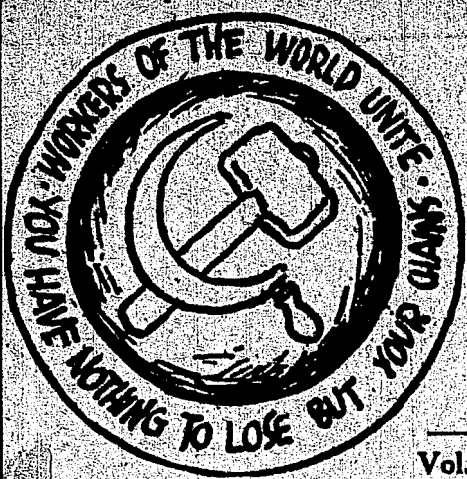




Why Did British Imperialists Suspend Communist from Parliament?—See Page Six

THE WORKER

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SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1923

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Militant Coal Miners Win

New Attack on Miners at Pittsburgh

By FRED H. MERRICK
(Special to "The Worker")
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Because he dared to present a petition for a writ to compel the district attorney to return the card index files seized in the recent raids on the Labor Lyceum here, the property of the International Progressive Miners' Committee, Thomas Myerscough, secretary-treasurer of the committee, was arrested at the court house as a member of the Workers Party charged with sedition. Bail was fixed at \$10,000. The coal miners as usual are supporting the fight.

Civil Liberties Union Statement.
Thomas Myerscough, Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, was arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., by Department of Justice Agent, Henry L. Lennan, according to information received by the American Civil Liberties Union today. Myerscough is being held under \$10,000 bail, charged with violating the Flynn anti-sedition act.

This is the latest development of the campaign of terrorization being carried on in Pittsburgh by the Department of Justice against radical organizers. Robert W. Dunn, associate director of the Civil Liberties Union stated today, "The Grand Jury has brought indictments against nine of the ten men arrested in the notorious pre-May Day raid on the Pittsburgh Labor Lyceum. Their trial will come up in September. Alexander Howat is under a preposterous indictment in an attempt to kill his reputation among the workers."

The reactionary powers in western Pennsylvania seem determined to railroad all progressive labor men to the penitentiary. Our civil liberties group in Pittsburgh are taking steps to prevent further arrests of this sort."

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

Next Important Task of Workers Party

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
During the year and a half that the Workers Party has been in existence it has made great strides forward in educational work in favor of its policies. This has been particularly true during the last nine months of Party work.

In carrying on the work for our trade union policy of amalgamation we have won numerous ideological victories thru securing the endorsement

ment of these policies by great masses of workers. In the work of defense of our comrades subjected to persecution we have also been able to win the support of wide masses of workers for our right to advocate publicly our principles and ideas.

Thru the organizations for special kinds of propaganda—united front organizations—in which we have participated, we have built up a wide following for the particular policies

which each of these organizations is supporting.

As we survey the work of the past nine months, we find that the development along this line, that is, the support gained by our ideas, our policies, has been wider than ever before in the history of our movement. We have actually rallied to the support of our policies large groups of organized workers.

The fact that we have thus been

(Continued on Page Two)

workers for an eight-hour day will find support among the broad masses of the people. Even the bourgeois press, condemns the declarations of the steel trust. It is clear, however, that the agitation of the bourgeois press for an eight-hour day in the steel industry is not being conducted because of their love for the steel workers. Everybody remembers that the same press turned against the steel workers in 1919 when they fought for an eight-hour day.

But the steel workers are not interested in the sincerity of the yellow press. For them the important fact is that the steel trust has not the support it had in 1919.

President Harding is ready to use his influence in order to bring about some compromise—the Federal Council has declared it is against the eight-hour day.

But the steel workers themselves

For a Labor Party!



Economic and political developments in the United States during the past four years have forced the question of the formation of a Labor Party, to fight the political battles of the industrial workers and farmers, into the forefront as an issue before the labor movement.

The Workers Party a year ago declared that the formation of a Labor Party would be the first great step forward by the workers in this country. Since that time the Workers Party has consistently carried on a campaign of agitation and education for the formation of a Labor Party. Thru its activities in favor of the

Labor Party, the Workers Party has won a position of leadership as the exponent of the idea of a Labor Party.

Now the opportunity is at hand to turn the agitation and educational work into the actual work of organization. The July 3d Convention called by the Farmer-Labor Party has already won sufficient support so that the formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party seems a certainty. Representatives of

probably over a half million workers will sit in that convention, sent there to make a reality of the aspiration of the industrial workers and farmers for a political party that will carry on a consistent struggle for the industrial worker and farmer and against the capitalists.

During the two weeks before the convention much can still be done to make this convention even a greater expression of the determination of industrial workers and farmers to have a political party of their own. The Workers Party is exerting all its strength along this line. It has mobilized its whole organization

Continued on page Two.)

We Greet the Miners' Victory!

In a telegram sent to Rinaldo Cappellini, president-elect of District One, United Mine Workers of America, "The Worker" has sent its congratulations to the militant miners of this great Pennsylvania anthracite coal field, greeting them on their tremendous victory. The telegram reads as follows:

Rinaldo Cappellini, 14 Chamberlain St., Plainville, Pa.
Our heartfelt congratulations to you and all the militant coal diggers of District One on the brilliant victory achieved thru the election of the progressive miners' ticket over all the forces of reaction. Upon your administration rest great responsibilities. We are sure you will live up to all expectations.—Engdahl, Editor, "The Worker."

Following his recently finished successful tour of the principal eastern cities, arrangements have been made whereby William Z. Foster will make a tour of the West and Northwest for the Labor Defense Council.

While details of the tour have not yet been completed, the Labor Defense Council national office has announced that 17 defense meetings are proposed.

Cities in which mass meetings are being arranged are: Belleville, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha; Denver; Hanna, Wyo.; Salt Lake City; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Oakland; Tacoma; Seattle; Astoria, Ore.; Portland, Ore.; Spokane; Butte; St. Paul; Minneapolis; and Milwaukee. The tour will begin early in September.

If the eastern tour is any criterion of the continuing interest of the labor movement in the Michigan defense and the popularity of Foster with the Workers of this country, the western tour will be a tremendous success. In his meetings in the East, Foster was greeted by great and enthusiastic crowds which added considerably to the financial support of the Michigan defense.

And now comes the second battle—the fight to keep what has been won. Here the militants must again do double duty. Already the reactionary forces are making charges, such as are intended to challenge the vote of those locals which voted solidly for the progressive slate. The Lewis-Brennan forces assert that the vote cast by various locals will be "scrutinized."

It may be depended upon that no tricks of the reactionary trade will be left untried, in order to declare

the election illegal. We do not not doubt but what at this very minute, while the district tellers are officially tabulating the vote, Lewis and Brennan have their heads together figuring out some crooked move.

The final decision rests with the district convention to be held July 16. To all progressives this can mean but one thing—that an overwhelming majority of progressives must be elected delegates to the district convention. Only by winning the district convention can the victory be made permanent.

And the victory must be made permanent, for therein lies our best opportunity to propagate the progressive miners' program, to educate the rank and file (tho this is a herculean job, considering the dozen languages the miners speak) and to give the "insurgent" movement in this territory a basis in principle. Leaders may come and go, but a well grounded rank and file will hold the fort forever.

Even Cappellini understands this, for at a recent meeting he said: "If I ever go wrong, brothers, I hope you'll kick me out so quick, I'll be burned to a crisp in flying thru the air."

Let this then be a call to every American, German, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, Welsh and Irish militant in District One of the United Mine Workers, for another month of intense activity. The victory scored must not be turned into defeat. The district convention of July 16 must be progressive by a safe majority.

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

Elect Cappellini over Lewis Tool in Big Anthracite Field by Vote of 27,000 to 14,500

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT
(Special to "The Worker")

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The hope of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, as expressed in the capitalist press, that the radicals would be snowed under in the District One elections; the steady bombardment of the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre papers in which the words "Communist," "bolshevik," "red," were hurled as so much shrapnel at the progressive slate; the slogan of the conservatives that "no dago shall rule us," peddled in large gulps to the gullible; the scare that immediately the progressives were elected a big strike would be called that would have no end; manipulation, bribery—all this had no other result except to roll up a vote, unofficially estimated as 27,000 to 14,500, in favor of the progressive Cappellini slate in the District One elections of the United Mine Workers.

It is the first sweeping victory of the left bloc, the "insurgents" as they are here called, in the mine workers' union in the United States.

The election was the hottest ever held by the miners' here. The conservative districts, controlled by the mine owners thru their burgess (mayor) and priests, could not be impregnated with progressive propaganda. On the other hand, Brennan and his army of organizers did not dare enter the "insurgent" territory for fear of a sound beating. The coal companies were for Brennan, and that settled Brennan among the progressives.

Much credit for the victory is due to the inexhaustible energy of the militants in District One. The campaigning of Cappellini, who made three to four speeches every night was augmented by the four progressive miners' conferences, held, at which counsel and instructions were given as to campaign and election tactics, and, just as important—how to assure a full and honest count of the vote.

The militants were on the job on election day. Let us cite two instances. A six foot Russian miner, scoffing at the excuse that he could not speak English, usually given by the less courageous, answered that it was not necessary to speak English in order to count votes, that anybody could count. And he did. He took charge of six miners' locals in the conservatives' territory, and secured an honest count, a majority for the Cappellini slate.

A Polish miner, after attempts to bribe him had failed, reinforced by fifteen progressives of his local union, besieged the tellers all night, challenged the police to evict them, gave the tellers to understand that their lives were at stake if the vote was manipulated, and secured a two to one vote for Cappellini as a result. However, in many local unions, where we as yet have no militants, the vote of the entire union, sometimes 1,500 strong, was thrown to Brennan, despite the fact that in instances the majority sentiment and vote was for the progressive slate.

Today the steel trust is not merely the operator of steel mills and the employer of steel workers. Today the U. S. Steel Corporation is OPERATING 1,484 locomotives and 64,144 cars over a road bed of 3,761 miles; a distance greater than from New York City to Los Angeles, Calif. Can the railroad workers ignore the challenge?

It Digs Coal and Iron
Who is digging the 21,778,179 tons of iron ore which the United States Steel Corporation mines annually, or the 23,293,471 tons of coal which comes from the mines owned by the steel trust? The labor policy of the Steel octopus is behind the mine op-

erators in their vicious anti-union attacks upon the miners. The Twelve-Hour Day for the steel workers is a challenge to labor of the mines, railroads, and mills, to all labor—organized and unorganized.

Workers Give \$68,691,127
The policy of the Steel Corporation to sell stock to its employees has succeeded to the tune of \$68,691,127 in the last five years. Over 760,000 shares of stock have been purchased by employees. The workers who have fallen for the dollar dividend are today facing the ugly fact that THEY are financing the twelve-hour day anti-labor policy of the steel trust. They have been made the tools of the octopus. It should be a lesson to the workers in the other industries that are offering stock to the employees, that there can be no partnership between capital and labor. Labor must organize along the same industrial lines as the steel corporation. When the workers on the railroads, in the mines and in the mills are organized industrially and politically they can give the final answer to the steel trust—until then the octopus of steel will stretch out its tentacles farther and farther, tightening its grip on the throats of the entire working class.

Friday, June 22, 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., New York

SPEAKERS: Sigman, Hillman, Minor, Cannon, Antonini, Presi, Bellanca, Flynn and Others

Fight This Black Plague! Attend This Anti-Fascist Mass Meeting!

THIS ISSUE IS No. 281

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Shortage of Steel Labor Is Gary Fake

This week we annihilate the frantic plea of Judge Elbert H. Gary and his fellow steel bandits that they must continue the 12-Hour Day because of the shortage of labor. It is shown that this Gary-manufactured fake is merely a brazen lie, seeking to draw attention away from the brutalizing two-shift, 12-Hour Day system in the steel industry. Here are the facts:

By JAY LOVESTONE
Author "The Government—Strike-breaker"

With blaring bands the Barons of the Satrapy of Steel have advertised the so-called "labor shortage" far and wide to thwart the growing opposition to the 12-Hour Hell Shift System.

Said the May 25, 1923, Report of Gary's American Iron and Steel Institute:

"But it would be impossible, under existing conditions, to obtain a sufficient number of men to operate the plants on a three-shift basis up to a capacity which would supply the present necessities of the purchasing public. There are not now, under a two-shift practice at the furnaces, enough men to meet the demand for iron and steel."

Here we have the fraudulent game of the Steel Trust in a nutshell. When there is depression, there is a shortage of money, and the poor Steel magnates can't afford to pay for the 8-Hour Day. When there is prosperity, big profits, then there is a shortage of labor, and the 8-Hour Day is again impossible.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Likewise, the proof that the Steel Trust is waging a campaign of lies and misrepresentation to perpetuate the 12-Hour Day is found in its words and deeds. In 1912 the stockholders of the U. S. Steel Corporation indorsed, in principle, the abolition of the 12-Hour Day. Since then, the Lords of Steel have swung from one excuse to another to stop the movement for the 8-Hour Day.

But what are the facts? Is there today a great labor-shortage to war-

(Continued on Page Three)

All Labor Is Threatened

By CLARISSA S. WARE
Investigator for "The Worker"

The "Twelve-Hour Day" slogan of the United States Steel Corporation is a challenge to all Workers. The miners and railroad workers cannot ignore the stand of the Steel Corporation against the workers' in the steel industry.

An Employer of Rail Labor
Today the steel trust is not merely the operator of steel mills and the employer of steel workers.

Today the U. S. Steel Corporation is OPERATING 1,484 locomotives and 64,144 cars over a road bed of 3,761 miles; a distance greater than from New York City to Los Angeles, Calif. Can the railroad workers ignore the challenge?

