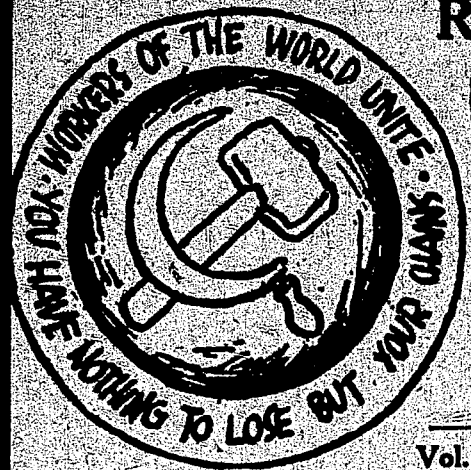




THE WORKER

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923

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Build the Federated Party!

Farm-Labor Attack Splits Republicans

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

(Federated Press Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS.—A serious break has developed in the ranks of the Republican party in the state that almost assures the election, July 16, of Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor candidate, to fill the unexpired term of the late U. S. Senator Knute Nelson.

Charging that Governor Jake Preus, Republican candidate, has been for years using the G. O. P. machinery to promote his own selfish ends, prominent members of the party have bolted and formed a Progressive Republican club for Magnus Johnson. Among those who have gone over to the Johnson camp are Julius Schmal, former Republican secretary of state; Theodore Frankson, former Republican lieutenant governor, and L. A. Lydiard, former Republican member of the state legislature and city clerk of Minneapolis.

Altho he has not taken a direct stand for Johnson, ex-Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has issued a statement that will assist the progressives in riding the party of "Preusism."

Money is being poured into the state by the national Republican organization in the attempt to elect Preus. Governor Nestos, North Dakota, anti-farmer governor of that state, is here repaying Preus for speaking against the Nonpartisan league during the last election in Dakota.

The Fullest Report of Big Events in Chicago

With this issue "THE WORKER" maintains its place as the foremost publication carrying on the fight for the "Labor Party" in this country. Future issues will continue to report and interpret this growing struggle. It should not be necessary for us to state that no worker can keep abreast of the labor struggle, political or industrial, without "THE WORKER." In this issue:

Page 1.—Engdahl writes about the work of "Building the Party."

Page 2.—Pepper writes on "The First Mass Party."

Page 3.—Statement of Workers Party to its members.

Page 4.—Organization rules of Federated Party.

Page 5.—The 600,000 who have united.

Page 6.—The program.

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The Appeal of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party



Gonpers Bars Militants in Steel Drive

This week, in an adjoining column, we show why the United States government, federal, state and local, supports the steel trust in its war upon the steel workers.

Next week's article will conclude the series in our fight against the 12-Hour Day. It will show that Samuel Gonpers, president of the American Federation of Labor, actually opposes the organization of the workers in the steel industry.

It is announced from the Washington headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that a new attempt will be made to organize the steel workers, but that this "new movement" will steer clear of any "radical" associations. It is declared that William Z. Foster and the Trade Union Educational League will not be allowed to take part. This hypocrisy will be exposed next week.

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

Twelve-Hour Day Rests on Brutal Dictatorship of Employing Class

By JAY LOVESTONE

Steel is All-Powerful Today

The Two-Shift system of coining blood into profits rests on a system of unrelenting recourse to savage terrorism. Matched with the wanton outrages of the American Monarch, Steel, the tyranny of the feudal overlords of yesterday would blush with shame.

The Twelve-Hour Working Day is maintained by a highly organized system of force and violence—the employing class Government, municipal, State, and Federal. Every steel town and almost every official, church, and newspaper in these towns are the outright property of the Steel Buccaneers. Only thru Black Cossackism and merciless oppression are the workers held in the abject slavery of the inhuman 12-Hour Day. From their own bitter experiences thousands of steel workers have come to believe that Government is their bosses' rule of blood and iron. A mailed fist policy goes hand in hand with the long working day. Bayonets buttress the powerful dictatorship of steel and profits. A vicious spy system has its deadly tentacles creeping thru every walk of the Steel worker's life.

