



THE WORKER

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Plan to Organize All Labor

Militants Seek to Bring Unorganized Millions into the Trade Unions

Foster Tour Thru East Is Big Ovation

William Z. Foster's tour of Eastern cities, following his victory verdict in Michigan, has been one big ovation.

The parade and mass meeting held by the Defense Committee of the Detroit Federation of Labor was one of the greatest successes run by organized labor in that city.

Reactionary threats came to nothing at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the reign of terror which exists there was broken when Foster addressed a wildly enthusiastic gathering in Moose Temple.

A record-breaking meeting, also held in New York City at which C. E. Ruthenberg, just back from his conviction at St. Joseph, Mich., and Robert Minor, who may be the next to go to trial, also spoke.

The tour started in Chicago, and has also included Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md. Other meetings have been arranged for Philadelphia, on the 11th, at the Turngemeinde Hall, Broad and Columbia; in Boston, on the 13th, at the Scenic Auditorium, Scenic and Warren, and in Buffalo, on the 15th.

CANNON MEETINGS

James P. Cannon speaks at:

Racine, Wis., Sat., May 12, 8 P. M., Union Hall, 476 Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis., Sun., May 13, 8 P. M., Froelich Gymnasium, 222 Fourth St.
Milwaukee, Wis., Mon., May 14, 8 P. M., Milwaukee, Wis., Fri., May 18, 8 P. M., Cornish National Hall, 211 Pearl St.
St. Paul, Minn., Thurs., May 17, 8 P. M., New Labor Temple, 406 N. Frank St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Fri., May 18, 8 P. M., Richmond Hall, 225 S. 5th St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sat., May 19, 8 P. M., Chicago, Ill., Sun., May 20, Hall to be announced later.
Duluth, Minn., May 16, 8 P. M., Workers' Hall, 181 W. First St.
St. Paul, Minn., May 17, 8 P. M., New Labor Temple, 406 N. Frank St.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 18, 8 P. M., Richmond Hall, 225 S. 5th St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sat., May 19, 8 P. M., Chicago, Ill., Sun., May 20, Hall to be announced later.
Gary, Ind., May 22, 8 P. M., Madison Hall, 16 Madison St.
Hammond, Ind., May 23, 8 P. M., Hammond Labor Temple, cor. Sibley and Oakley Streets.
Joliet, Ill., May 24, 8 P. M., Hall to be announced later.

STOKES MEETINGS

Rose Pastor Stokes speaks at:

Lawrence, Mass., May 10, 8 P. M., Oak Hall, 10 Essex St.
W. Concord, N. H., May 11, 8 P. M., Needham, Mass., May 12, 8 P. M., Central Labor Union Hall, 19 Sanford St.
Norwood, Mass., May 13, 7:30 P. M., Finnish Hall, 7 Chapel St.
New Bedford, Mass., May 14, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 55 Court St.
Clinton, Mass., May 15, 8 P. M., Savaia Hall, Mechanic St.
Elizabethtown, N. J., May 16, 7:30 P. M., Labor Union, 55 Court St.
Passaic, N. J., May 17, 8 P. M., Hall to be announced later.
Paterson, N. J., May 18, 8 P. M., Helvetia Hall, 34 Van Hook St.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 19, 8 P. M., Machinists' Temple, 1239 Spruce Garden St.
Trenton, N. J., May 22, 8 P. M., Federace Hall, cor. Beatty and Wilkeson Sts.
Syracuse, N. Y., May 23, 8 P. M., Empire Hotel, 519 S. Salina St.
Rochester, N. Y., May 24, 8 P. M., Labor Lyceum, 36 St. Paul St.

The Conviction of Ruthenberg at St. Joseph

By C. S. WARE

At ten minutes of eight on Wednesday evening, May 2nd, after three and a half hours' deliberation, the jury which for two and a half weeks had heard evidence thru which the State of Michigan was endeavoring to convict C. E. Ruthenberg of "assembling with" the Communist Party of America, marched into the court room.

They came in single file, their heads hanging, shame-faced.

The clerk called the roll and directed the foreman to rise.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

There was one mighty call that shook and stirred the First Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League in New York City. Every one of the delegates went back to his union and his job, with three words ringing in his ears, a gripping urge to action. This appeal of militant labor along the Atlantic Coast, to all labor, is:

"ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED!"

This battle cry alone throws the full strength of the Trade Union Educational League in this Eastern District deep into the midst of the industrial struggle in this part of the nation.

"The workers follow the man who organizes them," said William Z. Foster, in addressing the delegates on this important question. "If you radicals organize the workers, you can make the whole working class stick with you and work with you."

During the next few months, when the various organizations of the Trade Union Educational League, thruout these Eastern States report, they will be called upon to tell what they have done to "Organize the Unorganized!"

The meaning of this TUEL effort may well be judged when it is known that the nearly 200 delegates at the Eastern Conference came from 17 big industrial centers including New York City, Buffalo, Elmira and Rochester, N. Y.; Boston, Peabody, Lynn and Lawrence, Mass.; Woonsocket and Pawtucket, R. I.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Chester, Pa.; and Paterson, N. J.

Rich Field of Activity

What a rich field for exhaustless organization energy! The vast masses of unorganized in the New England textile industry! The tremendous human factor on the far-flung network of railroads radiating out of New York City! The organization problem still begging for complete solution in the hard and soft coal fields of Pennsylvania! The hundreds of thousands of industrial serfs in the steel mill hells of the same state!

"During the organization preparations for the big steel strike," said Foster, "we tried to get Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to come to Pittsburgh to address the steel workers. But we failed. He was too busy patching up the Versailles Peace. He could not make a short trip to Pittsburgh from Washington to help organize the steel workers, but he did make two trips across the ocean to Europe to help the imperialists of this and other countries put over their vile schemes in Paris."

There are the needle trades, all vast industries in the East; the shoe and leather industry, poorly organized; vast opportunities in the building trades; in the metal trades, in the printing trades, not to mention the cry of the workers who go down to the sea and over the world in ships in America's growing marine transportation industry.

There were delegates from all these different fields of human effort at this Eastern District Conference of the TUEL; yes, and there were delegates representing even window cleaners and office workers, and to them all the demand goes out to measure their success in the months to come, by the response they have won to the slogan:

"Organize the Unorganized!"

One glance at the helpless millions of unorganized workers thruout the land, is the most powerful argument for the starting of the "Organize the Unorganized!" campaign.

Thus of the 2,000,000 metal workers, only 200,000 are in the labor unions; only 100,000 of the vast army

(Continued on Page Three)

Organize!

The call to organization work, issued by the Eastern Conference of the Trade Union Educational League, was contained in resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The capitalist system of production, recovering partially from its state of collapse, is now entering upon a period of temporary activity or "prosperity," before plunging into a still deeper abyss of demoralization and

WHEREAS, This temporary revival of industry by creating a great demand for workers, gives the trade unions an exceptional opportunity to repair their shattered ranks and to organize the many millions of unorganized workers, and

WHEREAS, The Eastern District of the Trade Union Educational League, recognizing the needs and opportunity of the situation, urges that the organization of the unorganized workers be made one of the immediate great tasks of the labor movement, and

WHEREAS, The proper way to do this most effectively would be for the American Federation of Labor to set up a general organizing committee of all trades, said committee to have sub-committees for the respective industries, and the whole apparatus to function as one great machine to sweep the unorganized millions into the unions, but

WHEREAS, The general officers of the A. F. of L., by their habitual inactivity, and especially by their complete failure to organize the industries during the great opportunity presented by the war, have shown their total incapacity to map out such a general organizing campaign and consequently the utter uselessness of appealing to them to take the lead in the present situation, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Eastern District of the Trade Union Educational League, sounding the slogan of organize the unorganized, will seek to bring this about by stimulating the local unions, central bodies and Internationals to put on intensive organization campaigns in their respective jurisdictions and to bring the masses into the unions during this favorable opportunity to organize.

Monessen, Pa., Helps

At a May Day mass meeting held in Monessen, Pa., \$90.51 was raised for the defense of the comrades arrested in the raid on the Workers' Party headquarters in Pittsburgh.

prosecution they had "preserved the safety of the greatest nation on God's green earth," but they were not elated by their achievement.

According to the News Palladium, a local Michigan paper, commenting on the verdict, stated, "Ruthenberg's philosophy and his previous jail experience was referred to the General Executive Board."

(Continued on page Two.)

Capmakers in Grip of Black S. P. Reaction

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

Refusal to allow William Z. Foster to reply to the attacks of Gompers on the amalgamation stand of the Trade Union Educational League, refusal to allow J. Louis Engdahl to greet the delegates on behalf of the Workers' Party, in spite of the fact that numerous yellow Socialist Party spokesmen had been invited, adoption of a resolution supporting the Labor Party idea that excludes Communists, as well as the favoring of a loose form of alliance of the different needle trades unions, as opposed to amalgamation into one solid union, constituted some of the reactionary measures that found favor with the "Socialists" in control of the 14th Biennial Convention of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union, in New York City.

The Bolshevickizing president of the American Federation of Labor was an invited guest. His appearance marked the first step toward the re-entry of the Capmakers and Milliners into the A. F. of L. from which they had been expelled some seven years ago for daring to "organize the milliners, jurisdiction over whom was claimed by the United Hatters. President F. M. Greene and Secretary Martin Lawlor, of the latter organization, had already extended "fraternal greetings" to the convention.

Speaking at the very hour when the National Conference of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League was in session, Gompers seized this opportunity before this "Socialist-controlled" convention to defend the Federation Machine and hurl new vitriol at labor's militants.

The convention declared for the establishment of a 40-hour week, to be distributed over five days. The Executive Board is instructed to take action to advance this demand, as well as the improvement of wages and working conditions, "when the time for such a step is opportune."

The convention endorsed the call for a conference to form an Alliance of the Cap Makers with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the Furriers' Union, and possibly the United Hatters. The minority of the committee had declared for amalgamation.

Delegate Feingold, St. Paul, who urged amalgamation, was supported by Delegate Eva Shafran in the discussion on the Labor Party. Miss Shafran demanded vigorously that the Cap Makers, in joining the Labor Party, insist on having all political parties of the working class represented. She denounced the exclusion of the Workers' Party.

The "Socialist" counter-revolutionists could not, of course, forego their obligatory resolution, asking for "the release of all political prisoners in Russia." The fight for the resolution was led by Chairman Segall, of the Resolutions Committee, and the "S.P." mouthpiece, Golden, of New York; while Editor J. M. Budish and Delegate Feingold, from St. Paul, were instrumental in opposing this piece of menshevik propaganda.

Budish maintained that the union has no right to weaken the Soviet Government which had to overcome unbelievable odds, before it attained its present strong position. The resolution was referred to the General Executive Board.

For the Labor Party! Merrick Is Out on Bail at Pittsburgh

By DON BROWN

(Special Wire to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—After hearing before Squire Riley, Fred Merrick was released on \$10,000 bail; George Katriolis and Morris Jenkins were released under bond of \$5,000 each. Valentine Kovac, an old man, was set free after having been held in jail for ten days without a hearing. The county officials discovered that he was not the man they wanted. Morris Sedar was also discharged without bail.

Morris Pasternick, a slight pale youth, was released under \$2,000 bail. Hearing for the last seven of those taken in the raid on the Labor Lyceum will be held shortly.

Ten thousand dollar bonds are still demanded for each of them. They are Max Budnick, Edwin J. Horacek, A. Rostrum, John Kowalski, Alexander Boytak, John Urban, and Paul Karnafel.

It is evident, that local officials are willing to go any length in their attempt to put the Workers' Party out of running order. At the hearing, possession of a copy of "The Worker" was held sufficient evidence to convict a man of being a member of the Workers' Party, which is held to be seditious under the outrageous and unconstitutional sedition law of this state. The real fight will start at the trial.

As cards are all stacked against defendants in preliminary hearings before Squires, selected by District Attorney, The Spuire works on a fee system, thus always deciding against the Workers' Party.

Department of Justice Agent, H. J. Lennon, is the most prominent expert witness in the case, revealing whose hand is behind the systematic persecutions.

Wicks Arrested When Terror Reign of Steel, Coal, Railroad Barons Spreads to Bellaire, O.

(Special to "The Worker")

BELLAIRE, OHIO—The official reign of terror that is being waged by the minions of the United States Steel Trust, the Coal Barons and the Railroad interests, thru a vast territory extending from Altoona, Pa., thru Pittsburgh, and into the West Virginia and Ohio coal fields broke out in Bellaire, Ohio, May 1.

It is the organized despotism of steel, coal and the railroads fighting trades unionism; a part and parcel of the same terrorism that jailed a miner in Wheeling for distributing the program of the Workers' Party and that threw Fred Merrick and 22 others into the county jail in Pittsburgh.

H. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Worker," who was to be the principal speaker here at the May Day celebration, was arrested by Chief of Police Corbett and some Pennsylvania railroad detectives in less than a half hour after he had stepped from the train at 9:30 on May Day morning, just before the parade started down the street. He was taken to the police station and lodged in jail. Although three members of the joint May Day Committee representing all the miners' locals in this vicinity called and volunteered to furnish a bond necessary for the release of Wicks the local authorities refused to release him. When the committee demanded to know why Wicks was being held, Mayor Wyatt said: "Well, he is not being held for anything he said, but for what he might say."

Wicks was held until after the meeting. About seven-thirty that evening he was released, after being fined \$10 and costs for "disorderly conduct" and the sentence suspended. This act was the culmination of a campaign of slander and vilification that has been waged by the local

papers and the Chamber of Commerce against the May Day celebration. Bellaire is situated in Belmont County, one of the most productive mining sections in America, and was the center of many bitter clashes between miners and officers during the mine strike of last summer. It was in this county that the pitched battle at New Lafferty occurred, resulting in the death of a deputy sheriff and the subsequent arrest of two Italian leaders of the miners, Dominick Venturato and Dan Agosti. Venturato is now serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary at Columbus; after being convicted on framed-up evidence before a farmer jury. Agosti is still in the county jail at St. Clairsville, awaiting disposal of his case.

