitted to the Labor Party, and that representatives of the Socialist Party should work for this."

The Socialist Party is today a party of confusion and vacillation.

We print in the present issue of "The Worker" an article by Upton Sinclair. We believe it will be very interesting for all our readers. Sinclair is not only a great writer, but undoubtedly the best propagandist in the country. His article is remarkably clear in style, but unfortunately, just as unclear in its ideas.

What does Sinclair say? First, he is for the admittance of the Workers Party to the Labor Party, and believes that representatives of the Socialist Party should vote for this. Second, he believes in the United Front. Third, it seems to him that the amalgamation program of the Trade Union Educational League is a correct policy. Fourth, the amalgamation should also be carried out on the political field. Fifth, the Communists are bad boys, because they have split the Socialist Party, instead of making this Party more radical, by "boring from within." Sixth, the Workers Party wants the United Front merely to "show up" the Socialist Party.

First of all, we must point out, that Upton Sinclair is against the Socialist Party on three vital questions—on the Labor Party, on Amalgamation, and on the United Front.

We must state, however, that on the other questions, Sinclair not only stands in opposition to every Marxist analysis, but also contradicts the facts.

Distinctions Between Political Parties and Trade Unions

Sinclair says that we must have amalgamation, not only on the industrial, but also on the political field, and he does not see the great distinction between trade unions and political parties. The unions are organizations of the masses, built up to defend the elementary interests of the workers. They seek higher salaries, shorter hours of labor, and better conditions of work. Every worker, whether reformist or revolutionary, Socialist or Communist, religious or atheist, can find a place in the same trade union, because all these political or ideological differences will not prevent them from fighting in common against the bosses, for a 20 per cent increase in wages, or against the open shop.

But a political party has entirely different aims. If it is really a revolutionary working class party, it has a program for all phases of social life. A program, not only against the individual bosses, and trusts, but against the state power. A program for the transformation of the whole economic system. A program on the question of family, marriage, religion, education. A political party is sound only when it has members who accept its entire political, economical and social program. Furthermore, not only members who are united on the program, but also in the methods of carrying it out, in tactics.

Communists and Socialists. How could the Socialists and Communists form a common party today?

The Communists believe that we live in the age of the decadence of Capitalism. The adherents of the Second and Second and a Half-Internationals believe that Capitalism can reconstruct itself.

The Communists believe that imperialism is a necessary phase in the development of capitalism. The Socialists believe that imperialism is only an accident and a misunderstanding,

and that the capitalists could, with a little insight, prevent the dangers of imperialistic wars.

The Communists believe that the present world-crisis of capitalism must be taken advantage of, and that the proletariat must be led to victory, through the elimination of the capitalists, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Socialists believe that the working class is not ripe for rule, and that a coalition government must be formed with the bourgeoisie.

The Communists believe that the ruling class has never in all history abdicated voluntarily, and that it is necessary to explain to the workers the role of force in history. The Socialists believe in pacifism, and in the allmightiness of the ballot.

The Communists believe that when the workers are once in power, they must destroy the form of the capitalist state government, and must construct a new proletarian form of government—the Soviets.

The Communists believe that the trade unions should be militant organs, and should help the workers to live as human beings. The Socialists and trade union leaders allied with them, avoid every fight and helplessly tolerate the open-shop and Fascism.

The Communists believe that the labor movement can be healthy only when the impotent, senile and corrupt leaders are cast aside. The Socialists ally themselves with Gompers and with all traitorous "25,000 a year labor leaders."

The Communists propose the United Front for all labor organizations against capitalists. The Socialist Victor Berger allies himself in Wisconsin with middle-class politicians, and Scheideemann was minister of the Kaiser, just as Branting was minister of the King of Sweden, Vandervelde, minister of the King of Belgium, and the British labor leaders ministers to his British majesty.

Communists and Socialists—fire

and water, revolution and reform, struggle and betrayal.

How can Upton Sinclair for a moment imagine that these two elements can live in the same organization?

Communists and Socialist workers can be together in one and the same trade union, because the task of the trade union is only a struggle for wages and hours of work. But Communists and Socialists can just as little be together in the same party organization, as workers who are convinced that they should have higher wages and shorter hours of work, can be together in the same trade unions with workers who think that it is useless for them to have higher wages and shorter hours of work.

United Front but Separate Organizations

If that is all true, how can Communists and Socialists find a place in the same Labor Party? We believe it is possible to give a clear answer to this question. The Labor Party, as the classical example in England shows, is an organization which includes the trade unions and various political parties, in such a way that every one of these parties retain their independence in ideology, propaganda, and organization. The Labor Party has a certain program of action. All members of this Labor Party are bound to fight for this program of action, but they have the right to agitate for their separate programs. They have the right to work on for the enlargement of their separate party organization. And that which is true for the Labor Party is true for the whole United Front idea. We want the United Front with the Socialist Party, and with all labor organizations for quite concrete tasks. We have offered the United Front, not for the whole revolutionary program of the Workers Party, but on the following concrete slogans: 1. Amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions. 2. Protection of foreign-born workers.

3. The struggle for an International labor movement. 4. Recognition of Soviet Russia. 5. The removal of governmental obstacles. 6. A Labor Party.

All these slogans are not in contradiction to the program of the Socialist Party, if the Socialist Party really wishes to fight in the interests of the workers. They are not specifically revolutionary points of the Communist and proletarian revolution. They are merely demands which can be accepted by all who wish to fight at least for the immediate interests of the workers.

The organization of the Workers Party and the Socialist Party, that Upton Sinclair proposes, is impossible because the differences in program and tactics are too great. The formation of the Labor Party or the formation of the United Front is possible because there are such immediate practical concrete demands as can unite all workers in common actions. The amalgamation of the Workers Party with the Socialist Party will not increase the might of the militant forces, but on the contrary, will weaken them. In a united party, the hands of the left wing elements are tied. Hillquit's and Berger's Tammany Hall will prevent us from carrying on propaganda, and thus it will be impossible for us to educate the workers the right way of carrying on the class struggle. Such a unified chop-suey Party will simply be incapable of action. The right wing will be in continuous fight with the left wing, and even if certain betrayals of the right wing could be prevented, the extension of the left wing would thereby be entirely impossible.

Who Is Responsible for the Split?

The amalgamation of Communists and Socialists in the same party will just as inevitably lead to a split as it led to a split in 1919. The Left Wing attempted in 1919 the method of "boring from within" the Socialist Party, but without success. The

Right Wing had simply excluded the Left Wing. We must quite emphatically reject the accusation of Sinclair that the Left Wing—the Communists—made the split in the Socialist Party. Exactly the contrary is true. It is remarkable that Upton Sinclair has so quickly forgotten the facts. The split in the Socialist Party began when the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, that is, the petty Tammany Hall of Berger and Hillquit, excluded the Michigan State Federation of the Socialist Party. The second step which broadened the split to a national scale, was made once more by the present leadership of the Socialist Party. They feared that the Left Wing would win the elections of the National Executive Committee, and that thereby the Socialist Party would become more radical. They therefore simply excluded almost all the Foreign Language Federations of the Socialist Party, comprising not less than 40,000 members. The excluded Michigan State organization and these Foreign Language Federations, together formed the Communist Party. But part of the Left Wing persistently remained in the Socialist Party, and attempted heroically to "bore from within" to make the party more radical. But Hillquit's and Berger's petty Tammany Hall took a third step to split the Socialist Party. As the rest of the Left Wing, composed mostly of American elements, went to the September Convention, they found Germer, Secretary of the Socialist Party, at the entrance to the hall, and with him a policeman as arch-angel with the flaming sword. They were elected as delegates, they were nevertheless driven out from the convention hall.