The union of Steel and Government is today an open, ugly fact. The Democratic President Wilson had Gary act as the representative of the public at his first Industrial Peace Conference. The Republican Harding, only echoes the sentiments and opinions of his Field Marshal of the American employing class.

Mellon, our Secretary of the Treasury, a heavy donor to the Republican campaign funds, is a big steel owner and is the Steel Trust's agent plenipotentiary in the Cabinet. Steel is all-powerful and makes and un-makes laws. Speaking of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act which gave

(Continued on Page Four)

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—"Build!" is the word written big on the standards of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party launched at the workers' and farmers' conference here.

"We must build big and strong," say the officials of the Federated Party.

The aspiring spirit of the Federated Party is typified in its chairman, William Bouck, class-conscious dirt farmer from the Pacific Coast, and in its secretary, Joseph Manley, the city toiler, member of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and one of the organizers of the 1919 steel strike.

I could find no one to deny that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party would grow rapidly. Even the die-hards among the Farmer-Laborites admitted the Federated Party had come into existence thru popular and widespread demand.

"Work, real organization work! That's what is ahead of us!" exclaimed John C. Kennedy, Washington state secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Federated Party.

Kennedy has gone back to the Pacific Coast, just as other militant Farmer-Laborites have gone back to Ohio, Kentucky, Minnesota, Idaho, California and downstate Illinois. I saw him shortly before he left Chicago.

Plan Strike of Labor in All Canada

By WILLIAM LONG

(Special Wire to "The Worker")

GALGARY, Alberta.—Sentiment in favor of immediate action in support of District 26, U. M. W. A., is sweeping thru western Canada. All locals of District 18, U. M. W. A., are unanimous in their demand for immediate and drastic action.

William Sherman, president of District 18, stated that the executive board is endeavoring to arrange with all labor bodies in Western Canada to hold a conference for the purpose of common action in case troops are used in District 26. Monster protest meetings were held Sunday, July 15, with prominent speakers, including William Irvine, Joseph Shaw, William Sherman, president of District 18, and Fred White.

A telegram from James Murdock, Federal Minister of Labor, to President Sherman, stating that troops from Winnipeg and other western points have been stopped on their way to Nova Scotia shows that the aroused protests of labor are having quick effect. He also states in this telegram that he is making strenuous efforts to have the troops on the scene removed.

A special meeting has been called by the Edmonton, Alberta, Trades and Labor Council to deal with the serious situation in Nova Scotia. There is no doubt that the use of troops will be the signal for the breaking out of a general sympathetic strike from one end of the Dominion of Canada to the other.

Rhode Island to Hear Report

(Special to "The Worker")

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William J. Smith, business agent, Painters' Local No. 195, and president of the Providence Building Trades Council, will report on his attendance at the organization conference of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party at Chicago, at the outing of the Rhode Island Federation for the United Front, Sunday, July 15, at Vasa Park (Warwick Ave. and the Pawtucket River).

Joseph M. Coldwell is chairman, and James P. Reid, secretary, of the United Front Conference, that will also listen to a report of the Labor Party of Rhode Island, as well as Smith's report on the Chicago conference.

(Continued on Page Five)

All Labor to Hear Story of Chicago Unity

Mass meeting to report to the workers and farmers of the nation on the organization work, the principles and program of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are being arranged for all sections of the country.

Perhaps the most ambitious demonstration is that planned for New York City, Tuesday, July 24, at 3 P. M., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street, between 3d and 4th Aves.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary, Workers Party; William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," conspicuous figures at the Chicago Conference, and who helped in the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, will give a detailed report of all the proceedings of the historic gathering.

The capitalist and yellow "Socialist" press is bewildered over the strength and power developed by this gathering. They were spreading a network of falsehoods about it. They are trying to belittle its importance.

