



There Is One Reply that Every Worker Can Make to Czar Gary—See Page Three

THE WORKER

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Militant Miners Organize

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Written Especially for "The Worker")

LABOR LYCEUM, PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The big job has been accomplished. The militants of America's greatest union, the United Mine Workers, with its half million members, have been organized here, in the capital city of the Gary Empire of Steel, Coal and Coke.

Thus militancy gets a foothold in the solid granite sub-structure of American organized labor, for the 500,000 union coal miners constitute the foundation upon which the trade union edifice in the United States and Canada is built.

It was of great value to have the militants working together on the railroads, in the needle and textile trades, in the marine industry, and in the building and metal trades. But it was absolutely necessary to get the miner militants into a solidified, disciplined unit. This has now been done.

The tremendous obstacles that were thrown in the way of the International Progressive Miners' Conference, in its efforts to accomplish this task, will take up a chapter of its own in labor's historic struggle.

"Well, we never knew that we would build so well," said one of the members of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Committee, organized for the purpose of raising funds and securing food and clothes for the Fayette County, Pa. coal miners, deserted by the Cleveland, Ohio, agreement and betrayed by the international officials.

It was around this "Relief Committee" that militant sentiment crystallized, not only in Western Pennsylvania, but throughout the entire miners' union jurisdiction. The machine of President John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, got busy. His henchmen broke up the meetings and slugged and threatened death to the relief workers on their mission of mercy among the coal miners. But every attack only served to give added strength to the "Relief Committee" and soon the temporary "International Progressive Miners' Relief Conference" was organized, a program agreed on and sent out to the coal miners over the land.

Alex Howat came out of jail in Kansas, and went on tour for the "Relief Committee." The meetings that have been held under difficulties, the gatherings broken up, his being stopped at the Canadian border, while Lewis' henchman, Van A. Bitter, former reactionary president of the Pittsburgh District miners, was allowed to go thru, are all history, just as more history will be made by Howat's forthcoming tour to the Pacific Coast.

Alex Howat was at the gathering of the miner militants at Pittsburgh. So was August Dorcy, vice-president of the expelled Kansas District. The last effort of the standpatters in the miners' union to interfere with the Pittsburgh Conference, held over the week end, was to threaten all coal miners attending a meeting held at Franklin, Kansas, with expulsion.

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the Pittsburgh Conference and raise funds to send a delegate. In spite of the Lewis administration threat, several thousand miners attended the meeting, raised funds for a delegate, and sent Dorcy on his way to Pittsburgh.

Two delegates came from Nova Scotia. Another travelled 3,500 miles from the coal fields of Alberta, in Western Canada. There were 20 delegates from Illinois. West Virginia was represented. Delegates came whose expenses were paid by the pennies, nickels and dimes of striking and jobless miners.

These militants know not what Continued on page Two.)

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

Help Spread "The Worker"

Millions of copies of "The Worker" distributed wherever Gary's 12-hour day prevails should be labor's answer to the Steel Kaiser of America. Workers who have won the 10-hour day, or the 8-hour day, or the 40-hour week; or you sympathizers in the labor movement, how many copies of "The Worker" will you send into the citadels of the American steel empire? Send in your response on the blank below:

TO HELP FIGHT THE 12-HOUR DAY

Editor, "The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City.

Enclosed find \$_____ to send _____ copies of "The Worker," at three cents per copy, during its fight against the 12-hour day, to steel workers suffering under the brutal lash of the Steel Trust. I realize that the "open shop" in the steel industry is a threat to the organized workers in all industries. I, therefore, want to help.

Name _____

Address _____

Half Million Steel Workers Killed or Injured in Ten Years Under Lash of the Gary 12-Hour Day

"SAM GOMPERS AND I DO NOT SLEEP TOGETHER, BUT—
"We Are With Gompers Strong,"—Burns



While the steel workers are fighting the strangling 12-Hour Day, Samuel Gompers receives the plaudits of the bosses and their agents. William J. Burns, head of the U. S. Secret Service, and of the Burns' International Detective Agency, says: "SAM GOMPERS AND I DO NOT SLEEP TOGETHER, BUT WE ARE GOING TO BE WITH GOMPERS STRONG," in referring to Gompers' attack on the Trade Union Educational League.

Free Speech Drive Planned for July 1-8

A joint committee of the National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council has just announced its plan for a city-wide street collection and Free Speech Drive during the week of July 1-8.

Labor unions, Workmen's Circles and Workers Party branches will be asked to co-operate by organizing collection groups. Many organizations have arranged mass meetings and picnics during the week in order to raise money for the defense of those arrested under the vicious Criminal Syndicalist Laws of Michigan and New York.

Collections will be made in shops, cars, trains and residential districts during the week, while Saturday, Sunday and July 4th will be reserved for summer resorts, bathing beaches, parks, etc. Further information can be secured at the office of the Labor Defense Council, Room 434, 80 E. 11th St. Phone Stuyvesant 6616. Stations are needed in various sections of the city, at Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Rockaway Beach, and at other crowded points.

Fight 12-Hour Day

The campaign of "The Worker" against the 12-Hour Day will extend thru at least six more issues, taking up every phase of the black reaction in the steel industry.

The subject matter that will be treated in each succeeding issue is tentatively announced as follows:

June 23. Does the 12-Hour Day give the steel worker an opportunity to develop his social and family life?

June 30. Does the steel industry demand two 12-hour shifts because of a labor shortage?

July 7. Can the steel trust afford an 8-hour, 3-shift working day?

July 14. Do the steel workers want the 8-hour day?

July 21. Why does the United States government, federal, state and local, support the Steel Trust in its war upon the steel workers?

July 28. Why does Gompers oppose the organization of the workers in the steel industry?

THIS ISSUE IS No. 279

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.

Cannon Stirs Audiences on Illinois Tour

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. LOUIS, MO.—James P. Cannon's tour for the Workers Party has been a series of successful and enthusiastic meetings throughout Southern Illinois. Everywhere workers assemble and listen attentively to his stirring message of "Five Years of Revolution in Russia!"

In Zeigler, Ill., 400 miners crowded the skating rink and listened for two hours to his talk. After the lecture a number of Socialist Labor Party members started to heckle the speaker. Comrade Cannon scored them for their reactionary position and drew shouts of approval from the audience. At the conclusion of his meeting a number of the most prominent leaders in the local labor movement volunteered to assist in the work of building the Workers Party in this section.

Leaving the Southern Illinois territory for a lecture in St. Louis, Comrade Cannon talked to an attentive audience and the local members declared it the most successful and worthwhile meeting that has been held in this city so far.

GETTING QUICK RESULTS

Among the first results of the nation-wide campaign, launched by "The Worker" against Gary's 12-Hour Day in the steel mills, are the following:

FIRST:—The International Progressive Miners' Conference, which includes the militants in the great United Mine Workers' Union, with its 500,000 members, unanimously endorsed the campaign and pledged its support.

SECOND:—Prominent spokesmen of labor in the vanguard of the American working class movement, like Foster, Howat, Manley, Hardy, applauded the anti-12-Hour Day Campaign as the need of the hour.

THIRD:—A score of labor papers, in as many foreign languages, pledged their aid to the campaign, offering the columns of their publications for the purpose of reaching the workers in their respective languages.

The co-operation of the militant miners, in conference over the week-end at Pittsburgh, Pa., was probably the biggest result achieved. The miners mean business. They will force co-operation with the steel workers against the 12-Hour Day, in all their local, sub-district and district organizations. The matter will be pressed before the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers' Union, and if satisfactory results are not achieved, it will be taken up at the next Miners' International Convention.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," who attended the Pittsburgh Conference, declares, "The coal miners can be depended upon to do their best to help abolish the inhuman, brutalizing 12-Hour Day in the steel industry."

In this week's issue of "The Worker" we answer the question, "Is the 12-Hour Day injurious, physically, mentally and morally, to the steel workers?" Gary claims it is not. "The Worker" claims it is, and asks all steel workers to write up and send in their views, for publication.

Perhaps the most ghastly fact brought to light in this article is the fact that during a ten-year period, 1909-1919, nearly half a million workers in the steel mills were either killed or injured.

The case of "The Worker" has been prepared by Jay Lovestone, author of "The Government—STRIKEBREAKER," and one of the best informed students of industrial conditions in the United States. He writes as follows:

Expose of American Coolie System of Labor Shows How 12-Hour Day Degrades Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE

Author of "The Government—STRIKEBREAKER"

In the production of steel American capitalism has shown its ugliest brutality. This industry epitomizes the depths of degradation to which workers can be forced under the rule of the employing class.

"The United States has the largest, richest and most conveniently located deposits of iron ore, copper, lead and zinc in the world, and coal for their reduction." Besides, "A comparison of

(Continued on Page Three)

Coal Miners Endorse Campaign Waged by "The Worker" Against 12-Hour Day

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The widespread publicity campaign of "The Worker" against Gary's 12-Hour Day in the steel mills was enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed by the International Progressive Miners' Conference here. The resolutions adopted on this subject were as follows:

RESOLUTION AGAINST THE 12-HOUR DAY

WHEREAS, Our brothers, the steel workers, are being driven in their labor at the inhuman rate of twelve hours a day, and

WHEREAS, The U. S. Steel Corporation has definitely decided not to abolish the twelve-hour day at a time when workers in all other industries are receiving concessions from their employers, and

WHEREAS, The coal mining industry has become an important adjunct to the steel industry, many thousands of miners being employed by subsidiaries of the big steel companies,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Progressive Miners' Conference, assembled in Pittsburgh, that all delegates be instructed to bring to the attention of their respective units of the U. M. W. of A. the pressing importance of securing the abolition of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry and that an organization campaign of the steel industry, which has just been endorsed by the State Convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, be immediately launched by the American Federation of Labor, and be it further

RESOLVED, THAT THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN OF PUBLICITY BEING CARRIED ON BY "THE WORKER", OF NEW YORK CITY, THE MILITANT WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE WORKING CLASS, BE SUPPORTED IN EVERY POSSIBLE MANNER.

Historic Gathering of Coal Diggers Is Held in Capitol City of Gary's Steel Empire

(Continued from Page One)

"Fear," means. To be sure, their Pittsburgh Headquarters had been raided a few weeks ago, with the offices of the Workers Party, and 23 militants arrested, and kept in jail for a long time before bail could be raised; \$50,000 for Fred H. Merrick, one of those active on the "Relief Committee." Records and literature had been seized. Threats of new raids and more arrests, not merely rumors, flew thick and fast about Pittsburgh when the gathering assembled.

There were approximately 200 of these miner militant delegates from a dozen districts of the miners' jurisdiction, speaking directly for 100,000 coal miners, and voicing the sentiments of the great majority of the international union, when the gathering was called to order by Secretary Thomas Myerscough.

All the delegates wore little red flowers, the badge of the Conference, which maintained the traditions of "Red Hill." For that is what the crest of "Hillside," a working class district of Pittsburgh, where the Labor Lyceum is located, has come to be called—"Red Hill."

"Unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement was given the plan to build a permanent 'left bloc' within the United Mine Workers of America. Under this plan not only a national committee, meeting every three months, but district, sub-district and local organizations will be created throughout the whole jurisdiction of the Miners' Union."

The vote was taken following an interesting discussion during which delegate after delegate voiced his conviction that a new day has dawned for the 500,000 members of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers' organization, hitherto held in leash by the reactionary officialdom.

Before the report of the reorganization committee, recommending the permanency of the temporary conference, built by the miners of the Pittsburgh District, the delegates were addressed by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, and Alexander Howat, deposed president of the Kansas miners.

Alex. McKay, of Nova Scotia, Canada, coal miners, was chosen chairman of the conference. He declared that the 14,000 Nova Scotia coal miners were 100 percent for the militant miners' program.

During the report of the Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Myerscough, one delegate interrupted to ask whether the conference had been called to build an organization in opposition to the United Mine Workers.

"Absolutely not," replied Myerscough. The discussion among the delegates showed that the program of the Trade Union Educational League for developing "left blocs" in the organizations of labor in all industries is being grasped better today than ever before.

"This is the first meeting of this character the miners of the United States have ever held," Foster told the delegates. "It makes one of the landmarks in the history of American labor. You are not alone. What is being accomplished here is being done in every great industry in the country. The rank and file, everywhere, is determined to have something to say about running their labor unions."

Foster urged the delegates to develop their organizations and to popularize their program. He charged that the great masses of the miners' union were in favor of nationalization and the Labor Party, but that their desires were being blocked by a well-organized officialdom that had hitherto managed to divide and conquer the militant membership. Foster also stressed the necessity of co-operation between the coal miners, steel workers and railroad men.

"Make the United Mine Workers' Union what it ought to be," urged Foster, "the biggest and most powerful labor union in the world."

Howat came out in an earnest endorsement of all that Foster had said, declaring that the kept press was fighting Foster because he was on the right track.

"If Foster were misleading you," said Howat, "all of the kept press would be for him, the politicians would be supporting him, the bosses praising him."

"I am glad to be here with the real progressives of the labor movement," continued Howat. "This is an indication that the workers are beginning to wake up."

Howat urged intensive organization work in anticipation of the next miners' international convention, when, in his own words, "We must tear down the Lewis machine."

In picturing the official tyranny over the rank and file, Howat charged that the time would come when the Lewis officialdom, if continued in power, would be telling the miners where to eat and sleep, what movies to attend, what churches to go to.