That is the true history of the split of the Left Wing. The Socialist Party leaders bear the guilt for this split. The split in the United States was made by the same Hillquits and Victor Bergers who today sabotage

amalgamation and the Labor Party, and the motives in 1919 were the same as today. These Right Wing leaders do not want to take part in the struggle, and they hate all those who wish to force them into the struggle. The Workers Party wants to fight for the workers, and therefore it proposes the United Front. Upton Sinclair is mistaken when he thinks that we desire the United Front only in order to "show up" the Socialist Party leaders.

We want the United Front for the defense of the working class. The capitalists and the capitalist government are beginning a new offensive against the working class. A new open shop drive! Increase of the cost of living! Strengthening of militarism! Fascist organizations! New trustification! Exception laws against foreign-born workers! Against all these dangers, we want to organize the entire working class.

We are convinced that the daily betrayal of the Socialist Party is more effective for "showing up" these leaders, than any articles in "The Worker". We do not need to strip the fair maidens naked. They themselves are throwing off their clothing of principles, and the working class can see how ugly they are in reality, and how ganked by internal diseases. Upton Sinclair has written three remarkable books against bourgeois hypocrisy, "The Brass Check" against the capitalist press, "The Profits of Religion" against the churches, "The Goose-Step" against capitalist education. If we had time and space here, we could have proven that the campaign of lies of the kept press, of the ilk of the N. Y. Times and the N. Y. Herald, finds its replica in the N. Y. Call and the Forward. For Hillquit's and Berger's Tammany Hall Socialism is today just as much a pretension, as religion is for the churches and the clergy, and the education which they dole out to the workers is just as untrue and hypocritical as the mis-education of Harvard and Yale.

Worship God, Crush Labor in Big Hotels

The Amalgamated Food Workers, in New York City, with its 800,000 food handlers, are conducting a widespread organization campaign that should inspire unorganized labor in the food industry throughout the entire country.

One of the many successful organization meetings of this drive was held recently at Bryant Hall, addressed by Michael Obermeyer and Harry Lee, of the Food Workers; Frank Bellanca, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker."

The propaganda organ of the drive is "The Hotel Worker," an attractive publication with a wide circulation. The nature of its contents can be judged from the following exposure of conditions in the Bowman Hotel string that includes the Commodore, the Ansonia, the Biltmore, the Belmont, Murray Hill and others:

New Department Added to the Bowman Hotels

A new department is to be added to each hotel controlled by the John M.C. Bowman interests. Plans are being made to provide the Bowman hotels with a place "for communion with and worship of the Lord."

The Bowman hotels are said to be "Christian in character" and the employees of those places have failed to find any traces of the teachings of the Carpenter of Nazareth.

In the future we may expect to see advertisements, for Bowman hotels reading as follows:

"Modern hotels with sumptuous apartments, spacious lobbies, luxurious ballrooms, cuisine unexcelled, service superb; rooms with a private altar, and prayer meeting in the Chapel every Thursday evening."

"What an insult to the lowly Nazareth."

The Bowman group of hotels may be "Christian in character" from the Bowman point of view but to the workers employed in them they are Annexes to Hell.

One of the things taught by Christ was to "love thy neighbor as thyself." Does Mr. Bowman, whose riches are partly made up of the tips of his thousands of servants, love them as he does himself?

Is it Christian love that inspires the ten and twelve-hour day?

Does Mr. Bowman love dishwashers who slave down in the steaming guts of his palatial hotels?

"The meek shall inherit the earth." Maybel

Mr. Bowman has his share of the earth and a few extra portions but he is not meek when dealing with his workers.

One should not live by the sweat of another's brow, the Bible tells us. We thoroughly agree with that.

We are going to insist on this bit of practical Christianity when we deal with Mr. Bowman in the future.

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

The United Front

By UPTON SINCLAIR

Author of "The Jungle," "The Brass Check," "The Goose-Step," etc.

The editor of "The Worker" asks me to state my view on the question of representatives of the Workers Party being admitted to the Labor Party. I am at the present moment the candidate of the Labor Party for Congress at a special election of the Tenth California District, to be held May 1st. This Labor Party has just been organized at a convention including representatives of both the Workers Party and the Socialist Party, and the executive committee of the Labor Party includes one representative of each of these two organizations.

I think representatives of the Workers Party should be admitted to the Labor Party, and that representatives of the Socialist Party should vote for this. But I should not care to make this flat statement without qualifying it by a criticism of the activities of many leaders of the Workers Party, and likewise of the Socialist Party. I believe in the "United Front"; I have always practiced it, to the best of my humble ability, making it the motto of my life to keep my guns trained on the enemies of the working class, and to exclude personalities from my criticisms of working class tactics and activities. I regard it as the great tragedy of our time that so many leaders and would-be leaders of the working class can find nothing better to do with their time and energies than to fight one another.

I quite understand that it is necessary to disagree about tactics, and where the life and future of the working class are at stake it is inevitable that men should differ vehemently. But they can do it without becoming personal enemies, and without splitting up their organizations and playing into the hands of the enemies of the working class. If they cannot learn to do it, they should be deposed as leaders, and other men should be put in positions of authority who can and will do it. Certainly there are a great many in authority at the present time who make no attempt to do it. There are writers in "The Worker" who find their greatest delight in ridiculing the New York "Call" and there are writers on the "Call" who respond in kind, and both are enemies of the working class movement, and the movement should put them to shame. It is not necessary for me to use any space in this article in pointing out that the working class is fighting for its life and for the whole future of humanity. We have enemies enough on the New York "Times" and the New York "Tribune" and the rest of the capitalist organs of New York, without wasting our few resources in making enemies of one another.

Since I am writing for "The Worker," I will deal with the matter, particularly from the point of view of that paper. "The Worker" supports in the industrial field the program of the Trade Union Educational League, which repudiates dual unionism, and insists that the workers shall stay in the big labor unions and devote their efforts to carrying these unions for the program of the abolition of capitalism. It seems to me that this is the correct policy; in fact, I like it so well that I wish to apply it, not merely to the industrial field, but to the political field. We had a working-class organization, the Socialist Party, and it was not satisfactory to some of its members. If so, why was it not wise tactics to bore from within in that party—to stay in it and fight to make it more radical? Instead of that, the party was split in half, and the faction which split off now declares for a "United Front," and invites the Socialist Party to co-operate with it—but at the same time explains in its own organs of opinion that the purpose of this offer is merely to "show

up" the Socialist Party and take away its members!

You won't like the above, and maybe you won't wish to publish it; so I will turn around and present the opposite side of the argument to the Socialist Party members, and send it to the New York "Call." I say that just as the I. W. W. split off from the American Federation of Labor, and spent some twenty years trying in vain to organize the working class in rival unions, so a large number of the workers, rendered desperate by oppression, and by the torments and bewilderments of the war, followed the example of the European Socialists and set up a dual political party for the warfare upon capitalism. They blundered, and their blunder is manifest to everyone in the present political helplessness of the American working class, in the smashing of the steel strike and the railroad strike, and the persecution and jailing of thousands of radicals. Now there is starting a new movement for the political organization of the working class, and there is only one policy of wisdom and common sense, one policy which the workers should and must insist upon—that all factional disputes be abandoned and factional hatreds be buried, and all groups of the workers must join in one organization and obey the rules of the game. Let us provide for democratic control by the majority of the workers; let us agitate for our program and point of view in the organization; and then when the workers have given their decision on any issue, let us abide by that decision and strive loyally to carry it out. The working class is in the midst of a war, and it is only by organization and discipline that it can win the victory and save itself and civilization. The most important lesson now to be learned by the working class of America is that of loyalty, and of order and discipline inside the working class army of revolt against capitalism. With all the energy I possess I beg the workers to stop fighting one another.