On Tuesday night, July 24, the workers of New York City will have an opportunity to hear the truth from men who helped build this coalition of workers' and farmers' organizations, and against whom all the enemies of the working class are centering their attacks. John J. Ballam, also a delegate to the convention, will preside.

Chicago Events Arouse Enthusiasm

The enthusiasm with which the successful results of the Chicago conference are being received over the country, was well shown at the Douglas Park Auditorium meeting held in Chicago, Friday, and the Workers Party Picnic, at Milwaukee, Wisc., of Sunday.

Among the speakers at the Chicago mass meeting, held on the day following the adjournment of the "Labor Party Conference," were Robert Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, Noah London, Alexander Bittelman and N. Loonin. The gathering was made up in large part of needle workers, who declared they would push the task of securing affiliation of their "internationals" with the Federated Party.

Engdahl and Loonin spoke at the Milwaukee demonstration, held at Tippecanoe Park. This gathering marked the opening of the campaign of the Federated Party in this city.

On his way to the Chicago Conference, Engdahl spoke at enthusiastic Labor Party gatherings held at Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore, Md.

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

(Continued on Page Two)

Manley Shows Lewis Invoked Mob Law in Fear of Progress Made by Mine Union Militants

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Deepest resentment prevailed among the Federated Farmer-Labor Party delegates here against the lynching tactics of President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, in expelling Joseph Manley, its secretary, and J. P. McCarthy and Mrs. Ida McCarthy from the Tri-District Convention of the Anthracite Coal Miners at Scranton, Pa.

Manley charges that Lewis' attempt at lynch law was an immediate result of the rapid growth of the progressive movement within the miners' union, a development that has swept far beyond the control of the reactionary Lewis' administration.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, also indicts Lewis' resort to mob tactics as the most disgraceful event in all the history of the American labor movement.

Manley charges that Lewis was driven to desperation by his con-

(Continued on Page Five)

The Coal Commission Report; A Warning and a Challenge

In accordance with the provisions of the Borah-Winslow Act, Harding appointed a "Fact-Finding Commission" to investigate the coal industry.

Since the end of the last coal strike the investigators have been at work and the country has been seeing coal thru the eyes of the Commission; except, of course, what it has had to see in the propaganda, costing the National Coal Association \$1,500,000.

With the completion of the report on the anthracite industry, half of the Commission's work is over.

Salient Feature of Report Rumor has it that the report was edited by Daugherty. Whether Daugherty formally and actually edited the report does not matter a straw. Anyone who carefully scrutinizes and dissects the document will find that

it has Daugherty's strike-breaking labor policy smeared all over it.

The Commission proposes that the Government knead the fermenting dough of discontent amongst the coal workers with giant, brutal fists.

Says the Report: "The President of the United States should be authorized by act of Congress to de-

clare that a national emergency exists" in the event of cessation of operations, and to take charge of mines, fix the wages, and set the price to be received by the owners, subject to review by the court.

In practice this means that the President is to be clothed with still greater strike-breaking powers.

Should the anthracite miners revolt against unspeakable working conditions and hold the operators in check or drive them to cover, the President, without going out of his way in the least or expending the insignificant energy of looking for a dead statute to support his anti-Labor

(Continued on Page Five)

Don't be a Slacker—Help Boost the Party

Workers Party

Members of District No. 2 and Local New York Will meet their Comrades and Friends at the

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION

BEAR MOUNTAIN

on the Large and Comfortable Steamship

GRAND REPUBLIC

Moonlight Sail on Return Trip

Steamer leaves Pier A, Battery Park

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Tickets, \$1.10 At the Boat, \$1.50

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The First Mass Party of American Workers and Farmers

By JOHN PEPPER

A Party of 600,000 Farmers and Industrial Workers

Summed up in a single phrase, the historical significance of the July 3d Convention is this: the first real mass party of American workers and farmers has been founded in Chicago. The 740 delegates who assembled in Chicago represented not less than 616,000 workers and farmers.