"I am sure that there isn't a single man here," he concluded, "who would stand for a dual organization. Stay on the inside and fight it out there."

Whole-hearted support was given resolutions denouncing all forms of dual unions and supporting the demand for a Labor Party.

Delegate Louis McDonald, Alberta, Western Canada, told of the

disaster that had followed the adherence given the so-called "One Big Union" in Canada.

As a result of the passage of Labor Party resolutions all delegates will go back to their unions and work for representation at the Labor Party Conference in Chicago, July 3rd.

Eastern Organizer Joseph Mahley, of the Trade Union Educational League, arrived at the second day's sessions from the anthracite fields. He told of the election campaign in District One, where he charged that the mine owners were willing to put up \$50,000 to secure the re-election there of the Lewis machine president, Brennan, that the mine bosses were forcing the miners to vote the Lewis-Brennan ticket on penalty of losing their jobs. The election takes place June 14. Rindale Cappeline is the district presidential candidate of the progressives.

Manley told of the breaking up of the Howat meeting at Dunmore, near Scranton, showing that the miners were taking the position, "If the mine bosses do not want Howat to speak to us, that is all the more reason why we ought to hear him."

An ovation greeted August Dorcy, vice-president of the deposed Kansas district, when he spoke. He told of the militancy of the miners of this state.

The Friends of Soviet Russia and its campaign for a 20-Tractor Unit to be sent to Russia was enthusiastically endorsed. All possible support was voted the strike in Somerset County. The international union was criticized for not giving aid to this struggle. The release of all class war prisoners was demanded in an all-inclusive amnesty resolution.

The opening of trade relations with and recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic was demanded, and the organization of the United Mine Workers was called upon to push this fight. In this connection Manley told about the new Russian film, "The Fifth Year." He urged all the delegates to secure a showing for this film in their districts, explaining its great educational value.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a speedy trial for the murderers of Fannie Sellins, steel strike organizer brutally slain on the eve of the 1919 steel strike at West Natrona by Pennsylvania State Cossacks. The story of this hideous crime was told by Foster, William Guiler and other delegates. Direct charges were made that the murderers had not been brought to trial during the past four years, not only because of the inactivity of the miners' union officials, in Pittsburgh and at Indianapolis, but also because of direct collusion between the Pittsburgh prosecutors and the miners' reactionary heads to prevent the murderers from facing justice. It was claimed that the \$2500 bail demanded of the murderers freed after being arrested had never been offered. This was compared with the \$5,000 bail demanded of free speech victims during the steel strike, and the \$50,000 demanded of Merrick.

During the discussion of conditions in District Two it was charged that the Lewis international officialdom had sent a flock of organizers into this Pennsylvania bituminous field to poison the minds of the miners against their radical president, John Brophy.

Plans were perfected for financing the organization and for issuing a "bulletin" for publicity purposes. Demands were approved for an international wage scale, for bringing up the fight for the reinstatement of Howat at the next miners' convention, and for the organization of the Connellsville, Pa., coal fields.

Resolutions were adopted attacking the 12-hour day in the steel industry, demanding nationalization of the coal mines, and for amalgamation, the last being the resolution already adopted by 14 state federations of labor, and seven international unions. The conference also denounced the Pittsburgh raids.

In closing the conference with a short speech, Foster urged the delegates to secure as large a representation as possible at the next miners' international gathering at Indianapolis, Indiana, in January, when the conference will hold its second meeting. William Guiler was elected chairman, Thomas Ray, vice-chairman, and Thomas Myerscough, secretary-treasurer. The international committee will be made up of a representative from each district.

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

Miners for Unity, Against Dualism

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The definite stand of the militant coal miners for unity under the standards of the United Mine Workers, and against all forms of dualism, was set forth in resolutions adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, The preservation of unity in the ranks of all coal miners is the first essential to the success of our movement, and

WHEREAS, Dual-Unionism and Secession are fatal to this necessary unity, there, be it

RESOLVED, That the Progressive Miners' Conference condemns all union attempts, whether these are brought about by the Lewis administration, striving to drive progressive elements out of the union, or whether they come from mistaken zealots who believe that the way to strengthen the labor movement is by destroying the old trade unions and starting the whole movement over again on a new basis, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Progressive Miners' pledge anew our loyalty to the United Mine Workers of America and reaffirm our determination to build up and regenerate our organization and make it a great and effective instrument to defend our interests.

Fight the Fascisti

Anti-White Terror Campaign Launched by Italian Workers

1. We approve the Workers' Anti-Fascist Alliance and call upon the Workers Party members to form local councils in all cities so as to build a strong united national organization.

2. To mobilize the full forces of the American workers against fascism, we call upon all workers and especially the German, Hungarian, Jewish, and Negro workers to follow the example of the Italian workers and form similar United Fronts of the workers of the respective nationalities and to amalgamate with the Italian Labor Alliance into one International United Front Alliance.

3. To defeat Fascism, we recognize the necessity of organizing not only nationally, but also internationally—we must therefore work for the affiliation of the Italian united front against fascism with the International Committee against fascism formed at the Frankfurt International Workers Conference, of which the valiant fighter, Clara Zetkin, is the provisional head.

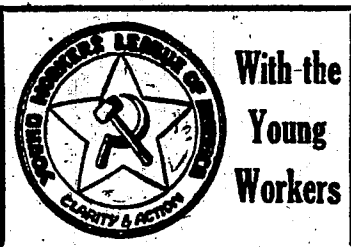
4. The main slogans against the Fascisti shall be

- a) Free all political prisoners in Italy!
- b) Down with the Mussolini Government!
- c) Prevent the establishment of Fascist rule and Fascist organizations in America.

5. The Workers Party recommends the following measures for adoption by the Anti-Fascist Alliance for the campaign to combat Fascism:

- a) Compilation of facts on the Fascist movement in Italy and America.
- b) Systematic enlightenment of the working class regarding the hostile character of the Fascist movement by means of newspaper articles, mass meetings, pamphlets, etc.
- c) Material and moral support for the persecuted workers in Italy—by collecting money—the Labor Unions must be especially appealed to for help.
- d) To consider ways and means of a material and moral boycott of the Italian government, Italian goods—thru demonstrations before Italian consulates and banks—thru deputations to Washington to demand the return of the Mussolini representatives, etc.

At all times the speakers and writers of the Workers Party must hammer away to the Italian workers that the liberation of the workers of Italy from Mussolini rule can come only thru the establishment of a government of the working class. That only thru energetic class organization and class struggle in America and thru the building up of a powerful revolutionary movement and powerful Labor Party containing a strong Communist organization can the establishment of Fascist rule be prevented in America.



With the
Young
Workers

Williamson and Salzman on Tour

The organization tours of John Williamson and Max Salzman, members of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League are meeting with great success. New branches are being organized in hitherto untouched parts of the country, and old branches are being considerably strengthened.

The itinerary of John Williamson is as follows:

June 10, St. Paul, Minn.; 12, Superior, Wis.; 13, Duluth, Minn., and 16, Butte, Mont.

Besides the above, meetings are to be arranged in Portland, Astoria, Aberdeen, Tacoma, Spokane, Everett, and Seattle.

Salzman's route takes him thru the following cities and dates:

June 10, at 2:30, Westworth, Minn. (Picnic); 10, at 8:30, Superior, Wis.; 11, Two Harbors, Minn.; 12-13, Duluth, Minn.

From there he will proceed to the Mesaba Range district.

All comrades, young workers, and Workers Party branches are urged to communicate with the National Office of the Young Workers League, 2517 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for further information and for additional dates for either Williamson or Salzman.

Show Growth in Convention of Italians

By ABRAM JAKIRA

It was the First National Convention of the Italian Federation that was held last Saturday and Sunday, June 2-3. Delegates of 33 branches representing about 600 members were present, thus showing a considerable growth of the federation for the year.

Three fraternal delegates representing the Italian Chamber of Labor, the Anti-Fascist Alliance and Local Rochester of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were seated with the unanimous approval of the Convention. One had to look thru a magnifying glass of high power to find among the delegation one who was not closely connected with the labor movement and who was not actively engaged in the class struggle in this "Land of the Free."

Many of the delegates hold important positions in Trade Unions and various other Italian labor organizations. About a half dozen of the delegates were coal diggers representing about a dozen Miners' Branches of the Workers Party in various parts of the country.

The report on the Labor Party campaign ably made by Comrade Camarda was the cause of a heated battle. This question necessitated an extension of time for discussion to more than twice that originally decided upon by the convention. While it was understood that the question was already settled by the Party and that every unit and member of the Party was bound to follow the party decision, the convention considered it necessary to have the matter thoroughly discussed for the purpose of clarifying the issue.

The opponents of the Labor Party idea showed a lack of understanding of the question due to the unfortunate fact that they were unable to follow the party press and literature in the English language, while the Italian press failed to sufficiently clarify the issue.

In the discussion every phase of the question was brought to the surface. The resolution in favor of active participation in the campaign for the formation of a Labor Party at the July 3rd Conference was then accepted by practically unanimous vote.

Considerable time was devoted to the struggle against the menace of fascism both here and in Europe. This question was combined with the question of Protection of the Foreign Born Workers. A heated discussion followed the report made on the subject by Comrade Capraro. The representative of the Anti-Fascist Alliance reported on the progress already made by that organization and on the plans contemplated. The reports were unanimously accepted together with the adoption of the resolution appearing in an adjoining column.

The question of the establishment of an Italian Daily was the cause of a skirmish between the delegates. All agreed that an Italian Labor Daily is urgently needed at the present time. The only divergence of opinion arose as to the best way of bringing such a Daily into life.

The industrial problem attracted special attention of the convention. H. M. Wicks made a lengthy report for the Industrial Department of the party and Comrade Frizina reported for the Federation Bureau. The importance of paying special attention to the distribution of the Labor Herald, rendering all possible assistance to the TUEL and of enlisting the Italian workers into the Trade Unions was well emphasized both in the reports and during the discussion.

During the discussion some of the delegates waged a bitter attack against some of the members of the federation for their insufficient loyalty to the Party. Most of the delegates expressed their hearty approval of this, rather severe criticism. Some of the delegates, however, took exception to the accusations and pointed out a number of reasons why the comrades at issue could not give more attention to the Party activities.

The Convention adjourned with the delegates united and determined to redouble their efforts in the work for Communism in this country.

Greetings to America

By JIM LARKIN

LIBERTY HALL, Dublin.—I would thank The Federated Press and "The Worker" to distribute a word of greetings to all my comrades thruout the Americas for their many kindnesses while I was associated with them in service in the cause that knows no failure.

They will take this greeting as a brief acknowledgment of their many kind wishes and as some apology for my delay in expressing thanks which was due to my hurried departure.

I will be glad to hear from them and will be deeply interested in the success of their work and activity in the furtherance of the purpose to which we have pledged our fortunes and our lives.

In grateful remembrance, I hope to be permitted to sign myself, Comrade, JIM LARKIN.

Here He Is! The Militant Miner!



From the June Issue of "The Labor Herald"

Militancy Grows Among Miners

LABOR LYCEUM, PITTSBURGH, Pa.—One of the delegates from District No. 2, Pennsylvania bituminous field, to the Progressive Miners' Conference, spoke with a decided Italian accent. Yet he was easily understood. He was explaining his hatred of the paid official who betrays the rank and file.

"They told us during the strike that the officials would not accept any pay. But one day I was in the union offices and they were passing out the checks. It was told the checks were for 'expenses.' Just think of it, \$400 and \$500 per month, for expenses."

"These union officials walk around the streets just like the bosses. You can't tell them from men like Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, at Washington, or Mr. Harding. They all look alike, in their silk shirts."

"They buy 25-cent cigars, take a few puffs and throw them away, when we poor miners can't even get a nickel for chewing tobacco."

"One can visualize in those words at least part of strength that goes into the 'left bloc' in the United Mine Workers' Union, being organized by this International Progressive Miners' Conference. Because the protest that is being harnessed into intelligent action at this first gathering of miners' militants isn't all rooted in well-defined principles. That will come. That is the work of the organization that will grow out of the efforts exerted here."

There has been plenty of "opposition" in the miners' union, in its international, district, sub-district and local organizations. There is plenty of "opposition" today. But it has never been organized and properly directed.

In the balcony of the convention hall, thruout the first day, St. Francis Feehan, former president of the Pittsburgh District of the coal miners. In days past he was one of the chief "oppositionists" in the international union, fighting former President Tom L. Lewis, president before he was ousted and accepted a job as agent of the New River, West Va., coal barons. Feehan himself has since held a state political job, and is now on the outside of the union. But even Feehan, altho long ago a member of the Socialist Labor Party, never seemed to have conceived, or carried out the idea of uniting with such "oppositionists" as Duncan MacDonald, from Illinois. Howat, from Kansas; Holt, from Oklahoma, and others who fought administrations in days gone by.

The significant thing about the present conference of militants is that none of the recognized "oppositionists" in the international union, with the exception of Alexander Howat and August Dorcy, of the Kansas district, are here. All the delegates are strictly rank and file spokesmen, many of them, but not all, young miners, "from the picks," as the coal miners say, in spite of the fact that most coal mining is now done by machinery.

Some of the delegates are advanced in years, showing that militancy has gripped the old as well as the young. One delegate announced he was 73 years old and still in the rig. Another delegate, who looked under 50 years, said he was 71 years of age. Which means that the militant movement among the miners is shaking the whole of the union, from top to bottom, in spite of nationality, in spite of race (there are two Negro delegates); in spite of age, in spite of all the differences that usually weigh heavy upon the efforts to build up a real working class effort.