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Balk at Uncle Sam's Role of "Big Brother"

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

MEXICO CITY.—Even the most pro-Yankee papers here are quoting with evident approval the attacks made in foreign papers, especially those of France, upon the "big-brotherly" ambitions of the United States at the Pan-American conference at Santiago, Chile.

The absence of Peruvian, Bolivian and Mexican delegates, the refusal of the United States to recognize Mexico, the detested Monroe Doctrine, the iron heel of the American troops grinding and oppressing the "sovereign" nations of Nicaragua, Haiti, Guatemala and San Domingo, attempted interference into the public and private affairs of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Bolivia, interference with Columbia in the matter of the fake revolution of Panama—all these delightful incidents, and evidences of Yankee friendliness toward Latin-America are subjects for caustic comment, quoted or original.

Certainly the history of the "Big Brother" activities of the United States in reference to Mexico is one long record of imperialist schemes and designs. The United States aided the Curate Hidalgo in his revolution in 1810 against Spanish authority because Spanish domination blocked the onward march of U. S. expansive land-imperialism.

When General Santa Ana made huge concessions of the entire Northern mining regions of Mexico to French capital, the United States fomented a revolution in Texas, recognized the American colony there as the ruling power, then picked a quarrel over the Texas boundary line and in the war of 1848 took away the entire mining region of the North including the gold of California, the iron, coal, silver and lead of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, etc.

History will never decide the possible value to Mexico of a firmly entrenched British Imperialism as an ally against American, for Diaz's government toppled immediately in a new revolution in which the United States added the petty bourgeoisie to throw off the yoke of Diaz, till then praised by the American press for his enlightened rule, and now an object of execration as a "tyrannical autocrat."

The rest is recent history and familiar to the readers of The Worker, so it is not necessary to recount the part played by the "Big Brother" in the revolutions that followed, the recognitions and refusals to recognize, the financing of insurrections, embargoes on arms and the lifting of embargoes, troops in Juarez and troops in El Paso and troops in Vera Cruz and all the rest of it. Suffice it to say that the end is not yet, although for the moment ministers plenipotentiary are negotiating agreements in the persons of Minister of the Treasury De La Huerta and Minister of the Interior Thomas W. Lamont. De La Huerta has already promised Lamont to recognize the bonds of the defunct Mexican governments, which testify to loans many of which were used to put down the very revolutions that have brought the present government into power.

The only pan-Americanism that really means anything is the rival pan-Americanism that is slowly growing up in the labor movements of the two Americas, as a conscious and determined enemy of finance imperialism. And those liberals who are working for pan-Americanism may rest assured that they can only serve the objects at which they aim by hastening the day in which a workers' government in the United States will supplant the invisible government of which Thomas W. Lamont is a minister plenipotentiary.

Special "Labor Party Edition"

Next week's issue of "The Worker" will be a Special Labor Party Edition. This is the issue, copies of which will be distributed to all the delegates attending the Labor Party Conference in Chicago, July 3d. But it will not be sufficient to have the delegates read this issue. We want hundreds of thousands of workers over the country reading it. "The Worker" has been in the vanguard of the agitation for the Labor Party. It intends to remain in the front trenches and keep on fighting. But it needs the help of its readers. Send in an order for a bundle of this issue at three cents per copy to "The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City.

Every new reader of this issue will thank you for the opportunity to go thru the many excellent articles and see the cartoons and pictures that it will contain. Act now!

AFTER THE CONVENTION!

"The Worker" is planning to have the best report of the convention. This will appear in the issue of the week following. A bundle of this issue will help supplement the pre-convention issue. Our advice—send in a double order for both these issues, Nos. 282 and 283, dated July 7, and July 14.

Putting Gompers Right on the Struggle in the Shoe Industry

By JOSEPH MANLEY

Eastern Organizer, Trade Union Educational League.

Samuel Gompers, speaking recently at Boston, must have gotten his drinks mixed. After setting forth that the American Federation, after mature deliberation has declared that every textile worker should come under the jurisdiction of the United Textile Workers of America, he is credited with delivering himself of the following:

"Instead of abiding by that mature judgment, small groups maintaining small separate independent units talked about amalgamation and organized a new concern called the Amalgamated Textile Workers. Amalgamation! There has never been a more abused word coined and used to cover up a dark tragedy disguised as in the interests of labor. It is a cloak behind which to hide the real purpose—the destruction of the American trade union movement."

For good measure he is reported to have said that a similar situation existed in Brockton in the boot and shoe industry.

As a sample of pre-Volstead utterances this would be hard to beat. While we possess a sense of humor and respect for old age, both are stretched to the breaking point by the above statement.

The rank and file of the textile and shoe industries will not be overcome by this oratorical flight.

The complete answer to the statement about the textile industry is contained in the program of the General Amalgamation Committee of the Textile Industry which sets forth as its purpose: "to combine every textile organization, radical and conservative, A. F. of L. and Independent." This plan of amalgamation points out that of the 1,600,000 employed in the textile industry only 100,000 are at present organized, and these are split up in a score of unions among others the Amalgamated Textile Workers; the plan says that the formation of the Federated Textile Unions of America was a step toward progress, but nothing short of complete amalgamation can meet the present situation in the industry. Thousands of these plans have been spread broadcast thruout the textile industry.

At the recent convention of the Amalgamated Textile Workers the writer and William Z. Foster were both bitterly denounced for carrying on this agitation for amalgamation. We were accused of ignoring the "leaders" and going to the rank and file, etc., etc. This convention defeated a resolution calling for amalgamation of all the unions in the textile industry and another which called for the formation of a Labor Party based upon the trade unions and including all working class political organizations. Curiously enough this same convention accused us of pulling the men in Brockton out of the A. F. of L.

Gompers is probably not informed of the action of the executive board of the Federated Textile Unions of America, that appeared in the principal newspapers of a recent date: "Whereas, Brother J. P. O'Connell, the secretary of the Federated Textile Unions of America, states that the independent textile unions are determined now to have one union within the industry governed by a constitu-

tion, which will remove old and bad features and preserve the unity so necessary for the textile workers' future welfare; and

"Whereas, he further states that if some one can force a round table conference or convention of the opposing forces, the day will be won for unity; and

"Whereas, Brother Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, also expresses a strong desire for unity among the organized workers in the textile industry; therefore it is hereby

"Resolved, that we fully and heartily endorse the sentiment expressed by both Brother O'Connell and Brother McMahon in the desire for unity among the organized workers in the textile industry, and, be it resolved, that we stand ready to attend a conference with representatives of the United Textile Workers of America for the purpose of bringing about the desired unity in the textile industry."

These few facts in relation to the situation in the textile industry are known to the rank and file militants and they will pay no attention to Gompers flamboyant oratory. The militants who accept the program of the T. U. E. L. are the force that will bring unity in the textile industry.

Brockton has for many years been the New England stronghold of the A. F. of L., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. It had a membership there of about 22,000 while its entire membership is not over 45,000.

Gompers might get a faint idea of the situation in the shoe industry, should he take the time to read the plan put out by the International Amalgamation Committee of the Shoe and Leather Industry. It advocates that all the "competing separate unions be amalgamated into one industrial organization to cover the entire shoe and leather industry." This plan warns of splits, secession and dual unions.

At Brockton the present condition whereby \$8,000 are on strike, is caused by the uncontrollable rebellion of the rank and file against the intolerable system of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which forbids strikes and fastens a system of arbitration upon the workers that destroys their power, and is perpetuated by an agreement between the officials and the shoe companies that in return for this arbitration clause the company will agree to use the "union label" that in this particular instance was carried to the point of a fetish and used to ruthlessly exploit the worker.

The present strike is for a wage increase and against the State Board of Arbitration. The T. U. E. L. has played no part in the present fight. It is simply a wild rebellion of the rank and file led by seasoned members of the organization. The conditions which brought it about should have the widest publicity.

Gompers and his denunciatory speech, made against those who may differ with him in the smallest degree, is the real force that, with the employers' open shop campaign, has brought our organizations to their present condition.

Opposed to this open shop drive is the growing power of the militants. This power is based upon an understanding of economic realities, and does not concern itself with mouthy empty phrases. This movement finds its best expression in the Trade Union Educational League that is teaching the rank and file, their real interests and consolidates their scattered forces. The present wave of amalgamation sentiment will engulf all those who spend their time fighting, on the one hand Volstead, and progress on the other.

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

Enthusiastic Meetings for Labor Party

In spite of the hot weather the mass meetings for a Labor Party addressed by Workers Party speakers are proving very successful. The campaign for organization of a Labor Party in Chicago, July 3, is now in its final stages and the Workers Party will be on the job up until the last moment before the opening of the conference, endeavoring to arouse support from the organized workers. Much Labor Party literature is being distributed everywhere there are branches of the Party.

Labor Party Mass Meetings
Boston, Mass., Sunday, June 24 at 2:30 p. m., Seaside Auditorium, Cor. Berkeley St. and Warren Ave. Speaker, John J. Bellamy.
Bridgeport, Conn., Sunday, June 24 at 8 p. m., Metal Trades Hall, Park Theatre, Main St. Speaker, Ludwig Lora.
Wilmington, Del., Friday, June 29 at 8 p. m., Irish American Hall, 608 French St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.
Baltimore, Md., Sunday, July 1, at 3 p. m., Finnish Park (Picnic), 701 S. 16th St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

Buffalo Labor Endorses Conference
(Special to "The Worker")

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Central Labor Council of Buffalo has elected James C. Campbell, chairman of the organization committee, to be its official representative at the July 3 conference called to meet in Chicago by the Farmer-Labor Party. Many local unions will also send delegates to this conference.

The widespread interest in independent political action of labor created in this section of the country by the decision of the Buffalo Central Labor Council to launch a local labor party to participate in the coming municipal elections is the most encouraging event of the decade, according to the leaders of labor here.

Campbell said, when questioned regarding the attitude of Buffalo Labor toward the Chicago conference: "Buffalo is 100 per cent. for the conference and we hope that out of this conference will come the creation of a genuine Labor Party, and not a hodge-podge of petty reformist trappings that would certainly shatter the hopes of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States who are sick and tired of the treachery of the Gompers policy of 'reward your friends and punish your enemies.' We hope this will be a straight Labor conference, embracing local unions, central labor bodies and the various political organizations of labor in this country."

Local unions are electing delegates to accompany Campbell to Chicago and this section of New York State will have a representative delegation, coming directly from the rank and file of labor.

Cannon Meetings Are As Follows:

Los Angeles, Calif., Sunday, June 24, at 8 p. m., Blanchard Hall, 233 So. Broadway.
San Francisco, Calif., Monday, June 25, at 8 p. m., Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
San Francisco, Calif., Tuesday, June 26, at 8 p. m., California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets.
San Francisco, Calif., Wednesday, June 27, at 8 p. m., Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
Oakland, Calif., Thursday, June 28, at 8 p. m., Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
Oakland, Calif., Friday, June 29, at 8 p. m., Machinists Hall, Eleventh and Clay Streets.
Tacoma, Wash., Sunday, July 1, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 1151 1/2 Broadway.
Portland, Ore., Tuesday, July 3, at 8 p. m., Portland Woman's Club, 448 Taylor St.
Portland, Ore., Wednesday, July 4, at 2 p. m., Rhodes Park (Picnic), Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
Seattle, Wash., Friday, July 6, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 11th Ave. and University Place.
Seattle, Wash., Saturday, July 7, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
Spokane, Wash., Tuesday, July 10, at 8 p. m., Turner Hall, 25 W. Third Ave.

The Finns Get Together

(Special to "The Worker")
MAYNARD, Mass.—The eyes of the Finnish comrades in District 1 are on Maynard. From Worcester and Norwood, Gardner and Fitchburg they came to the celebration in honor of the opening of the new hall built by the comrades of the Finnish Branch of the Workers Party.

There was an Entertainment and Dance on Saturday night, and the program was continued on Sunday. A declamation, songs, and speeches—in Finnish. On Saturday, H. Puro, of the Finnish paper, Eteenpain, and on Sunday, William Marttila, of the same paper—stressing the latest developments in the Communist movement of the world in general, and of the United States in particular. The Norwood Band and the Maynard Orchestra performed right merrily.

The link that tied the celebration up with the American movement was a brief speech in English by the District Organizer for New England, William Simons, who showed the advance in militancy of the American worker during the last year, and who expressed the hope that the new hall would soon be the recognized center for all working class activity in Maynard.

Abolish Kansas Court

It is announced that steps are on foot to abolish the Kansas Industrial Court Act, under which Alexander Howat and other Kansas coal miners were sent to jail. It remains to be seen whether President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, will reinstate Howat and the Kansas miners ousted with him. Or will Lewis be swept aside like the late Governor Allen?

Establish United Front of All Transport Workers' Unions in All Countries, of All Views

"The Worker" has just received copies of the declarations adopted by the United Front Conference of the World's Transport Workers recently held at Berlin, Germany. The resolution on United Action adopted at this conference follows:

For United Action of All Transport Workers!

The position of the World Proletariat is deteriorating at an ever increasing rate. The continually extended occupation of German territory by French and Belgian troops, the catastrophic effects of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the dependence of the countries of the Little Entente upon the West European capitalist governments, in consequence of which Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are nothing else than the servile tools of the great imperialist states, the steadily growing reaction, the destruction of the Workers' organizations by Fascism in Italy, the persecution of the working class in Yugoslavia, Roumania, Finland, Spain and other countries, and before all the conspiracy of the reactionary governments to overthrow Soviet Russia, threaten the Proletariat with complete enslavement and misery.

The Bureau and General Council of the International Transport Workers Federation, empowered by the congress of the I. T. F., as well as the All-Russian Unions of the Transport Workers, Railway Workers and Seamen, empowered on their side by the All-Russian Trade Union Federation and by the Transport Workers' Unions holding the view-point of the Red International of Labor Unions, consider it as their first task to bring about the unity of the Transport Workers in all countries, especially in those countries where the movement is split, and to prevent future expulsions as well as the creation of new paralleled organizations.