Mutual Leaguers Celebrate

With Art Young, Roger Baldwin and Heywood Brown on the job telling the old stories in a new way and Agnes Armitage Laidler to sing Russian Folk Songs, the spring festival, and dance to be held by the League for Mutual Aid on Friday, May 11th, should be one of the joyous of the season. The affair is to be at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., 8 p. m. The Clef Negro Club is to supply the music which will appeal to the young people.

Russian Pictorial in London

LONDON.—The first issue of a magazine called "Soviet Russia Pictorial" will be off the press soon. It is modelled closely upon the American publication of the same name, which has attracted considerable attention.

Ivanova of Petrograd

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

Ivanova is perhaps the homeliest and certainly the best loved woman in Petrograd.

It is said of the proletarian women of Petrograd that they were, and are, the "backbone of the Revolution." If this is so, IVANOVA is the strongest vertebra in that backbone.

I heard her make a speech in a great mass meeting during the October Celebrations. She talked for about an hour. Her elemental oratorical powers was not to be ever forgotten.



IVANOVA, PETROGRAD 1922.

It was like the Sea pouring through a funnel. She is small and slight and stands very still as she speaks. Her voice is tempered, cold, prophetic, but one feels it is backed by a flaming passion, an unbendable will.

Her homeliness, accentuated by an over-emphasis of the Slavic features, is made adorable thru a strangely glowing spiritual loveliness. A factory worker in the rubber industry, she has led the proletarian women in and thru the revolution, never leaving her work in the factory.

Ivanova is a widow, with one child—a boy of eight, but she appears very young and childlike. She says of her there: There is nobody like her... no, not in the whole of Russia... Their faces light up with a tender glow and pride and worship mingle in their hearts as they say it. Comrade Ivanova! the proletarian women of America greet you.

Dead Speak Thru "The Times"

A special cable to The New York Times from Paris conveys the extraordinary news that the Einstein theory has been "solemnly excommunicated" by the Russian Communists. This action, the special cable continues, was taken after "Professor Timirazeff presented a long report" to the Russians on the Einstein theory.

Now the cable was given a conspicuous welcome as the Times possibly could: page one, center, in a box. With such a hearty reception it is not unlikely that the fabrication may get to be as popular as nationalization of women and other "news."

The Times' choice of a person to make the long report, however, was unfortunate and may interfere with the popularity of the yarn. Professor Timirazeff, it happens, died about two years ago!

Amalgamation Plan Gets Strong Support from the Needle Trades

The Amalgamation Plan which has been proposed to the various Needle Trades International Unions by the International Committee of the Trade Union Educational League, is now being discussed in the various locals throughout the country.

The first few days' returns indicate a success beyond expectation. Almost all of the Needle Trades centers are represented. The following are the Locals, in nine different cities, who have endorsed the Plan:

I. L. G. W.: Local 81, Chicago, Ill., and Local 4, Baltimore, Md.

A. C. W. of A.: Local 86, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Joint Board A. C. W. of A., Boston, Mass.

Journeyman Tailors, Local 162, Cleveland, Ohio, and Local 15, Boston, Mass.

U. C. H. and C. of N. A.: Local 10, St. Paul, Minn.; Local 5, Chicago, Ill.; Local 12, Minneapolis, Minn.; Local 23, New York City; Local 22, Scranton, Pa.

This simultaneous response from Locals of nine different cities, representing four of the Needle Trade Internationals, shows that the workers are wide awake to the need of greater solidarity in the industry. The International officials of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union especially should take note that their membership demands Amalgamation, not Alliance. All the workers in the above-mentioned locals, with exception of one, voted unanimously for Amalgamation, which is of greater significance than anything else. Amalgamation has become the national issue in the Needle Industry, and considering the progressive disposition of the Needle Trades workers in general, the Needle Trades will be the first group of unions to unite under the T. U. E. L. Amalgamation Plan.

Reports from T. U. E. L. branches show that 25 more locals, in 16 different cities, have endorsed the Needle Trades Amalgamation Plan. The militants are urged to see to it that the officials of their locals send in the endorsement blanks. To such an extent has the Amalgamation Slogan impressed the Needle Trades workers, that even at the convention of the ultra-conservative United Hatters of North America Amalgamation was urged by a strong group of delegates. A resolution to that effect has been endorsed for adoption by the convention.

TORONTO, Ont.—Labor day is not the celebration of an event of national interest, according to the judgment of the Ontario supreme court. This was the reason given by the court for refusing to give the city of Ottawa permission to vote \$400 for a Labor Day celebration. The court made permanent an injunction against such a vote by the city council.

Symposium at Labor Forum

Amalgamation
Louis Shelley, Knit Goods Workers

Caleb Harrison, Machinists.

SUNDAY, MAY 6, 8:30 P. M.

John Reed Hall, 208 E. 12th St.

Admission free. Discussion.

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The Government-STRIKEBREAKER

A DAMNING ARRAY OF ASTOUNDING FACTS
By JAY LOVESTONE

EVERY WORKER MUST READ THIS BOOK IN ORDER TO JOIN INTELLIGENTLY IN THE ORGANIZED STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BOSSES

THIS BOOK SHOWS—
How the Government Power in the Hands of the "Open Shop" Movement is being used to Destroy the Labor Unions and to Fasten Upon the Workers of the United States a Regime of Blood and Iron such as has Never been Known in History.
How the Railroad Strike Was Broken.
How the Coal Miners Were Swindled.
How the Workers are Tricked with the Fraud of "Government Impartiality"—with the Government Entirely in the Hands of Wall Street.
How the Labor Unions are Hemmed in by Government Power and Slowly Strangled to Death.
How the Army is Now Openly Considered as a Weapon of Wall Street to be Used Against the "Enemy Within"—the Working Class Struggling for Life, Liberty and Happiness.
How the Workers Are Betrayed by the Courts.
How Injunctions can now be Used by ANY Employer to Destroy ANY Union.
How the Right to Organize is Rapidly Being Lost.
How the Right to Vote is Practically Forfeited by the Working Class.

READ THESE STARTLING FACTS

WORKERS WHO WANT TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES—THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW THE FACTS—THOSE WHO WANT THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WILL GIVE THEM POWER TO TAKE THEIR PART IN THE STIRRING DRAMA OF THE AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLE—cannot afford to be without this amazing book.

Cloth-bound, 368 pages, \$1.50; wholesale prices on application.

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WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
799 Broadway, Room 405 NEW YORK CITY.

Mexican Rent Strike Led by Communists

NOTE: Here is the Second Article by our Mexican Correspondent, Bertram D. Wolfe, on the Second Congress of the Mexican Communist Party.

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY—Contact with the masses of the workers was secured by the Mexican Communist Party largely as the result of the formation of the Unions of Tenants and the initiating of a nation-wide rent strike under Communist direction.

Everywhere, the members of both the red and yellow unions, and their wives, and the "unorganized" workers lined up with these Tenants' Unions. The governments, the officials of the Yellow Unions and of the Red Unions, united against these activities because they feared the effect upon the masses of the Communist leadership.

The government attacked the public meetings of the Tenants' Unions with military force, and the union leaders formed rival tenants' unions. In Vera Cruz 90 men and women were arrested and are still in jail. But the movement there is powerful enough to support a Communist daily.

The National Committee of the Mexican Communist Party attacks the Parliamentary leftism of the party and proposes parliamentary activity in the forthcoming elections.