For the first time in the history of the United Mine Workers' Union, there is a solidified "left bloc" united upon a common program. It is developing into a "left bloc," that the reactionary officialdom will not be able to divide, and being unable to divide will therefore be unable to defeat. Victory is not very far ahead for militancy in the miners' union.

The T. U. E. L. in Canada

Drumheller, Alberta, Canada, Trade Union Educational League meets every Friday, 7:30 p. m.—Albert E. Allen, Secretary, Newcastle Mine, P. O. Alberta, Canada.

"Red" Miners of District 26 to Stand Pat

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW GLASGOW, N. S. (Canada).—In spite of the Van A. Bitme visit to inaugurate a campaign of terrorism against the militant Nova Scotia miners, District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America stands today stronger than ever in favor of the principles and tactics of the Red International of Labor Unions.

The convention of this district is to be held in this city beginning June 19, and elections of delegate showed a humiliating defeat for the henchmen of the Lewis machine. Ex-President Baxter, of this district, was defeated in his own local, Caledonia 2 to 1. The ex-vice president, De Lancy, was also defeated. This pair was the strong card of the Lewis machine.

Militant unionists, who oppose the Lewis machine and support the campaign of Howat against Lewis, will be the vast majority.

In defiance of the recent "mandate" of Lewis to the executive board that it repudiate Moscow and the Red International, the convention will surely reaffirm its allegiance to the International.

The miners in this section have also won a distinct victory over the government by forcing the disbanding of the gang of burglars, wearing policemen's badges, that raided the offices of the District organization recently and confiscated documents.

The Nation's Capitol

So well loved is private property in Washington that "Eleven-year-old Paul Engler lay mangled and bleeding to death on a Washington pavement while, for twenty minutes passing motorists refused to carry him to a hospital."

They did not care to ruin their upholstery.

These same people no doubt were among those who were loudest in their denunciation of the Soviet execution of Butkavitch—Edward J. Irvine.

Johnston off F. L. P. N. E. C.

WASHINGTON.—William H. Johnston, president, International Association of Machinists, also chairman of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, announces that he has withdrawn from the national executive committee of the Farmer-Labor party.

CANNONS OR TRACTORS

World War

?

Reconstruction

RUSSIA CALLS
for reconstruction
machinery.

WORLD REACTION THREATENS
to reply with cannons.

WE propose to send tractors

CANNONS mean
another war.
War means
another blockade.
Blockade means
another famine.

TRACTORS mean
modern farming methods.
Modern farming means
big harvest.
Big harvest means new life—
reconstruction and peace.

Help us send tractors. Enter the contest for

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

or vote for one of the candidates.

THOSE IN THE LEAD ARE:

I. Greenberg, fur worker of Chicago
Lena Chernenko, clerk of New York
Celia Samorodin, dress operator of New York
John T. Taylor, of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

SIGN TO-DAY!

Friends of Soviet Russia

201 West 13th Street, New York City

I enclose \$..... to help buy tractors and send with them a living message to Russia. Record my..... votes in favor of.....
Shall we enter your name in the contest and send you collection blanks and information?

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

TRADE OR PROFESSION

Contest ends June 30. Time will be extended if necessary.

Friends of Soviet Russia

Clothes of Steel Workers Catch Fire as They Toil before Blast Furnaces

(Continued from Page One)

English and American government statistics shows that the average American wage earner produces from two to three times more output in money value than the English wage-earner, and uses from two to three times more horse power." According to a study of the three-shift system in the production of steel made by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations the United States is the only great steel producing country in the world where the 12-hour working day prevails. Not only Europe, but even Canada, South Africa, Japan and India run most of their steel mills on a three-shift basis. The great Tata mills in India have adopted the Eight-Hour Day. Only in China where there isn't much steel produced do we find the two-shift system.

And the sub-committee of the Federated American Engineering Societies, whom Harding called "our foremost organization of American industrial skill," after an intensive study has found that: "The principle of the 12-hour shift is a survival of the time when it was the custom to work men long hours, and when the mechanical side of the iron and steel industry was less perfectly developed, so that periods of an enforced idleness of the mill and the men occurred much more frequently than at present."

In the diary of a furnace worker, Charles Rumford Walker, who was a first lieutenant in the American Army, we find this condition vividly described.

Said a Scotch melter to Walker: "Now in the old country, a man can have a bit of fun. Picnics, a little singing and rinking, and the like. What can a man do here? We work eight hours in Scotland. They do work eight hours in France, in Italy and Germany—all the steel mills work eight hours, except in this bloody-free country... I'll tell you there will come a time when Gary and all the other big fellers will have to work it themselves—no one else will."

How Steel Trust Reduces Hours

As early as 1912 the stockholders of the Steel Corporation voted against the 12-hour day in principle. One of the principal demands of the strikers in 1919 was the abolition of the two-shift system. So great has been the demand for the introduction of an Eight-Hour Day in steel mills that even Gary has repeatedly promised to look into the matter.

On May 18, 1922, President Harding wired and entertained 40 or 50 of the leading steel barons at a White House Dinner. It was at this royal dinner that Gary, the Chief Executive of the United States Steel Corporation yielded to Harding, the Chief Executive of the United States Government, and appointed a committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute to investigate the practicability of running the whole industry on a three-shift basis.

As many expected, this Committee found it impracticable to introduce the Eight-Hour Day at present. This Committee was simply pursuing the same tactics and manoeuvres that Gary has been for over a decade.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, investigating the 1919 Steel Strike, Gary had the brazen effrontery to say that the Steel Corporation was "reducing these hours from year to year."

As a matter of fact the hours of labor in the steel industry have been increasing and increasing steadily. In 1910 the Blast Furnace men worked 78.7 hours per week and the Open Hearth Men 75.3 hours. In 1919 they worked 82.1 hours and 76.4 hours per week respectively on an average.

And in its investigation of the Great Steel Strike the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement proved beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt that "In the past decade the United States Steel Corporation has increased the percentage of its employees subject to the 12-Hour Day."

This Report shows that the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has found that in 57 of the 79 occupations of the steel industry the weekly hours of labor increased from

Foster, Manley and Others Urge Support of 'The Worker' Fight Against 12-Hour Day

The campaign of "The Worker" is receiving the support of all militants throughout the entire labor movement, no matter in what industry. Some of the views expressed and the endorsements given are as follows:

FOSTER HITS INCOMPETENCE OF GOMPERS' BUREAUCRACY

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary, Organization Committee, 1919 Steel Strike, now Secretary, Trade Union Educational League.—The 12-hour day is a monument, not particularly to the heartlessness of Judge E. H. Gary, but to the stupidity and incompetence of the Gompers' bureaucracy, which has continuously stood in the way of the organization of the steel workers. The unanimous vote of the Iron and Steel Institute, in New York City, declaring for the continuance of the 12-hour day in the steel mills, should be a challenge to all labor to help the steel workers organize their forces. All possible support should be given "The Worker" in its campaign, not only to unmask the evils in the steel industry and reply to the Gary arguments for the long day, but also to develop organization sentiment among these most oppressed of American workers. The "right to organize" and the shorter workday were the two big demands of the four-months' strike of the steel workers in 1919. These will be living demands until they have been won.

STEEL INDUSTRY RICHEST IN THE WORLD

ALEXANDER HOWAT, Former President, Kansas Coal Miners.—The fight against the 12-hour day ought to be carried on through the whole labor movement. The steel industry is the richest in the world, but Gary and his fellow-profits hypocritically claim they are not able to wipe out the long day. No worker, more than the steel workers, are entitled to the shorter workday. All coal miners should support the campaign of "THE WORKER" against the 12-hour day, if for no other reason than that it will be much harder to establish the six-hour day in the coal mines, if the 12-hour day prevails in the steel mills.

LET ALL WORKERS HELP

THOMAS MYERS COUGH, Secretary-Treasurer, International Progressive Miners' Conference.—Surely all coal miners, as well as workers in all other industries, should get behind "THE WORKER" in its campaign for the abolition of the 12-hour day in the steel industry.

WORKERS MUST DEPEND ON THEIR OWN PRESS

JOSEPH MANLEY, Organizer, 1919 Steel Strike, now Eastern Organizer, Trade Union Educational League.—Not only every steel worker, but every man, woman and child who labors, should support the attack of "The Worker" on the 12-hour day in the steel mills. Judge Gary got his case before the nation thru the capitalist press. We must all support our press to get the fight for labor, for the "right to organize" and the shorter workday in the steel mills, properly presented to all American workers.

MUSSOLINI AMBASSADOR HERE APPLAUDS GARY.

ANTONIO PRESI, Editor, "Alba Nuova," Italian Weekly.—Our Italian weekly, "Alba Nuova" (The New Dawn), is glad to co-operate with "The Worker" in its attack on Gary's 12-hour day. Workers of other nationalities will be interested in knowing that the Italian Fascist ambassador to this country, Prince Gelasio Caetani, was not only present at the gathering of the Steel and Iron Institute, at the Hotel Commodore, where Gary proclaimed the continuance of the 12-hour day, but that he applauded Gary's remarks and made a speech of his own, denouncing the Communists of the United States, and the American Communist press in the Italian language. We have an anti-12-hour day broadside in the current issue of our paper, containing an open letter addressed to Prince Caetani. A copy of this "open letter" has been mailed to him at Washington, and Italian workers in this country will be very much interested in what kind of a reply he will make.

HARDY SAYS GARY'S STATEMENTS ARE LIES.

GEORGE HARDY, Veteran of the International Labor Movement.—Let all who toil join "The Worker" in its fight on the 12-hour day, because the long-day in the steel industry brings increased competition in the whole labor market. It reduces wages even for the 12-hour day. It is the growing desire for organization, under the slogan of "Organize the Unorganized," that Gary and his fellow-steel magnates are chiefly concerned in combatting. Gary's statement that the workers themselves are in favor of facing the heat of the steel trust blast furnaces more than eight hours each day is a lie in the face of the demands made in past struggles. The right to organize and the shorter workday is the first step toward workers' emancipation.

a few minutes up to 14 hours in 1919 as compared to 1914.

Show Great Extent of 12-Hour Day

In a report of the U. S. Department of Labor, published May 24, 1922, we are given the latest facts and figures about the extent to which the steel workers are enslaved 12 hours. These figures, indicating the proportion of the following classes of men working on the two-shift system, are for the year 1920:

Blast Furnace men.....	63%
Bessemer Mills.....	75%
Open Hearth Mills.....	50%
Puddling Mills.....	20%
Blooming Mills.....	60%
Rail Mills.....	60%
Bar Mills.....	50%
Sheet and Tin Plate.....	10%

Less than 25 per cent of the steel workers are allowed to work under 60 hours a week "altho in most industries 60 hours was regarded as the maximum working week" over a decade ago. About half of those working 12 hours a day work seven days a week.

It has been pointed out in Bulletin No. 265, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, that the per cent of men averaging 12 hours a day in the steel industry is over twice that of those in the chemical, nearly five times of those in the anthracite fields, eight times those in the rubber industry and almost 25 times those working 12 hours a day in the bituminous coal mines.

Even according to Mr. Gary's own testimony, before the Senate Com-

mittee, that 69,000 men are employed 12 hours a day, it would follow that the daily lives of over 350,000 men and women are affected by the 12-hour day. But Mr. Gary gave us a rather low estimate of 36 per cent of his employees working 12 hours a day. On the basis of a minimum of 50 per cent being subject to the 12-hour working day, it would be far more accurate to say that over 500,000 men, women and children are suffering from all the iniquities and degradations inherent in this brutalizing working day.

What 12-Hour Day Means to Worker

What is the 12-hour day really like? What does it mean to the worker?

In his diary as a furnace worker, Lieut. Walker gives us the following picture: "It's hot—temperature, 150 or 160 when you throw your shovel in—and lively work for back and legs. Everybody douches his face and hands with water to cool off, and sits down for 20 minutes. Making back-wall has affinities with stoking. Only it's hotter while it lasts. The day is made up of jobs like these—shovelling manganese at tap-time, 'making bottom', bringing up mud and dolomite in wheelbarrows for fixing the spout-hauling fallen bricks out of the furnace.

"They vary in arduousness: all would be marked 'heavy work' in job specifications. They are all 'hard-handed' jobs, and some of them done in high heat. Between run intervals from a few minutes to two or three hours. From some of the jobs it is imperative to catch your breath for a spell. Sledging a hard spout, making hot back-wall, knocking a gang out temporarily for 15 or 20 minutes: no man could do these things steadily without interruption.

"And none of the spells, it should be noticed, are 'your own time'! You are under strain for 12 hours. Nerves and will are the Company's; the whole shift—whether the muscles in your hands and feet move or are still. And the existence of the long day makes possible unrelieved labor, hard and hot, the whole turn of 14 hours, if there is need for it."

Similar pictures are given in the diaries written by American Carnegie Steel workers. We submit the following comments extracted from these diaries by the Inter-Church Commission:

"Hours on night-shift begin at 5:30; work for 12 hours during the night except Saturday, when it is 17 hours, until Sunday noon, with one hour out for breakfast; the following Monday ten hours; total from 5:30 Monday to 5:30 Monday, 87 hours, the normal week.