"Since the mine strike the forces of reaction have tried in every way known to them to crush every sign of militancy on the part of organized labor in this section of the state."

Wicks Again Arrested

After Wicks' release the May Day committee of miners escorted him to a hall where a dance was in progress and he addressed the people assembled there. Shortly after this (Continued on Page Two)

Out on Bail at Pittsburgh

By DON BROWN

(Special Wire to "The Worker")

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Push Amalgamation in the Marine Industry

One of the most forward moves in America is the formation of a National Committee within the marine industry, to be known as the International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee. The aim is to amalgamate all the existing unions into one Industrial Union of Marine Workers. There are approximately 30 different unions catering to longshoremen, harbor workers and seamen. Many of them are independent unions, and there are 15 autonomous units within the International Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L. In no other country are marine workers so divided as in the U. S. A.

Speaking with the organizer of this committee convinces one immediately that nothing short of a well-organized section of seamen within a real international of transport workers will ever be able to render any assistance to the world's mariners. He is just as emphatic about the national situation. He says: "We must organize local committees in every port of the U. S. A. and Canada, and bring every union to understand that their interests are identical, no matter whether their workers are ashore or afloat."

THIS ISSUE IS No. 275

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.

Celebrate the Foster Victory!

Attend the Spring Festival and Dance, Saturday, May 12, WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th St.

Auspices: National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council

C. E. Ruthenberg Faced Different Kind of Prosecution and Jury in His Trial at St. Joseph, Mich.

(Continued from Page One)

perence has apparently made him impervious to sentiment. A slight shrug of the shoulders, the hint of a smile, mute expression of the thought it's part of the game, and that was all.

Why was it that this jury of eight farmers, a shoe merchant, who is treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, a fruit buyer, a Standard Oil salesman and a gas service station employee, who is a member of the American Legion, brought in a verdict of guilty in contrast to the failure of the jury in the case of Wm. Z. Foster to arrive at a verdict?

The answer to this question is not hard to find. The Ruthenberg jury had on it men with particularly strong prejudices against the things which the Communists stood for. Juror Rahn, the treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, marched into the hotel dining room at St. Joseph with the members of the Rotary Club; the prosecution had succeeded in holding on to Juror Ward, member of the American Legion on the jury in spite of the efforts of the defense to disqualify him. As a whole the personalities on the jury were, by their environment and their interests strongly prejudiced against the defense, while the three men who voted for acquittal on the first two ballots were of the neutral type.

So much as far as the jury is concerned. The character of the jury was not the only explanation nor even the most important factor in the verdict arrived at.

The prosecutors had learned from the Foster trial. They were not going to make the same mistakes. During the progress of the Ruthenberg trial, Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith was seen in close conference with Bachman, the foreman of the Foster jury who voted for conviction thru all of the thirty-eight ballots taken by the jury in that case.

Evidently Bachman posted Smith on the trial tactics which would succeed in arousing the prejudices of the jurors to the highest pitch. The results were evident thruout the trial.

In the Foster case, Ruthenberg was on the stand for a day for direct examination by Attorney Frank Walsh and under cross examination for three days by Prosecutors Gore and Smith. Bachman probably told Smith that the explanation of Communist principles from the witness chair had much to do with removing from the minds of the jurors the misapprehensions and distortions which the prosecution was eager to cultivate.

As a result the prosecutors did all in their power to prevent Ruthenberg from talking to the jury from the witness chair. During the direct examination by Frank P. Walsh, Prosecutor Smith interrupted Ruthenberg on the average once a minute. While Ruthenberg was attempting to put the Communist principles in their historical settings Smith interrupted at every fifth or sixth sentence and Judge White cautioned Ruthenberg "be brief" and ruled out all illustrations of the principles he was stating.

When it came to the turn of the prosecution to cross-examination they satisfied themselves with a few perfunctory questions. In the Foster case both Gore and Smith tried their hand at endeavoring thru devious and involved questions to make Ruthenberg answer in such form as to give the jury the prosecution's distortion of Communist principles. These questions, however, only served as an opportunity to state over and over again to the jury what Communism really was and what its methods and proposals were. They proved a boomerang for the prosecution. This mistake was not repeated in the Ruthenberg trial. The prosecution did not dare permit a frank, bold avowal of Communist principles from the witness chair by the defendant because it would have made impossible the tactics thru which they hoped to secure a conviction.

These new tactics were but the negative side of the plan of campaign. The positive side was of a more vicious character.

Ruthenberg was on trial because he "assembled" with the Communist Party of America. The main question at issue was whether the Communist Party advocated "crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of achieving industrial or political reforms." Under Judge White's ruling it was unnecessary for the prosecution to prove that the Communist Party had advocated anything in the State of Michigan. It was sufficient, the judge argued, under his interpretation of the law, that the Communist Party elsewhere had adopted principles which violated the law and that subsequently they had met in the State of Michigan.

This was the issue in the case. How then did the prosecution proceed to prove it?

One of the most convincing items of proof was to read from Bukharin's "Program of World Revolution" a chapter devoted to the struggle of the Russian Communist Party against the Russian state church. It was thru reading a Communist viewpoint on what science has to say about religion that the State of Michigan proved that Ruthenberg and the Communist Party had violated the criminal syndicalist law forbidding the advocacy of "crime, sabotage, violence and other unlawful methods of terrorism."

After finishing the "Program of World Revolution" on religion, Prosecutor Gore started with the chapter on religion from the "A.B.C. of Communism" by Bukharin. By this time Judge White had become frightened. He told the prosecutors that they were going too far. The defense attorneys claimed that the prosecution had already gone too far; that no court which renders a verdict on the basis of the facts can uphold a verdict of "guilty" of criminal syndicalism secured by reading anti-religious literature to the jury.

The same tactics were followed in appeal to the patriotic prejudices of the jury. Ruthenberg had opposed the war. Ruthenberg had stood on the Public Square in Cleveland before ten thousand people and denounced the conscription law. He had served ten months in prison for daring publicly to state his views during the war. "Slacker" shouted Prosecutor Smith to the jury.

The final appeal to the jury by Prosecutor Smith was made by tearing from their context in the literature of the Communist Party and the Communist International all reference to the party which force plays in the final forms of the class struggle and reading these to the jury.

To a jury not accustomed to careful distinction in the use of language these references to force, although always part of sentences in which the phrases, "the idea," "the final struggle," "the ultimate form" were used to show that the reference to force was in its historical perspective and not in the sense of any immediate advocacy (particularly after the difficulties thrown in the way of Ruthenberg's explanation of this language) were sufficient to create the impression of an advocacy in spite of Judge White's distinction between "advocacy" and the statement of a historical fact.

Judge White came to the assistance of the prosecution in his charge to the jury. In the Foster case, the judge told the jury that the Communists had the right to advocate "The Communist Revolution," "the Soviet Form of Government," etc., in the State of Michigan or anywhere in the United States. In the Ruthenberg case he added the new instruction, at the request of the prosecution, "It is the contention of the prosecution that the advocacy of the Soviets includes the advocacy of force" because the Soviets, the prosecutors claimed, could not be established without the use of force. He told the jury that if it found from the evidence that this was true and the Communist Party advocated the Soviet form of government, then it must bring in a verdict of guilty.

The conviction of Ruthenberg will be appealed. The highest court in the land will be called upon to pass upon the question whether the time has come when there can be such a unique "crime" as "assembling with" when the organization "assembled with" admittedly has committed no act in the state prosecuting it which violated the law of the state. It will moreover be the contention of the defense attorneys that Ruthenberg was not convicted of criminal syndicalism because the Communist Party of America was proved to have advocated violence, but because Communists hold a certain viewpoint on the question of religion and for the equally relevant reason that Ruthenberg had fought the conscription law and the imperialist war.

Whether Ruthenberg will be permitted to remain out on bail while the case pends in the courts is to be decided by Judge White on June 4th, the date set for sentence.

Keep up Fight, Defense Call to All Labor

We have only begun to fight," says the Labor Defense Council in a statement issued by its national office in Chicago in connection with the conviction of C. E. Ruthenberg by a jury in St. Joseph, Mich.

"While the conviction was a great disappointment to us, while we are firmly convinced that the defense put up in St. Joseph was such that would have convinced any but a prejudiced jury that no crime was committed by Ruthenberg or any of the other defendants involved, we are far from discouraged in the fight that we are making to preserve civil rights in America. The Labor Defense Council was organized for the defense of the men and women arrested as a result of the Communist convention at Bridgman and to wage the struggle against the vicious infringements made upon free speech, free press and freedom of assembly by the enemies of Labor. Had the trial of Ruthenberg resulted differently that fight would have to a great extent been won."

"Now however, it is realized that a bitter battle must still be waged before the objective can be attained. It is indeed fortunate that the Labor Defense Council finds itself in the strongest possible position to carry on that battle. The Labor Defense Council has never before operated on so large a scale. The organization was never before so firmly established. Basing itself and its activities firmly on the broad foundation of the support of the entire progressive trade union movement supplemented by that of all liberal minded Americans; the Labor Defense Council is ready and anxious to continue the struggle to the end that the successful beginning made in the Foster trial will be followed in the trials that are to come with a complete victory for labor."

With over 30 branches in the principal cities thruout the country the Labor Defense Council calls upon all those who hold freedom dear to continue to the utmost their support.

Metal Workers Meet

The Metal Workers' Group of the Trade Union Educational League will meet regularly once a month, the second Saturday of each month.

The next meeting will take place at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2, at 3 P. M. Toolmakers, machinists, jewelry workers, sheet metal, iron, automobile workers and all workers engaged in any branch of the metal industry are urged to attend. Bring another fellow worker with you.

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

To the Communist Party of Belgium!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International sends warmest greetings to the comrades of the Belgian Communist Party, thrown into prison by the Belgian government, and accused of "conspiring against the security of the state" and of "treason."

Despite the daily betrayal on the part of their social democratic leaders, the Belgian miners, under the guidance of the communists, have shown the workers the road they must go, and have thus proclaimed their confidence in the communists. King Albert's government, under the pressure of the bourgeoisie and the social democrats influenced by Mr. Emile Vandervelde, may arrest the communists, but it will never be able to prevent the working class from pursuing and finding the right path.

Every Belgian worker now knows that it is the communists alone who defend his interests, which were betrayed by the Belgian social democrats allied to the great capitalists and coal companies. The arrests of the Belgian communists ushers in a new epoch of the revolutionary proletarian movement in Belgium.

Long live the Communist Party of Belgium!
Down with the treacherous Belgian labor party!
Down with reaction!
Long live the world revolution!
The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Huge Bail Fund Raised for Jailed Pittsburgh Communists

By DON BROWN
(Special Wire to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—In the face of the steel baron's white terror there has been held here a rousing protest meeting of the Labor Committee for Defense and Free Speech. This meeting was held in behalf of the Communist workers recently arrested in the headquarters of the U. S. Steel Trust.

Great enthusiasm greeted the announcement that bail totalling \$125,000 has been raised to secure the release of the sixteen class-war prisoners still in jail here as a result of the unwarranted raids staged on the Labor Lyceum and private homes on Friday, April 28, 1923. The fact that so large a sum of money has been raised in so short a time has served to inspire the workers to free their imprisoned comrades from the clutches of Gary's municipal lieutenants.

Seventy-five thousand dollars of this money is offered by a single citizen on condition that it be used to bail out Merrick and Jenkins. A wave of protest is sweeping the city and the vicinity against the high-handed conduct and actions of the local authorities. Condemnation after condemnation is pouring in from the various Miners' Unions of Western Pennsylvania.

I have talked with District Attorney Gardner. In our conversation he practically agreed to reduce the exorbitant bail for Merrick from \$50,000 to \$15,000. Of course, even the latter figure is considered prohibitive bail in cases involving assault, hold-up, rape, or crimes of the worst violence. However, under the conditions prevailing in the Steel Trust's Barony \$15,000 is a low figure for the release of honest innocent workers thrown into jail by the authorities.

The District Attorney has also tentatively promised to make corresponding reductions in the bail for the others held. It is even possible that some of the imprisoned workers will be released soon without bail.

The hearing is still being promised for Tuesday. However, should the local officials further delay it, Habeas Corpus proceedings will forthwith be initiated to secure the freedom of these workers so unjustly imprisoned and deprived of all their rights. The Defense Committee will spare no effort or expense to hasten the release of these workers from the iron barred cells of the reactionary Pennsylvania Government.

Margaret Cowie, a relative of Fred Merrick, has been permitted to visit him. "His fine dynamic courage is not at all quenched by this persecution," she told me. Merrick's will is indomitable. If there is a class-war in Pittsburgh—and there surely is one, there if anywhere in the United States—then the workers can count on Fred Merrick holding a front line trench. Fred Merrick is a real hero. Merrick is a true champion of the workers. Today Merrick is languishing in the dark jail of Pittsburgh because he has dared raise his voice against the infamous crimes perpetrated on the workers by the notorious Gary and his ilk.

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

Lewis Lets Out Tremendous Yell

President John L. Lewis and his official clique is getting to be just as outspoken against the militant program of the Trade Union Educational League as is his friend Samuel Gompers and the dukes of the American Federation of Labor executive council. The growth of the militant movement among the coal miners is causing Lewis more sleepless nights, now that he is back from his junket to Europe, and is getting acquainted with the situation in this country.

Lewis lets out a loud squawk in the current issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal, May 1, that is as wide of the mark in aim as it is frantic in utterance.