For the purpose of carrying out this task, the representatives of the I. T. F. have conferred with the representatives of the Russian Transport Workers Unions, authorized by all the Transport Workers' organizations holding the view-point of the K. I. U. on the 23rd and 24th of May in Berlin in order to realize this common aim.

The conference, at which the I. T. F. was represented by Robert Williams—Chairman, John Döring—Vice Chairman, M. Bidegaray, Edo Fimmen—General Secretary, and N. Natang—Assistant Secretary, and the Russian Railway Workers, Transport Workers' and Seamen's Unions by A. Andreyev, A. Sadovsky, G. Atchkanov as well as the All-Russian Trade Union Federation by A. Lozowsky, adopted a series of resolutions, the carrying out of which, the organizations concerned on both sides are most expressly charged.

It was decided:

1. To form an equally represented International Committee of Action whose task it will be to propagate, organize and carry thru the struggle of the Transport Workers, Railway Workers and Seamen of all countries and tendencies against militarism, Danger of War and Fascism.

2. To organize a constant control of all transport of munitions, in the first place by the creation of Control Committees at the factories, the important docks, Railway Junctions and Frontier Stations.

3. To convene a world congress of the Transport Workers of all countries and tendencies for the purpose of creating a united fighting front and for the setting up of the united national and international organization.

4. To adopt the necessary measures for the common support of Transport Workers of all countries persecuted by Fascism, especially thru the creation of a common fund.

The conference expressed the hope that it would not only succeed in the near future in realizing the unity of all Transport Workers and effectively carrying on their common struggle against Militarism, Danger of War and Fascism, but that the international secretariats of other industries will create the unity necessary in the interests of all the workers.

Next Workers Party Task

(Continued from Page One)

able to increase the support for our ideas shows that the policies which we are supporting are the correct policies; that they are those policies which must be followed by the working masses of this country in order to make headway against their capitalist enemies. This should be an encouragement to our whole Party and should stimulate to new activities.

While, however, we have thus made great advances, there is another factor of the situation to be considered. That is, what gains have we made organizationally thru our ideological victories?

After all, the test of our work is the extent to which the Party is strengthened as an organization. Our Party, as it stands today, is yet too small to influence the tens of millions of workers in this country which it must influence in order to mobilize them for the struggle against capitalism. Therefore, it is one of our main tasks to increase the Party membership. This work must be carried on simultaneously with the work of agitation and education in favor of our policies.

It is not enough that we are able to secure the endorsement of hundreds of thousands of workers for the idea of amalgamation. It is not enough that we should be able to influence other tens of thousands of workers in favor of the idea of a Labor Party. It is not even enough that we should be able to organize these workers in organizations supporting amalgamation and the Labor Party.

We have a task which goes beyond these things. At the same time that we carry on our campaign in favor of our policies among the wide masses of the workers and organize them in special organizations for the support of certain definite policies, we must increase our Party membership.

We must bring into the Workers Party the most advanced and most militant among the workers whom we win for our ideas. Unless we are able to do that, we are not fulfilling our mission. We cannot say that we have made actual progress unless at the same time we create mass organizations supporting certain ideas which we promulgate, we build a communist party which is the leader of these masses.

Unless we are able to build our Party at the same time that we build mass organizations supporting some of our policies, we may find in the future, that these organizations which we have created thru our work will cut themselves loose from us and be no longer under our influence. We may find that we have built organizations which, in place of developing closer and closer to our Party, at a certain stage will break away and become our enemies.

In view of what has been written above, it appears that our next, and most important task is to coin into organizational strength the progress we have made ideologically in winning support of our ideas. We must bring the best workers who have come close to us thru our campaign in favor of certain policies into the Party. We must bind them still closer to us thru making them members of our Party.

It is this phase of our work in

the Party has done except its work for the Labor Party.

This situation has also had an undesirable effect upon many Party members. They have seen certain organizations working in favor of Party policies and they have come to believe that work in these organizations is all sufficient. It seemed to be enough for them that they supported and worked in these subsidiary organizations, these instruments which the Party created for its work and forgot that the fundamental organization, the really important organization, the force behind all the work, was the Party itself.

These conditions must be changed. The Party must grow as an organization in proportion to the growth of the support of its policies. We must find ways and means of turning the victories we gained ideologically into greater strength and a more powerful Party organization. The way to achieve this end is by letting the Party appear more openly in all its activities. We must no longer completely hide the face of the Party. We must let the workers who support our policies know that these are the policies of the Workers Party, that the driving force behind these policies is that group of militant, disciplined workers who compose the Workers Party. We must make them feel that so long as they are outside of this organization, they are not giving their full support and participating in the organization which is really conducting the work.

We must also make more direct efforts to strengthen the organization. Every Party member must keep the forefront in his work the idea of increasing the strength of the organization by bringing new members into the Party. We must systematically canvass the workers who are associated with us in our campaign and pick from among them those who are fit for membership in our Party and then work systematically to bring them into the Party.

This organizational strengthening of the Party is the next important task before us. Every Party member (every Party member) every Party worker, every Party organizer should study his opportunities in this respect and direct his efforts toward the end of building a more powerful Workers Party organization.

Moulders Elect Tom Mooney

SAN FRANCISCO.—By an almost unanimous vote, Local 164 of the International Moulders Union of North America elected Tom Mooney now serving a life sentence in San Quentin Prison, Cal., as one of its delegates to the forthcoming moulders' international convention in Cleveland.

While Tom Mooney is not, of course, able to attend the convention to which he is elected, the moulders' union hopes by this means to express its appreciation for his long years of active service in the labor movement, and to call the attention of the American people to the gross injustice involved in the continued imprisonment of one proven the victim of a frame-up.

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

AMALGAMATION DANCE
Ashland Auditorium, CHICAGO;
Van Buren and Ashland Aves.
SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 29,
at 8 P. M.
This Dance is being given by the
Trade Union Educational League
Needle Trades Section

For a Labor Party

(Continued from Page One)

to make the July 3d convention a great labor congress which will make labor's declaration of independence of the capitalist political parties.

To carry on this work during the crucial days ahead the Workers Party needs funds. It asks its members and those in sympathy with its work to contribute to a \$10,000 "For a Labor Party Fund."

This fund will be expended for organization work, to send delegates to the July 3d Convention and for the great organization drive to create local units of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party after the National Convention.

The Workers Party asks every friend of the idea of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party, to include the trade unions, the farm organizations and all labor political groups, to contribute to this fund.

PROMPT ACTION IS REQUIRED. MONEY IS NEEDED AT ONCE.

The party asks every reader of this paper to send in a contribution and to secure contributions from their friends and shopmates for this fund.

Comrades! American labor, industrial workers and farmers stand before a great opportunity. The Workers Party asks you to help to do its part toward turning the opportunity into the reality of a great Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Your contribution, sent quickly, will help it make a success of this work.

FORWARD TO THE FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY!

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

USE THIS COUPON!

For a Labor Party Fund!
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
Room 405—799 Broadway,
New York City.
Enclosed you will find \$..... my contribution to the "For a Labor Party" Fund.
Name.....
Address.....

"THE GOOSE-STEP"

Upton Sinclair's Latest and Greatest Work. What One Critic Says:

H. L. MENCKEN on "The Goose-Step":

"The Goose-Step" came in yesterday afternoon, and I fell on it last night. My sincere congratulations, I have read on and on with constant joy in the adept marshaling of facts, the shrewd presentation of personalities, the lively and incessant humor. It is not only a fine piece of writing; it is also a sound piece of research. It presents a devastating, but I believe, thoroughly fair and accurate picture of the American universities today. "The Faults of 'The Brass Check'" and "The Profits of Religion" are not in it. It is enormously more judicial and convincing than either of those books. You are here complaining of nothing. You simply offer the bald and horrible facts—but with liveliness, shrewdness, good humor. An appalling picture of moral and mental debasement. Let every American read it and ponder it!

Books by Upton Sinclair

"The Goose-Step", cloth bound.....	\$2.00
Paper bound.....	1.00
"They Call Me Carpenter", cloth.....	1.50
Paper bound.....	.75
"The Cry for Justice; An Anthology of the Literature of Social Protest", cloth.....	1.50
Paper bound.....	1.00
"The Book of Life", cloth.....	2.00

The following at \$1.20 in cloth, and 60 cents in paper:
"The Brass Check", "The Profits of Religion", "King Coal", "The Jungle", "100 Per Cent."

Address, Literary Department, Workers Party,
799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

"We Want the 8-Hour Day!" Steel Slaves Write on Walls in Chalk at Girard, Ohio, Gary Plant

Editor, "THE WORKER":—You ask me for a letter on the 12-Hour Day. I do not work for the U. S. Steel Trust, altho two of their large plants are close to this town. Some few months ago I worked for them for about six weeks in their McDonald Plant, which is a merchant steel bar mill. They fired me as soon as their intelligence bureau found out who I was. THE PLANT AT McDONALD IS SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT AGAINST THE 12-HOUR DAY. AND ALL OVER THE PLANT THE SLAVES HAVE WRITTEN IN CHALK—"WE WANT THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY!"—W. J., Girard, Ohio.

Fake Plea of "Labor Shortage" Is Only Brazen Lie to Hide Brutal, Dehumanizing Two-Shift System in Gary's Steel Industry

(Continued from Page One)

ant the contention of the Steel Committee? Does the history of the steel Trust afford even a single instance of the slightest effort at the abolition of the 12-Hour Day? Why the so-called labor-shortage a particularly aggravated problem to the steel Corporation? Finally, would the extent of the need for an increased number of workers be great enough to warrant the Steel Committee's contention that the new workers cannot be found?

Analyzing So-called Labor Shortage
The existence of a great number of unemployed, constituting an industrial reserve army, is an inherent feature of the capitalist system of production and exchange.

Even in the best times, in the heydays of prosperity, there are hundreds of thousands of men able and anxious to work but unable to do so, because the owners of the mills and mines and factories will not give them a chance to. Today, with the great Depression of 1921 over, the army of the unemployed is far smaller than the six millions out of work eighteen months ago. The exact number of unemployed today has not been ascertained by any Government Bureau. Perhaps there are, today, even less workers out of jobs than in the average days of ordinary capitalist normalcy. That is why the employers are howling so much about a labor-shortage. The big bosses today do not have a sufficient big reserve army to enable them to lower or to keep stagnant the living and working standards as much as they would like to.

For instance, the last Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, Davis, showed that in 240 cities of a combined population of 35,430,910 there were 2,301,588 unemployed wage earners. Mr. Davis admitted that his estimate of the number of unemployed was very incomplete and that the number out of work in the whole country was much greater. Since then, at least 250,000 were added to the total number of employable workers thru immigration. Thus even the most sanguine capitalist optimist cannot reasonably pretend that all of the million workers, still unemployed on June 30, 1922, have been absorbed in the recent industrial revival.

The huge standing industrial reserve army has not been reduced as much as the employing class would have us believe. An analysis of the figures presented by the Illinois Department of Labor in its Employment Bulletin of April, 1923, shows that on the average, for the period January-April, 1923, inclusive, there were 104,477 persons registered as applicants for every hundred jobs open in common labor. Furthermore, the New York State Industrial Commissioner, in his Report, ending May, 1923, showed that factory employment is only 15 per cent higher than was a year ago.

Besides, whatever "labor-shortage" there may have existed for a few months, is now steadily disappearing. The same New York Report, speaking of the extent of employment, points out that "decreases were reported in nearly two-thirds of the manufacturing industries of the State, most of the increases were very

Congratulations from Troy, N. Y.

I am enclosing \$2 to help spread "THE WORKER" in its campaign against the 12-Hour Day. We are conducting an organization campaign of our own here. We have 15,000 shirt and collar workers here and the Troy Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is firmly established and is conducting this campaign. I feel confident that I am expressing the opinion of the organized shirt and collar workers of Troy, if I congratulate you on your noble fight against Judge Gary. I hope that these \$2 will help you to send a few more copies of "THE WORKER" into the Gary stronghold. I wish you every success in your revolutionary work.—S. G., Troy, N. Y.

slight, or were due to seasonal influences.

Commenting on this Report the New York Times of June 15, 1923, said: "Unless the signs of the times are misleading, the industries of the country as a whole will not long be suffering from a labor-shortage." It is especially enlightening to note that, according to a report of June 2d on the steel industry in the Pittsburgh District, the only important existing shortage of help is manifested in the need of skilled hands, engaged in the cutting and threading departments of the pipe and wire lines. A New York Times Pittsburgh dispatch, discussing this condition, said on June 3, 1923: "In most cases there is ample supply of help."

Further proof of the fact that the size of the Unemployed army is again on the climb is given in the following from the recent reply of Gompers to Gary. "Only the other day 20,000 men applied for work on the steamer Leviathan, when only 1,100 were needed. A few days ago 2,000 men and women stood in line, some of them all night, at the District Building, Washington, D. C., to make application—in answer to a notice that a few laborers and charwomen were needed."

Shameful Record of Steel Trust

But ice will sooner catch fire than the Steel Barons will voluntarily grant the 8-Hour Day. The whole history of the exploits of Gary and his henchmen dismisses even the faintest hope of the most hopeful. In their statement of June 6, 1923, the Federal Council of Churches, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis declared:

"The plea that a shortage of labor make impracticable the change from two to three shifts of workingmen, affords but a meagre defense. The shortage of labor was not the reason for the failure to abolish the long day two years ago when the public waited expectantly for such a step on the part of the U. S. Steel Corporation. At that time there was appalling unemployment which could have been in large measure relieved in steel manufacturing districts by introducing the three-shift system in the steel industry."