"The Carnegie steel worker works

87 hours out of 168 hours in the week. Of the remaining 81 he sleeps seven hours per day; total 49 hours. He eats in another 14; walks or travels in the street car four hours; dresses, shaves, tends furnace, undresses, etc., seven hours. His one reaction is—What the Hell!—the universal text accompanying the 12-hour day."

Job of the Third Helper: "The third helper fills large bags with coal to throw into the ladle at tap time; easy to burn your face off. Helps drill a 'bad' hole at tap time, work of the most exhausting kind, also must shovel dolomite into ladle molten steel. This is the hottest job and certainly the most exposed to minor burns. Temperatures around 180 degrees, but it takes only four or five minutes. Nearly every tap-time leaves three or four burns on the neck, face, hands or legs. It is usually necessary to extinguish little fires in your clothing. Altogether not so bad as heavier lifting parts of the furnace job which are more hateful, together with the monotonous exposures."

A Stove Gang Worker: "Hardest job is 'poking her out', ramming out the flue dust in checker work at top of stove. Large pieces of canvas tied over feet and legs to keep heat from coming up the legs; two pairs of gloves needed, handkerchiefs cover all head except the eyes. Three minutes to 10 minutes at a turn are the limit for time in the chamber at top of stove; very hard to breathe."

Job of Stove Helper: "Learner's tender job following stove tender; manipulates large, clumsy valves, operations if performed in wrong order, stove tender will break his stove and kill himself. Unless tremendous pressure is first 'blown off' the opening of another valve will blow the opener into bits. Hours: day shift, 10 hours; night 13 hours."

This is the way Gary translates his Christianity into the every day lives of the workers. This is Gary's GOLDEN RULE for the Steel Workers.

Many Casualties of the 12-Hour Day

Not all workers are able to stand Gary's RULE OF GOLD AND RUIN. Says the Federated American Engineering Societies report: "In some department of the iron and steel industry 12 hours work has been found too long for the men, and it was customary to have 'spell hands' to relieve them at intervals."

And Lieut. Walker further shows that: "Even the strongest of the Czech-Slovaks, Serbs and Croates, who work in the American Steel Furnaces, cannot keep it up (the 84-hour week), year after year, without substantial physical injury."

Mr. Walker went on to say: "Another feature that impresses when you actually work under the system is the sleep you get is troubled, at best. You are compelled to go to bed one week by day, the next by night. By about Friday, I found my body getting itself adjusted to day sleep; but the change, of course, was due again Monday... The body will adjust itself to continued day-sleeping. I know: but apparently not to the weekly shifts, from day sleep to night sleep, customary in steel."

The investigations made for the United States Public Health Service by such experts as Josephine Goldmark and Mary V. Hopkins prove conclusively that fatigue caused by overwork is greatly responsible for accidents among workers. In their investigation of the accident records of an 8- and 10-hour day plant these experts found that in the 8-hour factory there were considerably fewer accidents.

And in his address delivered May 17, 1912, at the annual banquet of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Dr. Thomas Darlington, then the secretary of the Welfare Committee of the Institute, said: "Taking of the principal (steel) towns visited by the Institute, excluding the large cities, the death rates averaged 19 per 1000—easily double of what it should be and at least one-third more than the rate of some cities of larger size."

The death rate for the entire registration area was 14.1 per 1000. For the same year B. S. Warren, Surgeon, and Edgar Sydenstricker, of the U. S. Public Health Service, found the following death rates in typical steel towns:

Johnstown, Pa.....	16.9
Shenandoah, Pa.....	18.9
McKees Rocks, Pa.....	16.9
Braddock, Pa.....	23.2

Their report, Public Health Bulletin No. 76, goes on to say that: "As it is generally recognized that mortality returns in localities of this type are more or less incomplete, it is safe to say that the rates cited are lower than more thorough and complete vital statistics would show."

In the year 1916-1917, while the U. S. Steel Corporation was making a net profit of \$888,931,511, the workers paid in killed and wounded 80,427. For the period 1913-1919, the steel workers earned, in total undivided surplus alone, \$2,239,986,569.84 for Gary's corporation at the expense of 198,383 disabled, crippled and killed. In the decade 1910-1919, according to Bulletin No. 298, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the steel workers suffered the following casualties: Killed, 3255; permanently disabled, 9,549; temporarily disabled, 412,837. Thus there were a total of 425,686 workers disabled, crippled and killed in ten years while piling up billions of dollars in dividends and undivided surpluses.

Let Steel Mills Speak!

The letters are beginning to pour in from the steel workers. The steel mills are beginning to speak. By the time this issue of "The Worker" reaches our readers, the flood should have taken on the proportion of an avalanche. The voice from the steel mills must be heard.

We will begin publishing some of these letters in the next week's issue of "The Worker." But we want to get more letters. Read this week's installment of the exposure of the 12-hour day. Perhaps you have something to add. How is the 12-hour day injurious, physically, mentally and morally to the steel workers? We want you to answer that for yourself. Write down your answer. Send it in.

We will not use your names, workers in the Steel Mills. But we do want your stories. Send them to "The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City, no matter what your nationality, no matter in what language you write. We will have your letters translated. But if it is easier for you and your message to any of the publications co-operating with "The Worker" in the campaign, here is a partial list:

Spravednost (Czech-Slovakian), 1825 S. Loomis St., Chicago.
Kestepain (Finnish), 34 Belmont St., Worcester, Mass.
Tyomies (Finnish), Box 553, Superior, Wis.
Volkszeitung (German), 15 Spruce St., New York City.
Elbre (Hungarian), 33 First St., New York City.
Alba Nuova (Italian), 80 E. 11th St., New York City.
The Slovenian (Jugo Slav), 383 First Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Detseptarea (Rumanian), P. O. Box 55, Detroit, Mich.
Novy Mir (Russian), 208 E. 12th St., New York City.
Rovnost Ludo (Jugo Slav), 1510 W. 13th St., New York City.
Ukrainian Daily News (Ukrainian), 502 E. 11th St., New York City.
Laisve (Lithuanian), 455 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Glos Robotniczy (Polish), 1689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Uus Ilm (Estonian), 1787 First Ave., New York City.
Voice of the Worker (Greek), 685 Sixth Ave., New York City.

Steel workers! This is your fight! Get into it!

The Overworked Suffer Most

It is especially interesting to note the correlation between the accident frequency rates and the length of working hours. Bulletin No. 289 shows that 29 per cent of the blast furnace men, 17 per cent of the open hearth men and 12 per cent of those employed in the Bessemer Mills were working 84 hours per week in 1920. The number of accidents is directly dependent on the length of the working hours and the common laborers who suffer the most from the 12-hour working day are those who pay the highest price in physical injuries. This truth is thus forcefully brought home by Mr. Lucian W. Chaney who directed this investigation:

"Common labor occupies in these mills the same position in respect to frequency of accidents that has been noted before. The frequency rate is 220.5 cases per 1,000,000 hours' exposure as against 57.6 cases for miscellaneous occupations. This unfortunate preeminence of the common laborer is found in each of the cause groups in which it was possible to isolate such workers."

The Steel Trust has been working overtime boasting of safety devices and welfare work. The emptiness of these boasts and the fraud of this propaganda are made plain by the 1918 report of the "Compensable" accidents for the State of Pennsylvania which shows that of the total number of accidents the metals and metal-products industries constituted 31.78 per cent. Thus the accident rate among steel workers was exceeded only by that of the mine and quarries which were 33.12 per cent of the quota.

At the hearings of the Senate Committee, a worker put this situation in the following light:

THE CHAIRMAN: "What mill are you in?"

MR. COLSON: "The bloom mill at the steel works at Donora, Pa., and so far as safety conditions up there are concerned, a man has no chance, because if he ever slips, his hands are greasy, and there is no rail, and there is no chance for your life, unless you jump out of the window and kill yourself."

Yet, Gary had the gall to tell the Senate Committee that there was little hazard and difficulty in the occupations of the Steel Industry. Before this Committee Gary spoke of pushing buttons to open doors as an example of the ease characterizing the labor of a steelworker, but Gary's own practice of refusing to hire workers after they have reached the age of forty gives the lie to such advertising on his part. "Old age at forty," that's what it is to the steelworkers coining their blood into fabulous dividends for the handful financial lords and industrial tyrants of Wall Street.

The 12-Hour Day Chains The Worker To Ignorance

The effect of fatigue on the intellect of the worker is most detrimental. In "Fatigue and Efficiency" Josephine Goldmark quotes the following from the Report of the N. Y. State Factory Inspector:

"Long hours of hard manual labor destroy the mental appetite in almost every instance. The man is unfitted for reading or study—he is physically tired and his intellect is inactive. The drain upon his vitality has been continuous and heavy, and he most needs sleep in order to recuperate. This continues indefinitely—each succeeding day being but a repetition of the former."

And in his diary, Lieut. Walker showed:

"That the complaint was not so much that there wasn't some bit of an evening before you, but that there was no untired time when you were good for anything—work or play. When you had sat about for perhaps an hour after supper, you recovered enough to crave recreation. A movie was the very peak to which you could stir yourself. There were men who went further. I know a young Croat in Pittsburgh who attended night school after the 12-hour day. But he is the only one of all the steelworkers I met who attempted such heroism. And he had to stop after a few weeks."

Testifying before the Senate Committee, Father Kazinski very ably exposed the damaging effect of the two-

worker was made in 1917 by the British Ministry of Munitions. In its report: "Industrial Efficiency and Fatigue" dealing with the health of munition workers, the investigators plainly say: "The shorter the time for which they, the workers, are shut up in the factories the better their chances of health and happiness."

In conclusion, let us again turn to the eloquent plea of Father Kazinski before the Senate Committee investigating the Steel Strike:

"The men are worked from 10 to 13 hours a day. The conditions under which they are living are bad for America. The housing conditions are terrible. The work conditions, the hours of work, are absolutely impossible, and I think that it tends to make the men become disgusted with the country, and they will say, 'Well, let us go back to the old country; perhaps it is going to be better than it is for us here!' There is no hope for them bettering their conditions for they work from the time the whistle begins to blow in the morning until they are whistled out at six o'clock in the evening."

Another Article next week.

Koo-Koos Defy New State Law

That aggregation of bigots and degenerates calling itself the Ku Klux Klan, trying to enforce the insane criminality upon the United States, has openly come out in defiance of the law of the state of New York. Thru some method of reasoning, comprehensible only to their perverted minds, this crew, while professing to uphold the traditional and sacred institutions of "Americanism" openly advocates law-breaking and the right to organize a secret, conspiratorial society for the purpose of imposing their will by force on the rest of the population.

A new state law requires all oath-bound organizations to file their membership lists with the secretary of state. The grand chief Hell-Cat of the Koo-Koos, hurls defiance at the state and loudly proclaims his lawlessness.

The question that arises in the minds of Communists is: Will the State of New York tolerate this defiance or will it throw the Koo-Koos in jail wholesale?

It will be interesting to observe the action of the state authorities when the next night-gown parade of these half-baked is staged.

Tyranny in the Labor Movement

From the Contra Costa County (Calif.) Labor Journal, of Richmond, Calif.
We feel ourselves obliged to come out flatly against the position taken by Samuel Gompers with reference to the Seattle Central Labor Council. We oppose all dual union movements and believe that thru the American Federation of Labor alone will the workers be led out of economic bondage. We would do all that we can to promote harmony within the ranks of the A. F. of L.

But when Brother Gompers orders a central labor body to renounce its opinions on such vital questions as the recognition of Russia and independent political action for labor—simply because these opinions do not coincide with those of Brother Gompers and the Executive Council—it is high time to object, and we believe that the readers of this paper will join us in protest.

We agree with Wallace Watson, editor of the Bakersfield Labor Journal:

"Brother Gompers is so proud of his non-partisan alliance, which has produced a sack of spuds to the acre that he will not tolerate that which the progressive labor unions of other countries have adopted with success. With central labor councils all over the country and several international voting for a labor party, it looks as though Sam were inviting trouble and disruption..."

To all of which we give a hearty amen. Freedom of speech within the American Federation of Labor is as essential as freedom of speech in the country at large. If the Seattle laborites want Russia recognized, just as the International Association of Machinists wants that government recognized, then they should have the privilege of convincing the remainder of the labor movement of the wisdom of their policy. If they think that our only salvation is thru a labor party it should be no crime for them to advocate it. Only by free interplay of opinion within our ranks can the American Federation of Labor be kept a flexible body—steadily moving forward. To excommunicate large sections that hold heterodox opinions means disruption. It means more adherents for the I. W. W. and other dual union movements. It means a weakened Federation. And in these times when the open-shoppers are preparing a terrific offensive against the labor movement, we can ill afford a campaign of heresy-hunting.

It is far better to let the radicals and conservatives clash in controversy, and out of the welter of conflicting opinion will come that residuum of truth which all honest men are seeking.

YOUR REPLY TO GARY!

Tens of thousands of steel toilers read "The Worker" last week, who had never seen a copy of the paper before. The free distribution of these "Workers" was absolutely necessary to interest those who labor in the steel mills, to let them know of the fight "The Worker" was making in their behalf.

But it is impossible for "The Worker" to continue sending out this great number of copies free each week. The financial burden is too great. We want the steel toilers to be regular readers of "The Worker," and we want those who are now our readers to help us get them into the rapidly increasing "Worker" family.

For this reason we are making a special offer, THIS WEEK, of "The Worker"—15 WEEKS FOR 50 CENTS—and we will include the workers in all industries, every one of whom, as we have pointed out, is threatened by the continued rule of the 12-hour day in the Steel Industry. Here is a Sub-Blank all ready to be cut out and circulated among your fellow-workers.