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is a mass party. It is the first mass party of workers and farmers in the United States. Mass is something relative. Historical circumstances decide whether 10,000 or a million stand for a mass. But no one can deny that a party of 600,000 workers and farmers is a real mass party, if one knows that the Socialist Party has only 12,000, the Workers Party only 20,000 members, and that the old Socialist Party at the zenith of its development had no more than 100,000 members.

The Socialist Party which has already long ago allied itself with the \$25,000 a year labor leaders against the class struggle declares that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is no real party, because the big official leaders of the national and international unions are not in it, and because it is, in reality, simply the Communist Party under another name. The Socialist Party was not represented in the Convention. It declared that the laboring masses are not as yet ripe for organizing a Labor Party, and that without the big leaders, the Labor Party could never be organized. The Socialist Party press belittled the July 3d Convention because it organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party without the big leaders, and against them, with the participation of 616,000 workers and farmers. The Socialist Party today is only a jackal of the battlefields of the class-struggle. It fears the battle, but always appears after the battle, in order to steal something from the spoils.

A Party of Officials, or of Rank and File?

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is no artificial product of a mere doctrine, but is the result of a special American development. It

does not ape the British Labor Party. It was not formed from the top by big officials of the American Federation of Labor and of national and international unions. It is a creation of the rank and file, a creation of local unions, city bodies, and state organizations. The new party does not, like the British Labor Party, comprise nearly the entire working class, but only the left wing of the labor and farmer movements. And it does not copy the British Labor Party in this regard also—that from the very first, it accepted the Communists, the Workers Party, and its ranks.

In spite of all Socialist theorists, the American labor movement does not wish to follow the "brilliant" example of the British Labor Party. The American Socialists long for the time when they could imitate the example of the British Labor Party, the official Opposition of His British Majesty. But Gompers is not Smilie or MacDonald. He sells the workers openly to the capitalists of the old Republican and Democratic parties. And even Johnston and the leaders of the mighty Railroad Brotherhoods do not wish to form a Labor Party. It is their wish to deliver the votes of the workers and exploited farmers to the La Follette group, to the political representation of the lower middle class and well-to-do farmers. The Cleveland Conference of December 11, 1922, showed clearly that neither the Johnston clique nor the Socialist Party sincerely wish to form a Labor Party. And the progressive officials have showed themselves just as much fakers as the conservative officials.

As the Farmer-Labor Party issued the call for the July 3 Convention, that meant nothing else than the liquidation of the last illusion that the big leaders of the American labor movement would ever lead the workers in an independent political struggle. We Communists at that time criticized the split, not because we had any trust in the officials, but because we hoped that if the militant elements would stay in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, they would sweep along ever greater masses against the officials. At the moment that the split was made,

when the militant elements decided to carry on an independent action, the Workers Party accepted the fact and immediately declared that it would participate in the July 3d Convention. The Farmer-Labor Party, which was leader of the shilly-shally center in the Cleveland Conference, had not seen clearly thru the consequences of its own tactic. It did not see clearly that its split from the Cleveland Conference denoted a break with the entire officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and it waited for the officials of the national and international unions and the Socialist Party to come to the July 3d Convention. They did not understand the situation—that the longing of the masses for the Labor Party was strong enough to bring the delegates of the rank and file to the Convention, but not strong enough as yet to drive the labor officials to the formation of a Labor Party.

Luck and End of the Farmer-Labor Party

The leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party—Fitzpatrick, Nockles, Buck and Brown set the rank and file into motion. But as the mighty rank and file, dominated by a militant spirit, gathered at the Convention, these leaders were frightened back before their own bravery, and began to fight against the Convention. They called together the Convention, in order to found a Labor Party. But when the Convention took its task seriously, and set itself to forming a Labor Party, they wished to disrupt the Convention. Like Kronos the Greek god, they wished to devour their own child, immediately after its birth. But the Convention, like Zeus, the son of Kronos, showed itself stronger than the officials of the Farmer-Labor Party, and dethroned the whole officialdom of the Farmer-Labor Party, proclaiming itself sovereign. Fitzpatrick, Buck and Brown played a sorry role in the Convention. In Cleveland they still spoke for the idea of a Labor Party. In Chicago they fought against the idea of a Labor Party. After the Cleveland Conference, Fitzpatrick declared that they were splitting because that Conference merely revived the vague