For the sake of argument let us, for a moment, accept the statement of the American Iron and Steel Institute that the introduction of the 8-Hour Day would entail the employment of an additional 60,000 men. Here the Steel Corporation must answer this question: Why did it resist with assault and battery the demands of the thousands of steel workers for an 8-Hour Day during the Great Strike of 1919 when it could easily have had an additional working force of three times that number? And why was Golden Rule Gary silent about the 8-Hour Day a little over a year ago when 6,000,000 work-

ers were walking the streets out of work and out of hope?

However, when there was a terrific overflow in the labor market Gary did not stop at silence. In the period of 1920-1921 when the Steel Trust could, without any difficulty whatsoever, have introduced the 8-Hour Day, it discharged 67,000 men, and continued the ten, twelve, and fourteen hour shifts. In 1920 the average number employed by the U. S. Steel Corporation was 200,991. In 1921 the average was 133,663.

Indeed, all this bombast about a labor-shortage making the introduction of the 8-Hour Day impossible would really be just so much comics and buffoonery were this condition not so tragic for the workers. This situation is well summed up in the following statement of the Interchurch World Movement Report:

"For example, W. B. Dickson, Chairman and Vice-President of the Cambria-Midvale and former director of the U. S. Steel Corporation, in an address in 1919 to a scientific body, spoke of the spectacle Mr. Gary as Chairman of a Committee to relieve the unemployment (in 1916 in New York), when the large proportion of his men were working twelve hours a day, and are still doing so."

Degrading Conditions Drive Workers Away from the Steel Mills

Yet, why is the steel industry the first and the worst to feel the pinch of a so-called labor-shortage? The answer to this question is just this: The terribly long working hours and low pay drive the workers away. An examination of the prevailing conditions in the manufacture of steel gives overwhelming proof of this.

Testifying before the Senate Committee, in 1919, the Steel magnates admitted that one of the reasons why their industry faced a labor-shortage was, "because you can't get Americans to work the 12-Hour Day."

Then the wages. The starvation wages paid by the Steel Trust drives the workers away even further from the mills. Comparing steel wages with those prevailing for common labor in other industries, the New York Journal of Commerce said: "Even ditch diggers of the railways are receiving 41 cents per hour." The average wage paid today to common labor is 35 cents an hour—or 15 cents per hour more than that paid to the steel worker. And yet Gary and his crew who are used to millions of dollars in dividends are condemning the workers for refusing to run after a forty-cent-an-hour job in the infernal steel mills.

According to the April, 1923, Employment Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor the average weekly wage in the iron and steel industry during April was \$27.61. A magnificent sum for a family to live on! Nor should anyone be stunned with terrific amazement at the menacing height to which the steel wage has climbed! This average wage includes the salaries paid skilled and responsible men as well as leaders and common labor.

The Eight-Hour Day Plants Have Plenty of Workers

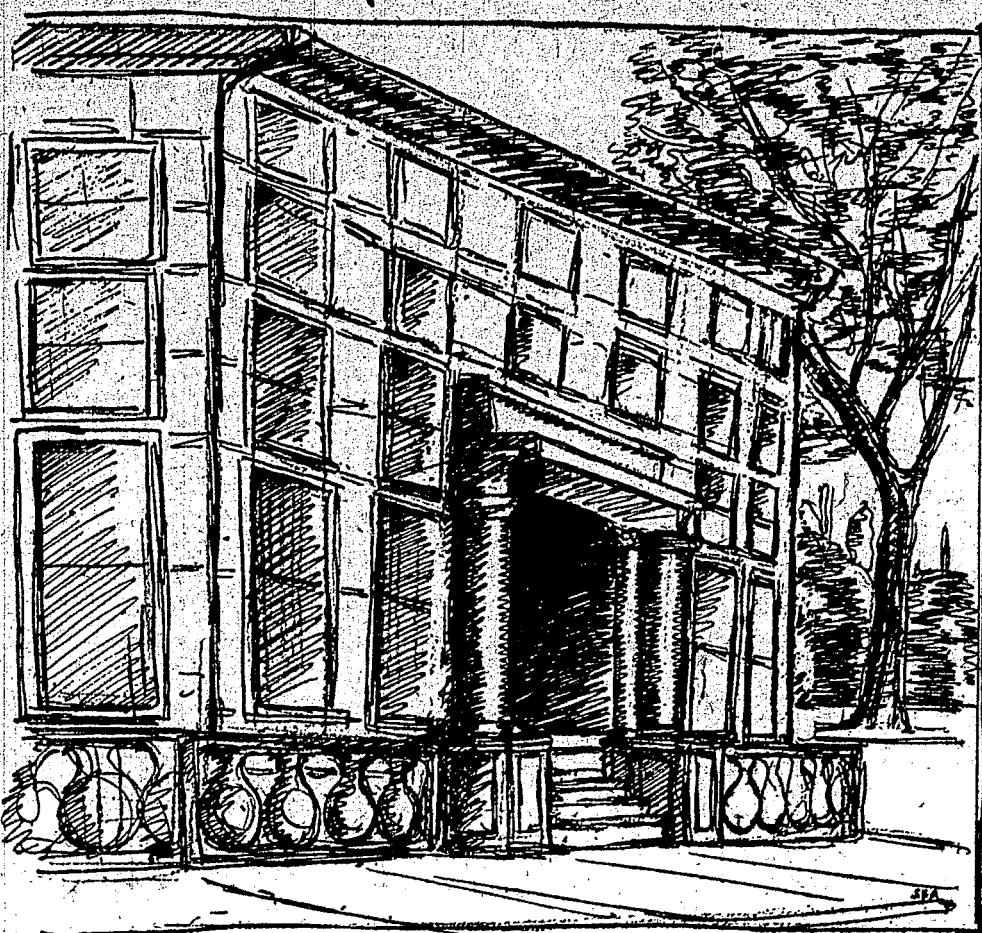
Again, not even Gary and his Committee, so highly gifted with inventive genius, can find a shred of evidence to disprove the fact that not a single steel plant working on a three-shift plan is experiencing the least bit of labor-shortage. We need but cite the experiences of the Republic Iron and Steel Co., the International Harvester Co., the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

From a letter sent by J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., to the Federal Council of Churches we learn that: "A factor of added interest is the fact that with almost capacity operations at our steel plants during the last few months and employing over 60,000 men, we have experienced no shortage of labor. Our operating officials have frequently expressed the belief that this condition is due, in large part at least, to adoption of the eight-hour shift."

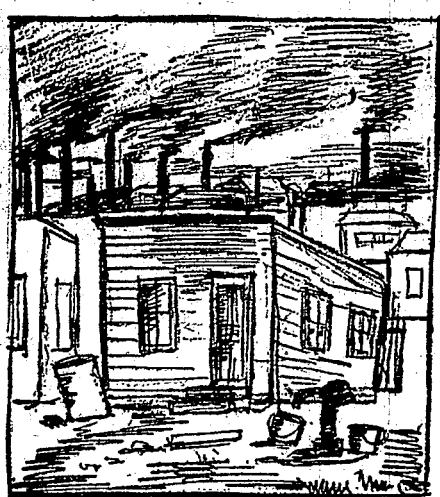
Also, in a statement issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation on June 15, 1923, we find that:

"According to the report from Youngstown, the steel companies have been able to secure the additional men needed for the 3-shift plan." It is a fact and an incontrovertible

Gary's Fifth Ave., N. Y., Mansion and the Steel Workers' Shack



To the left is a sketch of one of Elbert H. Gary's many mansions. It is located at 856 Fifth Ave., New York City. He has others elsewhere. Note the trees. There are no trees, no grass around the steel workers' shack below. Only the smoke stacks of the steel mills can be seen in the background. The 12-Hour Day helps build beautiful homes for Mr. Gary. Evidently, the steel profiteer feels that the steel workers have so little time to spend at home, that they do not need a place of any consequence in which to live. What do the steel workers think about it? They are showing what they think thru the response to the anti-12-Hour Day Campaign being waged by "The Worker," that is a step toward ending the social system that builds mansions for the rich and hovels for the poor.



To Judge Elbert Gary

By ELLA G. WOLFE

You are sleek and elegant and strong,
And we have made you so;
Your strength you've used against us
For many years, too long.
Now you are righteous and detest the wrong,
Detest the rising disillusioned mass,
Detest our aims, our thoughts, our lives.
For our toil and weary years of hope
You give contempt and scorn and prison walls.
Our work for you is done!
New visions rise—new battle we shall make,
And all this weary wretched life shall fall,
A better, brighter day shall rise for all;
Turn—and see the writing on the wall!

sentees were apt to be numerous, and it is hard fully to man the furnaces. The company kept a large number of extra men on its pay roll because of the number of absentees, and the turn-over percentage ran high."

Now turning to an abstract of an address delivered on December 3, 1920, by Prof. Horace B. Drury, formerly of the Economic Department of the Ohio State University, before a joint meeting of the Taylor Society, the Metropolitan and Management Sections of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the New York Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers we find that:

"By taking care, some manufacturers going on Eight Hours have been able to reduce the force of men 10 per cent; some more. Others have found that their rolling-mill output has gone up well toward 20 per cent or even more."

And in answer to Gary's latest lounge into excuses for continuing the Twelve-Hour Day, Dr. Mortimer E. Cooley, President of the American Federated Engineering Societies, said:

"In practically every major continuous industry, there are plants which have increased the quantity of production per man as much as 25 per cent. In a few exceptional cases the increase has been much larger. Evidence shows also an improvement in quality of production following the reduction in the length of shifts."

This Week's Summary

The cry of a "labor shortage" being responsible for the continuance of the Twelve-Hour Day is just another lie on the part of the steel trust in its campaign to thwart the growing demand for the 8-Hour Day.

In times of depression the steel barons oppose the Eight-Hour Day because there is a shortage of money. In times of prosperity, times of big profits, the Eight-Hour Day is opposed on the ground of a shortage of labor.

Thus the Steel Trust hits at the workers from all directions and oppresses them all the time.

Investigation shows that it is the Twelve-Hour Day which is responsible for the slightest shortage of labor ever experienced by the steel industry and disproves completely the contention of Gary that the labor shortage is the cause of the continuance of the Twelve-Hour Day.

The whole history of the Steel Trust coupled with the findings of the engineers as to increased efficiency in production on the Eight-Hour basis shows that the main reason for the Steel Trust's insistence on the perpetuation of the Two-Shift System is this: The steel barons want to keep the workers in abject slavery.

Defense Council in England

LONDON, Eng.—A Labour Defense Council, "To assist trade unionists throughout the world when persecuted by capitalist governments for their working class activities," has been formed in England, modeled upon the Labor Defense Council of Chicago which operates nationally in the United States, according to a statement issued by W. T. Colyer, one of its secretaries and member of the Workers' Union of Great Britain. Mr. Colyer was deported from America in 1920 to England and has become known throughout Europe as the author of a book entitled, "The Menace of Americanism."

Equity Players Keep Theatre

The Equity Players will continue their occupancy of the 48th Street Theatre next season. Half a dozen offerings have been presented this season, with "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" now being given. Plans are being made on a more elaborate scale for the second season.

An attempt is being made to establish closer connections between the German and Russian theatres, a German representative having arrived in Petrograd to arrange for an exchange of actors between the two countries.

The Big Punch!

Our readers, we are sure, will all join us in the desire to put more punch into the campaign against the 12-Hour Day. "POWER" is the thing that Judge Elbert H. Gary fears most, and we must, therefore, develop organization power among the exploited steel workers. But that isn't enough. Not only the steel workers are involved. This week we show that all workers are threatened by the 12-Hour Day in the steel mills. The steel trust is a great owner of railroads, it is an owner of iron and coal mines, it is behind the "open shop" campaign in the building trades. Every worker, therefore, must be enlisted in the fight on the steel octopus. This can be accomplished in part by getting tens of thousands of additional readers for "The Worker." We want to do all we can at this end. With this object in view we are making a Special Anti-Twelve Hour Day Campaign Subscription offer of "The Worker," of 15 WEEKS

FOR 50 CENTS. We want you to do your share by getting the accompanying subscription blank full of the names of new readers. This is your job! This is your opportunity to get a big punch at Gary's 12-Hour Day. What is the strength of your fist? Let us see! NOW!

15 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

An Order for 1,000 Copies!

The Franco-Belgian Propaganda Club, of Lawrence, Mass., has come to the front with a check for \$30.00 to pay for 1,000 copies of "THE WORKER" to be sent into some steel strike zone to help strengthen the forces of the steel workers against the 12-Hour Day. We have written the comrades at Lawrence, Mass., as follows:

New York City, N. Y., June 18, 1923.

Henry Victor, Secretary,

L'Union Franco-Belge,

Lawrence, Mass.

Dear Comrade:—On behalf of the oppressed workers in the steel industry, I wish to congratulate the members of the L'Union Franco-Belge on their very substantial contribution to the fund to spread "THE WORKER," containing the exposures of Gary's 2-Hour Day among the exploited toilers of the steel mills. This is the kind of solidarity that will make it possible to unionize the steel industry. Other workers will be inspired by your illustrious example to similar deeds. Best wishes,

Yours for the Cause,
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor, "The Worker."

Send in your reply on the following blank:

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

Nation-Wide Appeal to Workers For Aid In Fight Against Trust

The Brockton District (Mass.), Shoe Workers' Union, the organization that is waging a terrific fight here against a combination of the manufacturers at the head of the shoe trust and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has issued a nation-wide appeal to all other shoe workers and also other working class organizations for aid in its fight.

After betraying the workers in the shoe industry here and adopting a non-strike policy the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union now openly takes the side of the Manufacturers' Association and furnishes so-called "union men" to scab upon the strikers in the new organization.

Communications should be sent to D. E. McCarthy, secretary, Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union, at Eagle Hall, Brockton, Mass.