13 Weeks for 50 Cents

"The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City.
Enclosed, find \$..... to pay for subscriptions, as shown below, to "The Worker," for 15 weeks. This is my reply to Gary's 12-Hour Day.

Name..... Address.....

Subscriptions sent by.....
Address.....

"Underground Radicalism"

An Open Letter to EUGENE V. DEBS

By JOHN PEPPER

We give here some of the headings, to illustrate the rich contents of this pamphlet:

IS "UNDERGROUND" UN-AMERICAN?—Underground Romance or Bitter Necessity?—Neither—"Underground Radicalism" Nor Over-ground Opportunism.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT from 1920 to 1923.—Can We Utilize the Conflicts Within Capitalist Society?

THE LABOR-SPY—The Lie-Factory—Industrial Spying: A Large Industry.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY: Two Wings Without a Body—Why is the Socialist Party Not Militant?—A House Divided Against Itself—Peddling the Drug of Anti-Bolshevism.

Unmasking of the Socialists' Explanation of the United Front

10 cents per copy In lots of ten or more, 6 cents

Order from: WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

Winter War in the Building Trades Looms

BY SELMAR SCHOCKEN

Workers in all industries are taking up the cudgels to demand their portion of the wealth of the world. The building workers have won their fight for a \$10 scale for all trades, except the bricklayers and plasterers, who are receiving \$12.

However, the "extra compensation" above the scale of 1920 was granted by the employers without a serious struggle, because every available building worker is sorely needed at the present time. The struggle will come, when the building boom, now at its peak, has dwindled.

The Building Trades Employers' Association, presided over by Christian G. Norman, has taken proper care to face the situation when it arises. All wage terms will have to be renewed by Jan. 1, conferences to begin not before Oct. 1. In other words, the issue will be not in spring, as the case may be, not in fighting, when the situation is favorable to the workers, but in winter, when the bosses have the whiphand.

Had the building workers during the present busy season been organized into one solid union of the building industry, instead of into more than 30 different autonomous unions, each conferring and negotiating separately with the contractors of the different trades, all of whom are well organized and a competent part of the B. T. E. A., there can be no doubt but that Building Workers' Unions could have forced a regular agreement with \$10 as the basis for all wages of mechanics and not less than \$8 for helpers; a wage which would not only apply when the bosses need "labor," but as the basis for the next year as well.

Hotel Workers Win 3,000

Great activity is at present noticeable among the Hotel Workers of New York City. The campaign inaugurated by the Hotel Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, has netted 3,000 members within a period of three months, and the result of this drive is making itself felt in the sporadic revolts against the petty tyranny still in use in the hotel industry. The strike at the Hotel Plaza was followed by stoppages at some of the "best" houses, such as Henry's Restaurant, 40 W. 46th St., James Restaurant, W. 44th St., and several other Dining Halls.

Very remarkable is the victory the newly organized workers, waiters as well as cooks and kitchen employees, won over the management of the fashionable Woodmarsten Inn, on Pelham Road. After experiencing the neglect of a series of complaints, cooks and waiters presented to the boss an ultimatum, which included a raise of \$5 per week to the cooks, and a guarantee of \$12 per week for waiters. Within a few hours, on Saturday, the conditions were granted, and all workers returned to work victoriously.

These are only some of the achievements to be credited to the activity of the Amalgamated Food Workers, an industrial organization, including all the branches of the hotel business, baking, as well as the other trades, employed in the production of food. The rapid growth of the Hotel Workers' Branch is phenomenal.

Organization Meeting June 14

Already demands have been worked out which include a weekly minimum of \$20 for dishwashers and other unskilled kitchen workers, at present paid a mere pittance, which very often does not exceed \$10. The cooks demand a basic rate of \$45 and \$40, with an approximate scale for the other kitchen workers. Waiters demand a flat rate of \$3 per day.

Successful mass meetings are held by the Hotel Workers Thursday night at Bryant Hall, 725 6th Ave., near 42nd St. The next meeting will be held at this hall on June 14. The greatly exploited slaves of hotel and restaurant show great enthusiasm at these meetings, and the Hotel Men's Association has evidently sensed the situation when they promised "the Plaza management their full support. In the last analysis the fight will be fought between this Association of bosses and the industrial union of the workers.

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

Molders' Union, on Verge of Collapse, to Hold Convention

By "SMOKY"

(Written Especially for "The Worker")

At last the officials of the International Molders' Union, in the face of disaster confronting the organization, have decided to hold a national convention. This statement is made advisedly, as we all know that "whenever the officials go on record for a thing it goes over." At least that is the boast of the official machine.

Not since the 1917 convention at Rochester, N. Y., has there been a convention of this union. Plainly the officialdom did not want the membership to have an opportunity to express its indignation at the criminal tactics of Valentine, Frey & Co.

The Molders' Union the past few years has become almost nil as far as effectiveness in industry is concerned. This condition is due to the craft basis of organization and to the reactionary officialdom that controls its destinies. At the time the union was dwindling in membership the officialdom constantly printed veiled attacks on amalgamation, a Labor Party and all other progressive measures. The American labor movement is sadly in need of adopting. The editorial columns of the official organ fairly reek with reaction. Articles by the millionaire parrot, William English Walling, Matt Woll, head of the Photo-Engravers and crown prince of the Gompers dynasty and the astute John P. Frey, the editor of the Journal, contain the most rabid propaganda to the rank and file in order to keep them from understanding the fundamental changes that are necessary before we can have an effective unionism in this country.

With the approach of the convention, which is to be held in Cleveland in September, the official machine is busy trying to make secure their reelection. The machine is under their control and a spurious "organizing campaign" has been launched under the "direction" of Brother Frey. That means, numerous henchmen of the machine will rove the country repairing the political fences of the fakers in control of the organization. If the machine wins at Cleveland the old regime will feel secure for some years to come, as the constitution says, the next convention must be held NOT LESS than three years hence. But then it has been much more than three years since the last one; the constitution is a joke among "friends." Meanwhile, the reaction hopes to rout the radicals and cement their own control.

Militants On the Job

Not to be outdone by the machine, the progressives in the union refuse to wait until the officers get ready to act, but are now preparing to wage a spirited battle for amalgamation and a Labor Party at the coming convention. There is considerable militant sentiment and the record of the officialdom has not been of the kind that creates supporters from the rank and file. It will be a question of the rank and file against the old bureaucracy.

Many changes have taken place since the last convention in 1917. The war has come and gone and the entire face of the world labor movement has changed. The small in numbers, the membership today is not the meek and mild creature of a few years back. After the war the question of wage reductions, followed by the "open shop" drive, found the employers strongly organized and waging a bitter campaign against unionism. This, in face of the fact that the officials of the union had done all in their power through the war to make secure the fortunes of the "open shoppers" by helping conscript workers from the union into the bloody trenches and into the industries under the "work or fight" order. During the course of the war, the president, Joseph Valentine, true to his capitalist masters, used his power to terrorize workers every time they threatened to strike for decent conditions. Strikes were discouraged when they could have been won and then when the depression came after the war, the officials calmly stood before the membership and urged them to strike, knowing they were defeated before the strikes were called.

For three months this strike fiasco was carried on and then came the culmination of the treachery of the officials. The stove molders, in conference with the Stove Rounders, National Defense Association, an employers' association, held a joint conference in New York City and agreed that all strikes should be called off among the machinery and jobbing molders in the International Molders Union of North America. It is significant that the bosses in certain centers were so well-informed regarding the outcome of this conference that they were able to inform their men two weeks before the conference that the strikes were to be called off. As

Notice to Readers!

Because of the great avalanche of new subscriptions received thru the Cannon meetings we have not been able to keep entirely up to the minute in placing all the new subscribers on the list. If your first paper reaches you a week or two later than you expected please know that this is the reason. Every effort is being made to bring the list up to date.

"THE WORKER"

and anti-climax the men were ordered back to work and told to "take anything you can get." This savage blow to the rank and file from their own reactionary officials so disgusted the men that thousands of them who had held cards twenty years or more decided to drop their cards and "take anything they could get" without the encumbrance of supporting the officialdom.

Only the clear-headed militants in the ranks saved the organization from complete wreckage. And these progressives will go to the convention in Cleveland determined to put up a good fight. But according to "official" information, they are not strong enough to overthrow the machine, which is under the leadership of John P. Frey. This specimen is one of the most astute birds in the American labor movement and is slippery as an eel in distorting radical resolutions. Witness his time-serving on the resolutions committee at convention after convention of the A. F. of L. Being somewhat of an "educator" and recognized by the capitalist class as a safe and sane "good man" he has been rewarded for his "services" with free trips to Europe and to South American republics.

On the Tom Mooney case, Frey, Valentine & Co. have done nothing. Altho' there is a molders committee on this case and altho Mooney is a member of this union, the officialdom has sabotaged every real effort in behalf of this frame-up victim. Undoubtedly they consider themselves safer with Mooney in jail than in a Molders' convention. Furthermore, in spite of the fact that only thru political action can men like Mooney be freed, we are sure the Frey combination will try to defeat the proposal of a Labor Party.

If the molders in the hell hole foundries of this continent are ever to advance the cause of trades unionism they will have to gird their loins and prepare NOW for the coming convention. With an almost superhuman effort between now and convention time the rank and file may organize strong enough to defeat the machine. If only they can do that at this convention and discredit Frey, it means that on of the foremost henchmen of the Gompers machine will be eliminated, and that our union can proceed to the support of amalgamation and a Labor Party.

Local New York Plans Picnic and Excursion for Hot Weather Months

The summer Festival and Picnic of Local Greater New York will be held Sunday June 24, at Forster's Park, 3530 Eastchester Rd.

It is hardly necessary to tell you, Comrades, that the Local is in great need of funds for carrying on the work of the organization. The receipts in the summer months are much smaller, for the Local has practically no regular income except from meetings and affairs.

We depend on the two affairs, the Picnic and the Excursion, to carry us thru the summer period, also for preparing our work in the election campaign and for all other activities of our Party.

So let us all try and make this Picnic a Grand Success. Only a little work on the part of each Comrade is required. Remember our MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, Steamer "Grand Republic" to Bear Mountains, on July 14th (Bastille Day). Make no other arrangements for that day.

A. B. B. Dance Merry Affair

The June Dance of Post Menelek, No. 105, African Blood Brotherhood, held last Saturday night at Fraternal Hall, 75 W. 13th St., West Side Harlem, proved a merry affair and a huge financial success.

The Dance, purposely held in the very center of the Negro Workers' district, brought a splendid response from the Harlem proletariat and by ten o'clock the hall was packed, in spite of the fact that it was Saturday night and a busy night for housewives.

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

Rail Rebels on Coast to Meet June 7

(By Federated Press)

TACOMA, Wash.—The Northwest Conference committee on railroad union amalgamation is issuing a call for a conference in Tacoma for June 7 and 8, to facilitate the work for which the committee was formed. The Northwest District takes in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

"This committee," says the call, "is now arranging district conferences for the purpose of organizing the sentiment in our ranks for industrial unionism. The thing that must be done is to organize this sentiment behind our plan of amalgamation, so that the complete consolidation of all railroad unions may be brought about as soon as possible. Another essential duty is to combat the dual union tendency that has overcome some of our members, who after suffering bitter defeats for the past two years have allowed their impatience to drive them out of craft unions."

Each local affiliated with the 16 standard unions within the boundaries of this district, is entitled to two delegates. Each local federation is also entitled to two delegates. All delegates must bear credentials from their union organizations. No dual unionist or secessionist will be allowed a seat in this conference.

Rose Pastor Stokes Has Good Meeting at Norfolk

NORFOLK, VA.—Rose Pastor Stokes had a large gathering here to listen to the story of "The Communist Defense in Michigan," in spite of the hot weather. The chairman was the attorney for the local Central Labor Union. During the period allotted for questions a \$21-per-week laundry worker made a patriotic speech that was applauded by one of the "dicks" present.

The Mines

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Who dug the mines?
The Workers.
Who erected the machinery about the mines?
The Workers.
Who fixed the pit-props in the mines?
The Workers.
Who installed the electrical apparatus in the mines?
The Workers.
Who go down the mines, at the risk of life and limb, to dig and shovel and operate machinery?
The Workers.
Who transport the coal and iron and other minerals from the pit bottom to the surface?
The Workers.
Who perform every essential service in and about the mines?
The Workers.
Who reap the greatest benefits and live a life of useless ease and luxury from the wealth won from the mines?
The Mine Owners.
Who live a life of poverty and degradation, who suffer from the intermittency of work and its ally, starvation?
The Workers.
Then isn't it time the Workers owned and controlled the mines and made the Mine Owners do some useful work?
We think so!
What about you?

Gompers' Clayton Act - By H. M. WICKS

Altho Sam Gompers did not write the Clayton Act, he has adopted it and has valiantly "protected" it from the assaults of Marxists thruout all the years of its young life. Recently, in a talk before delegates of the Women's Trade Union League, who visited Washington to protest against the Supreme Court ruling against the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia, Gompers bewailed the fact that the corporation flunkies on the Supreme bench ignored this law.