It reports its activities among the Peasants that have resulted in its assuming leadership in two states and developing a strong influence in three others. It proposes that the party initiate a movement for the Federation of all "Peasants' Communes" (there are over a thousand in the nation) into a national organization.

It reports that early this year the Union of Painters and Sculptors under the leadership of Mexico's greatest painter, Diego Rivera, adopted a Communist program and affiliated with the Red Trade Unions. As a result many intellectuals are joining the party and nuclei are being formed among the student bodies. (Hitherto the party has had almost no intellectual elements).

The Revolutionary Communist Party of Guatemala has applied for admission and the committee recommends acceptance. It also recommends a study of growing unemployment of the proletariat among the workers against Fascism, of protecting the peasants of certain localities against governmental disarming movements.

Rational Delegate Carrillo rises to report for the Young Communist League, which during the preceding year under the leadership of one Valadas, has demanded independence from the party and compelled the party to yield.

"Our convention was held on April 8 and 9," he begins. "We come here to acknowledge our errors of the past year, to retract our decision on independence from the party, to apply for re-affiliation with the Communist Party of Mexico as the Mexican Section of the Communist International, and to renew that as a pledge of Communist good faith, we have expelled the elements that led us to our un-Communist actions of the past year."

He outlines the activities of the league. Most interesting is his report on the anti-militarist campaign of the Communist Youth. "Our principal anti-militarist activities are directed against the present recruiting system. Young peasants, not yet firmly rooted in the agricultural life of their communities, are recruited in sections where they know their fellow peasants; sympathize with the movements for confiscation of the land, know and are opponents of the big land owners, and realize the necessity of acquiring land if they are to find a future for themselves.

"They are then moved into other sections where they do not know the peasants nor the owners nor the local conditions, and used there, against their brother peasants. Against this form of recruiting and moving to other localities, the Communist Youth is beginning to direct its chief efforts."

The delegate from Victoria rose to report that he had been sent to the convention not only as a representative of a Communist Local but also from an organization of his whole community into a "League for the Protection of the People," which had been formed to fight an irrigation tax of two pesos per head and month, which irrigation scheme would aid only the rich. The league has been so successful that the tax had been withdrawn and the League is now turning its attention to the problem of the redistribution of the land. His fellow peasants in the League have asked him to go to the Communist Party Convention, and find out whether the party thought they had been right in their activities.

The delegate from Jalapa told how the "Yellow" leaders there had forbidden their rank and file to join the Tenants' League. "But we proceeded to organize their wives," he reported, "and now the men of Jalapa are in a yellow union and the women are all in a red union."



MANUEL RAMIREZ
Secretary of the Mexican Communist Party and Outstanding Figure of the Convention

Among the Magazines

May issues of working class magazines are always the best, and all the effort of their publishers usually goes into them. But the May issue of the "YOUNG WORKER," official organ of the Young Workers League, surpasses by far the best that they have yet done. The high caliber of the paper is more than maintained. We find there articles by J. Louis Engdahl on "The Young Workers in Politics"; a splendid exposition of the aims of young Communists all over the world written by Premier Nikolai Lenin, especially for the "Young Worker." Martin Abern, delegate to the congress of the Young Communist International, describes the sort of leagues he visited in his tour of the country, and Oliver Carlson continues to write his excellent articles on Literature and the workers. The chief article is the splendid one by Sydney Bloomfield on May Day. The ten cents you spend on the magazine will certainly be worth it, and you can obtain it from any member of the league or from the national office, 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Liberator Exposes Burns

One of the most amazing exposes of American political life is to be found in the May "Liberator." It is contained in an article by Robert Minor, entitled "The Kaiser's Mr. Burns," and it proves rather conclusively that William J. Burns, head of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation organized a spy service in the United States for the German Kaiser before the U. S. declared war against the Germans.

Besides this most remarkable article, the "Liberator" contains articles by Eugene V. Debs, Scott Nearing and Ralph Goll on the Michigan trial, a brilliant analysis of the failure of the Socialist Party by John Pepper, Joseph Freeman, contributor to a splendid review of Genevieve Taggard's book of poems, and also a wonderfully satirical article on the late murder of Dot King. Stories, poems, articles, cartoons de Luxe, all that one could wish in a radical artistic magazine. It may be obtained on all news stands at 20c. a copy.

Foster Writes About His Trial

The Labor Herald is usually awaited with eagerness by all militants in the trade unions and all those who are interested in the progressive development of the American Working class movement. The May issue, just out, will quadruply repay its reading and filing away for reference. William Z. Foster heads the list of contributors with a lengthy article on his "late" trial, in which he gives a keen analysis, not only of the trial but of the issues involved. There are articles from the field of action: Wallace Metcalfe, from the Steel Workers' convention; Tom Mann from the Rand, South Africa; Joseph Manley on the progressives among the miners and the New York Food Workers; John Dorsey and Thomas Myerscough tell about the program of the progressive miners and their connection with the R. I. L. U. Cris Ware shows plainly the necessity of Labor amalgamating its forces by pointing to the recent amalgamations of forces by the capitalists. Anise writes from Moscow, Rose Wortis tells of the Needle Workers' International, Earl Browder points out the comic antics of the Gompers' family, and J. Louis Engdahl tells of the sweep which the Labor Party idea is making in American Labor circles. How anyone can miss this (or any other) issue of this invaluable paper we fail to understand. The price is 15c, and can be obtained from any militant or from the Trade Union Educational League, 106 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers—212-219-222-241-244-250-263-271-273. We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

Moscow Raps Kill Gag Law, Lewis Charge Labor Effort of Dualism in Michigan

(By Federated Press)

LANSING, Mich.—Repeal of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law is being pushed by the most imposing labor delegation that has ever appeared before the legislature. Eight federated labor bodies in the state and many individual unions were represented in the hearings before the judiciary committee of the house that characterized the law as an anti-labor measure designed to break up trade unions. This is the law under which Wm. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg and other union men and women were indicted in Berrien county.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor, the Detroit Federation of Labor, the Michigan and Detroit building trades councils and bricklayers' councils, the state council of painters and the Detroit Typographical council headed the list of labor organizations.

The opposition has attempted to block the hearing and may prevent a vote on the repeal measure.

"The man behind the criminal syndicalism bill when it was passed in 1919 was Henry Leland, of the Detroit Employers' Assn.," says Albert Saeffer, president, Michigan State Federation of Labor. "He disguised it as a measure to protect American institutions but it was aimed at the labor unions. The legislator who introduced it at that time now believes it is unconstitutional and that it should be repealed."

"The original draft was so obviously anti-labor that it had to be toned down to insure passage. Before amended it empowered the authorities to raid any union meeting simply on the pretext that some individual member of the union advocated sabotage or had declared that sabotage, violence or other terrorism was proper."

Labor sentiment as revealed at the hearings tends to the opinion that the political red raid of August, 1922, was intended to pave the way for raids on unions as economic organizations. Convictions in the St. Joseph trials are desired, labor men assert, as precedents to put into prison union officials who obtain wage increases and lead successful strikes for better conditions.

Shaw Hits the British and Religious Hypocrisies in "The Devil's Disciple"

By JOHN DALE

Every time that Bernard Shaw wants to hit something, or somebody, he gets worth while utterances from his tongue or pen. Shaw must have been in the hitting mood when he wrote "The Devil's Disciple," hanging away at the hypocrisies of religious bigots as well as directing a storm of attacks against British imperialism, especially its military wing.

Thus there is enough of things anti-British in Shaw's play being given by the Theatre Guild, at the Garrick Theatre, to make one forget the sordid pro-British propaganda to be found in Pola Negri's screen effort, "Bella Donna," that is being featured on Broadway.