Lewis dodges the issue in the Nova Scotia and other Canadian districts of the Miners' Union, and the Pittsburgh and Kansas districts, and slips way down into Maryland and gloats over the fact that the Federation of Labor in that state failed to pass an "amalgamation" resolution at its recent convention. The headline of his effort is "Reject 'One Big Union.'"

This is either a comical display of crass ignorance, or a criminal attempt at deceit. The Trade Union Educational League does not advocate the so-called "One Big Union," as was clearly shown in these columns last week; in the reply of the Red International of Labor Unions to the Nova Scotia Miners in their struggle with the Lewis-Bittner officialdom. The TUEL is urging for all industries what the miners have in their industry, an industrial union amalgamating all crafts.

Surely if industrialism is good for the miners, it is also good for the railroads, steel workers, needle trades, metal trades, textile trades and other industries. We would suggest to Mr. Lewis that he allow amalgamation sentiment to develop as it will, even in Maryland, and get down to the problems in his own union, the question of the nationalization of the coal industry and the organization of the remaining unorganized coal fields. These are issues he dare not discuss, because he is on the wrong side of the fence and knows it. His dodging of these absorbing problems, in which the coal miners are really interested, is an admission of the weakness of his position. He sits nervously upon his tottering throne.

ONE OF OUR HEROES

Mr. Harry J. Beardsley, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Education of Waterbury, Conn., while addressing the citizenship class of a night school in that town, uttered the following pronouncement, so filled with weighty learning and genuine American tolerance.

Said Harry, "The man who comes to this country and does not prize our citizenship is the man that we want to throw out of the country. If any Reds appear in our midst we will kill or deport them as fast as they show their heads."

There is not, to be sure, very much originality in this declaration, for there have been plenty of bloated asses that have opined as much before Harry. But if this brave patriot thinks that he can defeat obscurity by hysterical stupidity, he is mistaken. After all, what can be expected from a small fry politician in a town which is owned heart and soul by the various subsidiaries of the Steel Trust?

Police Horde Arrests 3 at Gary Meeting

(Special to "The Worker")

GARY, IND.—Twenty-five uniformed cops and 14 plain clothes dicks raided the May Day meeting held under the auspices of the Workers Party here and dispersed a crowd of some 150 men. Thus the revolutionary plot hatched in the industrial center of America was foiled and America saved for the benefit of the steel trust. Moritz J. Loeb, his wife, Gertrude Erickson Loeb and Peter Omelian, all of Chicago, were arrested. Loeb and Omelian were the speakers of the meeting. Gertrude Loeb was in the audience.

The Gary papers on May 1st carried lurid stories of the deep-dyed red revolution which was to be launched in Gary as a result of the May Day meeting. The usual secret plot of terrorism was unearthed and the usual predictions made that the Gary police was preparing unusual measures in order to prevent the bloodshed which was sure to ensue. Loeb had opened the meeting with a preliminary address and Omelian had spoken in Russian.

While Loeb was delivering the final speech of the evening, reinforcements arrived from the police station and a very much excited police captain tremblingly declared the meeting dispersed and the speakers arrested. The two men and the woman were lodged in the Gary City police charged with "advocating revolution." Attorney Paul H. Glaser, of Gary, secured their release on bail on May 2nd. The prosecutor in Gary announced that the case would be set for trial immediately. It is expected that the defendants will be tried under the Indiana State Criminal Syndicalism Law, one of the war hysteria laws passed in 1919.

Civil Liberties Union Hits Pittsburgh Terror

Scoring the new arrests by the Pittsburgh police of radicals engaged in defense work for Fred Merrick, Workers Party secretary, and others arrested charged with organizing a May Day demonstration, the American Civil Liberties Union telegraphed Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania for the second time in one week, demanding an investigation of these "flagrant violations of constitutional rights." The new arrests are characterized by the Union as "unlawful interference by authorities with legal defense work."

The telegram to Governor Pinchot, signed by Prof. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, follows:

"Further reports from Pittsburgh of unlawful interference by authorities with the legal defense work in cases about which we telegraphed you on April 30th prompt us to urge again investigation by your office of these flagrant violations of constitutional rights."

The second arrests referred to were those of Don Brown, staff correspondent of "The Worker," and Alexander Bittleman, secretary, Jewish Federation, Workers Party, who had been sent to Pittsburgh to take up the work of the local party officials arrested. These were later released.

Queens to Celebrate!

The Queens County Labor Lyceum Association, situated at 735 Forest Ave., cor. Putnam Ave., Ridgewood, Brooklyn, N. Y., will celebrate its 10th Anniversary on Sunday, May 13, at 4 P. M. All workers, regardless of political opinions who have the labor movement at heart are cordially invited to attend and enjoy themselves. The Manhattan Quartette, several comedians and vocal artists will appear. Dancing all evening.

The Friend in Need of German Big Capitalism

By LUDWIG LORE

That the French government would refuse to consider the latest German mediation offer was obvious. It was hardly likely that Poincaré, after rejecting all offers made in the past, should accept a proposal that was far more unfavorable to the interests of the French than any hitherto made, at a moment when he has the basic industries of Germany firmly by the neck.

Political developments in Germany itself since the refusal of the proposed settlement, may, however, cast some light upon the motives that prompted this unsuccessful venture. It is being indicated that the Cuno ministry is about to resign, since it has no solution to offer in the face of the refusal of the French to come to terms.

A strongly socialistic cabinet, under the leadership of Breitscheid is under consideration, a solution that is more than probable in the very near future. Ostensibly such a cabinet is formed because it is hoped that Poincaré would be more sympathetic to its position than to that of the openly capitalistic Cuno.

As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest indication that Poincaré will be one iota more approachable to the arguments of the Social Democrats than to those of their predecessors.

France demands the domination over the Ruhr district. French industrialists insist upon a 55 per cent control of the mining industries of the Ruhr, absolute control over the vital nerve of German economic life. Months past Germany offered France a 40 per cent interest in the industries of the Ruhr, without making the slightest impression upon the French industrialists, who feel that the future of French industrial greatness can be gained only over the dead body of German production.

The months of French occupation in the Ruhr have practically brought German industry to the verge of collapse. German capital faces bankruptcy on the one hand and a restless, resentful, revolutionary working class on the other. It has determined to make even greater concessions to its adversary, provided this can be done without casting the responsibility upon the present regime. In other words, these gentlemen stand ready to betray the national interests of their fatherland in order to safeguard their profits, if they can find someone who will shoulder the responsibility.

Once before in a similar situation, the German Social-Democracy was the friend in need to a bourgeoisie trembling in fear before the consequences of its own acts. Then, too, the Social-Democrats were allowed to take the reins of government while the bourgeoisie stood idly by, until the peace negotiations were at an end and the treaty of Versailles, with all its damnable provisions had been signed, and put into effect. With the result, that not the bourgeoisie, but the Social-Democracy was held responsible for the hopeless condition into which the country had fallen. And just as they have had to bear the stigma of betrayal before the eyes of the German nation, so they will go down a second time, more discredited, more hopelessly ineffectual in the face of every great crisis, than ever before.

It is hard to conceive of a better man than Breitscheid for this purpose. An opportunist whose statesmanship made him impossible even in the Independent Social Democracy, he is the combination of imperial minister and capitalistic lackey that is necessary in the man who will undertake this unpleasant job of selling out the industrial future and national integrity of the German nation for a mess of pottage.

Taft, the Steel Trust's Judge

By EX-SENATOR R. F. PETTIGREW

Soon after Taft was appointed by President Harding, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Pittsburgh Dispatch wrote and asked me to answer this question—"Will Taft make as good a Chief Justice as he was President of the United States?" and I answered that he undoubtedly would. That as President he was the agent of the great exploiting interests in this country who were robbing everybody who toiled out of the product of their toil; that he was the representative, as President, of the railroads, the trusts, and the banks, and that as President he was on their payroll, and as Chief Justice he would continue to represent and work for these same interests.

It now develops that at the time he was appointed Chief Justice he was receiving \$10,000 a year from the steel trust, and that it was in the form of a deposit of \$200,000 of their 5 per cent bonds, the interest on which was to be paid to Taft as long as he lived.

This is an astonishing revelation, and yet very customary. The lawyers who compose all of the Judges of the Courts of the United States, and two-thirds of all the members of the legislative bodies, whether Congress or legislatures of the various States, are the only people who can legally take a bribe; they call it a fee and they go after that fee wherever they can find it, no matter what their position is.

Now Taft, as Chief Justice of the United States, is not appointed for life. The words of the Constitution are that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has the power to appoint judges who shall hold their offices thru good behavior; Taft's commission, which he holds today, so reads, and if the President was a man who represented the people of this country he would immediately remove Mr. Taft from the position of Chief Justice for bad behavior in continuing to receive, or for having received this bribe money from the steel trust.

These judges of the Supreme Court have usurped the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, and to even amend an act of Congress. The Constitution confers no such power upon these judges. The Constitution reads—"Judicial powers of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain

Arrest Wicks in Spread of White Terror

(Continued from Page One)

address the hall swarmed with police endeavoring to locate the speaker. At that time the committee was holding a conference with Wicks and tentative plans were made to challenge the right of the city officials to interfere with free speech. It was agreed that another attempt be made on Friday night and that the meeting be advertised among the miners' locals in the vicinity of Bellaire.

On Friday night about five hundred miners packed the hall in the local Miners' Temple, and Wicks had been addressing them but a short time when the police force of Bellaire, assisted by deputy sheriffs and railroad detectives swooped down upon the hall and informed Wicks that he was under arrest. No sooner was the audience aware of what was happening than they arose as one and hurled defiance at this second outrage against what they considered their right to assemble in their own hall and discuss anything they pleased. The police were all armed and held guns in their hands and many of the audience likewise drew weapons. The situation was tense. A move either way would have resulted in a massacre and it is certain that the local police force and their assistants would have been wiped out just as surely as were the scabs at Herrin, Ill.

Wicks admonished the Chief of Police to stop his men where they were until he had an opportunity to quiet the audience. Mounting a chair, Wicks then exhortated the police for criminally inciting to riot and bloodshed and demanded of the armed men in the audience that they permit him to be placed under arrest. Finally Wicks quieted the audience and was taken to the city jail for the second time that week.

Miners Storm Jail

Again some of the committee endeavored to put up bond for Wicks' appearance in court, but they were refused and told that Wicks would be held until the officials saw fit to release him. This news enraged the miners still more so they marched to the jail and threatened to batter it down and release their speaker. In order to prevent the demolition of the local jail, Wicks was hurriedly taken out the back way and secretly conveyed to the county jail at St. Clairsville, where he was held incommunicado until Monday morning when he was brought back here and bound over to the September term of the Grand Jury under a bond of \$2,000 charged with "unlawful assemblage."

Will Fight Case to Limit

The local miners have already started to raise a defense fund and have secured legal assistance, preparatory to fighting the case to the limit. Meanwhile the Civil Liberties Union is investigating the affair and, in conjunction with the miners, will carry on the fight for free speech in this region. Altho Wicks has been told that he will not be permitted to speak in Bellaire, preparations are under way to arrange a meeting here in the near future with the proper legal safeguards to present the interference of either local or county authorities, thru injunction proceedings.

The spirit of solidarity on the part of the workers here is magnificent, and preparations are on foot to launch a local labor party for the purpose of putting the present city administration out of business and establishing in its place an administration of coal miners and other workers. Also there is much talk of mass action against the despotism of the local officials, such as a one day protest strike, boycotting the members of the local Chamber of Commerce and other militant political action.

Conference of Needle Trades Big Success

By BEN GITLOW

The First National Conference of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League was a big success. Seventy-five delegates were present representing every important needle trade center in the United States and Canada. Among the delegates were some who officially represented local unions.

The conference demonstrated that the League is a vital, living institution in the needle trades organizations. In the conference as delegates were leading officials of unions in various localities. Also many of the delegates present came from leagues whose membership had full control of their respective needle trade organizations.

There were present leaders tried in the struggles of the needle trade workers, many militants who had fought in some of the bitterest struggles and many who demonstrated by their comportment in the debates that they were made of the fighting stuff that is a prerequisite for militant leadership in the labor movement.

This First National Conference signified that amalgamation is the next step in the needle trades and that when it comes it will find at its head a revolutionary, experienced leadership fully aware of its tasks and capable of fulfilling them. The needle trades will be worth while watching more than ever.

One of the greatest difficulties in getting a national movement started among the workers in the needle trades was the lack on their part of a national outlook. Being engrossed in the activities of their various locals they lost sight of the national scope of the militant movement. The result was that among them, until very recently, a local psychology predominated.

The First National Conference succeeded in definitely obliterating this local psychology. At this conference a national viewpoint was built up in the minds of the militant workers. They began to view the situation not from New York, not from Chicago, not from Montreal, but from the viewpoint of the whole needle trades organizations of the United States and Canada.

The unimportant local difficulties that before loomed tremendously important in their minds faded into insignificance and the national problems that effect all the 500,000 organized needle trade workers assumed prime importance.

At the coming conventions of the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as a result of this national psychology established by the conference in the minds of the militants, the militant delegates will make a fight that will be startling in its effectiveness and that will, I am sure, baffle the reactionary officialdom.

The most important discussion at the conference took place over the consideration of the proposed plan for a federation of existing needle trade organizations proposed by the Cap. Makers' Union. The issue was amalgamation vs. federation. The delegates, 100 per cent, favored amalgamation as the only solution for the present difficulties confronting the needle trade organizations, and the only effective means for building up a powerful fighting machine of all needle trade workers.

However, there were some, and their number was not large, who believed that in the evolution of the needle trades organization towards complete amalgamation a federation of the existing organizations will necessarily be the next step.

These, therefore, wanted the League to help in the formation of a "Federation" as a step in advance towards amalgamation.