"The greatest wrong," bleated this ossified labor leader, "was that Justice Sutherland likened the labor of a woman to the purchase of a shin bone over the counter to make soup," thus overturning, "the principle that we thought established in the Clayton Act that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

Of course, what both Mr. Gompers and Justice Sutherland really mean when they refer to the "labor" is the sale of "labor-power." To expect either of them to know anything about Marxian economics would be sheer lunacy. But in spite of the fact that we hold in the utmost contempt the economic views, as well as all other views, of the Supreme Court bench, we are forced to concede that the economic views of Justice Sutherland are far more accurate than the puzzle piece of Sam Gompers.

"In this society," all labor-power, whether of a man, woman or child, assumed a commodity form, the moment its possessor enters the labor market. Its value is determined in the same way as the value of every other commodity and its price is determined by the law of supply and demand, just as is the price of every other commodity. This was a scientific fact before the adoption by congress of the Clayton Act and will remain a fact altho the Clayton Act has, in spirit, been abrogated by the recent Supreme Court decision.

Just as long as the present system of wealth production by wage labor exists, the labor-power of human beings will remain in the category of commodities.

To declare in a legislative act that this is not so is the same variety of ignorance as that which inspired a certain Pope of Rome to issue a Papal Bull against the appearance of Halley's comet, after astronomers had predicted with mathematical accuracy the date of its appearance. Neither legislative acts, Papal Bulls, nor the ukase of Czar Gompers can change a fundamental economic law of capitalist production.

Labor-power will cease to be a commodity only after the Word Revolution has destroyed capitalism. So if Mr. Gompers' desire to lift labor above the level of "shin bones" is sincere he should become a revolutionist and advocate the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat for the purpose of destroying the very soil from which capitalism springs.

But Gompers is Gompers—and a valet of capitalism in its most reactionary form.

So instead of Gompers aiding in upsetting capitalism, the revolutionary proletariat will accomplish the task and throw Gompers into the discard along with the master class whose servant he has always been.

Smith's Hat Is in "The Ring"

Governor Smith has signed the Repeal of the Mullan-Gage Dry Law. Now many a New York "copper" will have to desert the pleasant, refreshing surroundings of the best restaurants and cafes in the Empire City of the Empire State of the Empire Nation. Many a policeman will, with drooping head, have to go back to his beat on the sunny street. The Federal Government will have to rush in more of its own marshals and detectives to protect New York's gigantic bootlegging industry and keep the prohibition amendment alive.

In signing the repeal of the state's special dry law, Smith has neither hurt nor helped prohibition by an iota in the State or country. In the Empire State, as in every other state in the Union, what one drinks down depends only on what he can put down—in cold cash. The size of the glass of gin one can get, everywhere, depends solely on what he can pay for it.

But by signing the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law, Governor Smith has thrown his hat into the political ring of 1924. For a while Smith will be on the tip of every tongue—dry or wet. The Governor himself may get drunk with the wildest kinds of hopes as to his own political future.

The facts are these: The Republican Party, being the party in power, is committed to a declaration for the enforcement of prohibition. The Democrats, according to the plainest and simplest rules of political arithmetic, must then counter with a statement in opposition. In view of the increasing divergence of opinion as to prohibition, it would be foolhardy for the challenging Democratic Party seeking power to prattle in the same pro-prohibition statements that the Republicans do. The Democrats must rally about them all those who are opposed to paying high-grade prices for low-grade drinks. Thus only can the Democrats have an issue. Without an issue there can be no campaign.

Governor Smith is no slouch politically. Nor is he surrounded by second-raters. Smith's advisers know politics, and know when and how to play it. By signing the Repeal Act, Smith has drawn more closely to the Democratic fold all those entertaining anti-prohibition sentiments. He has incidentally, to say the least, put himself in a formidable place in the forests supplying the Democrats with presidential timber.

Smith is now the white hope of the Democrats who, thru sheer force of

Communists in Landtag of Prussia Evicted by Police of the Socialists

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

European Director, Federated Press
BERLIN, Germany.—The election of the Socialist assemblymen of New York two years ago has been more than matched in the Prussian house of representatives, or Landtag. There the Communist members have not only been excluded for a period of eight days, with threats that they will be excluded for a longer period, but they have been taken by the scruff of their necks and thrown out bodily by the police under the command of a Socialist chief of police.

A touch of the ironical is added to the whole affair by the fact that the presiding officer, under whose regime the wholesale ejection of Communists took place, is none other than Leinert, who in 1912 had himself to be carried out of the Prussian Landtag because of his refusal to leave peacefully when excluded by the presiding officer.

The president, Leinert, decided to make use of his powers as chairman and first arbitrarily ordered the Communist leader, Katz, to be suspended for 15 days.

As pretext for his order the "Socialist" president took the behavior of the Communist Katz, who in fact had not offended the president. Katz had thrown to the bourgeois and "socialist" deputies a few unpleasant but true remarks and was physically attacked by the "socialist" pretorian gang, headed by Heileman, and was dragged down by them from the platform, his Communist friend wishing to protect him receiving similar treatment from the "Socialists," who outnumbered them.

The next day Katz tried to force his way into the chamber but was restrained by the police. Thereupon his colleagues in the chamber entered such vigorous protest that it was impossible to proceed with business. More Communists were excluded. They refused to go. The police was finally ordered to remove them. The police appear to have handled them none too gently. The following day the half dozen remaining Communists denounced the proceedings of the previous days, declaring that the forcible exclusion of the people's representatives is a violation of the law. The answer from the vice-chairman was that the remaining Communists, too, were ordered to leave. They declined to do so. The police did the job.

Demonstrations are being held thruout the city, staged by the Communists. Deputations of workers' councils, in many cases made up partly of social democrats, keep flocking to the assembly chamber to demand the reinstatement of the Communists. The old town is astir.

The Socialists deny that there is any parallel between Leinert's exclusion and that of Katz & Co., because there was no democratic parliamentary system then.

He Renews His "Sub"

Here's my renewal for another six months. You are on the right course when you advocate "Amalgamation and the Labor Party"—W. B. Sandusky, Ohio.

"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.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 14th (Bastille Day)

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

Steamer "Grand Republic" to BEAR MOUNTAIN

25,000 Shoe Workers Out at Brockton

(Special to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, MASS.—The general strike of shoe workers in this section of the country, embracing 25,000 men and women, is now in its third week and the rank and file of the strikers are determined to win, in spite of the combined opposition of the officials of the United Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the millionaire manufacturers.

The whole struggle is the result of a long series of crimes perpetrated against the Brockton shoe workers by the reactionary officialdom of the old union.

Manufacturers and the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are working together against the strikers, both proclaiming that this is an "outlaw" strike. It is but the spontaneous revolt of the rank and file, against intolerable oppression. The years of treachery of the officials had disgusted the majority of the Brockton workers with unionism in general, and many of them dropped out of the union, declaring it was of no advantage to them to continue paying salaries to a gang of hirelings of the employers, posing as labor leaders.

But the terrific oppression and steady efforts toward brutalizing the workers forced them to go out spontaneously.

The drive of the manufacturers against the workers here was preceded by a drive by the Boot and Shoe Workers' general officers against the membership. Without any cause, except that the workers wanted to resist the wage reductions of the employers, the general officers revoked the charters of four local unions, including the dressers and packers, the treers, the heelers and the cutters.

The compulsory arbitration clause agreed to by the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the manufacturers practically outlawed strikes and placed the workers under the jurisdiction of the corporation-controlled state arbitration board, whose chairman, one Fisher, publicly announced that there should be a ten per cent reduction through New England. This objectionable practice by the general officers, of forcing the rank and file to accept arbitration that is always favorable to the manufacturers has been the subject of controversy in the organization for a long time, but all efforts to eliminate it and destroy official domination in favor of control by the rank and file have been blocked by the reactionary officials.

Every convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is packed with a gang of small henchmen who sell their vote to the machine for the privilege of having their expenses paid to the convention. There are numerous cobbling shops throughout the United States whose proprietors are members of the union. Seven of these members can be represented by one delegate and the union pays his convention expenses. On the other hand, in the real shoe industry, such as the Massachusetts district, the basis of representation is one delegate to 100 members or major fraction thereof. Thus a delegate representing seven petty cobblers can outvote the delegate representing 100 industrial workers. In addition to this there are thousands of abuses to which the rank and file have been subjected by the domineering officialdom.

Now that the 25,000 workers in this section including Brockton, Hallowell, Rockland, Braintree, Avon, Whitman and Abington are on strike independently of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the officials of the union have combined with the manufacturers against the strikers, and are publishing newspaper advertisements in the interests of the manufacturers in order to help crush the strike.

Many of the smaller concerns would capitulate to the strikers, were it not for the pressure brought to bear upon them by the George E. Keith concern, manufacturing "Walk-Over" shoes and the W. L. Douglas concern, who control the district financially and who can dictate to the smaller fry. Since the Boot and Shoe Workers' officials always favor these concerns in imposing rotten conditions upon the workers, these manufacturers will naturally support their "labor lieutenants."

About 100,000 men, women and children are affected by the 25,000 idle men and since they are cut off from funds and strike benefits by the union officialdom the local committee representing the rank and file are endeavoring to appeal to other labor organizations to assist the strike financially. Headquarters have been established at Eagle Hall, Brockton, under the name Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union, where contributions are being received and measures taken to relieve the suffering of the families affected.

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

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

German Workers, at Berlin, in Tribute to Vorovsky, Martyred by International Fascisti



German Communists carrying the coffin containing the remains of Vaslav Vorovsky, from the train at the Schlesische Railroad Station, upon its arrival from Switzerland, to the awaiting hearse that carried it to the Russian Soviet Embassy.



Speakers at the Berlin Memorial Demonstration to the Murdered Soviet Delegate to the Lausanne Peace Conference, Soviet Ambassador Kerestinsky (X); Berlin, speaking, Karl Radek (XX).

Censor Board Lauds "Fifth Year" Movie

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

The new nine-reel motion picture prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia was not only passed by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, but highly commended in a special report. It says at one point:

"The motion picture, in this instance, makes another fine contribution to the pictorial ledger of history and human struggle upward. To everyone interested in world affairs, 'The Fifth Year' should appeal as a vivid document in terms of the screen."

The "entertainment value" which is defined as "all that which is entertaining or interest-holding" is declared "good" and the "educational value" as "excellent." The photography and coherence of the narrative are commended; the "historical value" is cited as "unusual" and the "moral effect" either consciously or unconsciously produced is considered "high."

The Secretary of the Board, Mr. W. A. Barrett, who personally reviewed the picture, declared that the new film was immeasurably better in technique than the first picture, "Russia Thru the Shadows," also put out by the F. S. R. Crystal-clear photography, art titles, and animated maps and charts dress up the picture in latest film style.

The Motion Picture Commissioners of the State of New York censored the picture and approved it with only one elimination, involving about 10 feet out of a total of almost 9,000. The National Committee for Better Films in its weekly bulletin recommended the picture for "the family group" and described it as a historical news film dealing largely with overcoming the after-effects of famine by the development of agriculture.

Only a few showings of the film will be made during the Summer, but any organization or theatre manager desiring to book the film for early Fall should communicate at once with the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Priest in America Helps Russia

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

BRADDOCK, PA.—This is a steel town, typical of many in the State. The announcement that a Russian film—"Russia Thru the Shadows"—was coming to town, became an event, as only a dreary, hard-working town can understand the word. The big turnout when the picture was shown, on May 26, was consequently no surprise.

Among those present was a Roman Catholic Priest, Father Kraszinsky. It may be some indication of the effect of the picture that this priest gave the following statement to Karl Radek, representing the Friends of Soviet Russia:

"You have a very beautiful picture there. Yesterday I urged my parish to attend in a body. I noticed a good many of them there. I believe if Russia executes her traitors, it is the business of Russia and no one else. Let Russia take care of her own affairs, and let us help her construct the nation, instead of indulging in useless criticism. Your picture is doing a big work and all the American workers must aid their brother Russians to help make the world a better place to live in."

Father Kraszinsky contributed to the collection for Russian relief and in a speech to the audience urged upon them to support Russia.

He's Going After Others

Put my name on your books for another year. I will try to get some more "subs" for our paper, "The Worker"—I. L. Burgettstown, Pa.

"S. L. P." Defies the Field in Drive for the Labor Party

By H. M. WICKS

The Executive Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party, striving to bring about a conference as a step in the direction of unity of labor forces on the political field, addressed an invitation to the Socialist Labor Party.

Altho the Farmer-Labor Party did not endeavor to anticipate any actions of the Conference, the invitation furnished the "S. L. P." an excuse to indulge in one of its customary brain storms wherein it reminded the working class of the United States that altho the "S. L. P." was rather hazy on the precise form and tempo of the proletarian revolution in this country, it was firmly convinced that "somehow, somewhere, and soon, something will break, which will cause the working class to perceive in the Socialist Labor Party the only true party of labor in this country."

Someone said that hope springs eternal in the human breast, and the "S. L. P." has been expressing the vain hope for a number of years that the working class would flock to its standard. Today it is a rather forlorn hope. Since the Bolshevik revolution in Russia the leaders of the "S. L. P." (and leaders are all that is left of it) have been rapidly drifting away from reality. Professing to be Marxists, they denied the fundamental tactic of the dictatorship of the proletariat, proving that they were mere novices in the realm of historical materialism.

But even their enemies conceded that Daniel De Leon, who was and is their prophet, really did know considerable about Marxian economics, tho a poor tactician. So long as they merely repeated the various formulae of De Leon in the realm of economics they were on solid ground. But this reply to the Farmer-Labor Party threw economic overboard with the same abandon that De Leon and his followers have always vitiated historical materialism.