The screen actress degrades her art by appearing to justify British oppression of subject nations, in this case Egypt, while the Irish that is in Shaw glorifies the American Revolutionary War against King George, centering his action around General Burgoyne's troubles at Saratoga, in 1777.

One almost passes by the meagre plot in the fascination of the battles over religion between Dick Dudgeon, a part admirably portrayed by Basil Sydney, and the Rev. Anthony Anderson, of Moffatt Johnston, and later the clever verbal fencing between Dudgeon and the unsurpassable Burgoyne of Roland Young, in which all the frailties of British militarism are unsparingly dissected.

This production fittingly celebrates the fact that the Theatre Guild has gone over the top in its drive for \$500,000 for a theatre of its own.

Mme. Chekhov Gives Reading

It was a great personal tribute that an audience at the Belasco Theatre last Sunday afternoon gave Mme. Olga Knipper Chekhov, of the Moscow Art Players, when she read from the works of her husband, Anton Chekhov.

She began with a talk on the life and personality of the great Russian playwright and author. She told of his keen perception of human sufferings. He strove to understand life about him and to truly interpret it. Like all true artists he struggled much before his art was appreciated. Chekhov was an invalid and had to live continuously along the Black Sea in Southern Russia.

The proceeds of this reading will go for the Chekhov Memorial Fund in Moscow. Among the audience were Constantin Stanislavsky, Max Reinhardt and David Belasco.

Marriage in Moscow . . . By H. M. WICKS

MOSCOW correspondents for capitalist newspaper syndicates are amazed at the marriage statistics since the Bolshevik revolution. A correspondent for the New York Post publishes statistics for January of this year showing that there were 2,214 marriages in Moscow alone, with but 49 divorces. Since this figure is far lower than the divorce records of any capitalist country, the correspondent has to search for a plausible excuse and he arrives at the unique conclusion that "divorces are decreasing in Moscow because of the housing shortage."

Since the apologists for bourgeois morality throughout the world held their hands aloft in holy horror when the marriage laws of Soviet Russia, making it easy to marry or secure divorces, were published to the world, it is up to the pen wails of capitalism to explain why divorces are getting scarcer. The dire predictions that every one in Russia would indulge in legalized promiscuity, to the detriment of the race, did not materialize.

In the bourgeois republic of the United States it is difficult to obtain a divorce. If one party to the marriage desires a divorce for reasons that are sufficient to him or her, it is not possible to secure it. One of the parties must prove the other a criminal or adulterer. There can be no decent disagreement. Even the both of them desire a divorce they cannot obtain it. If they conspire to obtain one it is called the crime of "collusion" and both the husband and wife are likely to go to jail for this crime against the dignity of the sacred bourgeois law.

Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Russia, if one party to the marriage is dissatisfied the marriage is annulled, after proper legal steps are taken to insure the welfare of the other party. If both agree that a divorce is desirable it is a matter of a few moments. There is none of the nauseating airing of the intimate lives of the couple; no newspaper "scandals." It is exclusively the affair of the parties affected and the state.

The reason for the declining divorce rate in Moscow and its increase in the United States, in spite of the difficult laws in the latter country, is not to be found in the question of housing, but in the economic status of men and women in the two countries.

Since the United States is a capitalist nation, marriage is merely legalized prostitution. The daughters of the petty capitalists of the United States sell themselves to one man for purely monetary considerations. So well is this fact understood that among our "best people" the principal pastime of the males, to quote the words of Frederick Engels, is "seducing each other's wives." Young girls under capitalism sell themselves to old rouses whose exhausted bodies cannot respond to their charms, so they receive advice from Freudians and seek illicit love affairs with healthy youngsters of their own age. The celebrated American novelist, Edith Wharton, in her "Glances of the Moon," exhausts 300 pages describing this identical condition.

Divorce courts in all the principal American cities are working overtime. Thousands of men and women are in the employ of exclusive detective agencies for the purpose of "compromising" people so that evidence warranting divorces may be presented. The nabobs of the "Four Hundred" support kept women in costly apartments, while their wives are entertaining tangoing "sheiks" in their own homes. In every city there are hundreds of "mysterious Mr. Marshalls" and Dot Kings, but they become known only when someone meets an untimely death or a blackmailer starts operations that become public.

The common prostitute is held in contempt and fear by the kept wives of the bourgeoisie because she sells herself for less than a living, while the married prostitute demands a living from one man. The common prostitute is a scab upon the married woman. The hatred on the part of the married woman is economic, but is concealed beneath the cloak of hypocritical bourgeois morality.

How different from all this sordidness is the condition of woman in Soviet Russia! There all the element of sordidness is eliminated. Women are the economic equals of men; they are freed from the necessity of bartering their bodies for a home. They marry for love only and they know the moment that attraction vanishes they can be released from the bonds of matrimony. There is no galling living together until they come to mutually loathe each other.

It is this economic change that is responsible for the declining divorce rate in Soviet Russia and not the institution of any particular code of law. Laws in Russia, like laws in every other country, simply reflect the dominant economic conditions and the question of housing has nothing to do with it. If housing shortage caused divorces to decline there would be no divorce among the inhabitants of the thickly populated areas of most of the large cities of this country.

Bread Trust in Open Shop War on Union

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

May Day brought not only demonstrations for the solidarity of the working class, not only an increase in wages for most of the building trades, but it also brought signs that the fight for the Open Shop is not dead—not by any means.

These signs included the continuation of the plasterers' trial in the Supreme Court, after a week's delay, the announcement of the Ward Baking Company (Bread Trust), abrogating its contract with the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, as well as the increased activity of the "Open Shop" advocates in other industries.

The trial directed against Plasterers' Union, No. 60, that came to an unexpected stop when Assistant Prosecutor Abraham Freedman announced that Samuel Untermeyer, chief attorney for the state, was ill, but he wished to cross-examine Michael J. Collieran, president of the union, who had occupied the witness stand the entire previous day.

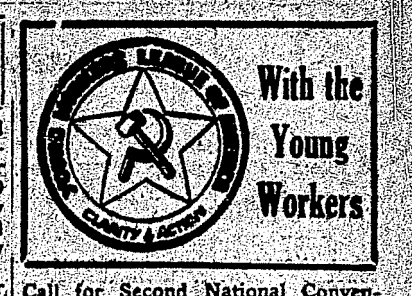
Jonah J. Goldstein, attorney for the defense, volunteered immediately to close the defense and let the case go to the jury. This was opposed by Freedman, and the adjournment was granted by Judge Brown. At the reopening of the trial, Collieran was cross-examined, the jury enjoying a thoroughly good time, listening to the answers of the trade unionist, enlightening Untermeyer, the "good friend of labor," upon the rights of labor unions.

Bakers Go on Strike

The announcement of the open shop policy of the Ward Baking Company was answered by a strike of the members of the Bakery Workers' Union which has the backing of practically all organized labor. The strike puts Ward Bread, and Ward Cake, automatically on the "Unfair List," which fact will soon make itself felt.

The close of the convention of the United Hatters was followed on May 1, by the opening of the 14th convention of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union at their headquarters, the Headgear Lyceum (Beethoven Hall), 210 E. 5th St. Greetings were received from the Cap Makers' Union of Petrograd; from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers; Fancy Leather Goods Workers and the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union.

N. Y. Labor Party Meet, June 24th
The American Labor Party of New York held its first Council Session at the home of the Italian Chamber of Labor, 231 E. 14th St., presided over



Call for Second National Convention of the Young Workers League

Comrades: Nine months have passed since the Young Workers' League of America held its first national convention and entered the struggle for the organization of the masses of young workers against American capitalism and imperialism.