The overwhelming majority of the conference would have nothing to do with such a middle compromising course. As amalgamationists they wanted insistently and uncompromisingly to fight for amalgamation. They wanted amalgamation brought about by the rank and file and not a federation imposed upon the rank and file by the existing reactionary officialdom.

They wanted a radical change in their organizations, not the continuance in a federation, of all the present evils. They know the weakness and shortcomings of federation and wanted the opportunity of exposing its fault to the vast membership. They were sure that in an issue of "Amalgamation vs. Federation" the rank and file of the needle trade organizations would almost solidly support amalgamation.

The conference dealt with a large number of organizational and principle matters. Resolutions on many important matters concerning the militant and revolutionary workers movement were adopted. The conference endorsed the principles of the Red Trade Union International and officially joined the International Propaganda Committee of Needle and Textile Workers.

With the election of a National Committee of 20 members, representing 13 needle trade centers, the conference ended, closing a most important event in labor history.

Organize the Unorganized! Mighty Call to All Militants by Eastern Trade Union Educational League Conference

(Continued from Page One)

of 1,500,000 textile workers are organized; 80,000 of the 250,000 shoe workers; 10,000 of the half million steel workers; 2,000 of the 200,000 packing house workers; but half of the million coal miners; only 10,000 of the quarter million lumber workers; 900,000 of the 1,800,000 railroad workers; 10,000 of the 100,000 metal miners; with similar conditions existing among the needle workers, the marine transport workers and every other American industry.

In another column we publish in full the organization resolution that was adopted. Its passage alone was worth the whole effort that had gone into this conference. By the unanimous adoption of that measure, this conference made labor history. Delegates who came with phrases received scant attention. Those who had something practical and definite to offer were cheered. Foster didn't say very much, but when he talked his words counted. The Eastern Organizer, Joseph Manley, spoke little, but worked diligently. When he did have something to say, his words had the worth of rich jewels.

Organization Drive Has Kick

"We are going to force the organized American labor movement to quit its criminal neglect of the unorganized," said Foster. "We are going to tell the workers of this country about those of their officials who fall down on this vital organization job. We are going to point out their failure. This organization resolution has all kinds of kick in it."

"One reason the old officialdom of the labor unions does not like to carry on the work of organization, is that they are not sure what new elements will come into the unions. They do not know what the newly organized workers will do. A few thousand new recruits may upset their balance of power. That is what we want to do. We want to upset some of their balances. Let us force all the fakirs into line. Let us plunge into this organization work to the best of our ability."

Organizer Manley also scored the refusal of the reactionary bureaucracy of the American labor movement for its failure to carry on the work of organizing the unorganized.

"This reactionary bureaucracy did nothing to organize the workers during the favorable situation presented by the war," he said, "and the same reactionary officials are doing nothing during the favorable economic situation that we have at the present time. All the real organization work that was done during the war was carried out by a few discredited militants," showing how John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Foster and himself, from Chicago, had to come East into the Pittsburgh steel district to help organize the steel workers.

"Go to your unions and to your jobs," urged Manley, "and bawled your heads off in the campaign to organize the unorganized. Expose these fossilized fakirs, wherever you find them, and wherever they are trying to put the brakes on this organization work. Show up these petrified mummies who toddle down to their offices in their limousines only every other day. Most of you don't know how late they come down to their offices, nor how early they go home. But find out and tell the workers about it. Show that these Rolls-Royce labor officials are not doing a thing to organize the unorganized, and you will begin to work havoc in their reactionary ranks. Get busy in your locals, your central labor bodies, in your international. Get on the organization committees. Help push this work. This campaign to organize the unorganized is going over even bigger and faster than the drive for 'Amalgamation' and the 'Labor Party'."

These, therefore, wanted the League to help in the formation of a "Federation" as a step in advance towards amalgamation.

The overwhelming majority of the conference would have nothing to do with such a middle compromising course. As amalgamationists they wanted insistently and uncompromisingly to fight for amalgamation. They wanted amalgamation brought about by the rank and file and not a federation imposed upon the rank and file by the existing reactionary officialdom.

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As a whole the Church is reactionary, trimming its sails to the winds

And that was the feeling that was born twist enthusiasm and determination as the delegates roared their applause in approval of Manley's remarks, even as they had cheered what Foster had to say on the same question.

It was interesting to read the communications that came to this Eastern Conference of Militants from the various international committees of the Trade Union Educational League, calling for greater organization activity.

Thus the call came from the General Committee for Amalgamation in the Food Industry, from the International Committee for Amalgamation of the Building Trades, and the International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee, the last just organized on the eve of the Conference it greeted.

It was significant that in selecting the executive committee for the Eastern District, Organizer Manley nominated, among others, Fred Merrick, of Pittsburgh, one of the 23 arrested a week ago because of their efforts to organize the coal miners and steel workers of Western Pennsylvania. Merrick is now in a Pittsburgh jail, held under \$50,000 bonds, but he went on the Eastern District TUEL Executive committee just the same.

James Campbell, of the Buffalo, N. Y., Moulders' Union, who was chairman, adjourning the conference, declared it to be the most historic gathering of labor ever held in this section of the country, second only to the First Conference of the National Trade Union Educational League held last August, in Chicago. He urged that every effort be made to secure as big a representation as possible from this section of the country at the approaching Second National TUEL Conference, to be held in Chicago, Sept. 1-2.

The Eastern District Conference was the climax of conferences held by the Needle Trades, the Textile Trades and the Eastern Railway Section of the TUEL. Thus the TUEL, with the forthcoming conferences of the Shoe and Leather Trades, at Boston, May 13, and of the Progressive Miners, at Pittsburgh, June 2, gets a firm grip on the organized labor movement along the Atlantic Coast a little more than eight months after its first National Conference in Chicago.

The TUEL was born in struggle and is going forward its own militant way battling down all obstacles. The First National Conference in Chicago, in August, 1922, was raided by the police and the department of justice; a few days following the attack on the Communist Party convention in Michigan, Foster has since been on trial at St. Joseph and won a disagreement. Philip Aronberg, one of the Michigan defendants, was chairman of the First National Conference of the Needle Trades Section. Nearly all the delegates carried the scars of the industrial struggle.

Tim Buck brought the fraternal greetings of the militant workers of Canada. He said that the disease of dual unionism had been completely eradicated on the other side of the border, that the Canadian militants are accepting the program of the Trade Union Educational League.

Thus the workers everywhere throw in their lot with the militants of the labor movement. The slogans that call for amalgamation, for a Labor Party, for the release of the class war prisoners, for the organization of the unorganized, these are the slogans that lead the workers to the final struggle and the ultimate victory—the emancipation of all humanity from the heavy chains of wage slavery.

The Church and Revolution

By ELMER T. ALLISON

In the village where I was reared, in the borderland between North and South, there stood a "meeting house" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, SOUTH, dedicated to the service of God if not of man.

A sad but eloquent relic of the four years bloody fray for supremacy between the industrial and financial capitalists of the North and the landed capitalists of the South, which split the Methodist organization along the line of economic interests of the capitalists of the contending sections. The Elders of this church were still loyal to the Lost Cause of Southern Capitalism and maintained the factional division which occurred 40 years before.

If we are to believe Bishop Blake, of the American Methodist Church, who spoke at the All-Russian Church Council which unfrocked Patriarch Tikhon, for treason to Soviet Russia, a few days ago, the Church has learned a thing or two since the Civil War days.

Bishop Blake told the Council: "Revolutions and upheavals are not born of death, they show new life and should fill our hearts with gladness." The Church cannot stop new movements, he said, but must join them and work with them until the ancient Christian principle of "he who does not work shall not eat" is put into practice for all.

Bishop Blake speaks only for the advanced minority in the Church. As a whole the Church is reactionary, trimming its sails to the winds

Textile Unity Is Achieved, Says Manley

By JOSEPH MANLEY

Eastern Organizer Trade Union Educational League.

The various organizations of workers in the textile industry are united at last on a common platform and program as a result of the First National Conference of the Textile Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

There were gathered together in this conference representatives of the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers, Amalgamated Textile Workers, various Textile Councils, American Federation of Textile Operatives, United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.), Associated Silk Workers and the "One Big Union" of Lawrence, Mass.

Practically all the big textile centers of the New England states, with others in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were represented.

This conference was the first big effort of the kind, and it came up to all expectations. It resulted in the election of permanent officers, with Albert Fleischer, New York, Secretary. The proposed program for the textile industry was endorsed.

There was a long and interesting discussion of departmentalized and sub-departmentalized industrial unionism as it should be applied to this industry. The delegates unanimously agreed that some departments of the general industrial union are necessary.

The conference passed a general resolution endorsing amalgamation for all trades, and also gave its support to the Labor Party resolution, specifically supporting the Chicago Conference in July.

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

Leather, Shoe Meeting, May 13, at Boston

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, MASS.—From all the shoe and leather centers of Massachusetts, the largest shoe manufacturing State in the country, comes an enthusiastic response to the invitation to attend the first national amalgamation conference of the International Amalgamation Committee of the Shoe and Leather Industry, Lynn and Brockton, Peabody and Boston, Haverhill and Chelsea; all of these will send delegates to Boston on May 13 and they will represent the militant shoe and leather workers in the State.

From New York City and Rochester, and from Chicago and St. Louis, delegates are expected to attend. This is a result of the activity carried on by the International Committee in distributing the Statement covering the industries showing clearly that so long as there exists so many unions in an industry, the workers are doomed to a bare living. The expectation of the committee is based on the active work of militants in each of the local groups already established.

The sabotage committed by the officials during the amalgamation move of the last few years has convinced the workers that nothing but a rank and file movement can bring amalgamation about. In Lynn recently the rank and file left the United Shoe Workers of America because their will was thwarted by high-handed officials. Now that Lynn is united in one organization, the militants in the Amalgamated Shoe Workers will carry on an active campaign to have it join in an amalgamation movement comprising all the existing shoe and leather unions.

The conference on the 13th in Boston, which will start at 10 o'clock in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., will lay the foundation for an amalgamation movement that will sweep over all the shoe and leather centers in the country. Now is the time when things are moving fast and all militants look forward to the conference with enthusiasm and hope.

Needle Trades Workers Hear Foster Saturday

This Saturday, 1 P. M., at Casino Hall, 85 E. 4th St., will be held a General Meeting of all members and sympathizers of the Needle Trades Leagues. William Z. Foster will be the principal speaker. The purpose of the meeting is to launch the Amalgamation Drive in the Needle Trades in New York. Ida Rothstein will report on the Amalgamation tour she has just completed. There will also be a report from the National Needle Trades Conference.

Charge Burns Sleuth, Who Helped Organize Kaiser's Spy Service Here, Is Bribe Taker

By MILDRED MORRIS, Staff Writer, Federated Press and "The Worker"

WASHINGTON—Charges that two agents of the department of justice accepted bribes totaling \$2,000,000 may lead to a widespread investigation of the activities of William J. Burns and his operatives and produce a scandal of big proportions. Gaston Means, who is accused in affidavits of accepting one bribe of \$50,000 and another between \$15,000 and \$20,000, has long been one of Burns' closest associates. It is charged that other operatives in Burns' bureau are known to be open to bribery.

The affidavits filed against Means bring to light the interesting fact that the department of justice has agents who do not appear on the payroll. They are known as "blue ticket" men and work directly under Burns. They are paid from a lump sum appropriation which is not specifically accounted. Neither is there any accounting of their activities. Most of them are stool pigeons in organizations under the ban of the department of justice, like the Workers Party. Others are engaged in even stranger activities.

Means was one of those blue ticket men and may still be so far as anyone knows. He had been employed in connection with the private affairs of high officials altho paid with the public's money. Two instances are known of his being assigned to help eminent officials out of delicate situations. He is said to have the "low down" on other members of the administration and the publication of his confessions would have startling effect.

Where all the facts known of the manner in which the department of justice is run, they would reveal, it is said, that strained feelings long have existed between Daugherty and Burns. While congress was bombing Daugherty with demands for war frauds prosecutions, Means is said to have got hold of information embarrassing to a certain member of the cabinet; at the behest of this official Daugherty ordered Means suspended; the latter continued to work for Burns.

Burns is absent from Washington. He is thought to be too busy rounding up all the terrible Reds to give time to charges against his agents. One of the affidavits says when information of Means was sought at the department of justice, Burns would neither deny nor affirm that Means worked for him.

Means was charged a few years ago with the murder of a wealthy North Carolina woman who made him beneficiary in one of her wills. Before the United States entered the war, he was employed in this country as a German espionage agent.

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Where all the facts known of the manner in which the department of justice is run, they would reveal, it is said, that strained feelings long have existed between Daugherty and Burns. While congress was bombing Daugherty with demands for war frauds prosecutions, Means is said to have got hold of information embarrassing to a certain member of the cabinet; at the behest of this official Daugherty ordered Means suspended; the latter continued to work for Burns.

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Howat Speaks in New York on May 20th

Alexander Howat, leader of the Kansas miners in their fight against the Kansas Industrial Court, will speak in New York Sunday afternoon, May 20th, in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue.

This is Howat's first public appearance in New York, and a big crowd will undoubtedly turn out to hear him. Howat will pay particular attention to the offensive of the coal barons against the United Mine Workers' Union.

Howat's rise to fame came as a result of his strenuous opposition to the Kansas Industrial Court, established by the Kansas Legislature, upon the instigation of Governor Allen. The law establishing the Court forbade strikes, and when Howat refused to order striking miners back to work, he was jailed. President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. ordered Howat to obey the decision of the Industrial Court, and when Howat refused, he was removed as President of the Kansas region, Dist. No. 14, of the U. M. W. of A.