The Executive committee of the S. L. P., in a communication dated May 7, and published in the May 19 issue of the "Weekly People" gently, but firmly, chides the Farmer-Labor Party for presuming to speak for labor in this country. For altho labor does not yet know it, the "S. L. P." was and is and ever will be the one and only, the true and unflinching champion of the working class in this country. Because forsooth it bases its tactics upon science. Then we proceed to investigate what sort of "science" the Executive Committee of the "S. L. P." has in mind, and we read the startling declaration:

"A commodity itself, labor has no interest in 'lower prices' or 'lower rent', or the cheapening of this, that or the other ingredient which enters into the production of labor-power."

At last the final word, the ne plus ultra of the science of economics, according to the "erudite" intellectual giants of the "S. L. P."

Never before, anywhere, have we encountered such untrammeled driveling emanating from those who befool the memory of Marx by professing to disseminate his teachings! Anyone who knows the rudiments of economics knows that labor is not a commodity, that it has absolutely no value whatever. It is not labor that the worker sells, but his labor-power, which is a quite different thing. To speak of labor as a commodity is to fall into the errors of bourgeois economists and displays an intellectual poverty comparable only to the childish twaddle of Sam Gompers and the authors of the Clayton Act.

In order that we may not be accused of perverting Marxism by the mental misfits at the head of the "S. L. P.", we will quote the words of Marx himself on this point. On page 588, of the first volume of "Capital" (Kerr edition) we read:

"That which comes directly face to face with the possessor of money on the market, is in fact, not labor, but the laborer. What the latter sells is his labor-power. As soon as his labor actually begins, it has already ceased to belong to him; it can therefore no longer be sold by him. Labor is the substance, and the imminent measure of value, but HAS ITSELF NO VALUE." (Marx's own emphasis).

Rank and File Workers Lead Tractor Race

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

Those in the lead in the Free-trip-to-Russia contest in connection with the Friends of Soviet Russia tractor drive, it appears from a study of returns to date, are rank and file union workers. The names of persons prominent in the labor movement appear in the tally, but they are not at the head of the list.

The "Jimmy Higgenses" of the labor world, the men and women who work hardest and get comparatively little gratitude, are coming into their own in this contest. The voting arrangement is such that the tally is almost an exact measure of the amount of work done by the participants. Those who have made it their business to canvass the labor organizations of their vicinity have piled up votes which put them definitely in the race, with a round trip to the Workers' Republic as a prize.

To cite a few instances from among those at the top of the list in the voting contest: I. Greenberg, a fur worker in Chicago; Lena Chernenko, a clerk; Celia Samarodin, a dress operator in New York, and a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers of America.

Rank and file workers—all of them! Which of them will go to Russia as the "living message" with the tractors donated by the American workers thru the F. S. R.? Or will there be others who will get ahead of them in the race?

Among the Magazines

"The Liberator" for June

From the first cover page illustration by Frank Waits to the advertisement of the Friends of Soviet Russia on the back cover, the June "Liberator" will hold the undivided attention of the reader.

Printed editorials deal with the assassination of Vorovsky at Lausanne, the coming Labor Party conference in Chicago and other current issues.

Don Brown has a full page sketch of C. E. Ruthenberg and an interesting and amusing description of the "White Terror in Pittsburgh," with cartoons of the principals in the action, including prisoners, prosecutors and detectives. The depraved physiognomy of the detective thug is in striking contrast to the well-poised determination expressed in the countenance of the "dangerous red."

An interesting article by H. M. Wicks, describing his own experience in Ohio, deals with the spread of the White Terror in that direction. John Pepper bids Hillquit "bon voyage" as he starts his pilgrimage to the marriage of the Second and Two-and-a-Half Internationals at Hamburg. Jay Lovestone writes about the conviction of Ruthenberg at St. Joseph. J. Louis Engdahl has an interesting review of the activities of Alexander Howat. There are other contributions by Scott Nearing, Floyd Dell and the customary poems.

Cartoons by Hugo Gellert, William Gropper, John Decker and a double page cartoon of the negro "Exodus From Dixie," by Robert Minor complete one of the best numbers of The Liberator ever published.

Wicks Speaks at New Haven, Conn. "Unite Labor's Forces in the Labor Party" will be the subject of the address by E. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Worker," at Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow St., New Haven, Conn., June 19, 8 p. m.

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

Militants Among Anthracite Coal Miners Face Big Crisis at June 14th Elections

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT
(Special to "The Worker")

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—A pot of that favorite administration stew known as "Normalcy" still boils in Washington, and all who have fear in their hearts, be they labor leaders or industrial leaders, gather about it periodically for a bite or two.

So we read that "labor leaders fear a new strike in the anthracite coal region." And we ask, what right have labor leaders to fear strikes? The answer is that they are not the labor leaders. For when a labor leader begins to fear the same thing that the mine owners fear, then "normalcy" has got him, which means that Harding has got him, which means that the mine owners have got him. Normalcy and strikes, as you may understand, are not all on speaking terms.

It all happened in the month of May. The first week the mine operators celebrated May Day in Philadelphia. A statement was issued. The statement reached Washington. The next week John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, returned from his European travels. The week following John L. Lewis traveled to Washington. And now all connections have been made, the chorus is complete. The song they sing is—beat the radicals, they're bolsheviks, they're communists, join us for fear of strikes.

The tune is not taking with the rank and file. The statement issued by the general committee of the anthracite operators above referred to, assures us of this. Profits upon five and a half million tons of hard coal have been lost to the mine owners because of outlaw strikes, the statement claims. Where miners object or complain, there the language of protest is the language of the strike. When men are laid off, temporarily or otherwise, for injuring property, failing to report, loading dirty coal, failing to load cars with the prescribed topping, insubordination, defiance, then strikes are called to compel their reinstatement. Two hundred and thirty thousand miners were involved in these outlaw strikes. This is the complaint of the mine owners. Washington has heard it. The national coal commission crooked its finger at Lewis. Lewis came and listened. Now then, what to do, that's the problem.

The anthracite agreement expires in August. It is reported that Lewis cried tears and spoke feelingly about not having seen his blue-eyed baby boy for weeks at the convention at which the present agreement was put over and when the vote was about to be taken. Lewis subsequently promised the mine owners that the present agreement would be continued for another year, after its expiration. Both Lewis and the mine operators are now wondering how this can be done, with mine workers "guilty of insubordination," actually defying both Lewis and the operators, so far as the present agreement is concerned, getting all they can while the getting is good. With the loss of profits on five and a half million tons of coal during the last six months, with the threatened loss of all profits should an anthracite strike occur, all this does play hell for those who aspire to pasture in the field of normalcy, in the field of uninterrupted profits and contented unions. Uninterrupted profits and contented unions are bosom friends.

What is Lewis promising in Washington? It is claimed that only two mine workers officials in the entire anthracite region know. Did Lewis first come to the anthracite miners to consult them as to their wishes regarding the new agreement? He did not. Will he see to it that the new anthracite agreement and the coming new bituminous agreement to be entered into, will expire upon the same date? Nobody knows, but he probably will not. The tri-district anthracite miners' convention will be held, June 24th. By that date the district elections will have been held in district one (June 14th) and that will tell whether the progressive or conservative mine workers will win June 24th. If the progressives win, there will be fireworks at the tri-district convention, and the things miners are now defiant about stand a chance of being written into the new agreement.

Radicals and progressives throughout districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers dare not sleep a wink these few weeks to come. They must assume leadership in their local unions. They must act as tellers to assure an honest count of ballots. They must capture the local offices.

Anthracite burns with a very small amount of flame, producing intense heat and no smoke. That tells what's what in this region. There are no signs of smoke and flame, and yet the heat and fervor and spirit of revolt permeates the workers. Direction and understanding are needed. The radicals will supply this.

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Capturing the Leaders

There can be no doubt that the biggest news that broke in the American labor world, Sunday, June 3, was the organization at Pittsburgh, Pa., of the International Progressive Miners' Conference, the "left bloc" within the United Mine Workers of America.

Yet one is compelled to look in vain thru the columns of the "Socialist" daily, The New York Call, Monday, June 4, for any mention of this historic event. The same is no doubt true of the entire "Socialist" press.

This can be easily explained. The whole history of the industrial activities of the Socialist Party shows a continued effort, not to reach the rank and file of America's militant workers, but to "capture the leaders!" This policy has been emphasized more than ever in recent years, until now the Socialist Party and its press, as has often been shown in these columns, is exerting its wiles even upon Mr. Samuel Gompers, the little "white terror" at the head of the American Federation of Labor.

Thus the very important accomplishments of the delegates of the radical miners gathered at Pittsburgh were completely ignored, but considerable space was given instead to a lengthy signed article by Gompers himself, trying to justify the continuance of his reactionary rule over America's organized workers. This is the same propaganda that every kept sheet of capitalism hungrily seized upon to help their friend, Gompers, who has also been lauded so much of late by both "Bill" Burns and President Harding.

Perhaps some of the limelight hunting "Socialists" feel comfortable hobnobbing on equal terms with the \$10,000, the \$15,000 and even the \$25,000 per year "labor leaders." They look askance at "Grand Chief" Stone, of the Locomotive Engineers, running an "open shop" coal mine in West Virginia. The "Socialist" Call puts Gompers' henchmen upon its board of managers.

But the growing militancy in the ranks of labor will gradually slough off all these reactionary human barnacles, from Gompers and Stone down to the lowest and meanest. Then the "Socialists," blind to the real nature of the class struggle, will wake up to learn that they haven't a friend left in the entire labor movement.

The backward-looking "leaders" of American labor are but as the stars of the night that pass with the coming of the new day. The new day for American labor is dawning with the growing militancy, the organized militancy of the workers in the mines and steel mills, on the railroads, in the needle, building and metal trades, on the ships that plough the seas, thruout all industry. On that day the masses will take account of those who have tried to "capture the leaders" in the past, among them the "Socialists" who are trying to clamber aboard Gompers' "One-Hoss Shay" even on the very eve of its collapse.

Russian Soviet Diplomacy

The replies of the Russian Soviet Government to the British slave holder, Lord Curzon, prove conclusively that there is in existence one government that is a genuine apostle of peace between nations. They said as much to Great Britain: "We are for peace, but not at any price. Altho you may humiliate other and smaller nations, you cannot humiliate us. In our desire for peace we will make concessions, but those concessions do not go the absurd lengths of permitting you to clutch our throats with your greedy fists."

While the reptile press of the United States solemnly editorializes on the diplomatic retreat of the Soviet government before the bombast of Curzon, the revolutionary proletariat understands the mastery diplomacy of the Bolsheviks. Altho ostensibly for the consumption of the foreign diplomats of Britain, it goes over the heads of these pigmies to the masses of toiling workers thruout the world. If Curzon were not the blundering tool of a stupid ruling class he would drop the correspondence with Soviet Russia instead of trying to force Russia into a humiliating position before the world. He has not learned any lessons from the past history of Soviet diplomacy, otherwise he would quake before the spectre of Brest-Litovsk.

Soviet Russia has granted Curzon concessions and may grant more, but there is a point beyond which it will not budge. Everywhere there is evidence of increasing hostility among the capitalist nations against Soviet Russia. This attitude may presage another imperialistic venture against the Workers' Government. In such an eventuality the jackal pack of capitalism will find itself confronted with two foes—the invincible Red Army of Soviet Russia, and the awakening proletariat of every country in the world. Not only will the mass of the working class of Europe refuse to fight against Russia, but in this country the revolutionists in the trade union movement will exert every ounce of energy to close the ports and prevent shipment of supplies for such a venture.

While Curzon can only rely upon the imperialistic mercenaries in case of a show-down, the Soviet Government can rely upon millions of class-conscious workers thruout the entire world.

The Soviet diplomacy can be described as adopting the slogan of Theodore Roosevelt: "Speak softly, and carry a Big Stick."

The Fight for World Peace

Day by day the fight for world peace is growing more bitter. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ has joined the fray and has joined it seriously. It will circulate 125,000 congregations with appeals demanding that the United States accept Harding's Permanent Court of International Justice. It will bring pressure on the Senators. The Council is even threatening to pray for peace via the God-blessed Gamblean route.

All of which may be of first-class interest to students, observers and investigators of politics. But it is only of third-rate importance politically to the workers. The exciting efforts for peace made by this great American church body will succeed with the same degree of success accompanying similar previous efforts on the part of churches.

But behind all these threatening clouds of peace talk there lurks a severe difference of opinion now agitating the Best Minds of the Party in power.

In the fold of the upper crust of the Republican Party bureaucracy there are two dominant schools of World Peace Panacea Salesmen. One school, with Hoover, Hughes, and Harding as spokesmen, vehemently proposes the Permanent Court of International Justice. This group believes that the Administration stands a better chance of not being repudiated in the coming elections if it talks of a "peaceful" settlement of international disputes.

Another group, represented by Mr. Adams, who is still Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is opposed to all this talk of World Courts, permanent or otherwise. This school clings to the idea that all such talk will turn Republican failure into disaster in 1924 because the electorate will look upon this plan as a mere effort to have the United States sneak into the League of Nations thru some back, side or cellar door. Adams believes that even underground connection with the League will hurt his Party's chances of success.