Events since have more than justified the coming into being of a revolutionary youth organization. The Open Shop Campaign has hit the young workers strongly, resulting in a more miserable exploitation of the youth. The so-called Child Labor Law has been declared unconstitutional and there are now more than a million and a half of child workers, between the ages of six and fifteen, in the shops, factories, mills and fields. The vast majority of the young workers are still unorganized in order to meet the attacks of the employers. But these attacks have opened the eyes of the workers as never before. (Witness the amalgamation movement and the Labor Party agitation.)

The Young Workers' League has now more vital problems before it than ever—tactical ones chiefly. Our Second National Convention, which will be held in Chicago, May 13-14, 1923, will face the task of analyzing the recent changes and developments in the American Labor movement, and then, to devise the best possible means of reaching the masses of young workers and students with our Communist message and for attaining a militant organization of Communist youth.

National Executive Committee
Young Workers' League of America.

The New Russia! READ "INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA"

by A. A. HELLER

recently American Representative of the Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia, who made first hand investigations of Russia's new Economic Policy during several months stay in Russia. He refutes the charges that Sovietism has returned to capitalism.

Price \$1.50
12 chapters, 240 pages, cloth bound.

With introduction by Charles P. Steinmetz.
WORKERS PARTY
799 Broadway, New York City.

New Pamphlets!

ISSUED BY THE WORKERS PARTY

The following pamphlets have just been issued by the Workers Party. They deal with live issues confronting the workers of the United States and should be read widely and distributed in every shop, mine, mill and work-shop in the country. Party Branches are urged to place their orders at once at the prices quoted below and begin their sale at all meetings.

"FOR A LABOR PARTY," by John Pepper.

(Re-issued and enlarged.) The second printing of this pamphlet on the most pressing problem confronting American workers consists of 64 pages and is brought up to date. Ten thousand of this pamphlet have been sold. It strikes at the heart of the problem of the formation of a labor party by the workers, backed by the organized unions. It keenly analyzes the problem and shows the vital necessity of the workers taking this step.

15 cents per copy

In lots of ten or more 11 cents.

"THE AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS," by C. S. Ware.

Who are the Americans? From what countries have they come? What percentage take an active part in American politics? What relation do they hold to the native-born American workers? What part have they played in the development of American industries and the enrichment of their owners? These questions and many others are answered in this pamphlet. Facts are interestingly supplemented with statistics and colored charts.

10 cents per copy

In lots of ten or more 6 cents.

"UNDERGROUND RADICALISM," An Open Letter to Eugene V. Debs. By John Pepper.

Debs has been an opponent of the Workers Party upon some tactical problems. Yet he is nearer to an agreement with its revolutionary principles than he is with the policies and tactics of the Socialist Party in which he holds membership and for which he is now speaking and writing. The whole question of underground parties, tactics, and the putting into effect of revolutionary principles is discussed in this little pamphlet which is addressed in a friendly spirit to Debs, the great warrior.

10 cents per copy

In lots of ten or more 6 cents.

"RUSSIA TO-DAY, 1923!" By James P. Cannon.

Russia To-day, 1923, is just the sort of a little propaganda pamphlet to give to the hard-boiled opponent of Soviet Russia. It is more than this; it is a convincing propaganda pamphlet for Communism. Comrade Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party and for seven months a fraternal delegate of the Workers Party to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, gives authentic information as an eye witness of conditions in Russia and the strength of the Soviet Government. Subjects dealt with are "Labor Unions in Soviet Russia," "Reconstruction," "The Red Army," etc.

5 cents per copy

In lots of ten or more 3 cents.

Order from: The Workers Party, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City

THE WORKER

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The Labor-Royalists

London has just witnessed another royal pageant—the wedding of Prince Albert, Duke of York, second son of the King and Queen, to the youngest daughter of the powerful Earl Strathmore. Two facts only make this display of monarchist magnificence of interest to the world's working class. Those labor-royalists, Ramsay MacDonald and J. R. Clynes, already well-schooled in the wearing of silk knee breeches, were in Westminster Abbey, invited guests. At the same time an unlucky worker, in the throngs that filled the streets, was nearly lynched because he tried to display a crimson banner and sing "The Red Flag".

Thus MacDonald and Clynes, and others of their kind, appeared at this royal celebration in the double role of wedding guests and lynch leaders, for had not MacDonald tried to stop the singing of "The Red Flag" in the House of Commons, and thus given incentive to the ignorant mobsters in the streets.

British labor is faced with the task of ridding itself of these labor-liberals and labor-royalists who always desert the working class in a crisis. Royal weddings and knightly tea parties serve the only useful purpose of exposing to labor the enemies in its midst.

It is hoped also that American labor, studying this situation abroad, will turn its suspicion upon the labor-republicans and the labor-democrats, the agents of the Wall Street political parties, in their own ranks. These upholders of the profit system must be barred from the real Labor Party that is coming to life in all parts of the nation.

All British labor must hang its head in shame at the sight of MacDonald and Clynes worshipping at the shrine of royalty. American labor can save itself this humiliation by deciding now to ostracize those who are anxious at every opportunity to continue their homage at the foot of the Almighty Dollar's world throne.

The rule of kings, whether in British palaces or American banks, must go down with all its retinue, before the victorious assaults of aspiring labor.

Cannons or Tractors

Western Europe groans under the wheels of rushing cannon. Russia under the Soviets is being reborn as sturdy, plow-pulling tractors turn the soil to new life. Cannons bring death. The tractors bring life.

Militarism in Western Europe is calling for more and larger cannons. It is planning new wars. It is getting ready for new slaughters.

Soviet Russia works for world-peace. Soviet Russia calls for more tractors to help rebuild her industry and agriculture to enable her to clothe and feed the naked and starving among capitalism's victims everywhere.

It is logical, therefore, at this time, that the Friends of Soviet Russia should launch a campaign for the sending of 20 more tractors to the peasants of the First Workers' Republic.

It should not be difficult to raise the \$40,000 necessary to make possible this new expression of solidarity between the workers and farmers of the United States and the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. Forty thousand contributions of \$1 each will do it.

The F. S. R. has provided an added spur for this campaign, if any were really needed; by providing that one American worker will be sent to Soviet Russia for every \$10,000 raised. This means four human messages to Russia to accompany the 20 iron horses on their reconstruction mission.

This latest F. S. R. drive can be made to interest the tens of millions of American workers and farmers. They will help bring it to a successful conclusion, if it is brought forcefully to their attention. That is the task of the militants in the labor movement. It is a new effort that we are sure the militants will shoulder and carry to triumph.

A Promising Spot

"Italy is the most promising spot on the Mediterranean," announces Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., just back from Rome. His statement was applauded by a bunch of bankers who heard him at a Country Club. That shows why it is promising, because the bankers like the brutal Military Dictatorship of Mussolini's Fascist Rule. Barnes thinks there is "universal trust in" Mussolini. Universality ends, of course, with the bankers, landlords and open shop bosses, in Italy, as here. The workers and peasants of Italy are turning against the Fascist dictatorship in Italy, as the workers and farmers of this country are revolting against the robbery of the Chamber of Commerce dictatorship. "Promising spots" during these May days are getting fewer and fewer for world capitalism.

The Dollar Forever?

The American dollar rules the world. It goes everywhere seeking its per cent of profit. Its home, the United States of America, must therefore, at all costs, remain inviolate against those who would challenge its right to rule.

So Ekaterina Kalinin, wife of the Soviet Republic's president, is forbidden admission to these shores, and thousands of Russian children must starve, denied relief. For the Soviets hold the rights of humanity above all the claims of gold.