Recently he addressed a meeting of 5,000 miners in Charleroi, Pa., where he made a spirited defense of his position and fired a broadside both at the coal operators and President Lewis.

The meeting on May 20th is being run by the Miners' Relief Committee in New York, affiliated with the Pittsburgh Miners' Food Relief Conference.

May Festival in Williamsburgh

A May Festival and Dance will be given by the WILLIAMSBURG ENGLISH BRANCH of the Workers Party, Saturday Evening, May 19, at the EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 76 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. Tickets, including hat check, 50 cents.

The proceeds of this dance is going towards meeting the expenses incurred in renovating our new headquarters at 715 Broadway (near Flushing Avenue).

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Supreme Court Seeks More Light in the Gitlow Case

More light is evidently being sought by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Ben Gitlow, convicted under the criminal syndicalist law of New York state. It has restored the case to the docket and ordered a reargument, according to information received by Gitlow's lawyers. The case was argued a month ago and a decision was being awaited that affected, not only the criminal syndicalist law in New York state, but in 35 other states.

Mutual Aid Welcomes Spring

The League for Mutual Aid, an organization of the radicals, will welcome Spring and New Members at a gala dance and get together in Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., Friday evening, May 11th.

Prepare for United May Day in 1924

That the Jewish (Socialist) Daily Forward, and its tools in the labor movement, continued the attack on the May Day United Front efforts of the Workers Party, is shown by the following statement issued by the New York May Day United Front Conference:

It came to our attention that Mr. Max Pine in an article in the Forward of May 5th states:—"that the Italian Chamber of Labor did not affiliate with our conference, that we did not hire any halls for the celebration of May 1st, and that we did not even hold one meeting under the auspices of our conference." He further states, "that we had advertised a meeting at the New Star Casino, knowing that the big hall was rented to the conference of the United Hebrew Trades."

First, as to the facts. The Italian Chamber of Labor took up the question of affiliation with the United Front Conference at their executive board meeting on Friday, March 31st, and we were officially informed by their secretary, Comrade Arturo Giovannitti, that the decision to affiliate was practically unanimous, and at no time were we informed by Comrade Giovannitti as to their withdrawal. They did not have any meetings of their own but participated at the meetings of the Conference.

As to the May Day United Front Conference not holding any meetings under their auspices, well, we had known Mr. Max Pine to be a man who is not very "particular" as to stating facts correctly, but we never knew him to be a man who would play a joke on himself.

Does he mean to say that the many successful meetings held directly under the auspices of the May Day United Front Conference at the Central Opera House, Lexington Theatre, Webster Hall, Harlem Casino, Bohemian National Hall, Hotel Workers Hall, New Plaza Hall, and a number of other meetings held in smaller halls, were no meetings at all, because Mr. Max Pine and other "leaders" of his brand were not invited to address them? Especially when the meeting at the Central Opera House and Lexington Theatre, were advertised in the New York Call as being held under our auspices, the Forward not accepting the advertisement, unless we struck out the sentence—"held under the auspices of the M. D. U. F. C."

As to advertising the New Star Casino Meeting. The hall was hired by Secretary Paul Agnelli five weeks before May 1st. A check for \$25 was sent as a deposit and the proprietor promised to mail the contract, which he failed to do. Only Thursday, April 26th, were we informed that he had rented the hall to the Socialist Party for an exorbitant price of \$250, just \$100 more than the price offered to us.

It is rather plain to everybody that the conference of the Hebrew Trades seeing that we hired a number of the largest halls in the city got wise to it and had bargained the New Star Casino away from us.

The 22 meetings he refers to in his article, we presume, include the number of street meetings that were advertised in the New York Call and Forward and never held. The open-air meeting at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, being the only outdoor meeting held, was under our auspices.

All these "statements" and "facts" and the whole tone of Mr. Pine's article leaves the impression that it was done in order to cover up the failure of their meetings. After the big advertisements in their official press they could only muster a few hundred people at the New Star Casino, and at the Irving Place Theatre, while our meetings at the Central Opera House, Lexington Theatre, and especially at Webster Hall, were packed. But aside from this the M. D. U. F. C. forced the United Hebrew Trades to abandon the demonstration they were preparing against the Soviet Government of Russia and against all the

New Open Shop Menace to Labor

By JAY LOVESTONE

During these May Days the country is buzzing with gossip. Presidential timber is being advertised far and wide. We are approaching the 1924 Elections.

What are the issues of the coming campaign? What significance does the National Election have to the workers?

The Harding has not yet served three years there is already official talk about his being chosen to succeed himself. This campaign talk is rather early for "normal" times. But the capitalists find it necessary to begin early for they have a big and difficult job ahead of them.

The last great class conflicts in America were not fought to a decision. Tho the workers succeeded in repelling the attack of their bosses on their unions and living conditions the capitalist front was not shattered. Since the Open Shop Drive was brought to a halt by the heroic resistance of the workers and the prosperity spurt the powerful employers have been preparing. Tariffs, taxation, foreign affairs, prohibition, railroads and agricultural relief will fill acres of space in our metropolitan and rural press during the campaign.

The outstanding issue of the campaign will be the question of relationship between workers and employers. This issue will come to a head in the Open Shop question. That is why the giant industrial magnates, and their lieutenants controlling the Republican and Democratic Parties, are talking and acting so early.

Daughterly For the Open Shop

On March 19, in a letter to the Florida State Bar Association, the strikebreaker Daugherty openly announced that he would strain every ounce of his energy to have the Republican Party committed to the Open Shop in the coming campaign. Daugherty has indefatigable energy in rendering service to the employing class. The Attorney General put in his plea for law enforcement against the militant workers and for prohibition enforcement. In the every day parlance of the workers this means that the Republican Party will openly encourage and aggressively support the new attack on the workers. This enforcement of prohibition is, of course, a joke. The Administration will continue to employ the enforcement of prohibition as a subterfuge for building up a strong party machine thru patronage and a potential strike breaking army thru the appointment of thousands of Federal marshalls who can be deputized for strike duty.

"Hell-and-Maria" Daves Thunders

"Hell-and-Maria" Major General Daves, formerly a lieutenant of Mark Hanna, the apostolic father of American imperialism, who forced McKinley on the nation in 1896, is also making himself heard. This Chicago banker speaks for mighty steel, railroad, rubber, metal, automobile, telephone, oil, textile, cement, meat packing, and fertilizer interests employing over 4,000,000 workers. As early as last December this sworn foe of the workers in an address before the Chicago Chamber of Commerce hurled defiance at the laboring masses. Thus belloved

militant and struggling elements of the labor movement of the world.

In their declaration on April 17th, they were calling upon the Jewish workers to transform the Red Proletarian Holiday into a demonstration of black reaction against Soviet Russia.

But due to the agitation and propaganda carried on by the United Conference for International Proletarian Unity for presenting a United Front against all the black forces of reaction and brutal oppression—against the white terror of the capitalist class, they did not dare to openly attack the only workers government in the world—Soviet Russia. And now when it is becoming quite clear to them that they are beginning to lose the confidence of even those workers who blindly followed their lead in the labor movement, they are coming out with statements that are really putting them in a very poor light.

The May Day United Front Conference, at the last Conference held April 29th, decided to elect a provisional committee of seven and authorized this committee to make the necessary arrangements for the calling of a conference which would take the necessary steps in organizing a real united front on May Day, 1924.

We hope that by next year the consciousness of the workers of New York will develop to such an extent that it will force those elements in the labor movement who try to split the ranks of labor to take a back seat, making it possible for the workers to close their ranks for an aggressive fight against the ruthless capitalist class.

Executive Committee of the May Day United Front Conference, Paul Agnelli, Secretary.

Adopt Pledge at Newark

The May Day pledge adopted at the Newark, N. J., May Day Meeting was as follows:

"We, members of the working class, assembled in celebration of Labor's international holiday, do hereby resolve to work with all our might to further labor's cause, and we at the same time, call upon the entire American working class to organize itself on the economic and political fields, so that in the near future, the ruling powers will be compelled to release all political prisoners; recognize the first Worker's Republic, Russia; and in other ways realize what working class solidarity means—United Front May Day Committee, Newark, N. J."

Exciting Popularity Contest Is Feature of Defense Spring Festival

The committee arranging the Spring Festival and Dance for the defense of the Michigan and New York Criminal Syndicalist cases to be held this Saturday, May 12, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., has just notified us of the details of the Popularity Contest, which will be a feature of the occasion.

The local comrades are asked to caucus very carefully and pick from among their number one whom they consider the finest and reddest Bolshevik—male or female. They will then organize themselves into a boosters' committee for the purpose of pushing the election of the comrade they have chosen. All methods of electioneering except "force and violence." Each boosters' committee will have to pay 25 cents to place its candidate upon the ballot. Boosters will then canvass for votes among the dancers. The successful candidates will receive a prize that will be dear to the heart of a radical.

PICK YOUR CANDIDATE NOW! Organize your boosters committee! Only by careful electioneering and campaigning will your candidate succeed.

The Labor Party

The Labor Party resolution, adopted by the Eastern Conference of the Trade Union Educational League, urging participation in the Chicago Conference, in July, follows:

WHEREAS, Because of its persistence in the futile and antiquated political policy of rewarding its "friends" and punishing its "enemies," American Labor has become practically a political zero, all branches of the Government, local, state and national, being almost completely in the hands of the exploiting class, and

WHEREAS, That disastrous policy, besides depriving Labor of all say in the Government, also systematically poisons and cripples the trade union movement in its industrial fight by forcing upon it the current demoralizing capitalist conceptions of economics, and by throwing open its doors to all sorts of aspiring political crooks of the capitalist parties, and

WHEREAS, The only remedy for the situation, the only way Labor can become a real political factor and free its trade unions from the present demoralizing capitalist influence is by setting up a great and militant political party of its own, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League heartily endorses the principle of independent working class political action and pledges itself to do all in its power to bring about a great labor party, based upon the trade unions and including all existing working class political organizations, and be it further

RESOLVED, To this end, that all the delegates here assembled do everything possible to have their respective local and international unions represented at the coming National Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, to be held in Chicago beginning July 3rd, and to which all branches of the labor movement have been invited.

Socialists! Attention!

We call the attention of those who still remain in the Socialist Party, and have any revolutionary spirit left, to read the latest news from the Georgian Soviet Republic to the effect that members of the Georgian Menshevik Socialist Party are leaving that organization en masse. Scores of letters are being published by papers in Georgia from old Mensheviks declaring they do not want to remain any longer in the party that betrays the interests of the Social Revolution.

Sees Mistake; Kills Self

That all are not black, even among the White Terrorists, is seen in the news from Manila, the Philippines, that Capt. Petrovsky, commander of one of the ships stolen at Vladivostok by former Admiral Stark, named "Battery," had committed suicide, leaving a letter stating in part that:

"I believe that we members of Admiral Stark's flotilla have committed a crime against our mother country. It seems that we 'Whites', at least those of us who are still honest, are in the wrong. We have cut off our return to our own country. I cannot live here (Manila) any longer. It is against my conscience. Therefore, the only thing for me to do is to die."

Ex-Admiral Stark tried to give Capt. Petrovsky a private burial; no doubt as punishment for the above declaration. But the rebellious sailors forced a burial with military honors due to the deceased. Upon the receipt of this news, President Harding, Secretary of War Weeks and the others who invited these emigres to this country, will no doubt have their numbers thoroughly combed for any Bolshevik taint.

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

University "Science" . . By H. M. WICKS

THERE is nothing more ridiculous than the cheap pretenses of the professors of the kept university chairs. In the realm of economics their knowledge seldom transcends the nursery rhymes of backward peasantry. Capitalism ruthlessly exterminates any professor who dares to be scientific in the realm of economics.

In biology and the sciences derived from it there is more likely to be found a scientific outlook. But it requires a scientific mind to separate the rubbish from material of value that is taught. An example of the intellectual poverty of university professors was the recent declaration of a certain Prof. Delton F. Howard of the psychology department of the Northwestern University at Chicago that "in the hands, feet, eyes and ears lies the secret of determining character." Upon the basis of this important discovery the professor has invented a machine that he claims will enable the employer of labor to pick out the right man for the right place by first determining his character. This will prevent "a square peg from being placed in a round hole."

The students in this university can be assured of obtaining an excellent course in ignorance. This professor must have taken such a course at a similar university and graduated with the highest honors. His profound psychological discoveries are merely a rehash of the old vulgar phrenology of Gall and Spurzheim, which claimed that character could be determined by examining the bumps on ones head. Science has proved that it is impossible to determine individual character by the physical peculiarities of one's body as it is to read one's mind by the clothes he wears.

The kept professors are always endeavoring to impress their capitalist masters with their extraordinary profundity, as they know these foremost citizens and masters of industry are more ignorant than they and the delusions of phrenology appeals to such people, just as Cuiusism, Christian Science, Spiritualism, Billy Sunday, the Pope of Rome and the other capitalist hoaxes also appeal to them.

All of which goes to prove that not even the simple fundamentals of any science can be taught without bias in the universities. It is only when society is freed from class fetters that untrammelled facts of life can be taught without fear of the consequences.

Clare Sheridan in Europe

By NANCY MARKOFF

Five years after the world war, this May Day season finds Europe living in a world greatly changed. Clare Sheridan has just written a book ("West and East—Boni & Liveright") on Europe as she saw it in her travels within the last three or four months. Possessing a fine sense of humor and also a knack for feeling the little pathetic and touching sides of human life, Clare Sheridan gives us the human side of Europe's story.

She visited Ireland during the revolution when the Republicans lost to the Free Staters. You can feel the rapid pulsation of human anxiety in her short quotations of little talks with just folks. "You must not confide in anyone. You cannot tell who are your friends or your enemies. There are police—no dressed as police—who are still watching everything and everyone." Can anything be more descriptive of human anxiety? In her description of her meeting with Rory O'Conner you feel the powerful grip of absolute faith in a cause on a strong man.