phrase of progressive political action, but sabotaged the organization of an independent Labor Party. In Chicago, Fitzpatrick declared himself for the vague phrase of independent political action and sabotaged the formation of an independent Labor Party. In Cleveland he made the split for the Labor Party. In Chicago he made the split against the Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor officials were still for accepting the Workers Party delegates in Cleveland. In Chicago they conducted a desperate fight against admitting the Communists. Fitzpatrick is an old fighter and an old opponent of Gompers. He has merited much in the labor movement, but at the July 3d Convention he held a speech against the Labor Party, against the Third International, against the Communists, against Foster, a speech which might just as well have been made by Samuel Gompers. The tactics of the officials of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has brought ruin to them and to the old Farmer-Labor Party.

At the beginning of the Convention, Fitzpatrick was greeted with the greatest ovation and with unanimous enthusiasm of all the delegates, but his last speech at the Convention was applauded by not more than thirty or forty persons. Fitzpatrick had entered the Ashland Auditorium as the future leader of the American working class, and left it as a politically isolated man. Today he must choose. Either he realizes his mistake and returns to the militants, or he must ally himself with Samuel Gompers against the militants.

It is a Mass Party!

The Farmer-Labor Party officials are trying desperately now to continue the existence of the old Farmer-Labor Party. But none of them is a Jesus Christ who can, by miracle, infuse life into a corpse. All state organizations of the Farmer-Labor Party have gone over to the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Only the Cook County organization has remained within the old Farmer-Labor Party. The delegates of Washington, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, and California de-

clared themselves for the new party, and are today on the executive committee of the new party. All former organizations of Wisconsin, Nebraska and Oregon have joined the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, South Dakota and Idaho, and the Progressive Party of Nebraska are today affiliated with the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party. All delegates of the Miners' union, with the exception of two, joined the new party. Of the 740 delegates, less than fifty delegates remained with Fitzpatrick outside of the ranks of the new party. The old Farmer-Labor Party officials may now weep and wail that their Labor Party idea has been stolen, that their name has been taken away, and that they wish to continue their old party, and will do so. The truth is that not one farmer organization has gone along with them, that all the farmer organizations without exception have joined the new party. The chairman of the new party is a dirt-farmer, a leader of the Western Progressive Farmers. The first vice chairman is the representative of the Progressive Party of Nebraska, which is a farmer organization. The second vice chairman is a representative of the farmers of Wisconsin. The Farmer-Labor Party has been reduced to a single organization—Cook County. They went forward to conquer the United States, and they have one county—Cook County.

It is just as ridiculous when the Socialist Party denies that the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is a real mass organization—the Socialist Party which was forced to give up the idea of the New York State Farmer-Labor Party because it feared that the Workers Party would get the majority there, and even in New York City has thrown away the mask of an American Labor Party, and once more put up its ticket in the name of the Socialist Party.

The new party is a mass-party. It is a party of the rank and file. It is a party, not only of workers, but also of farmers. It is a ridiculous lie to assert that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is nothing but a new

name for the Workers Party. The Workers Party is a minority in the new party, just as it was a minority in the Convention. Of the 740 delegates, the Workers Party had only ten official delegates, and only 170 delegates who represented various trade unions and other labor organizations. And yet, the Convention was almost unanimous on all important questions. The old Farmer-Labor Party officials never received more than fifty or sixty votes. It was not the Workers Party which dominated the Convention, but rather the idea of the formation of a genuine Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and the Workers Party was nothing else than a driving force and ideological representative of the idea of independent political action of the worker and farmer. It is just as ridiculous to say that the new party organization is controlled by the Workers Party. The Workers Party is in the minority on the National Executive Committee and the Executive Council of the new party. The Workers Party has not the ambition to control the new party. Its only wish is to strengthen the militant spirit of the new party, to develop its class-consciousness and to develop the new party to a real party of the laboring masses. We do not wish to dominate or control the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, but we assert proudly that without the unifying work of the Workers Party, this new party would have not been organized, and that after the betrayal by the Socialist Party and the bankruptcy of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Workers Party is the only political group in this country which fights consciously and militantly for the idea of a Labor Party.