But the workers need not be fooled. There is no issue of world peace involved here. It is merely a dispute over the best ways and means of selling the Republican Party to the voters in 1924. When the next war comes, the Hardings and the Adamses will force the American masses into it. And when the next war comes, that august body of churchmen, aforementioned, will set aside at least one Sunday on which the American people will be asked to pray to God and Christ that our soldiers kill more men of the other side than the other side can kill of ours.

The Oldest Daily Passes

The New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser, the oldest daily paper published in this country, has been gobbled up by Frank A. Munsey and consolidated with his Evening "Sun."

The Globe was one of the few remaining "liberal" daily papers in the United States. Its highest achievement in journalism was reached during a period of thirty years under the management of Charles A. Dana. Of late it has been simply one of those spineless, vacillating organs of sentimental liberalism. Endeavoring to represent the ideology of the small bourgeoisie who still labor under the delusions of liberty and equality, as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, the Globe became soon as emaciated as the hopeless class whose spokesman it tried to be. Just as the element it spoke for is fast disappearing, so the paper itself, was doomed to the fate of its kind. It had to adjust itself to the demands of capitalist imperialism or perish.

Mr. Munsey, who in 1916, as the agent of the House of Morgan and the British Government, obtained control of the "Sun," among other publications, for the purpose of propagandizing the interests of Allied Imperialism, recently bought out the property of the Globe. For all practical purposes the Globe is now extinct and the victory goes to Wall Street. No longer will the imperialists be pestered by the yawn of the backward elements of the capitalist class, who found expression in the columns of this venerable sheet.

To the revolutionists the demise of this paper is significant only to the extent that it is evidence of the rapid devitalizing of a middle class that never, at any time in its career, had vitality enough to stand forth politically as an independent class. This element is ground between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and its individual members either sink into the ranks of the working class or climb to the seats of the capitalist overlords. The only organ in the daily newspaper field in New York that speaks for the former clientele of the Globe is the half-baked Evening Post, that flounders between the world court proposal of Harding and the anti-Bolshevik poison of Sam Gompers' pen valet, William English Walling. Its fate will eventually be that of the Globe and it will have few mourners.

A Millionaire Mormon's Will

In a New Jersey Court the \$30,000,000 will of George Jay Gould has recently been filed, and now his offspring, legitimate and illegitimate, are squabbling over the spoils. Gould was the personification of that corruption so characteristic of his kind.

Descendant of the original plunderer, Jay Gould, who obtained his start in life by stealing from his partner in business and driving to suicide the man that came to his rescue to keep him from jail, the present Gould maintained the traditions of his ignoble sire. With the fortune obtained from thievery, corruption, and bribery of state legislatures and every other form of venality, the late George Jay Gould, like other debauchees among the "400" of our best society, had his legal wife and also kept women, one of the latter bearing him three children. He also had seven legal offspring by his wife. How many others he had that have been provided for in other ways, the record does not say.

At any rate, without doing a lick of work in all his sixty years, this specimen was able to live in idleness, luxury and debauchery off the surplus produced by the wage slaves of this country. He finally died of one of those mysterious, lingering diseases peculiar to the money masters of America. Now his seven legitimate offspring are trying to prevent the three illegitimate ones from sharing the fortune of their degenerate father.

Meanwhile the slaves in the vast industries controlled by the Gould fortune, especially on the railroads, continue producing wealth for the spawn of this family and firmly believing the illusion that capitalists are necessary in the process of wealth production.

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

Austria Picking Pp

"Austria Reviving Bankers Are Told" reads a headline in the New York Times. Perhaps they figure it out this way, since the German mark has taken to falling some more, it has gone lower than the Austrian crown, which gives Austria a better standing "on paper." But the hungry and jobless Austrian workers want something more than figures on paper. They want bread. And this the present capitalist government in Austria cannot give them.

After the War is Over

Now that the war has been over for nearly four years, the United States Supreme Court, in black robes assembled, has declared unconstitutional the laws in 21 states preventing the teaching of foreign languages to pupils below the eighth grade in public, parochial and private schools.

This effort to put a premium on ignorance grew out of the 100 per cent pay-tritism that ravaged the country during and after the war, and that still continues in numerous violent forms. The time for the high judges to have acted was during the war, when men were being lynched for their ideas, others sent to prison, others out of the country. But a capitalist court never acts while the trouble is on. It waits until the war is over, when its decisions are useless and hardless.

Wholesale Democracy

The New York Times recently had a wireless from London announcing that the whooping cough was running thru Mayfair and attacking persons of all rank. It was reported that even the Duchess of York was suffering from an attack. That was certainly very inconsiderate not to say disloyal, of the epidemic. It might have been content to attack the children of the working class and spare royalty. At any rate, the Times registers surprise that the germ "could have so little discrimination. It certainly had democratic ideas but such wholesale democracy should be checked.—S. K. A.

Dodging the Taxes

The big profiteers have been so successful dodging taxes during the past year that only 21 of them have declared they have incomes over \$1,000,000, compared to 206 in 1916. The "millionaire class" is investing its monies in "tax free" securities, thus leaving the workers to shoulder the financial burdens of the government at Washington with the "war taxes" they are compelled to pay everywhere, even unto the movies.

Japan Feels Red Wave

Evidently Japan feels the red wave of labor's struggle for power creeping closer and closer. Following an inner given to Adolph Joffe, Soviet Ambassador to China and Japan, at Tokio, the Mikado's government, in true Pittsburg style, conducted "red raids" and made wholesale arrests. The kept press makes the usual comical blunders claiming that those arrested were "guilty of a Socialist plot to stir up Communism in this country." We shall await eagerly all orthocoming news from the Orient.

Churches Oppose 12-Hour Day

Even the churches have taken a position opposing the Gary 12-Hour Day. But this opposition never was very strenuous. So we don't suppose Gary is worrying very much. Only one thing counts with Gary, and that is "WORKERS' POWER." Let the workers create a greater workers' power thru better organization and more intelligent action.

Where is the Bottom?

As the German mark continues to descend, more rapidly than ever, one may well ask, "Where is the bottom?" Send all replies to the "Socialist," Ebert, head of the German capitalist republic.

Flour Prices Drop

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., millers report that the price of flour has fallen to pre-war figures. These prices are due for some more drops when the new crops are harvested in Soviet Russia and the peasants of the Workers' Republic begin feeding the hungry of the world.

Primer Lesson



Does the man like to jump like a dog for his food, shelter and clothing? No. But the boss pulling the string tells him it develops his character—and proves that he has "brains."

"Americanizing" Slaves Wholesale in Detroit, Mich., to Stop "Red" Inroads

By WILLIAM REYNOLDS
(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich.—A new departure in the methods of molding the "Henry Dubbs" and "Babbies" from the raw material of our immigrant has been inaugurated by our "100 per cent" Chamber of Commerce.

Their first attempt at this new brand of "Americanization" was made the other day when the so-called Americanization Committee of Detroit entertained a group of Czech-Slovaks in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce Building. The Free Press, reporting the affair, declared "this is the first official attention that has ever been paid these people."

The Free Press adds that in the afternoon the meeting was addressed by "prominent public men," who explained the beauties of "American institutions and ideals." Following the meeting the visitors were treated to a banquet and dance in the main dining hall of the building.

Long ago the Detroit Chamber of Commerce played a prominent part in teaching subservience to the foreign-born workers thru mobilizing the teachers in night schools, spellbinders in the factories and the clergy. They have always been ready to lend their magnificent auditorium to any organization of soldiers or other misled workers who might be used to further their greedy aims.

Revelations at the Berrien County trials must have impressed them with the methods of "mass action," for now they are supplementing their plodding methods with spectacular mass meetings of various nationalities in Detroit, who may be considered potential Soviet supporters.

The superintendent of schools, addressing the "mass," said: "The church and school have marched together from the beginning of our history, and as long as they continue to do so there is no possible chance for anarchy raising its head. In the school we learn to respect the laws of the country and revere its institutions."

We are at a loss to understand what he means by the church and the school marching together. There is certainly no historical evidence to support such a statement, especially in relation to the public schools. Perhaps he means they both march to the "goosestep" of capitalist domination, to which both are subject.

Those patriotic terms "damned foreigners" and "scum of the earth," which usually color the remarks of the 100 per-centers, were conspicuous by their absence. The chairman, Louis Cohane, belittled the "Americanism" of the native-born as an accident of birth, while he eulogized those who voluntarily chose to embrace the glories of this sublime nation.

Here, in the name of patriotism, we see these Pied Pipers of capitalism, using the prejudices they themselves have instilled between the American-born and foreign-born workers, trying to prove that the foreign-born workers are more pa-

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG



The Poor Fish Says:
Money doesn't bring happiness, but he always feels better when he wins a few bucks at the races.

Jim Larkin Returns to Dublin, Ireland, and Is Received by Thousands after Eight Years' Absence

By FINTAN LALOR

Written Especially for "The Worker"

DUBLIN, IRELAND.—If there was any doubt in the minds of any Irishman or Irishwoman as to who was the dominating figure in the industrial and political life of the Irish working-class, that doubt was removed at the celebration of the anniversary of the execution of the late James Connolly, held here. Altho away from Ireland for over eight years, 20,000 men and women, amidst the pouring rain, roared their approval of the return of Jim Larkin. At the same time roaring their disapproval of the cowardly silence of the Irish Labor Party in allowing the executions of the last few months to pass without protest on their part.

Jim Larkin addressed his remarks chiefly to those who favor the Republic. He spoke to them of the necessity of revising their tactics and

exhibiting a clearer understanding, and coming to grips with the realities of the situation. He urged them to lay down their arms and enter the Dail (Irish Parliament). "They were going to be a free nation," he said. "Because they had got a setback, was that any reason why they should not go forward to the dawn?" he asked.

Many Republicans feared that the appeal of Jim Larkin, asking them to lay down their arms, was an appeal based upon the idea that they should be left helpless and conduct their fight in a pacifist manner; but Jim removed their fears when he declared, "Give—up arms—yes!" "Ireland's sacrificed dead," he went on to declare, "gave up their arms many a time and waited until the hour arrived and seized these arms again, and went out and died that the nation might live." The crowd sensed the point that Jim was making, and tumultuous cheers greeted his re-

marking. Many saw that Jim was asking them to be sane men and women, as sane as they had been brave. They were being asked only to revise their methods and not to change their principles.

"It is no disgrace to give up your arms," declared Larkin, "when the forces opposed to you are overwhelming. If Connolly were here he would say to them to have peace by understanding, and then reform the line and march forward to victory."

Referring to the many who were dying upon the hillsides and those who had gone before, victims of the brutal conduct of the Government and the cowardly silence of the alleged representatives of the people, Jim Larkin asked the assembled thousands, "Were they going to waste the seed of the nation, and were they going to sacrifice the men in the jails for one personality or a dozen personalities?" The crowd answered, "No!"

Coming to the vexed question of the oath to the King of England, Jim declared that no man living could make them pay allegiance to a king. He urged the crowd, whether they were Free Staters or Republicans, to join together and make an appeal to the men on the hillsides to come into the nation. "Let them not mind words about giving up guns," he said, "so long as they do not give up the principle of a united Ireland, one and indivisible."

He urged the crowd to seriously study the question of peace. Let them come out into the open and fight for their principles, was the advice tendered by Larkin. "Let the Free State Government declare a vacancy," he said, "and he would fight the best man they could produce on the question of peace by understanding."

In one of the most dramatic appeals ever uttered in the streets of

Dublin, he asked those assembled who were in favor of peace to raise their arms. There was a unanimous response. It was significant to note that men in uniform expressed their approval of Larkin's appeal for peace.

So ended the first meeting, since the Free State Government came into power where the men and women of Ireland had the pleasure of hearing a speaker stand up, regardless of the blatant display of power, and boldly declare to the world that the Republic would win. Dublin turned out in its thousands and felt itself more than rewarded for standing in the pouring rain by the tremendous appeal uttered by Jim Larkin.

Ireland is going to have peace, let there be no mistake as to that. It will not be the peace of the lamb lying down before the brute strength of the lion. It will be that of men and women realizing the futility of continuing on the struggle at present

against overwhelming odds. It will be a peace that will allow the militant elements in Ireland to reform themselves and pursue new tactics.

Dublin today clearly demonstrates, as much as we regret it, that the forces of reaction stand temporarily triumphant. The populace looks kindly, for the time being, on the forces of the Free State. Free State soldiers march up and down the streets, with loaded rifles, reinforced by armored cars. Free State officers boldly swagger forth, reminding one of the pre-war days in Prussia. But it is all of temporary duration. We mention it in order to counteract the criminally foolish statements of fanatical Irish "Republican" speakers in America.

Irish labor in parliament due to its silence on the executions and other matters, has fallen into disrepute. When its representative Cathal O'Shannon rose to address the crowd, public that counts—a WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

he was met with howls and derisive cries. Finally, realizing that it was useless to continue, O'Shannon had to sit down and allow Jim Larkin to take charge of the meeting. Down among the crowd, afraid to be seen, was Thomas Johnson, chairman of the Irish Labor Party. Irish labor has failed miserably in the political arena. It even lacked the ordinary courtesy of attending the welcome accorded to Jim Larkin by the Dublin masses. It now finds itself in a position where it cannot obtain a public hearing without the aid of Jim Larkin. Upon the industrial field the workers have, due to the union established by Jim Larkin—the Irish Transport and General Workers Union—maintained higher standards of living than that obtaining in Britain. It now prepares to cement its forces and forge ahead not resting until it has secured a republic, the only republic that counts—a WORKERS' REPUBLIC.