Purifying the Ranks

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, Mass.—The fraternal organizations of the Brockton working class are showing their class alignment in the present strike of the shoe workers. Some of them include not only workers, but foremen and bosses. When the strike broke out, the issue came to a head.

Branch 715, Workmen's Circle, expelled two members, one a foreman aiding the employer, offering what he considered a "just reason," that he was a boss; and the other a worker who was scabbing.

Branch 725, of the Workmen's Circle, vomited out six, most of them bosses. One other, a manufacturer, resigned before the meeting, with the frank admission, "This is no place for me. You must picket the shops. I must look for scabs."

Similar action is expected from several other branches of the fraternal organizations. The class line-up is inevitable.

Educational Work in New York
To all New York Branches of the Workers Party:

There will be a meeting of all branch educational directors, Monday night, June 25, at 8 o'clock, at 208 E. 12th St. No directors should fail to attend this meeting.

Branches must see to it that their directors are present. If you haven't selected one as yet, choose one immediately and have him come to the meeting on the 25th.

There is great work ahead! We must pull together for a Centralized Party School for Revolutionary Marxist Education.

Problems of Our Party

Why Shall We Enter into the Labor Party?

By JOHN PEPPER

Our Party has been occupied with the question of the Labor Party for some time. The former Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party had a false attitude towards the idea of a Labor Party. It failed to send delegates to the Chicago Labor Party Conference of February 1922. The present Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has understood correctly the great significance of the problem, and sent delegates to the Cleveland Labor Party Conference of December 1922. It also sent delegates to the Labor Party Conference in New York and will send delegates to the July 3d Convention in Chicago. The December 24, 1922, Convention of the Workers' Party has demonstrated the political ripeness of the Party, in declaring itself to be in principle and practice, for participation in a Labor Party.

The Central Executive Committee has done everything in order, on the one hand to propagate the idea of a Labor Party within the great masses, and on the other hand, to win over the membership of the Workers Party itself to the Labor Party.

And yet we still have comrades in the Party who are against participation in a Labor Party. Remarkably enough, we find greatly varying elements in our Party, opposed to such participation. Certain comrades at the extreme right and extreme left of our Party are against entering the Labor Party.

Criticism from the Left

Of the left, we have a classical example in the miners' branches of the Italian Federation, which sent delegates to the Convention of the Italian Federation with rigid mandate to vote against participation in the Labor Party.

These Italian miners are new-comers in our Party. They are honest revolutionary workers. They hate capitalism like Satan, and the yellow trade union leaders like Beelzebub. As they became members of the Workers Party, they broke ideologically, not only with the capitalists, but also with the treacherous trade union leaders. For them, the Communist Party means the uncompromising class struggle, the hatred for the deadly enemy—the bourgeoisie; it means the proletarian revolution. They have only a white flag freed themselves from the influence of the yellow trade union leaders, and they do not wish to be in their company again, inside of a Labor Party.

Of course, these Italian-speaking coal miners are the most valuable asset for our Party, and we must have a great deal of patience in training them politically. But it is obvious that their naive views cannot decide the policy of our Party. At present, they are just a little aware of the role of a Communist Party, as of the conditions existing within American politics. We must make the great difference clear to them as well as to all those who think as these naive but valuable revolutionary elements. The entrance of the Workers Party into the Labor

Party does not mean the establishing of control by the yellow trade union leaders. On the contrary, it means the possibility for the Workers Party to take away from the reformist leaders those masses embraced in the Labor Party which are not as yet Communist.

Skepticism from the Right

With much less patience must we polemize against those comrades and half-comrades of the most extreme right, who are against participation in the Labor Party. The typical representative of this brand is Salutsky, and the "Independent" organ, the American Labor Monthly. These people are convinced that the revolutionary movement is not progressing forward, but is a vicious circle. They say, we must wait with the formation of a Labor Party, until Gompers and the whole officialdom of the American Federation of Labor will place themselves at the head of the Labor Party movement. They see nothing of the mighty mass desire which the rank and file has for a Labor Party. They, as cynics of the class struggle, have no conception of the role of the militant elements of the labor movement. Salutsky, Boudin and the others have no faith in the Second-and-a-Half International only because they have altogether lost the capacity of having faith in anything, and because the Second-and-a-Half International was unfortunately a suicide. Salutsky has commented with skepticism on the whole United Front tactic of the Communist International, and at the same time he ridicules all those who believe at all in the possibility of an American revolution. Salutsky and the American Labor Monthly say they do not want to bind themselves to any Party, that they stand above all Parties, and they claim the right of "scientific free criticism," against all parties. Of course, they are nothing but typical petty bourgeois intellectuals, who believe that they stand above the class struggle because they play no role in the class struggle. (Besides, it is interesting to note in the same issue of the American Labor Monthly how pessimistic and skeptical over the Labor Party and the American revolution, is Salutsky, who is already with one foot outside of the Workers Party, and with what a fresh optimism over the Labor Party and the American revolution, Scott Nearing writes—who already stands with one foot outside of the Socialist Party.)

Distinction Between a Political Party and a Labor Party

What is a Labor Party? Will the July 3d Convention in Chicago be able to organize a Labor Party at all? We must give clear answers to those questions.

The classical example of a Labor Party is the Labor Party of Great Britain. The British Labor Party is not a solid entity, but a bloc of various parties, trade unions, and other labor organizations. Today it has also individual members, but originally it was formed as a coalition of organizations. The individual membership is today still insignificant. Every Party or organization in it has a separate program, retains its independence, has its right of unrestricted propaganda, and only at elections, and in certain actions it is bound by a discipline of action. The British Labor Party comprises practically the entire British labor movement. It has indeed not admitted the Communists officially, but it has Communist members indirectly. The Labor Party is not a political party in the sense of the most powerful party of the Second International—the German Social Democratic Party, and still less in the sense of the Communist Parties of the Third International. A real political party means the uniting of individuals who have the same convictions and who wholly accept the program of the Party. The main characteristic of the Labor Party type is on the contrary a bloc of organizations and with its various component parts having their separate programs and freedom of propaganda.

The Workers Party can safely take part in the organization of the Labor Party, precisely because the individual members of the Workers Party do not thereby become members of the Labor Party. Only the Workers Party enters it as a solid organization. The individual members of the Workers Party will not stand under the discipline of the Labor Party, but the Workers Party as a whole will accept to a certain degree the discipline of the Labor Party for

certain actions. The Workers Party will retain its Communist program, but it will fight together with the Labor Party for certain important immediate demands of the working class. The Workers Party will retain its absolute freedom even within the Labor Party, for Communist agitation and propaganda.

The July 3d Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago will in great measure represent a similar tendency as the British Labor Party. The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party which will be formed there, or at least for whose formation the Workers Party will fight, will not have any individual membership, but only organizations will belong to it, such as various political parties, international and national unions, state and city federations of labor, local trade unions, fraternal organizations.

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party will in no way have discipline over members of the Workers Party, but the Workers Party as a whole will accept a certain discipline of action.

The Communist program of the Workers Party, will remain untouched, and our Party retains its absolute freedom for Communist propaganda and agitation inside and outside of the Labor Party.

The Labor Party which is crystallizing in the July 3d Convention, will, in one respect, be altogether different from the British Labor Party. The British Labor Party is a unification of the entire English labor movement. The July 3d Convention will unite only a militant minority of the American labor movement. The British Labor Party was founded by the official leaders of the trade union movement. The July 3d Convention will first and foremost be a Convention of the rank and file. It will not be composed officially of the great international unions, but mainly of state and city bodies and local unions.

Some people say that the July 3d Convention has not the historical right to form a Labor Party, and that our Party should not fight for the formation of a Labor Party at that Convention, because the historical development of the British Labor Party has followed along a wholly different path. Politics would be a very simple art indeed, if the history of one country would ape the history of another country. For a long time it did appear as if the history of the American Labor Party would be the same as that of the British Labor Party. But even the tremendous fights of the summer of 1922 and the Daugherty Injunction have not moved Gompers and the American Federation of Labor to follow the English example and to accept the idea of industrial unionism and a Labor Party. They have remained with their craft unionism and Non-Partisan policy. And even the Cleveland Conference for Independent Political Action sabotaged the Labor Party, and decided for participation in the old-party primaries.

The militant non-Communist elements broke, after Cleveland, with the group of "Progressive Political Action." The Workers Party at that time criticized the split, but it had to accept the fact. As the July 3d Convention was called, the Workers Party felt itself called upon to offer not only its participation, but its most energetic support. On July 3, there will be represented, not the four million organized workers of America, but only representatives of six to seven hundred thousand workers and poor farmers. If the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will be organized in Chicago, it will not be representative of the entire American labor movement, but of the militant left wing. But it can become a powerful weapon in the class struggle and can become the mightiest weapon of propaganda for winning over the millions of workers and farmers to the idea of an independent class party.

At the Second World Congress of the Communist International, Lenin polemized against certain left English Communists and against Serrati and Paul Levi who were against participation of the British Communists in the Labor Party. He stated in classical manner what it means for a Communist Party to participate in a more or less reformist Labor Party. He said: "It is the co-operation of the vanguard of the working class with the backward workers—the rear-guard." This argument is not only the classical argument for participation in a Labor Party but it is also the best argument for participation in the July 3d Conference. The Workers Party still has less than 20,000 members. It is still a small minority of the working class. It is too small a vanguard, and it is therefore its duty to participate in a Labor Party, whether it will be formed by four to five million American workers, or by only six to seven hundred thousand. For 20,000 Communists it still remains a difficult and worthwhile task to penetrate six to seven hundred thousand workers with Communist agitation and propaganda. These six to seven hundred thousand workers are not organized at all politically, and they vote for capitalist candidates. The Workers Party will fight at the July 3d Convention for the organization of a Labor Party of six to seven hundred thousand workers, it must and will not forget for a moment the greater historical task—the fight for a Labor Party of the whole of organized labor.

The kept press announces with great pomp that Senator Borah, of Idaho, will not desert the republican party. We have said so all along. Borah is a candidate for re-election. Nuf sed.

Put It in Your Dinner Pail

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

The "Labor Herald Library" is growing. A brilliant pamphlet called "Amalgamation," by Jay Fox, is "No. 5," adding another feather to the cap of the Trade Union Educational League in its splendid work of awakening American labor to an intelligent understanding of the tremendous problems confronting it.

This "Amalgamation" pamphlet is to the industrial struggle what John Pepper's "For a Labor Party" pamphlet is in the political field. This is the literature the workers have needed in the past. The publication of these pamphlets is a challenge to all who toil to educate themselves for the carrying on and the winning of their daily battles with greed and exploitation.

The writings of Jay Fox are already very agreeably familiar to readers of "The Labor Herald." They have shown him fully able to write on the question of "Amalgamation," giving it a fundamental yet popular treatment. There are at least ten million workers, men and women, in this country, who ought to carry a copy of this pamphlet next to the sandwiches in their dinner pails, and discuss its contents with their fellow workers during the noon hour. Every union meeting should see a good supply on sale.

No worker need be ignorant of the growing power of capitalism. He needs but to read Fox's opening chapter, which, as the soap boxers say, is "simple enough so that it can be understood even by a college professor." The incapacity of craft unions is revealed again, while it is shown that amalgamation points the way to progress. The movements toward amalgamation in the various industries are reviewed here, and the names, addresses and officials of the various "committees" published for the first time. The progress of the amalgamation movement is well shown by the formidable array of eleven "international committees."

The privilege of taking a look at this list is well worth the price of the pamphlet, 15 cents. Here is revealed the secret as to why Gompers is losing so much sleep nowadays. There is also a chapter on departmentalized industrial unionism, while the closing pages take up the place of the Trade Union Educational League in the labor movement. On second thought we would suggest that every worker cut out reading \$1.00 worth of capitalist newspapers and invest this amount in 10 copies of this booklet. Send your order to the T. U. E. L., 106 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Attention Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Rockaway Beach. All members of the Workers Party and those who believe in free speech and free assembly should come to a meeting, Friday evening, June 22, at 8 P. M., at 414 Beach 44th St., Edgemere, L. I., where plans will be made to help in the drive for free speech which the National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council will hold during the week of July 1 to 8.

Committee: Mrs. Kate Giltow, Mrs. London.

Local New York Has Big Plans for Picnic This Sunday, June 24

Members of the Workers Party, and sympathizers, in New York City and vicinity, are going to Frosmers Park, 3530 Eastchester Road, this Sunday afternoon and evening, June 24, by the tens of thousands.

The big attraction is the Summer Festival and Picnic of the Communists in the nation's metropolis.

The tickets are 35 cents each; at the gate 50 cents. Tickets now on sale at Local Office, Workers Party, 208 E. 12th St., and at all party branches and from party members.

How to get there: Take subway to E. 130th St., the Bronx; change for White Plains Ave. Subway to 225th St. Station. Ten minutes walk thru East 225th St. and along Eastchester Road. "Nuff said! Be there!"

International Picnic in Chicago
Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator," will be the speaker at the Second Annual International Picnic to be given by the Workers Party, Chicago, at Chermakus Grove, July 4. Take any car to 22nd and Cicero Ave., then Lyons-Berwyn to Des-Plaines River.

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

1st GREAT ANNUAL PICNIC for the Benefit of

"Alba Nuova"

Official Organ in Italian of the Workers Party will be held.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, 1923 at F. L. O. R. A. L. P. A. K., West Hoboken, N. J.

A wonderful program of entertainment has been prepared. The Friends of Soviet Russia have kindly consented to the showing of the great film "RUSSIA THRU THE SHADOWS."

There will be dancing, singing, fine music, refreshments and all sorts of fun. Spend a day of gladness and enthusiasm among comrades of all nationalities. Come to the PICNIC and bring your friends with you.