When she tells of her meeting with De Valera you are face to face with the problems confronting a leader whose envoys have misinterpreted his instructions, which has brought about much chaotic misunderstandings. Mrs. Sheridan understands the Irish people, she understands their problems, therefore this chapter is exceedingly good.

There are many little chats with people in every important European city as well as conversations with the leaders of revolutionary movements and existing governments.

Her style has caught the general wave for impressionistic pictures that we get in our contemporary drama. And she gives one a good insight into the lives of the people of Europe and the changes brought about by the war. In one nation monarchy is gone forever, in another the Workers' government is struggling for expression against the bitter hostile contempt of its befuddled neighboring nations, in still another nation the compromising socialists are prattling about "democracy and fair play for all" and the chaos ensuing is bewildering.

These facts stand out glaringly: the disinherited nobility is boozing and jangling itself out of existence; monarchy is gone forever; the creed of nationalistic greed is slowly but surely digging its own grave; internationalism is the hope of the world.

The Negro—Another Labor Problem

By WALT CARMON

The lack of unskilled labor in the basic industries, caused by the curtailment of immigration, has caused such a demand for negro labor that according to a recent statement of Secretary of Labor Davis the migration of the negro to the north during the winter just past was greater than any winter migration known.

Most of these are going to the industrial centers: Chicago, Detroit, Youngstown. Agents are combing the south for negro labor to the great inconvenience of the cotton grower and the manufacturer. So acutely is this felt that today migration is not only a live topic for the southern press but arrests are even made of labor agents promoting such migration.

A survey of the department of agriculture estimates 13 per cent or 32,000 of the total number of negro farm hands in Georgia have moved north during the last 12 months. From South Carolina about 22,750 negro farmers, or 3 per cent of the total negro farm population, have departed; Alabama reports 3 1/2 per cent, and Arkansas shows a movement of about 15,000. Arthur Evans, a Chicago Tribune correspondent, some months ago claimed 100,000 to 150,000 to be a conservative figure for this migration beginning early last summer. Some place these figures considerably higher.

From 1916 to 1920, with industry running on a war production, every industrial center had its large quota of negro labor imported to replace the immigrant who was no longer coming to this country. Every large industrial center was presented with the sight of colored workers packed in box cars, warehouses, every and any hole that would hold a human being. With unsanitary conditions, unaccustomed to the severe winters of the north the plight of these unfortunates was pitiful. But with high wages luring them on nothing could stop this flow of colored workers into our industrial cities. And they had come to stay. Census reports from all these districts show the great gains in colored population.

Can organized labor show any additional strength as a result of this migration? No figures are available but we can be sure it was infinitesimal. And this despite the great growth of labor unions during the war period. But when the ranks of organized labor were filling so rapidly—as were the coffers of the unions—negro workers were "small fry." When the depression set in the question presented itself in an entirely new aspect. The unorganized negro worker—man and woman—proved to be the club the employer used to drive down continually and consistently the daily wage. In Chicago, over a period of one year, according to a statement of the secretary of the Urban League, 20,000 colored workers were without employment.

By this time, the still predominantly in the field of unskilled labor, the negro had already entered the ranks of semi and skilled workers.

A Voice from Prison

From one of the prisons which are filling so rapidly to-day with the best of the working-class comes the following message to William Z. Foster, from one whose spirit the capitalist class has not been able to break:

I received your letter. I do not fear the truth, our cause is honest and just. You have no idea how I worry about you and the other militant brothers and comrades in trouble now. I know the defense council does not look for any finances from the helpless comrades in prison, framed by our enemies, blood-suckers who live in luxury on the sweat of the workers, but I will say this: I am going to sell my tobacco which we get every month for our hard labor in prison here. I am glad and willing to do without smoking the coming month just to aid you and the other loyal comrades to fight for justice and freedom, and I hope every worker and workers' son will answer this call in the hour of need to help fight and keep our best militant workers out of prison as labor of America needs such fearless men. I wish you would also write to my former friends who were good socialists when I was among them. I hope you will hear from them with some financial aid. You will also hear from me in a few days. I am going to see some of my friends in prison here and try to get up a donation of at least five dollars and have it forwarded to the Defense Committee. I am also glad to tell you I received the Labor Herald, and believe me it is real stuff. I have read it three times already. I will close with best wishes and kindest regards; believe me I am, Yours, for industrial freedom, D. J.

Here is the voice of the militant proletariat that prisons cannot still. To those on the outside who tire of the struggle it should be a source of inspiration to further effort. There is but little excuse for inactivity and apathy on the part of those who are still at liberty when such dauntless courage and persistence is displayed by one to whom four walls are the world. It is a glorious roster that the capitalist class of America has compiled for the working-class during the past ten years.

Russia's Industrial Revival

Is the marvel of the world. How Russia is BUILDING the New Society upon the ruins of the old has excited the interest and wonder of millions. Her economic revival under the leadership of Lenin is best told in "INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA" by A. A. Heller. A book written by an eye witness to actual developments. Twelve chapters of absorbing interest. Just published, informative and reliable. Price \$1.50 per copy. Address 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

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Dancing at 9:30!

Communists of Mexico Have Daily



NOTE:—This is the third article in the series on the Second Congress of the Mexican Communist Party.

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

MEXICO CITY.—From his jail in Vera Cruz came the voice of Heron Proal, to the Second Congress of the Mexican Communist Party, announcing by message the purchase on credit of a printing press for the Communist four-page daily newspaper here, "El Frente Unico".

The delegates from Vera Cruz appealed for party support for the paper on a more adequate basis, and threw an interesting "sidelight" on the poverty of the peasants by explaining that the paper cannot be sold to them but must be given to them because it costs more than the land which represents their right to live. They pay 12 pesos a year for their land, explains one. "We are forced to charge 10 centavos (five cents) a day for the paper, which makes over 36 pesos a year or three times the cost of their right to live. The party must make it possible to sell the paper for five centavos and also to give it free to the poorest elements."

Later, under the head of Press, the secretary of the Party, Manuel Ramirez, moved that "El Frente Unico" be taken over by the party as its national daily organ for the use of workers' and peasants' unions, that it continue to be published in Vera Cruz but that its circulation be made nation-wide and funds raised everywhere to purchase outright the mortgage printing press, on which \$500 pesos is owing, and thus put the paper out of financial danger.

"La Piedad," he explains, will continue to be the national political organ of the Central Committee published weekly in Mexico City. His motion carries unanimously.

The delegate from Orizaba reports that the "yellow labor government" here, in conjunction with "yellow labor leaders" in the unions, is persecuting the Communists, preventing them from getting work and boycotting them. He requests moral and material aid for his district and the sending in of representatives of the National Executive.

A peasant delegate rises to inquire how he can explain to his fellows the United Front, the Red-Trade Union International, and reasons in favor of co-operation between the Peasants' Union and the Communist Party. He listens patiently to patient lectures by Ramirez, Lorenzo, Carrillo and others.

The Red Labor International is taken up. An anarcho-syndicalist tendency manifested by one of the delegates, is rebuked by Manuel Ramirez.

"As Communists," he declares, we believe in a united front of laborers' political and industrial organizations. Clause 2 of Article 11, of the Statutes of the Red Trade Union International, provided for interchange of committee members of the Red Unions and Communist Parties. At the Second Congress of the Red Unions, (which he attended as delegate from the Mexican "Red" Unions) we threw out that clause because the anarchists of the entire world attacked it. In its place we provided for Committees of Action in such emergencies as confront the French, German and Belgian Parties and Unions in the present Ruhr crisis, where they have formed a temporary united front. But this is not good, because it is not permanent, it is not planful, it is not organic. "We continue to believe as Communists, in organic unity, but offer this as a concession to unclear elements in order to form a united bloc. "Here in Mexico it is difficult to form a united front with the present yellow leaders." (The shameless ones, he calls them.) They have a united

Miners Fight Barons' Raids in Pittsburgh

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH.—The Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America has voiced an emphatic protest here against the illegal and unconstitutional abuse of governmental authority exhibited in the raid April 27, on the committee's office in the Labor Lyceum, and the arrest of Fred H. Merrick, Morris Pasternak and Max Jenkins, who had been assisting the Committee in its work.

The pretext for this raid, which was that a May Day plot for a violent uprising was being hatched, was so flimsy that it was necessary to bolster it up in the press by a superb collection of exaggerations, misstatements, and lies. A sample is the statement that at the time of the raid hundreds of envelopes containing seditious literature were being prepared for mailing. This so-called "seditious" literature was the Committee's program, together with a letter appealing for funds for the conduct of Progressive work. These programs had for weeks been given a wide circulation, been reprinted in many labor papers, and had been supplied the general press without the least hint having been received from any governmental agency that the programs were considered seditious, as indeed they could not be.

Howat Detained in Canada

The action of the Canadian authorities in detaining Alexander Howat because of his alleged connection with William Z. Foster and other so-called "dangerous radicals," demonstrates that Canadian officialdom is not a bit behind the United States when it comes to smashing constitutional rights to fragments.

Protest Governmental Outrages

The Progressive Committee calls upon the miners to oppose these abuses of governmental authority with every means at their disposal. Let every miners' local adopt a resolution similar to the following:

RESOLUTION ON THE PITTSBURGH RAIDS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE LABORER LOCAL IN DISTRICT 5

Whereas, on April 27, 1923, the Labor Lyceum office, Pittsburgh, and the home of many Pittsburgh workers were raided and some 23 of our fellow workers jailed, and the Laborer Local, District 5, was violently unwarranted and clearly in violation of the rights of individual freedom as expressed in the National and State Constitutions;

Whereas, the activities for which these workers were arrested, were entirely legal and solely in the interest of the Organized Labor Movement; and

Whereas, such illegal and unconstitutional actions by governmental agents threaten to destroy Organized Labor, and to undermine the foundations of the American Nation;

Therefore, be it resolved by Local Union No. 2399, U. M. W. of A. District 5, in regular meeting assembled, May 2, 1923, that we go on record as emphatically protesting such high-handed and outrageous abuse of governmental authority as exhibited in these raids and further:

Be it resolved, that we demand the immediate release of these prisoners and the restoration of the seized property, and further, be it

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the authorities of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, and the National Government and given to the press.

Raise Defense Funds

The collection of a fund for the purpose of defending the Pittsburgh victims and for the conducting of a general FREE SPEECH fight in Western Pennsylvania has begun and met with hearty response from the workers.

Pending the completion of permanent plans, let every Progressive miner rush a Defense Contribution even the small to W. A. Guiler, Charleroi, Pa., candidate for International Board Member in District Five, U. M. W., at the last election.

Keep Up The Progressive Fight

These governmental outrages should be convincing proof that the Lewis machine is becoming desperate. Howat's triumphal tour thru District Five, where thousands of miners received him with enthusiasm such as has been aroused by no other man, culminating in the monster demonstration at Charleroi, April 22, while at the same time the rank and file refused even to listen to Pat Fagan and the members of his payroll gang, show that the Lewis machine in its stronghold, District Five, is at the brink of destruction. Victory for the Progressive forces over the dark interests now oppressing the rank and file of the Miners' Union is just within our grasp. More programs must be distributed, more funds supplied for the furtherance of the Progressive Movement to take advantage of the wave of interest aroused among the miners by those outrages. Rush your orders for programs and your contributions to Thomas Myerscough, Secretary-Treasurer, care of W. A. Guiler, Charleroi, Pa.

Miner's Conference, June 2 and 3

The Progressive Miners will positively hold their conference, as announced, in Pittsburgh, June 2 and 3.

IN MEMORIAM

The committee has the sad duty to announce the death thru being caught in a fall of coal, of Brother Rudolph Ograyensky, President of Local Union No. 1355, Avella, Pa. Brother Ograyensky was one of the leaders in the District Five, Progressive Miners' movement, and his loss will be deeply felt not only by his surviving wife and six children, but by the entire Progressive Movement.

Problems of Our Party

III. My Party, Right or Wrong, My Party

By JOHN PEPPER

The chief hindrance to the strengthening of the Workers Party is that many members of our Party do not feel themselves Party members first and foremost. Many Party members do not identify themselves 100 per cent with the Party. They consider their Party membership as an obligation, on a par with, but not above other obligations.

The Labor Organizations and Our Party

The members of the Workers Party are at the same time members of a whole series of other organizations. They are members of various trade unions, they work in the Technical Aid Society, they help along in the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia. They are active in other relief organizations. They lend their aid to the Labor Defense Council. They participate in the various Workmen's Circle and Benefit Societies.

That is of course all as it should be. What is more, the Workers Party would not be a Communist Party if its members belonged only to the Workers Party. The only way that a revolutionary Party can become a real workers' party and not remain a small sect, is for its members, to be within the laboring masses, that is, they must be members of all existing labor organizations. The Communists must not remain ordinary members of these various workers organizations. They must be the heart and soul of these organizations.

But the Party members, if they are real Communists, must never forget for a moment that they are members of the Party, and must work as Party members in all these unions, in the F. S. R., Workmen's Circle, Sick and Death Benefit Societies, and other workmen's organizations.

The Workers Party has a policy for shaping the work of its members in all these organizations. The Workers Party as a Communist Party must stand above all the group interests of these various labor organizations, and must evolve a policy for co-ordination and co-operation among them all. The members of the Workers Party in all these labor organizations must feel themselves representative of their Party, and must represent the policy of the Party there at all times.