The 600,000 workers and farmers who have formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, are not as yet Communists. It would have been a [blunder] if the Workers Party had proposed a Communist program, because a big part of the workers and farmers would have simply run away. In the program of the new party there are many theoretical mistakes, but that is no harm. The prospects of today are such, that even the left wing of the labor movement

can be united only with these new Communist, theoretical half-measures. Only thus could the 600,000 farmers and workers be united in organized action. But there are two points in the resolutions which are an absolute guarantee that the new party is not a reformist party, but will be a real revolutionary, militant party. The first point is the one which declares that the masses must first capture political power before they can have nationalization and public ownership. The second point is the one which declares that the land shall belong to its users. These two points bind the party to the life and death struggle against capitalism.

The New Immediate Tasks

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is organized, but the July 3d Convention means only the first step. We must go further, if we would prevent the movement from ending in a fizzle. Four great tasks face us in the near future.

First, we must give a broader basis to the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party. We must call upon the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, as well as upon all existing local labor parties, to unite with the new party.

Second, we must exercise a greater and greater pressure from below upon the big national and international unions, to force them to join the new party.

Third, we must organize everywhere, from coast to coast, local city and state units of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Fourth, we must immediately begin an energetic, nation-wide campaign for the next convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, to meet early in 1924. At this convention, there must be present, not hundreds, but thousands of delegates. The next convention must unite, not only the left wing, but the majority of the working class, for conscious political action, and the struggle against the capitalist class parties, as well as against the lower middle class: La Follette and Ford movements.

Big Task Now Is to Build United Party

(Continued from Page One)

Bennett, providing for entrance into the Federated Party's national executive committee. But this can be interpreted as a case where the membership of the Farmer-Labor Party ran away from the leaders. Let the Chicago Federation of Labor decide to affiliate with the Federated Party and ask Fitzpatrick, Nockles, Buck and Brown to "Come in!" Then there may be heard a different story.

But real enemies of this federated farmer-labor movement may be found among the "Socialists" who tried to undermine and sabotage it from the beginning. I. G. Scott, a Minneapolis, Minn., Socialist alderman, came representing the Socialists of his state, in spite of the National Socialist Convention decision not to participate. He was always in the front rank fighting for united action. But there were other "Socialists" in the convention hall under different guises. The whole staff of the Chicago Edition of the New York Jewish Daily (Socialist) Forward were there trying to confuse and disrupt. They were charged with lobbying against measures that had the popular support of the delegates.

Perhaps the most corrupting work attempted by "The Forward" was its attempt to spread the falsehood that the delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers had withdrawn from the convention on the first day. After this report had appeared I found the delegates of "The Amalgamated" still in the convention hall. They were Sam Rissman, Steve Skala and A. D. Mariampetri. I asked Rissman what he had to say about the report in "The Forward."

"The Forward," he aptly replied, "doesn't know what in hell it is talking about."

The New York (Socialist) Call tried to follow valiantly in the footsteps of its tutor. Its correspondent at Chicago was Julius Hochman, who was seated as a delegate of the New York Joint Board, Dress and Waist Makers Union.

The fact that the delegates of the various international unions did not accept places on the organization committee, and later on the national executive committee, was distorted and made much of. These delegates were at the convention as observers, and it was understood they would take no part in the actual work of the convention. But when their reports are made to their unions, there will be a powerful rank and file demand for actual and unqualified affiliation. Then these needle trades workers will have their laugh last at The Call and The Forward.