To reach the Park, take the Hudson Tubes, Christopher St. or 23rd St., Ferry to Hoboken, then take the Summit Ave. Union Hill Car and get off at Angelique St., near the Park.

"Attention, St. Louis Readers of 'The Worker'"

The English Branch of the Workers Party of America, hold regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

All reader of "The Worker" are invited to attend these meetings.

DO YOU UNDERSTAND The Labor Party Movement

The development of the "FOR A LABOR PARTY" movement in the U. S. A. is growing by leaps and bounds. The entire progressive element in the labor unions is behind this movement of the workers seeking to establish a party of labor to help labor in its fight with the employing class.

Every worker should understand this epoch creating movement of organized militant labor. Every worker MUST understand this movement if he is to play an intelligent part in his union, the labor movement as a citizen and a worker.

"FOR A LABOR PARTY"

is a pamphlet of 68 pages which sums up the whole argument on the question. It deals with every phase of the problem. The entire history of political parties of labor in this country is dealt with. The Gompers policy of "non-partisan" politics is handled without mercy. In fact, the entire political life of the workers of America is analyzed, their present day condition revealed and the necessity of a political party of labor organized and controlled by the labor unions, is shown.

Order this pamphlet and read up on the Labor Party movement. Every progressive unionist should order a number and dispose of the to his fellow unionists.

15 cents per copy—In lots of ten or more 11 cents per copy.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

THE FOURTH CONGRESS

"RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL"

50 cents

40 cents per copy for 5 or more.

We have just received a shipment of the above 120 page paper bound booklet in English. Every party member and other workers as well should have a copy. You will want to know the actions and decisions of the Congress of the Communist Parties of the world held in Moscow based upon the experiences and thought of the vanguard of the working class in all countries.

Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

CANNONS OR TRACTORS

"Bolshevism is in Russia to stay unless outside nations interfere and break it up with a FOOD AND OTHER BLOCKADE."

Thus spoke the British ex-spy in hopes of convincing Americans to do what his own country would not do.

This is not the voice of the insignificant individual who made the statement.

IT IS THE VOICE OF WORLD IMPERIALISM!

IT CALLS FOR A "FOOD AND OTHER BLOCKADE."

IT CALLS FOR ANOTHER FAMINE AND WAR!

What Is Your Answer?

RUSSIA CALLS

for reconstruction machinery.

WORLD IMPERIALISM

threatens to reply with cannons.

WE propose to send tractors.

CANNONS mean war, blockade, famine.

TRACTORS mean new farming

methods, big harvests, new life—

reconstruction and peace.

Have you contributed to the contest for

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

Help today and save Russia for tomorrow.

The leading candidates are:
John T. Taylor, Detroit—printer
(pres. Detroit Fed. of Labor)
Rissie Auerbach, New York—bons
embroidery workers' union.
I. Greenberg, Chicago—fur workers'
union.
Celia Samorodin, New York—dress-
maker (I. L. G. W. U.).
Zena Chernenko, New York—clerk.
Stephen Klastow, Chicago—farm
engineer.
L. L. Goodman, Phila.—salesman.
Simon Feldman, Bridgeport—painter
(Dist. Sec'y, Workmen's Circle).

Friends of Soviet Russia

201 West 13th St., N. Y. C.

Every little helps!

I enclose \$ to help buy
tractors and send a living message
with them to Russia.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

Dr. M. RASNICK, Pittsburgh.
To the Comrades in the Pitts-
burgh District.

Dr. M. Rasnick announces that he has located his Dental Office at 645 Smithfield Street, near Seventh Ave. Those who are in need of a Dentist will find it convenient to visit his office which is centrally located. Special consideration will be given to the readers of "The Worker" and their friends. A visit to his office will be appreciated.
Dr. M. Rasnick, 645 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Upon request the contest has been extended to August first.

Organizations, Workers Party Branches, Unions, Societies!

TAKE NOTICE!

"Freiheit" Picnic and Carnival

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th,

in New York's most beautiful Picnic grounds, ULMER PARK--BROOKLYN

Order your tickets NOW with the name of your organization at the "Freiheit" office, 47 Chrystie St.

500 TICKETS FOR \$10.00

An opportunity for your organization to make money and give your members a good time.

Hundreds of Special Features Are Being Arranged

1. Bill Wynn presents his famous Broadway Orchestra "The Happy Serenaders Inc." Come and dance to the strains of classical syncopation.
2. A BEAUTY CONTEST. Prominent artists will act as judges. Prizes to be announced later.
3. A gigantic chorus of 300 men and women will sing revolutionary workers songs.
4. DANCE CONTEST. A beautiful \$25.00 silver loving-cup will be given to the winning couple.
5. Raffles, Side, shows, flying post, and bazaar. Valuable articles, including a new shipment of toys from Russia will be raffled.
6. Best of refreshments will be served at city prices.

WATCH FOR FURTHER SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS!

ORDER YOUR TICKETS NOW

Big 5th Year Opening for Unity House

By JOHN DALE

(Special to "The Worker.")

UNITY HOUSE, Forest Park, Pa.—We, from New York, left the Chicago Express of the Lackawanna Railroad at Stroudsburg. And when we boarded the Delaware Valley resort local and started up the river we left the last of the Pennsylvania Cossacks behind us. The final leg of the journey was made in giant, barking buses, up the precipitous, rocky roads that wind to the top of Bushkill Mountain, and to the wonderful Workers' Unity House, the beautiful Summer-Home of the Dress and Waist Makers' Unions of New York.

"Paradise," is what one girl worker in the waist shops of the great city calls it, and that went unanimously for the hundreds of union members and their guests who celebrated the opening of the Fifth Season of Unity House over the week end.

Here one is touched only in memory by the brutal 12-hour day tyranny in the steel mills of this state, the barbaric rule of the coal barons gets hardly a thought, altho Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, the center of the Anthracite coal fields is near by, while every one wants to forget about the dress and waist shops back in the nation's metropolises.

All the workers here on a vacation want to know is that here is a chance to play, to recuperate for the struggle that must again be taken up, all too soon, in the big city.

It was a happy throng that gathered in the commodious dance pavilion for the opening ceremonies of the fifth season. When Sergei Radamsky, the famous Russian tenor, sang "The Song of the Volga Boatmen," the cheers must have echoed for miles across lake and hill, and valley, for these workers knew the boatmen of the Volga had been released by Soviet Rule from their enslaving toil.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who came to Unity House with the union's entire international executive board, echoed this sentiment when he declared, "The time will come when the workers will manage everything else in the world as well as we manage Unity House."

When Anna Kronhardt, chairman of the Unity House Committee, presided at the opening ceremonies, one felt the great part the girls and women members of "The International" had played in making this home possible, that it is they who have really dedicated this place as, "A real source of joy and inspiration for future work."

"We must use all this for the furtherance of the cause of labor," said Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board of the 30,000 members of the Dress and Waist Makers' Unions, the owners of Unity House. Hochman had told what this home really meant to the members of the union.

The Fifth Season promises to outdo all efforts that have gone before. Peter Rottenberg, who took charge last year, after several seasons had shown deficits, is again on the job. There was no deficit last year. This year, with union members in all positions of importance, is expected to show gratifying results.

Charles Jacobson, Secretary of the Unity House Committee, handles all work from New York City. He aided greatly in the success of the opening that was the most auspicious ever held. In addition to the General Executive Board members, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions, was there, with large delegations from the various locals, Nos. 1, 3, 9, 11, 17, 23, 35 and 38. All the executive boards of the Dress and Waist Makers' Unions Nos. 10, 12, 25, 60, 66 and 89 were in attendance. There were also representatives of the United Hebrew Trades, the Woman's Trade Union League and the various labor publications. Until last year only members of "The International" were admitted to Unity House. Now all workers are welcome. Until last year no children were admitted. Plans are now on foot for taking care of an increasing number of children.

Mildred Fox is the Social Entertainment and Recreational Director. She will see to it that the adults as well as the children have an enjoyable time every minute they spend at Unity House. There will be a regular series of concerts and lectures for all the vacationists. Unity House is more of an inspiration than ever for all workers to follow in the foot steps of the dress and waist makers.

Take West View Car No. 10
Get off at Hawthorne Ave.

SPORTS—Union Music
ADMISSION—35 CENTS

The "Open Shopper" and the Prosperity Boom, An Allegory

By Dan Courtney



1921-22 Depression



Contemplation



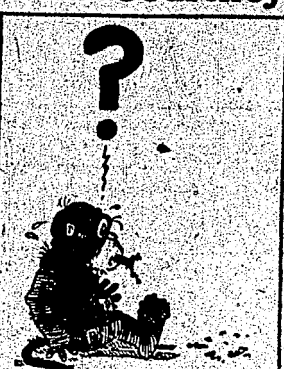
Exhilaration



Inflation



Consternation



Them darn Bolsheviks were right after all

Proletarian Party Creates Straw Man with Which to Fight Workers Party

By H. M. WICKS

Becoming ambitious the Proletarian Party recently launched a weekly publication and christened it with a half-page attack on the Workers Party, wherein we are accused of all sorts of horrible and weird things.

The gist of the Proletarian Party article is that we are not sincere in our advocacy of amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions because we have language federations in the Party.

"While preaching lustily against the craft form of organization on the industrial field they are practicing that very same policy on the political." Thus are we "pilloried."

Let us see precisely how seriously the above charge really affects us. Craft unions are small, autonomous organizations of workers, each having its own rules, each drawing up its own separate agreement with the employers, and mutually destructive of one another in actual conflict. Surely the Proletarian editor has reached zero in a gument when he tries to make his readers believe that the Workers Party federations bear any semblance to craft unions. Instead of autonomous units, the federations are all under the centralized power of the Central Executive Committee of the Party and in no sense do they enjoy any autonomy. Especially unhappy was the selection of the recent controversy in the Jewish Federation as an illustration of the federations defying the Party.

The editor of the Proletarian Party organ admits that "suddenly the controversy stopped."

Precisely! It "suddenly stopped" for the simple reason that the Central Executive Committee asserted its authority. No question of disobedience to the authority of the Party can be tolerated. In case a definite campaign is decided upon by the national organization it becomes mandatory upon all the units to carry out the work connected with such campaign. As a matter of fact when a decision is reached, it is not even a debatable question. Every member, under the proletarian discipline of the Party is bound to carry out the Party decisions. If there is any criticism forthcoming there is always a proper time and place for the most severe criticism, but not during the heat of a campaign.

Can the Proletarian Party say as much? If the writer of the attack will answer this question truthfully he will have to reply in the negative. Only recently the Executive Committee of the Proletarian Party decided to boycott the Trade Union Educational League, but one of its most important lower units objected to this policy and requested the Executive Committee of the Proletarian Party to rescind its former action—at the same time supporting the League—before there had been an opportunity to test the wisdom of such a decision in action. And the Proletarian Party, so anxious to point to imaginary defects in the structure of the Workers Party, has not disciplined this lower unit for its audacity to this day.

Why? For the simple reason that it does not dare do so, because the offending unit happened to be Rochester, N. Y. Then again, the Proletarian Party professed to support the Communist International, yet the present writer has personal knowledge of the attitude of certain prominent members on the Pacific Coast who openly ridicule the Communist International, while maintaining their membership in the Proletarian Party. How is this for an example? Approaching craft unionism? However, we refuse to do violence to simple logic to such a degree as to claim that even the autonomous locals of the Proletarian Party are similar to craft unions.

Quoting Authorities

The editor of the Proletarian Party organ, our good friend John Keracher, would never dream of writing an attack upon the Workers Party or any other Party for that matter without decorating it with a quotation from either Marx or Engels. If space allows he resorts to both. As a general thing this is an admirable

trait. But in this case our worthy opponent was a bit careless in his selection of an excerpt from Engels. He quoted from a criticism of the American movement, written by Engels in 1887. In speaking of the Socialist Labor Party, which at that time, was the one Socialist Party in this country and composed largely of German-speaking immigrants, Engels declared that "this party is called upon to play a very great part in the movement. But in order to do so they will have to doff their foreign garb. They will have to become out and out American. They cannot expect the Americans to come to them; they, the minority, and the immigrants, must go to the Americans, who are the vast majority, and the natives."

The condition Engels described in 1887 no longer exists to-day. While the foreign-born workers are a minority yet, as far as the entire population of the country is concerned, they are a majority of the workers employed in American industries. Foreign-born workers are 58% of the total employed in American industries to-day, and the number increases from year to year. While in the basic industries—mining, iron, steel, meatpacking and clothing—the foreign-born constitute from 60 to 70% of the total, varying according to the degree of employment in these industries.

How Can We Reach Workers? Since these are the backbone of the American industrial proletariat, it is clear that special organs must be maintained for the purpose of reaching this mass of imported slaves. The best method we have yet been able to devise for the assimilation of these workers into the revolutionary movement in this country is the language federation system.

American industrialism has encouraged the isolation of these foreign-born workers into national groups, and has discouraged the teaching of English, or anything else for that matter, in order to keep them apart from American life as a whole. Generation after generation live in given places in large industrial centers, and never learn any language other than that of the native country of their forefathers. To reach these workers, special federations exist today, and altho autonomous under the old Socialist Party, are now integral and disciplined parts of the Workers Party. But, in spite of the fact that conditions, described by Engels no longer exist in the industrial life of this country, we heed his admonition to strive to be American. Every effort is now exerted toward being "out and out American." We strive to teach English to our foreign-born comrades. Thousands of them are studying to-day in night schools, thruout the width and breadth of the land, and as fast as they become proficient in the English language they become members of English branches, with the exception of those who are leaders in the federations and who work as intermediaries between the Executive and the Federation Bureaus.