But this Dollar Rule is planning a great reception to those Russians who will fall down before it and adore it. Such are the counter-revolutionary refugees now crossing the Pacific Ocean on a U. S. Army Transport, and soon to land at San Francisco.

Those who are now refugees stood with the imperialist troops of the United States who tried to batter down Workers' and Peasants' Rule in Siberia. When the Stars and Stripes left in degradation, defeated in their vile purposes, these White Guards fought with the troops of Japan's Mikado, making their last stand at Vladivostok. They murdered and pillaged to the last. When finally driven out of Vladivostok they stole ships, belonging to the Soviet Regime, and set out upon the Pacific. Denied the right to land in Japan or China, the American Dollar gave them welcome at Manila, in the Philippines, and now everything has been arranged for their reception here.

They have the benediction of President Harding, Secretary of War Weeks, and John Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross. It is said that they may come since the Russian quota of immigrants has not been exhausted. Weeks says they will make "desirable citizens", which means that they will bulwark the rule of the Dollar in America, even as they staunchly stood by Czarism in Russia. They will be good supporters of the bosses' "open shop" drives. They will be true soldiers in the strike-breaking armies of Gary, Schwab, Rockefeller and Armour.

It is time for America's workers to act. The children of Soviet Russia, under the Red Flag of Communism, will survive all the misery the American Dollar-inflicts upon them. They can do it. But, Workers of America! What of your children? Will you allow the reactionists, the human scum of all the earth, to come here and help the American Dollar keep your children in slavery forever? It is for you to answer.

May Day Is Over

Successful demonstrations, beyond the expectations of the most hopeful, characterized the passing of International May Day in all lands. This was especially true of those countries where the workers are in agony beneath oppressive Fascist rule. Thus, even in Italy and Hungary the red flag of the social revolution was raised in spite of Mussolini and Horthy.

In Germany, for the first time since the fall of the Kaiser, the workers were united as never before, under Communist inspiration, against the German capitalists, Cuno and Stinnes, as well as against the French imperialists, Poincare and Loucheur.

British workers, hungry and jobless, raised their cries against royalty, against the empire, against the bankers and landlords, as they have never done before. Also in other lands.

Even here in the United States, the demonstrations in many cities were larger and more spirited than ever. Under the slogans of Amalgamation, the Labor Party, a United Front of the foreign and the native born, release of class war prisoners, and war on American Fascism, as well as recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic, the masses were everywhere aroused to great enthusiasm and new hope.

"Russia is much stronger militarily, and in every other way, on this May Day than she was on the last May Day," said Leon Trotzky, speaking at the review of the Russian Red Army in Moscow.

So might it be said of the world forces of militant labor. This May Day has shown them stronger than ever before. Hard work, intensive effort during the days to come, will result in an even better showing on May Day, 1924. Workers! Forward to new and greater struggles! Forward to another and more victorious International May Day the coming year.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

The Silence of Guilt

It is some time now since we published the facts proving the Anti-Soviet and Anti-Communist conspiracy of The Call and The Forward, the recognized mouthpieces of the Socialist Party. No word has come from these organs of reaction denying our charges. It is the silence of guilty ones, who have no explanation to make, no excuse to offer. Every Socialist Party member now knows the counter-revolutionary brand of leaders he follows, the subversive nature of the organization he supports and the anti-labor mission of the papers he reads. He is, therefore, now confronted with the alternative of going backward to labor-conservatism or forward to labor-militancy.

In this crisis Morris Hillquit and Victor L. Berger run off to Europe, deserting the National Socialist Convention to be held in New York City, May 19, to attend the marriage at Hamburg, Germany, of the Second and Two and One-Half "Socialist" Internationals, May 19-20.

This is the same Hillquit and the same Berger who played the Socialist Party into the hands of the Johnstons and Keatings at Cleveland, Ohio, last December, and who are now on the fence in their attitude toward the genuine effort to create a real Labor Party at the Chicago Conference in July. They pass the buck to the abandoned May 19th convention, leaving it to decide whether the Socialist Party is to participate in the July gathering. Thus the Socialist leadership confesses itself bankrupt. It has wandered deeper and deeper into the entangling morass that it entered with the expulsion of great masses of the party in 1919. The next few months should see this same leadership completely discredited forever.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER.

Bosses Like "Amalgamation"

If amalgamation is good for the bosses, the workers must realize that it is equally good for them. Thus the "open shoppers" in the coal, metal and other mining industries have met in the sessions of their amalgamated organization, the American Mining Congress at Washington, D. C. One of the speakers at the banquet held was the "Die-Hard" railroad "open shopper", L. F. Loree, of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, who spoke against public ownership of railroads and coal mines. These bosses were unanimous, however, in favor of "company unions", to keep the workers from organizing real unions of their own. Let the workers in the mining industry accept this challenge and build more powerfully against the mine bosses.

Censoring Mencken and Dell

Upton Sinclair submitted to the "Christian Science Monitor" an advertisement of his book, "The Goose-Step: A Study of American Education," consisting of two opinions of the book, the first written by H. L. Mencken and the second by Floyd Dell. Thereupon he received from the "Christian Science Monitor" telegrams refusing to publish the advertisement unless the following sentences were cut out:

By Mencken: "You simply offer the bald and horrible facts." Also: "An appalling picture of moral and mental delinquency."

By Dell: "It even has a Rabelaisian touch. Surely the monstrous and comic and horrible crudities of our Carthaginian civilization have never been better pictured."

Stand by Your Class

Two families—mothers, fathers, children—11 in all, have been wiped out in New York City's working class district in Harlem. They were victims of the sudden blaze that swept their fire-trap tenement home. This new tragedy gets inside space in the kept sheets of capitalism. Worker's don't count. But columns and columns of space are still being devoted to lament over Buchkavitch, and capitalist parliaments, the world over, are passing resolutions to save the carcass of Tikhon, who conspired with Wrangel, Yudenitch and other tools of the Paris-aided for the overthrow of the Soviet Republic. Capitalism cares for its own. The workers must learn to stand by their class just as faithfully.

Do Not Forget Them

President Harding should not forget to send invitations to the editors and board of managers of the New York Call and the Forward, to "Sammy" Gompers and his retinue of Anti-Soviet propagandists, to attend the reception to be given the Russian White Guards when they arrive in San Francisco from Vladivostok refugees of the spreading world social revolution. These will all join lustily in the general "huzzas" for these last remnants of disappearing Russian czarism.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG



The Poor Fish Says:

It's all right for the rich to have so much money. They have so many expenses.



Withheld for Higher Prices

Sugar costs producers no more today than it did a few months ago. There is no sugar scarcity. Yet the price of sugar has gone up. No strike is necessary when profiteers want more money. All they do is change the price tags.

The Farm "Crisis"

By HAL WARE

Introducing John Farmer (Species of 1923)

It is natural that land individualism should have first reached its limits in America. Also that American Capitalism should be unprepared and incapable of solving the farm problem.

The farm "Crisis" is actually the "quicken" of a new era in American farm production. What direction it follows depends as much on you, City Workers as upon the Farmers themselves.

You must understand that no change has occurred to the land or other factors. They have had good rains, the land is fertile, they want to work, horseflesh is cheap, all the "natural" factors are favorable.

The American Farmer is the most efficient individualist in the world. He produces: 4.4 times as much as the Italian farmer; 2.5 times the English, and 1.3 times the German, which is another way of saying that every farmer and farm laborer in the United States each feeds 9 Americans and 1 European beside himself. And yet everywhere 1 go farmers tell me they cannot make 2 plus 2=5. They owe back interest on notes. Their mortgages are due. There are tens on their machinery, on their cows, pigs and other stock. In some cases they have been forced to give liens even on the 1923 crop that has not yet been planted. In other words as individualists they are broke.