Many members of our Party, however, do not understand the primary duty of a Communist, and often act in an opposite sense. It is not a rare phenomenon to find Communists who work in the American Federation of Labor unions, in conflict with Communists belonging to independent unions, or to I. W. W. unions. We have seen Communists working in the F. S. R., in conflict with Communists working in other relief organizations. We have seen what is the most flagrant example of this sort of thing—Communists working in the Technical Aid Society, declaring that the discipline of the convention of the Technical Aid Society denoted a higher discipline for them than the discipline of the convention and of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

Communists who act in this way have no idea of the most elementary duties which they owe to the Party.

Interests of Special Groups or of Entire Working Class?

It happens very often that Communists who work in a trade union or, in a benefit society, consider the special group interest of that particular organization as more important than the interests of their Party. We have seen Communists belonging to an A. F. of L. trade union, fighting against the policy of the Party because we are against the independent unions being abandoned, if they are real mass organizations. And on the contrary we have seen Communists belonging to the independent unions, fighting against the policy of the Party because we hold that the greatest mass organization of the workers, the A. F. of L., is necessarily the most important field of activity for Communists.

These Communists who develop an A. F. of L. patriotism are just as much in the wrong, as those who have an independent union patriotism. Likewise, those who have become Benefit Society patriots, are just as much in the wrong as those who have become Technical Aid Society patriots. They do not understand that the task of a Communist is not to be one-sided in upholding the interests of one group of workers, but that he must represent the common interests of the working class as a whole.

We have seen Communists working in various relief organizations and believing that only relief activity is important. Instead of representing the policies of the Party in these organizations, their aim has been to transform the Workers Party into a large relief organization. We have seen Communists working in the Technical Aid Society, growing so one-sided in this work, as to forget the interests of the proletarian revolution, forgetting even the real interests of Soviet Russia, in that they wished to allow a wholesale emigration of the entire Workers Party to Soviet Russia. Instead of representing the interests of the Workers Party within the Technical Aid Society, they wished to transform the Workers Party into a great emigration agency.

We often see good Communists working in some language federation of the Party, who forget the common interests of the Party as a whole, and represent one-sidedly the interests of a Finnish, Polish or Hungarian, German or Jewish group. These comrades often evolve into inhabitants of a national Ghetto, instead of being members of an international

in Chicago do not always and in every instance understand the policies of the Party as an organization on a national scale. It is possible that on the underground-overground question, comrades are not in accord with the policy of the overwhelming majority of the Party. But all these comrades should not forget that the great historical task of the Party is to pursue a policy which coordinates the activities of all comrades working in A. F. of L. unions as well as in independent unions, who are in the Jewish Federation, who struggle in Chicago or in New York, who are adherents "in principle" of underground or overground form of organization.

The Party can grow strong only if all comrades, regardless of whether they are in disagreement on individual points of Party policy, nevertheless uphold the ideological or organizational discipline of the Party. Zinoviev once said that discipline begins where conviction ends. "In a party with tens of thousands of members, with 1200 branches, with fifteen Language Federations, with A. F. of L. and independent unions, covering from coast to coast such a gigantic country as the United States, it is impossible that every member in such a party should possess the same uniform attitude on every question at all times. But it is absurd for Communists having the smallest difference, immediately to act on their errors or prejudices, according to their own minds, instead of acting according to the policies decided by the convention and the Executive Committee of the Party. Communists must develop just as much patriotism towards their Party as capitalists develop patriotism towards their country. The old adage for Communists policies in all labor organizations. It is therefore a mistake for Communists to represent the interests of other organizations within the Communist Party. This does not mean that Communists must be disloyal to their trade unions, relief organizations or benefit societies. On the contrary, if they represent Communist policies in the various organizations, they will always represent the common and lasting interests of the working class as against the narrow-minded and ephemeral interests of certain groups. And vice versa, when Communists drag specific trade-union or other group interests into the Workers Party, they harm the labor movement, by hindering the Workers Party from becoming the real champion of the common interests of the whole working class, by degrading the party in turning it into the representative of local, ephemeral, or group interests. A Communist Party must be centralized and disciplined in organization as well as in ideology.

Party Patriotism

It is possible and even obvious that independent unionists in the Party would not always be in agreement with the policy of the Party towards the A. F. of L. It is possible that certain Communists in the Technical Aid Society are not in accord with the policy of the Party towards the emigration question. It is possible that Communists do not always understand the policies of the Party as an international party. It is possible that comrades

Hope Flares Anew for the Big Bankers

There is ample proof that hope has flared up once more in the hearts of international financiers who plot the overthrow of the working class government in Russia. The intensity of their new attacks—the enormity of the lies, the malice of the distortions—are reminiscent of the 1917-18 days. In Warsaw and Riga and those other lie factories, journalistic lackeys of the capitalist system labor mightily, and their wares are spread on the front pages in America.

But that hope is a false one. Whatever Warsaw and Riga may imagine, Moscow and Petrograd indicate very clearly that Russia is not merely standing her ground; it is going forward, slowly, but consistently. So much of its strength has been sapped by the wars and famine and their cumulative, after effects however, that it is still in need of outside help. And precisely at this moment when a new drive against the Workers Republic is under way, it behooves the workers of the world to assert once more their confidence and their loyalty. They realize that the placing of Russia on an independent, self-supporting basis amounts to a guarantee of labor's eventual emancipation from wage slavery. They must show their understanding of this in terms of concrete co-operation.

A campaign for the purchase of tractors for Russia has been begun in America. It is part of a world wide effort to bring working class help in rebuilding Russia's agriculture. Even the bitterest enemies of the Soviet Government admit the need for tractors to prevent further famines and to reconstruct the country's economy. The campaign in America is being conducted by the Friends of Soviet Russia, which has worked untiringly and with great success from the moment that news of the famine catastrophe arrived.

"Cannons or Tractors!" That is the alternative to which the F. S. R. points in making its appeal. The peace of the world depends in a large measure upon the economic stability of Europe, and that in turn upon Russia's reconstruction. It is a real alternative. On the one side, bloodshed and futile death; on the other a flourishing Russia, tangible token of working class ascendancy.

The twenty tractors set as a goal by the Friends of Soviet Russia can and should be obtained. At this time they will serve as a specially effective reply to the enemies of Russia.

We urge our readers to respond to the appeal. Donations can be made directly to the national office of the organization, Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th Street, New York.

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

Cannons or Tractors?

WORLD WAR

!

RECONSTRUCTION

Which will the workers of America send to Russia? That's the question of the day. That's the question the American workers must answer. That's the question the workers of the world must answer.

The Friends of Soviet Russia proposes to send tractors and so help teach the Russian peasants the most modern farming methods. And so help Russia's agricultural reconstruction.

ONE DOLLAR

from you and 40,000 others will buy twenty tractors and send a living message with them to Russia.

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

is offered to all those who help buy these tractors. For every Ten Thousand Dollars collected toward the purchase of the tractors, one person who has received the largest number of votes will win a free trip.

The winning contestants will not merely be the fortunate recipients of a free trip to Russia. They will serve as a symbol of faith in the ideals for which the Russian workers are giving their lives. They will be a message of hope to the workers of Russia.

HELP BUILD RUSSIA ENTER THE CONTEST

JOIN THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY
Friends of Soviet Russia
201 West 13th Street, New York City.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
Trade or Profession _____
Record my _____ votes for _____
Shall we send you information and collection blanks? _____ Worker-5/19/23

Among those who have been entered in the contest:

Joe Baker, Tailor; A. P. Dockus, Machinist; Carl Wm. Borner, Laborer; Joseph Podgorny, Clerk; A. Cohen, Tailor; Lena Chernenko, Clerk.

Eugene V. Debs, Wm. Z. Foster, Bert Emsley, Edna St. Vincent Millay and Wm. P. Dunne have also been entered.

KUZBAS

Despite Hardships in Siberia and Persecution in America, the Coal Production of the Kuzbas Colony at KEMEROVO, Siberia, is growing by Leaps and Bounds. Kuzbas is getting DOWN TO WORK and introducing American Methods of running the Job.

The Chemical Plant is due to start running in September. Kuzbas will be represented at the Moscow Exhibition in August and September of this year.

Kuzbas needs miners, electricians, tractor-farmers, machinists, carpenters, engineers, etc. They must be hard workers who can PRODUCE under difficult conditions. They must be strong and willing and know how to obey instructions.

Full information and Bulletins from
KUZBAS, Room 301, 110 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.

KUZBAS

COME ONE to the COME ALL

10th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

of the

Queens County Labor Lyceum Ass'n, Inc.

785 Forest Ave., corner Putnam, RIDGEWOOD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On SUNDAY, MAY 13th, at 4 P. M.

How to get there: Broadway, Brooklyn "L" to Myrtle Ave., change to Ridgewood train; get off front end of Forest Ave. station. Walk short half block to left.

THE WORKER

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The Struggle in the Air

Every enlightened worker will enthuse over the achievement of Kelly and Macready in spanning the American continent in a non-stop flight in 26 hours and 50 minutes. It is a victory of peace. It must not be converted to the uses of war.

Every conquest over time, over space, every device that saves labor is a victory for the working class. But these conquests are not labor's victories until their benefits have been put at the disposal of all.

Soviet Russia today alone strives to develop an air service for human needs. Airships flying between the widely separated cities of Russia in Europe, and Siberia in Asia, are developing a much-needed closer contact between workers and peasants. The Workers' Republic uses its Red Army to develop an air service for peaceful purposes. In capitalist lands every nerve is strained for the creation of an improved air service for war.

Thus the United States uses airplanes but little for transporting mails, and other domestic services, although its military air force of 53 squadrons, is 40 per cent ahead of Great Britain's military air strength. In support of her imperialistic ambitions, France has built up 140 active-service squadrons, totalling 1160 machines, an air strength greater than that of all Europe. This tremendous French air force has but one ambition,—the crushing of the workers' revolution in Europe. Thus the airplane, a symbol of progress, becomes an instrument of reaction. Instead of knitting all humanity together as one united whole, thruout the entire world, it becomes a weapon of hostile groups of nations struggling for commercial supremacy.

As long as capitalism lives it will continue to subvert every scientific achievement to the brutalizing purposes of its bloody imperialistic adventures. The last war proved this to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. Will it require another world war to convince the exploited masses of other lands of this fact? Will American workers allow U. S. bombing planes to murder London's millions with clouds of poison gas, in a probable war with England? Will the developments in the Ruhr lead to a new war on Germany in which France will use the achievements of her chemists and inventors to advance the devil's dreams of her imperialists?

These are problems that the workers of England and the United States, of France and Germany, must ponder upon, as the kept press goes frantic with joy at the first non-stop flight across the American continent. Humanity advances to new achievements. Let the workers win those achievements for all humanity.

The Day of Rest

Owners of big laundries in New Jersey spent last Sunday enjoying the sights of America's premier watering place, Atlantic City.

Andrew Grey, of W. 149th St., New York City, took his four-year-old son on this same Sunday on an outing to see the fishes at the Aquarium, in Battery Park.

But how differently the laundry owners, the bosses, and this worker, Grey, responded to this day of rest.

Newspaper reports claimed the laundry barons were having a good time. Their ears still tingled delightfully at the speech they had heard from the lips of Judge Harold B. Wells, of Bordentown, N. J., that "the greatest danger of the age is the tendency for six hours a day work and the five-day week. No great man," he had said, "will ever be developed by working six hours a day and five days a week."

But here was Andrew Grey, workman, victim of long hours. Even a few hours in the open air had gotten the best of him. Going home on the Elevated he fell asleep, according to the New York Times. He dreamed—about his job—all that he was allowed to think about. Mechanically he awoke, as if called by an alarm clock, got off at his week-day station and hurried to his job, leaving his son innocently looking out the window of the train, ignorant of the father's departure. Not until Grey reached his shop, to find the doors closed, did he realize his mistake. He jerked himself back into his Sunday "freedom" out of his week-day slavery. Later he found his son at the police station, where he had been taken.

It is these automatons, with benumbed brains driving bodies thru a daily routine, that the Jersey Laundry Owners, who lash their help thru ten and 12 hours a day, if not more, would transmute into "great men." But it can't be done. The facts of life prove that such deplorable industrial conditions merely result in the creation of a nation of helpless, illiterate workers, the kind the open shop bosses want to fit in with their inanimate machines.

The workers will continue to fight for the six-hour day and the five-day week, because this shorter work-week will give them the time they seek for study and leisure, without which no working class will be able to build a higher and more perfect civilization. Unfortunately, in but one country, Soviet Russia, is that opportunity now being given to the broad masses of the workers and peasants.

The New York Call has another great newspaper achievement to its credit. It failed to publish a single word about the important conference of the needle trades, textile and railroad sections of the Trade Union Educational League just held in New York City. But it did give considerable space to Gompers' attack on the T.U.E.L. before the Capmakers' Convention. The "Socialists" believe in democracy and the square deal—for Gompers.

Poor old British imperialism, driven out of Europe by the French is now sending threatening notes to Soviet Russia. The Russian bear will be content to let the British lion roar his head off.

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

The Church Cannot Stop Progress

The growing social revolution makes its demands upon religion as well as upon every other institution in life. Religious reaction is fighting this revolution. This was shown clearly in the attack on the Russian Soviet Republic following the execution of Butchkevitch. Church militants on the other hand, are accepting the revolution, and adapting themselves to it.

Bishop Edgar Blake, of Chicago, speaking in Moscow before the All-Russian Church Council that unfrocked Patriarch Tikhon, the reactionist, said: "The church cannot stop new movements, but must join them. Revolutions are not born of death. They just show new life. The slogan: 'Those who work not shall not eat' is an evangelic truth. The time will arrive when it will be a slogan for everybody."

It was Bishop Blake that went into Soviet Russia after Butchkevitch had suffered the penalty for treason to the Workers' Republic. His latest utterances will no doubt be savagely denounced by all the kept press.