Speaking the English language is not all, however. It is necessary to also be able to take a realistic view of the actualities of the class struggle in America and politically educate the workers upon the basis of that struggle. There are also many English-speaking workers who do not even understand the rudiments of intelligent class action, while some of those comrades who cannot speak English are capable of masterly analysis of the political situation in America.

While criticizing language federations, why did not Comrade Keracher also denounce the relation of the Young Workers' League to the Workers Party? This group is far more autonomous than the federations, yet it is disciplined to the extent that it must actively engage in our campaigns. Incidentally it is also composed of English-speaking elements, doing work of a character that far transcends the work thus far accomplished by the Proletarian Party. We suspect the relation of the Young Workers to the Party was deliberately evaded, because to criticize this as analogous to "craft unionism" would force the conclusion that the Communist Interna-

tional itself is also guilty of an organizational error by encouraging the Young Communist International.

Some sort of language grouping will remain a necessity in this country just as long as immigrants are imported to these shores to work in American industries.

Being Marxists, we worship no fixed formulas, and at any time we are able to discover a more efficient method than the Federation system of dealing with the problem of immigration, we shall gladly embrace it.

While discussing the problems of foreign language groups, we are forced to the observation that the record of the average Federation in the Workers Party will show a greater degree of participation in the actual every day struggles of the American proletariat than the pure English-speaking membership of the Proletarian Party. For instance, where is the Proletarian Party in the campaign for a Labor Party, one of the most pressing problems of the working class to-day? Where does the Proletarian Party stand in the agitation for amalgamation that is inspiring hope in the hearts of the American trade unionists to-day? What has it done toward protection of foreign-born workers? What did this Party do in the coal mine strike? In the rail strike? In the textile strike? Its achievement in these struggles is an absolute zero.

In fact it is not the Workers Party that prevents unity of labor's forces on either the political or industrial field, but the leaders of the Proletarian Party who, because of their dislike for certain individuals, refuse to enter the recognized party of Communism in this country and assist in the pressing work that is before us. It is by no means gratifying to us, as Communists, to see the leaders of the Proletarian Party stubbornly refuse to liquidate the last remnant of opposition to a unified party in this country, embracing all Communist elements.

Room for Criticism Inside It is quite true that there is ample room for criticism of the Workers Party to-day and we, least of all, deny it. Where is there a Party that is above criticism? But the place to criticize the Workers Party effectively is from the inside. While we are a disciplined Party, and while we cannot tolerate sabotage of any of our campaigns, still there is ample room for criticism regarding the structure and tactics of the Party.

As Communists we are perfectly frank with ourselves. We have criticized certain incongruities arising out of the preponderance of the federation membership in our Party, and only recently Comrade John Pepper (in the May 26 issue of The Worker) criticized the Party much better than Comrade Keracher did in his attack upon the federation system. Comrade Pepper correctly pointed out that a Communist Party without these elements would be no real Communist Party. With these elements it is a "true image of the composition of the proletariat in American big industry."

The Growing Class Spirit

By BEN ABBOTT

Militants often talk about reaching the masses. And as they talk I am afraid they too often think merely of the worker on the job. They do not include the women and children at home, making up as they do, by far the greater part of the working class. Yet it is not until we can get the workers to think of the working class as a whole that we can say we are reaching the masses.

One way of developing this whole-family support of labor's struggle is thru the sort of educational work that is carried on by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. I saw a living example of this fact when I went to speak at one of the Friday Night Educational Meetings of the Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"The Amalgamated" at Rochester has a home of its own, something that the members of the same union haven't got in Chicago, altho they do have a bank; something they haven't got in New York (Manhattan), altho they have a second bank. The Educational Meetings of the Rochester "Amalgamated" are not mass meetings. They are Community Centers.

Paul Blanshard, Educational Director, led me into the big auditorium, seating 1,500. Every chair was occupied and standing room was at a premium. There were not young people only. There were the older workers, the fathers and the mothers, too.

There was a feeling of something unusual here. The atmosphere felt differently. And I didn't feel just right until Director Blanshard, who is an enthusiastic booster for the Trade Union Educational League, led me into another auditorium, where the noise almost knocked one over upon entering. It was the kids, the children, the boys and the girls of all ages, of the fathers and mothers in the main auditorium. They were having a program all their own, and it was a bubbling-over-with-fun program, just what the kids want, what makes them ask for more. This goes on while the program opens up in the main hall with music by an excellent band made up exclusively of "Amalgamated" members. Then more music—the concert—then the educational address, and then the kids all come in for the finale, a movie, in this case a Harold Lloyd comedy. I felt this was really reaching the masses, this was interesting the whole family in "the union," drawing even the children into the organization.

"The Amalgamated" can easily do these things with its great numbers, but smaller unions can do the same thing thru co-operation. And there the militant comes in. He must bring about this co-operation as part of his work to develop a mass spirit. The "Open Forum" isn't enough, altho it carries a good educational work. It should be a step, if a step is needed to the Workers' Community Center. I am reminded especially of the "Open Forum" of Detroit labor. Excellent in many respects, and supported by the labor unions, it nevertheless, doesn't rise much above the average mass meeting.

Thru developing the proper co-operative spirit between unions, militants can, and should, build up a number of these community centers

in different sections of the larger cities, with at least one in the smaller cities. When thousands of such "centers" of the working-class mass dot the nation, then we can say that we are on the road to reaching the masses, because they will be a result of the development of mass organizations.

Don't think that because the warmer weather is here, that this effort can be put off until the fall. I am reminded of the time I spoke for the workers of that center of militancy, Rockford, Ill. It was during the heat of summer, on a Sunday afternoon, out under the trees along the banks of the Rock River. The organized workers had bought a little strip of land, improved it, put up a dancing pavilion, and there was considerable opportunity for pleasure in addition to listening to the day's address. The whole family came with lunch baskets every Sunday for a day's outing, for labor's own outing. I do not doubt that similar efforts have realized good results elsewhere. The militants of the Trade Union Educational League who are not pushing a similar venture, as part of their regular activities, are not fulfilling their entire duty. This is so because the community center and the labor outing, as a regular institution, are strong weapons in breaking down craft lines and bringing the unorganized into the unions. I came back to the office to write this after speaking at an organization meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. These tailors, there are thousands of them in New York City, get their work from the swell firms on Fifth Avenue, take it home and toil long hours in their "bedroom shops." They are completely isolated, one from the other. "Amalgamation" is a strange-sounding word to them. They are not even in the union. The Community Center will help draw them out of their holes.

Other workers, in every trade and industry, are similarly isolated. If you can't reach them with a leaflet inviting them to an organization meeting, lure them to a Community Center with the prospects of seeing a movie. If a worker can see no farther than his own little craft union, get him out to a big labor picnic, where workers in all trades are to be found.

Thus for many the desire for mass action will take root and grow as in a fertile field. Thus added impetus will be given the welding of all workers into the one irresistible giant—LABOR.

Free Speech Drive Getting Big Support

Free speech is a right so sacred, and so fundamental that legions leap instantly to its defense when it is threatened by unscrupulous forces or curtailed by a governing power.

It is only natural, therefore, that the Free Speech Drive, from July 1 to 8, conducted jointly by the National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council, for the defense of Ruthenberg, Gitlow, and others prosecuted under the Criminal Syndicalist Laws of Michigan and New York, should have fired the enthusiasm of thousands of workers. That right is one of the few constitutional assets still left them, and certainly they should protect it with their last measure of strength.

What is equally gratifying and perhaps surprising, is the warm-hearted support of liberal thinkers, unaffiliated with the cause of labor, but eager to go on record as vigorously opposed to further inroads on the right of free speech.

Dr. Henry Neumann, the guiding spirit of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, referring to the Free Speech Drive, stated:

"The movement in defense of free speech has my hearty sympathy. There are few greater evils menacing American life today than our nation-wide intolerance of minority opinion. America seems to have lost for the time being the old faith that the only guarantee of justice is the spirit of fair play toward opponents."

Faxton Hibben, of the Near East Relief and prominent in public affairs, said:

"I am glad indeed to indorse the Free Speech Week movement of the Labor Defense Council. It is high time that such individuals as Col. William J. Burns and such organizations as the National Civic Federation and the self-styled American Defense Society are learning that the American Revolution was not fought solely to supplant one set of political and economic exploiters of the masses by another, but to establish certain principles of human liberty."

"It is only through complete freedom of speech that this sound view of our association together in an organized government can be regained."

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, and one of the ablest publicists and defenders of liberal ideas in the country expressed himself as follows:

"We cannot too heartily endorse any effort to free the present prisoners of opinion and defend others whose liberty is in danger. So long as a single person is in jail or on trial for his opinions in this country, the rest of us are not really free."

This unanimous realization by leaders in liberal thought, not directly involved in the defense of the workers is deeply gratifying and certainly should be equalled by support from workers in ranks and for whose rights this struggle is being waged.

Hundreds have volunteered to help. There is still a great need for more workers. All who can and are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel are asked to forthwith leave their names and addresses with the Labor Defense Council, 80 E. 11th St., Room 434, from which central office they will be assigned to local posts.

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Government?

Is the American Government
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.

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The Rich Railroads

Stockholders on the New York Central Railroad are going to enjoy seven per cent instead of five per cent dividends this year in spite of the fact that Charles Uselis has been acquitted of complicity in the Gary, Ind., wreck on the Michigan Central Railroad, Aug. 20, 1922, during the shopmen's strike.

The acquittal of Uselis is a defeat for the Michigan Central, owned 95 per cent by the New York Central. But the frame-up of Uselis and other rail workers helped break the shopmen's strike last year, with the result that wages are being kept down as dividends go up.

Uselis, John Petrovsky and Joe Popovich, all strikers, were framed-up by the Michigan Central's secret service and put thru a third degree, with its attendant bloody brutalities. It was then heralded in the kept press that they had "confessed." Uselis was put on trial twice, getting a disagreement first, then an acquittal, showing that the juries did not believe the stories of the railroad's spies and provocateurs. But the propaganda helped break the strike and the holders of railroad stock will have more money for their European tours this summer, or more funds to make reinvestments.

Leland Olds, industrial writer for the Federated Press, announces that other strike-breaking railroads have been even more fortunate in coining new riches for their owners. He charges that railroad profits during April, on a fair valuation of properties, were at an annual rate exceeding 10 per cent. For the first four months of the year, he shows, the railroads profiteered over a quarter million dollars, \$266,246,000, as compared with \$210,842,000 last year.

Just now the railroad barons are trying to hide their huge profits and prevent a reduction in freight rates by spending a maximum on maintenance. Let the workers on the railroads do a little maintenance work of their own by developing the amalgamation campaign that will give them the power to say that wages come first, and dividends last, if at all. The 1922 strike will be fought again. The next time, however, it must be won thru the members of 16 railroad unions amalgamated fighting as a unit, and not crushed in defeat thru the workers organized in 16 separate unions fighting each other. The railroad barons are rich because the workers allow themselves to be kept poor.

Harding Goes to Alaska

Since he has made these United States safe for golf seven days in the week and for Palm Beach vacations for overworked politicians during the winter, President Warren Gamaliel Harding is starting for Alaska to explore its possibilities as a summer resort for tired statesmen. He will make his explorations with the aid of a dozen secret service sleuths, of the William J. Burns variety, 20 newspaper men and a half dozen press photographers.

Harding will set the U. S. A. in order by making several speeches before departing in a Government Transport from Tacoma, Wash. He is going to talk on the world court, the troubles of the farmers and other problems, but it is announced that his greatest effort will be on behalf of the Railroad Labor Board and the Esch-Cummins Law.

Organized labor is out to repeal the union-smashing transportation statute and to crush "The Board," the pet of the railroad barons, that has been used to beat down the workers' wage scale, at a time when the railroads are coining immense profits.

The prospectus of Harding's transcontinental tour should fulfill all the high ambitions of Attorney General Daugherty to run the president for re-election in 1924, on the open shop issue. It is not expected that Harding will try to tickle the popular palate with a single well chosen liberal, not to mention radical phrase. His attitude toward everything labor and working farmer will be one of splendid, frigid isolation, like Alaska's snow and ice in January.

We predict therefore that Harding's speeches will provide excellent arguments to the delegates to the Labor Party Conference at Chicago, in July. This gathering will have an excellent basis for appealing to all workers in the cities and on the land to unite in a powerful political expression of their own that will be able to wage successful combat against the forces of reaction speaking thru the democratic and republican parties. If the 1924 presidential campaign is going to be a game of freeze out on the open shop issue, let Harding and his Wall Street friends be the ones to get frozen. Unity of farm and industrial labor will do the job.

It Performs Prodigious Tasks

When workers in this country launched "The Friends of Soviet Russia," they no doubt had great aspirations for this relief organization. But the proportions of these hopes have certainly been far outstripped by the fears aroused among the enemies of "The F. S. R."

It was Abraham Cahan, of the Jewish Daily (Socialist) Forward who charged that "The F. S. R." had subsidized the American Communist movement, especially its press and propaganda. Sam Gompers claimed the same financial support for the militants in the trade union movement, ably seconded by the Chambers of Commerce, the National Civic Federation and The New York Times.

Now "The F. S. R." is charged with another and more prodigious task, if we are to believe a headline in The Times, June 14, to this effect: "Says American Funds Fed Bolshevik Army." This new feat is credited to "The F. S. R." by Charles Smith, British spy, in an after-lunch talk to the Chicago Association of Commerce. We would conclude that American business men hire these British spies on purpose to get a little kick with their luncheons, during these Volstead days.

But we are afraid that "The F. S. R." will be compelled to profess innocence of these charges, however great a compliment it would be to be able to plead guilty. In the single word of Charles Recht, legal representative of Soviet Russia in this country, the spy's charges are, "Bunk." In the meantime "The F. S. R." will go ahead with its plans to send 20 tractors to help till the fields of the Worker Republic. The Soviet Government will no doubt furnish any guarantee required that the Red Soldiers won't eat them.