John Farmer is at last waking up to the facts concerning his true social status as an exploited working producer. His reactions are not those of the City Worker, however. He becomes militant; far more so than the city worker. He will stand for any action, no matter how radical, so long as it gives him the LAND. As foreclosure looms nearer, his capitalistic illusions vanish. He demands action from his representatives.

Analyze the origin of our recent "Farm Bloc" and progressive representations, the upsets in the recent elections; what do you find? That the farmer is back of the movement. But he has already found that he is no better off.

Just now he is listening to the Capitalists telling him that he is a "business-man", that like other business men in times of "over-production" he must cut down the production of his business.

And in the same vein his own so-called "leaders" are crying for better business methods in co-operation in the selling of his products. They all seem strangely silent on the basis of

Against the Masses

By JAY LOVESTONE

1. A Rigid Constitution

The American Constitution is replete with the most cleverly devised and deadly effective means of baffling the will of the masses and making it almost impossible for them to alter the form of the government. The Constitution makes it impossible for the working masses directly to propose or even ratify changes in the fundamental law.

An extraordinary majority is required even to amend the Constitution. A two-thirds majority of both Houses on application from the Legislatures in two-thirds of the States is required merely to set in motion the machinery for Constitutional amendment. Then, the ratification of the proposed amendment can come only after it has been assented to by conventions or the legislatures in three-fourths of the States, as Congress may decide.

On this basis, approximately one-fiftieth of the population, so distributed as to constitute a majority in the thirteen smallest states, can defeat any amendment proposed. With the control of the Government and the press resting securely in the hands of their employers, it is practically impossible for the workers to utilize the Constitution as a means of effecting fundamental change. Because of countless obstacles, the workers cannot win a bare majority for a mere reform. It follows then that the belief that the workers can, under even more aggravated circumstances, win a two-thirds majority for a fundamental change, is utterly untenable. Likewise, the belief of the reform-socialists that the American Consti-

tution makes it possible for the working class to make a revolution in the formally legal way is farther from the truth by a greater distance than that through which Lucifer fell.

Appropos of this feature of our constitution Woodrow Wilson said: "None of the written constitutions of Europe are so difficult of alteration as our own."

Of over two thousand proposed amendments only nineteen have been adopted so far. The first twelve were inconsequential. The next three were adopted thru the force of arms—that is, while the Northern Army of Occupation still held the conquered Southern States or as a price for readmission to Congress. In fact, not a single one of the Constitutional amendments adopted to date is of a fundamental, social nature. In no other country in the world has the employing class such an effective barrier against possible encroachments by the workers. This distinction between legislative and constitutional amendment does not exist in any other country in the world.

The First of May! Proclamation of the Communist International!

NOTE.—This May Day Proclamation of the Communist International arrived too late for publication in our regular May Day Issues. But we publish it now because of the keen interest it must have for all militant workers of America. It is a brilliant analysis of world conditions and problems as they confront labor today. It is as follows:

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES—

THE founders of May Day intended it to be a mighty demonstration of working-class solidarity, an expression of the growing class consciousness of the workers, a declaration of war on capitalist society. That indeed is what it was. In 1890 the bourgeoisie looked forward to the First of May with fear and trembling, as to the Day of Judgment. Today, however, in all countries where reformism has developed, they regard the May Day demonstration with contempt. The reformists have done

their best to reduce the First of May to the level of a Bank Holiday.

Every class-conscious worker should protest against this degradation of the festival of Labor. May Day should give clear expression to the longing for unity that possesses all sections of the proletariat; it should demonstrate the readiness to fight which has begun to stir even in the countries where the White Terror reigns—in Hungary, in Italy and in Yugoslavia.

The day is not far off when this longing will be gratified. The capitalists in all countries in spite of themselves are preparing the way for this. They are unable to re-establish the old "normal" conditions, the capitalist in pre-war days. They therefore make the desperate attempts to create a new and more powerful form of capitalism. They make commanding gestures, and exclaim: "Peace!" "Work!" But their deeds are senseless destruction.

They organize war and civil war.

They hope to establish the empire of the new capitalism by the degradation of the workers to a class of slaves, to a herd of beasts of burden. That is the object of the capitalist offensive.

The reformists' parties have done their best, in open and secret coalition to further the shameful ends of the capitalists. But they were too feeble, and so the capitalists are abandoning them and are placing their hopes on fascism.

Fascism is nothing more than the continuation of the policy of the social-patriots, employing other and more drastic means. What the social-democratic leaders failed to achieve by cajoling and deceiving the workers, fascism is to achieve by violence. Fascism is capitalism armed for the last attack against the proletariat. It reveals the true face of bourgeois democracy—the democracy from which the reformists awaited salvation. They wait in vain, for they themselves feel too

feeble to conduct the fight, as the leader of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, Edo Fimmen, himself recently confessed.

The workers must mobilize to the last man to fight fascism. The United Front of the Exploiters must be opposed by the United Front of the Proletariat!

When the Communists first issued the call for the United Front, the great mass of the non-Communist working-class made no response. Today the will for unity has awakened among the proletariat everywhere. The apostles of reformism preach a policy of tranquility, civil peace and coalition in vain. They can no longer suppress the will for unity among the proletariat. They no longer hold their followers in the hollow of their hands; they can no longer lay down the law for the labor movement. The wage demands, the strikes, the demonstrations in the Saar Valley, in Belgium, in Czechoslovakia, in Hungary and in other countries

show that ever larger numbers of the workers are beginning to assert their will and independence. The United Front will be realized not through the wisdom of the opportunist leaders, but thru the sure instinct of the masses.

The workers are no longer prepared to believe that their best policy is to live "in peace" with the capitalists. The policy of civil peace has brought them nothing but low wages, high prices, longer working hours, short-time unemployment, degradation, and violent repression. To these is now added the daily increasing menace of war. The capitalists, it is true, are crying for peace—not from humane or pacifist motives, but for the sake of business and profits. They are powerless, however, to bring peace. They tried it at Versailles, but in vain, and are now themselves obliged to speak of the treaty which was to be the greatest act in history as the "shreds of the Peace of Versailles."

Every day aggravates the antagonism between the imperialist powers and creates new ones. War has become the normal state of capitalist society, as the recent events in the Ruhr alone more prove. The proletariat alone, conscious of their aims and prepared for extreme sacrifices in a determined struggle, can give permanent peace to the workers of the world.

The fight against fascism and against war implies a fight on behalf of Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia is a thorn in the flesh of capitalist society. It regards, and justly regards, the very existence of the Bolshevik State as a permanent threat of world revolution. It therefore hates with the same intensity it formerly loved the autocracy of the Tsars. Hence the abuse, vilification and persecution to which Soviet Russia is subjected. Precisely for that reason the duty of all class-conscious workers is to place themselves unreservedly on the side of Soviet Russia.

Shoulder to shoulder with their Russian Comrades they must give capitalism its deathblow.

WORKERS!

DEMONSTRATE ON THE FIRST OF MAY AGAINST FASCISM, AGAINST THE DANGER OF WAR, FOR THE UNITED FRONT, AND FOR SOVIET RUSSIA!

The world revolution MUST COME, in spite of all. The frenzy of the Fascists, the invasion of the Ruhr, the cynical betrayal of the Second International are all in vain—nothing can save the bourgeoisie.

Long Live the World Revolution
Long Live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!

Long Live Communism!
(Signed) The Executive Committee of the Communist International