But these denunciations will only prove that the church in these United States is still clinging to the dark past. They make it easy to understand the black reaction that persecutes the Bishop Browns and the Dr. Grants. They will prove that the workers' and peasants' revolution in Russia has jerked the church, whether the synagogue of the Jew, or the Cathedral of the Catholic, out of darkness, where it was kept by the Rasputins, and brought into the bright light of present day, working class problems. The spirit of the czar must be restless indeed to know that the Living Church of Soviet Russia denounces capitalism as a sin and gives its support to the spread of the world revolution.

The church, in America, as elsewhere, must choose. If it believes in Butchkevitch, in Tikhon, in Czarism, in capitalism, then it must go down with them in a common extinction. If it is for the New Day, then it must go forward supporting the workers in their struggle for the victory of the social revolution.

"Prosperity is here to stay," announces Herbert Hoover. But he did not say who is going to get the benefit of this "prosperity." The big exploiters surely will, unless labor gets busy for amalgamation, a Labor Party and a Workers' Government.

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

Drive Out These Slanderers

Not the least of the many important decisions reached by the Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League was the determination to give battle to all labor officials who not only slander labor's militants, but also act as detectives, spies and provocateurs against them.

George Hardy, of the Marine Workers, hit high when he lashed "Andy" Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union, to the mast of his own misdeeds. Furuseth, who once passed as a "radical," is now calling upon the big ship owners to weed out the radicals among the seamen.

It was recalled that Samuel Gompers, in addition to his other crimes, had pledged the Wall Street government at Washington that the American Federation of Labor would co-operate with the department of justice in fighting radicalism.

Such criminal deeds against the organized workers by their own officials could be committed in no other labor movement in the world. It is high time that the workers forced their officials either to quit scabbing on the police, on the detective agencies and the department of justice sleuths, or to get out of organized labor.

If Gompers and Furuseth, with their Wolls, Wallings and Wrights, want to go into the police business, we are sure that Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, or Governor Smith, of New York, would gladly give them a commission in the Constabulary (Cossacks) of their respective states. Or Burns might employ them in his International Detective Agency as gumshoe experts to stalk Volsted lay violators. But there should be no place for them and their black hand work in the trade unions of this country. These slanderers cannot be halted to soon in the performance of their anti-labor crimes.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will no doubt want the United States to start war on China because some rude Chinese bandits ran off with his sister-in-law. There are plenty of precedents to be found in our relations with Mexico.

Help "Organize the Unorganized."

Gompers Never Fails

Samuel Gompers never fails the capitalist class. He was with the bankers in their support of Wilson's League of Nations (the Black Capitalist International). He joined the enemies of the workers in dragging the American Federation of Labor into the Labor Bureau of the League. This is the bureau that is headed by Albert Thomas, "Socialist" munitions minister of France during the war. Now Mr. Gompers has endorsed President Harding's move for participation by the United States in the International Court of Justice, another offspring of the Versailles Treaty.

This is the same Gompers who shies timidly at the Amsterdam (Socialist) Trade Union International and fights the Red International (Moscow) of Labor Unions. Gompers is just as hostile to the international efforts at organization of the workers as he is friendly towards capitalist attempts at world unity.

Gompers declares that, "With the present world organization of commerce and industry there must come not only world organization of economic agencies but also of political," and he considers that, "The cornerstone in the political structure may well be the International Court of Justice."

These utterances are surely an indication that the head of the American Federation of Labor is more feeble-minded than we had thought. If labor can expect nothing from the U. S. Supreme Court, appointed by an elected president, then it is surely less to hope for from an irresponsible, "International Court" controlled by the dominant group of capitalist nations. If America is to have a representative on the bench of this world court, Harding might well appoint Gompers. Wall Street could choose no more faithful servant.

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

Menken Sees Many Communists

We thank S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League, for placing the highest figure yet on Communist organization membership. He says that there are 422,000 organized Communists. We have examined the membership books of the Workers Party and find that the totals fall short of this number. If there are any unorganized Communists, as Mr. Menken's figures would indicate, they should immediately get into the party.

"No Change" for Constitution

Timid statesmen in the labor movement, who are anxious to crawl onto the Labor Party band wagon, are trying to explain the difference between the Workers Party and the proposed "Labor Party."

Thus the editor of the Kern County, Calif., Union Labor Journal, declares that, "The Workers Party repudiates all other parties and proceeds upon the basis of a new constitution for the United States, while the Labor Party proposes no change in the American constitution."

Shades of Samuel Gompers! That ought to pals the hand and heart of even the head of the American Federation of Labor, for Gompers has shown himself in favor of constitutional changes, even to the wiping out of the "dry" amendment. That California labor editor should guess again.

The Laugh of the Hour

I find in the meetings I address that there is one name it is impossible to mention without evoking storms of laughter. Labor audiences groan when Gompers is referred to. They boo Daugherty, hiss Burns, but President Warren Gamaliel Harding, who goes on a vacation six days a week, and plays golf on the seventh, provokes pure unadulterated mirth. Now that the President has had such a good time in Florida, he should make his promised trip to Alaska over the vaudeville circuit as a comedy headliner, costumed in his best golfing suit. He would then continue, as he is, the laugh of the hour, without even Charlie Chaplin as competitor.

He Grabs a Live One

Samuel Gompers grabbed a live Central Labor Council when he directed his anti-radical efforts against the organized workers of Seattle. Secretary James A. Duncan is to be congratulated on his determined stand against Samuel Gompers' onslaught, and Seattle labor is to be complimented for unanimously supporting him.

It All Depends on the Kind

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. of New York City, is the latest big business man to return to this country in love with the Fascist Dictatorship of Premier Mussolini, in Italy. Mr. Pierson is also president of the Merchants' Association and had to hurry home to break the glad news about Mussolini's achievements against the Italian workers, to the meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. In fact, we are willing to give a prize of at least a quadrillion German marks to any big business exploiter who denies he is opposed to the Fascist Revolution in Italy. It isn't revolution, that the bosses object to. It is the kind of revolution, the kind, for instance, that was carried to victory by the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. Let all American workers and farmers get that straight, and then there won't be so much fuss about "the right to revolution."

Certain of a Few Votes

"The Committee of 48" has nominated Senator William E. Borah, for President, in the 1924 elections, and the news is given front page space in The New York Call. That ought to get the Idaho statesman at least a few of the votes of those who wander around in "No Man's Land" between the forces of reaction and Revolution. But that is about all he will get.

Read the Labor Press

Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, is back in Washington from "The West" and has told President Harding there is no rival against his aspirations for re-election. Evidently Mr. Miller failed to read the labor press with its news about the organization of a real Labor Party in this country.



German "Socialist"—We are opposed to the proletarian dictatorship. Trotsky—And therefore you are the slaves of French imperialism.

Exposing Anti-Soviet Alliance of Church with Big Business

It is admitted the capitalist propaganda attack on Soviet Russia, incidental to the execution of Butchkevitch, was one of the best organized since the birth of the Workers' Republic.

This is being shown by new facts brought to light from day to day not only in this country, but in European lands as well.

The viciousness of the Francis McCullaugh articles, in the New York Herald, and affiliated papers, is better understood when it is known that he is a Roman Catholic, that he was pro-Czarist and that he was a spy of the British government.

The character of news reports are also better realized as one studies the confession of Mrs. Marguerite Harlow that she was a spy in Soviet Russia of the United States Army, and that, as a matter of fact, all capitalist newspaper men and women are potential government spies and informers.

But it has remained for the Daily Herald, the British labor organ, to reveal the inside workings of the lie factories, that are continuously turning out misleading propaganda against the Workers' Republic. Thus it shows that the central feature of the anti-Russian campaign, intended to prepare the way for the breaking of the British trade agreement with Russia, was the protest on April 13, of 17 religious leaders against the "ruthless warfare of the Soviet government against all forms of religious belief."

The Daily Herald points out that this protest was couched in the strongest terms, and signed by the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, the Catholic bishop of Westminster, the Chief Rabbi, and a number of Free Church Divines.

And the main evidence upon which this protest was based, was a quotation, on the authority of "The London Times," from Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, of March 18.

"We have declared war on the denizens of Heaven," was the salient phrase in that quotation. On that text the divines very largely based their denunciation of the Soviet Government. In due time the copies of "Pravda" arrived in London from Moscow, and H. N. Brailsford, prominent author, went thru them, declaring there was no such sentence in the paper.

"I can find no trace of it in the original. In plain words, it is not there," declared Brailsford, in his paper, "The New Leader."

And of the whole article in question he writes that it "seems hardly calculated to move even an archbishop to terror. The clear fact, writes the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald, is that some person or persons interested in fomenting an anti-Russian agitation at the moment have gravely deluded the Archbishops and their fellow-divines."

But this does not absolve these so-called dignitaries of the church from voluntarily and gladly, it seems, without investigation, flinging to the world a charge against the Soviet government which "proves" to be based on faked evidence.

This manufactured religious pro-

test was only one side of the agitation which was to lead to the breaking of relations with Russia. The protest of business men was the other side.

The Daily Herald charges that the British foreign office had a direct hand in the organization of the businessmen's anti-Russian agitation. It is charged that the letter sent to the British Foreign Office by the Association of British Creditors to Russia, asking for the withdrawal of the delegation, was drafted and sent at the suggestion of a high Foreign Office official, and that the draft was even read to him over the telephone for his approval before it was dispatched. It asks whether this was done with the knowledge and approval of those higher up.

It was on these same false reports that Secretary of State Hughes hastily withdrew permission granted to Mme. Ekaterina Kalinin to visit this country, for the purpose of raising relief for orphaned children in Soviet Russia.

The church has, therefore, become an instrument of the big business interests, not only in attacking Soviet Russia, but in directly causing the loss of life among the hungry and orphaned children of the First Workers' Republic. Such is Christianity in the year 1923 A. D., under the rule of capitalism.

STEINMETZ ADOPTS RUSSIAN ORPHANS. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Charles P. Steinmetz, the famous electrical engineer, has adopted to Russian orphans thru the Friends of Soviet Russia. Steinmetz is a member of the Advisory Committee of that organization and is always in the forefront of efforts for the relief of the Russian people.

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Italian Communist Editor Sent to Prison by Fascisti Dictatorship After Speech in Switzerland

At a large gathering of Italian and Swiss workers in Zurich, Switzerland, Pietro Nenni spoke on the situation in Italy. While Serrati was in Moscow, Comrade Nenni took his place as editor of Avanti, the official organ of the Italian Socialist Party, which, after the expulsion of the right wing at the Congress of Rome last October, voted to join the Third International. As a result of his Zurich speech Nenni was imprisoned by the Fascist Government shortly after his return to Italy.

The Origin of Fascism

He pointed out that it was not until the latter part of 1920 that there was any danger from the Fascist

movement, when it began to be a distinctly reactionary and class organization.

The Fascist movement soon succeeded in becoming the united movement of the bourgeois class. The industrial group gave it their support soon after it had been adopted by the agrarians. The order was sent out to attack Socialists and union members, and the struggle soon assumed the aspects of class war.

Three factors contributed to the rapid Fascist victory.

One factor was of a psychological nature: the proletariat was divided, it had lost faith in its leaders, and its enthusiasm had changed to disillusion. Another factor was of a political nature: the bourgeoisie was united

All bourgeois political factions rallied around the banner of Fascism, from the Free Masons to the higher clergy; and all together were responsible for the exasperation of the middle classes.

The third factor was the decisive one: the State, from the very beginning, sided with the Fascists. Premier Bonomi had been Minister of War in Giolitti's cabinet, and provided for the arming of the Fascists. The courts and the police were placed at the service of the Fascist bands. The railroads were used for their concentration tactics. Crimes were left unpunished. Many People's Houses were destroyed under the benevolent eye of the public authorities. Then, facts, the last hope of the democratic elements, became prime minister.

But he quickly lost the support of Parliament and the Monarchy, and represented only the merest shadow of authority. When at the end of 1922 the Fascists came into power, the legal state had ceased to exist.

The Present Outlook

When the speaker expressed the opinion that the present situation offered no hope for a speedy revival of the class struggle, he was asked if this meant that Fascism had really won out.

Materially speaking, this question can only be answered in the affirmative. But looking at matters from a more fundamental point of view, the situation is quite the opposite. We have today a concrete political

example of the nationalist doctrine. Mussolini declares from the government bench what Daudet and Maurras expressed in their paper for so many years. We are going thru an experiment in benevolent despotism, of the same type that existed in the 18th century. The conquests of a century are destroyed. The Fascist State considers the masses as the artist considers the clay which he uses to give life to his work; that is, as inanimate material. The State will look out for the welfare of everyone. Nobody must make a move. The interests of the people are being well taken care of.

In the atmosphere of terror which now grips Italy, the class struggle lies in being jailed for the other half. Now in this struggle, which will be

limits of collaboration, but it is bound to break out again.

This makes the problem more complex. To-day Fascism is spreading from Italy to other parts of Europe because almost all the states are faced with the same problems. And this is where we must meet it. The bourgeoisie is far from surviving the mortal crisis of 1914. This last war was the prologue to new wars, and the struggle is not for the freedom of nations but for iron, coal or oil. In the Ruhr the century old conflict between France and Germany is being revived. It is a struggle for economic supremacy. One half of Europe feels that its salvation lies in being jailed for the other half. Now in this struggle, which will be

long and violent, lies the disaster of bourgeois society. The blows which the reactionary forces are hurling against us bring to mind Nero, who let Rome burn as if to spite the new order which was in the process of formation. But vengeance does not stop the inevitable course of events.

In closing, Comrade Nenni declared that at every success of the world proletariat the Italian Socialists rejoiced as at their own success and he spoke of the stirring examples of devotion to the Party and to Avanti which he witnessed daily and which were a proof that faith was still strong, and that the sturdy plan of Communism might be bent, but it was not uprooted.

Translated by Mary Reed Copeland