They Call These Places "Public Parks"



Hundreds of workers, spending Sundays in Central Park, New York, are being arrested and fined in place for sitting on the grass, "littering the walks," which means dropping a peanut shell where it might obstruct the view of a passing automobilist, or for committing some other capital crime. In the above sketch Art Young shows how our "best people," in the limousine class, would have the parks appear, barren wastes so far as common people are concerned.

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

The Richest Church

We indulge frequently in the solitaire pastime of comparing newspaper headlines. In the New York Times, June 18, we find the following: First page, "Communists Must Strive to Spread Atheism, Chief of Third International Declares"; page 15, "Trinity's Income in 1922 \$1,249,870."

We take it that the Communist task of exposing the hypocrisy of organized religion will not be a difficult one with a picture like that of Trinity Church, New York, to present to the workers.

"Trinity" gets \$1,138,720.70 of its vast income from real estate holdings, much of it from the worst types of tenements in the city's slums. This church pays out \$78,758.34 of this on its regular staff of opium distributors, chief among whom has been Bishop William T. Manning, who is fighting the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant and other progressives in the church, who will not subscribe to the orthodox lies.

"Trinity" pays out of its million dollar income the mere pittance of \$2,077 for "special charities within the parish," which is little more than its telephone bill of \$1,342.29 and less than the amount of \$2,459 spent on "special church services."

The Communists are not compelled to "strive to spread atheism." The churches themselves are the best agents for doing that.

In the Pittsburgh District

Two events have taken place in the Pittsburgh district during the past few days. The murderers of Fannie Sellins, organizer of the steel workers, have been freed. Thomas Myerscough, secretary-treasurer of the International Progressive Miners' Committee, has been thrown into jail under the Pennsylvania anti-sedition law. The hired assassins of the steel trust are exalted. The defenders of the rights of the workers, when not slain, the fate meted out to Fannie Sellins, are thrown into prison as in the case of Myerscough. And the slayers of Fannie Sellins were deputy sheriffs, paid employees of the state of Pennsylvania. These things happen under the "liberal regime" of the weakling, Governor Pinchot, who sits in power at Harrisburg, and raises funds for the pursuit of bootleggers. Workers! Beware of the liberals and all their tribe.

Daugherty's Son Escapes

Major Draper M. Daugherty, son of Attorney General Daugherty, has escaped from the Stamford Hall Sanatorium in Connecticut, where he had been sent to take the booze cure. We are not told how many Burns' sleuths are in pursuit. No doubt young Daugherty has re-established connections with his bootleggers and is no doubt enjoying himself according to the standards set for all parasites under capitalism.

\$1000-Bills Counterfeit

The treasury department asks us to beware of the \$1,000 counterfeit bills that are being passed around. We do not seem to have any fear of the consequences. Let "John D." worry.

The "S. P.-Man" of To-Day

BY MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

Out of the chaos of the last few years, the "Socialist Party-Man" emerges as a definite type. It is well worth while casting a glance at its main characteristics.

He is middle-aged. If not always in years, invariably in his outlook on life. "Life is not a magnificent festival of clashing forces for a man to join in and get intoxicated with the wine of battle. Life is a staid, sordid affair to drag along in complacent acquiescence. Nothing can ever happen to set human blood a-boiling, unless it be the danger of losing what has been acquired."

The "S. P.-Man" has something to lose. Ordinarily it is a fair station in life, an office in a public institution, a job in a workers' organization, a house, a bank-roll, a car. The "S. P.-Man" is comfortable and secure. Quite often he is in a position to make others comfortable and secure. Loyalty is the price. Loyalty to the dispensers of favors, loyalty to one's own respectable place under the sun. The "S. P.-Man" projects the shadow of his own placidity on the working class. "Why, the American worker is hopelessly backward. He is a hundred years behind his European brothers. No moderate program is too moderate for him. The mildest Socialist idea is beyond his comprehension." This to prove to himself that he, the "S. P.-Man," is still the salt of the earth. The "S. P.-Man" has a desperate craving for the consciousness of being the advance guard in social thought. The Communists' aggressive extremism asserting itself with reckless ease at the forefront of the labor movement, gives him pangs of jealousy, stings his pride. The farther he recedes to the rear, the more devoutly does he profess the doctrine of general proletarian reactionism that cannot be cured within reasonable time.

The "S. P.-Man" is full of sincere deference for power and wealth. It is impossible for him to think a bricklayer as good as a banker. The owner of a plant is after all a better gentleman, in his estimation, than a mason. He may not say it with so many words (words are created to shield his real self), but around the conference table, at drawing up agreements, at making strike settlements, he is irresistibly attracted to the well dressed and well mannered man. "It is capitalism that is wrong," he says. The individual capitalist is surely more of a personality than the individual toiler.

The "S. P.-Man," accordingly, draws a sharp line between desiderata and reality of every day. "We all desire Socialism," no doubt about that. "But we do not live in a Socialist world. We cannot make a Socialist world. Hence we must make the best of the world we live in. And being powerless ourselves, we must be bound in grateful admiration to those who try to push the world on a jack ahead. We must acknowledge that Senator Borah is a great man. We must be happy to receive Senator La Follette's smile. We must hitch our wagon to the stars of the capitalist world because they are the makers and improvers of life."

The "S. P.-Man" is a friend, of comfort and therefore an enemy of revolution. Revolution destroys the comforts and amabilities of life. It is a horror to think of what the Russians did to their land. They drove tender-hearted and slender-limbed noblemen out of their cherry orchards and made them wondrous their lily-fingers digging ditches or carrying stones. They defiled marble

progressive must loathe.

It Is Gompers' Next Move

The Seattle Central Labor Council stood straight in its reply to the edict of Sam Gompers demanding that it kneel in subservience to his czardom within the American Federation of Labor. No organization of labor on this continent, that boasts a thinking membership, can but applaud its stand.

In fact, we hope that every local union, every central labor body, every state federation in the land, will adopt resolutions commending the stand of Seattle's organized workers, and forward them immediately to the Puget Sound metropolis. This at least is due the workers of the Pacific Coast city in their struggle against the Gompers' reaction; that is a threat to the welfare of all American labor, organized and unorganized.

"I do not sleep in the same bed with Sam Gompers, but I am with him," said Harding's anti-labor bloodhound, "Bill" Burns, head of the U. S. secret service, with especial reference to Gompers' attack on the Seattle workers. Burns speaks the language that the workers can understand, and we have not seen a single labor paper, of any color, or any labor organization, of any complexion, that has applauded Burns' endorsement of Gompers, or upheld Gompers' attack on the Seattle council.

Organized labor in Seattle declares there is room for differences of opinion within the A. F. of L., it takes a stand against dual unions, it declares it has nothing to repudiate in demanding recognition for the Russian Soviet Republic, in that this is not an endorsement of Communist principles, it claims that Hulet Wells was sent to the congress of the Red Trade Union International merely as an observer, while it ridicules Gompers' efforts to dictate political policies, exposing the hypocrisy and failure of his "reward and punish" tactics in the past.

It is Gompers' next move. Any further effort to proceed against the progressives in the labor movement will, we believe, only solidify and strengthen the opposition to standpatism in organized labor's ranks. Yet, if Gompers retreats it will only discredit his tyranny still more, not only with the workers already disgusted with his reign, but with the bosses and "open shoppers" of the National Civic Federation and the American Legion. It was a bad day for Gompers when he opened his war on the Seattle Central Labor Council.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER"

Fewer Words and More Deeds.

It was an interesting coincidence that the International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee should issue its program for the amalgamation of the many labor unions in the American transport industry, at the same time that a "United Front" of the transport workers in Europe was being achieved in Berlin.

We are told that the main tendency at the Berlin gathering was: "FEWER WORDS AND MORE DEEDS," a slogan that might well be adopted not only by the newly organized "left bloc" in the marine industry, but by the militant element in all the labor unions.

European workers are fully awake to the aggressive of the imperialists in London, Paris and Rome, as well as Berlin and the smaller capitals of western Europe. The Berlin conference met during the hours that Curzon was threatening new war on Soviet Russia, when Fascism, triumphant in Italy, was raising its viper's head in other lands, when French militarism was tightening its grip on the workers in the Ruhr. Definite action was needed and it was realized.

America's workers do not feel these dangers as keenly as oppressed labor in Europe. But the masses even in this country must be made to know that the present period of greater employment merely precedes a new depression, that every possible power must be built now in the face of the coming crisis.

It is announced that President Chlopek, of the International Longshoremen's Union, is going to Europe soon to attend the gathering of the British Trade Union Congress, and that he will also participate in the meeting of the International Transport Workers' Union. All labor in the American marine industry should bombard Chlopek with the demand that in all his actions on the other side of the Atlantic his guiding words should be, "Fewer Words and More Deeds." The seamen, longshoremen and railroad workers of the United States must become a definite and effective part of the "United Front" of transport workers established at Berlin under the inspiration and pressing demands of the Red International of Labor Unions, the vanguard of the world's oppressed.

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

Newbold, Communist Member of British Parliament, Tells Why He Was Suspended

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In this statement, J. T. Walton-Newbold, Communist member of the British Parliament, tells why he was suspended from the House of Commons. This is the first detailed statement on this matter that has been published in this country. It is as follows:

By J. T. WALTON-NEWBOLD.

A considerable amount of quite natural misunderstanding exists as to what exactly it was that happened when a highly excited House voted that I be suspended from the Service of this House. Not only so, but the reason for the scene and the suspension are by no means clearly comprehended.

First, let me make it plain that I was not ejected and I was not expelled. Expulsion is within the power of the House of Commons to apply to one of its members who

nothing it can do can render him incapable of being re-elected. Ejection means forcible removal by the police at the behest of the Sergeant-at-Arms acting on the instruction of the speaker. I was suspended, i. e., declared incapable of sitting in the House or, for that matter, entering the precincts for the period of the Session or until the ban was removed by the House at the instance, not of the Prime Minister, acting as such, but as that of the Leader of the House. The difference does not seem "to matter a damn," but underlying it is a very important matter of privilege as affecting the House in defending itself against the King, and so hoary with age and precedent that had the "Die-Hards" sought to be vindictive, I could and should have raised an issue that has been dormant since last time the King and the Commons had a first-class row. Then, things would have developed into a very big scandal. Now to the origin of the whole incident.

Both Saklatvala and myself had notified our desire to speak, and both our names were down on the list. Neither of us was called. Very few members not leading for their Party were called and none of the Scots members of the Labor Party. The Speaker has, however, all along recognized me as a Party and all my Parliamentary relations of an official character are with him and him only except when the House is in Committee when, of course, they are with the chairman.

All night, accusations and insinuations were directed at the Communist Party; the Communist International and myself. Everyone expected that I would be given a chance to speak, and from 8.45 to 10 p.m. I rose continuously but never "caught the Chairman's eye."

The Deputy Chairman was not happy all night. He had made several tactless moves and Pringle was waiting to pounce. Thus, when he gave extra time to the President of

the Board of Trade, a very impertinent young person, and that individual began slinging about baseless charges of propaganda by the Soviet Government, well knowing that no one could reply to him and refused to let either Shinwell or myself query him, the atmosphere got warmer and warmer.

The Leader of the Labor Party had decided not to press his amendment to a vote, allowing himself to be appeased by a very plausible and conciliatory speech by Curzon's understudy, McNeill.

The back benchers of the Labor Party were discontented. The back benchers of the Tory Party, eager also for a vote that would enable them to brand the Labor Party as "in the pay of Moscow," were also discontented. They were there in full strength, filled with dinner, wine and whiskey.

The stage was set, the atmosphere electric, and when I accused the

President of the Board of Trade of "telling falsehoods" and met the Deputy Speaker, when he rose to call on me to withdraw the offensive and utterly unparliamentary truth, with the sneer of "like the bourgeois you are," the storm burst.

He made one false move, ordering me to leave the House without giving me a chance to withdraw the sneer.

The Scottish Labor men sprang to my aid—Neil, McLean, Maxton, Shinwell, Buchanan and others. They bombarded the Deputy Chairman with "points of order." When he called the Sergeant-at-Arms, an old fellow in court dress and wearing a silver-hilted sword, "to remove the Hon. member for Motherwell," the same Scottish members rallied to right and left to stop an eviction, ready to meet force with force. Lansbury settled into his place on my right and Maxton on my left. The leader of the Scottish group signal-

led with one eye to me continuously. Saklatvala got immediately behind me.

The Scottish Labor expert on procedure vied with the bourgeois, Labor expert, Lees Smith, and both with the Wee Free experts, Pringle and Wedgwood Benn, in defending "the fourth party."

Buchanan, Jack Jones and other trade union stalwarts invited the Tories derisively: "Come you, and put him out."

The Speaker tried to give me a chance to speak. I rose—well knowing the Tories would not let me say a word—to be greeted with a roar like that of the lions at the Zoo waiting for dinner. Finally after even MacDonald had twice risen with "points of order," the vote was taken, Lansbury and Buchanan acting as "tellers for the noes," and Lee Smith, O'Grady and Robertson "whipping" them in.

The figures were announced just on eleven o'clock.

I was to leave the House. I seemed to have lost. In reality I had won.

I had stopped the President of Board of Trade in a vicious and dictive speech, and he never had chance to get going again.

I had, thanks to the Scottish all held up the House for three-quarters of an hour until the hour of adjournment.

I had aroused a temper that prevented the Government carry their vote and caused the Deputy Chairman to be hissed and hooted.

I had exposed "the gentleman England" as anything but "spomen" and revealed their Fascist mentality. I had rallied the Scottish and of Labor militants and malcontents fight with a disregard of parliamentary etiquette that was revealing the possibilities of further, repeat and ultimately established unity between them and ourselves. In battle against Fascism and Reaction