Where Julius Hochman was ever trying to arouse the delegates to be fearful of the Workers Party, and

Why All This Hurry?

Frightened into action by the mass movement for political action led loose by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party Conference, in Chicago, the Committee for Progressive Political Action is getting busy in New York State.

We had been informed by the Socialists controlling the "American Labor Party" that the time was not opportune for the holding of a state conference. Now the Keating-Johnston forces have called the conference for July 29th, and the "Socialists" are put to it, to explain that they have been invited. The New York Call goes far out of its way to emphasize that the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will be barred. It is not stated what will happen to militant representatives of labor organizations.

The Chicago Conference showed that the forces united in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party alone stand for united and independent political action. Any attempt to bar it from labor's political gatherings in New York State, or elsewhere, is an attempt to betray the workers and farmers into serfdom to the old political parties.

The tremendous and growing sentiment of the city and farm workers for class political action is the direct cause of this hurry-up action in New York State. No one will object to this speed, however. The sooner the straight-out issue is presented to the victims of exploitation the better. The forces within the Federated Farmer-Labor Party may rest assured that the full drift of working-class hopes for anti-Wall Street political action will enlist under its standards.

Other delegate, Rose Wolkowitz, of the same organization, the New York Joint Board, Dress and Waist Makers' Union, kept up a consistent struggle for united political action. Thus did all "Socialist" efforts destroy themselves with their own pëards. Probably the most scathing denunciation of the Socialist Party failure to participate in the conference came from Lillian Herstein, a Chicago school teacher, member of the Farmer-Labor Party, who had been denied a seat in the Cleveland Conference of the Committee for Progressive Political Action as a representative of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. The Cleveland Conference refused to seat delegates of local organizations.

At no time was there any doubt as to where the conference stood. When the resolutions were being considered, the delegates jumped to their feet and cheered in support of the resolution demanding recognition of Soviet Russia, also of Mexico. This scene was re-enacted when resolutions were adopted demanding the release of all the class-war prisoners.

Open Letter to Clevelanders
This is the spirit with which an open letter will be addressed to the Committee for Progressive Political Action, that failed to make progress at Cleveland, Ohio, last December.

It is the spirit that will be behind the nation-wide campaign that is already under way. The Federated Party will be represented at the Convention, July 19, called by the West Virginia State Federation of Labor to organize independent political action of the workers in that state.

Chicago will be the party headquarters. An official weekly publication will be issued. Funds are to be deposited in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Thus the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is being built as the political weapon of America's working class—the toilers on the land and in the cities.

Workers Party Holds Open Air Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio

Local Cleveland, Ohio, Workers Party, has recently held successful open air meetings addressed by Emil E. Holmes, National Secretary of the World War Veterans, on the Menace of the Ku Klux Klan.

A meeting on June 9th was attended by a crowd of one hundred Negro workers who received the speaker with attentive interest. Copies of the Worker, the Labor Party pamphlet, and other literature were sold, and a collection taken.

At a meeting held at East 35th Street and Cedar Ave., two hundred Negro and white workers listened with keen appreciation for over two hours while Comrades Keas, Holmes and Shaeffer spoke on the Labor Party, the Menace of the K. K. K. and the aims and purposes of the Workers Party respectively. The bundles of the Worker brought to the meeting were quickly sold out and also many Labor Party pamphlets. The collections taken at this meeting showed the deep interest taken by the audience in the work of organizing the workers into more powerful unions thru amalgamations and a fighting Labor Party, a work in which the Workers Party is taking the lead.

Dr. M. RASNICK, Pittsburgh.
To the Comrades in the Pittsburgh District.

Dr. M. Rasnack announces that he has located his Dental Office at 645 Smithfield Street, near Seventh Avenue. 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. Rasnack, 645 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

58 Arrests Make Holiday for Portland

Fifty-eight men and women were arrested at Portland, Oregon, July 4, for distributing tags asking for the release of political prisoners, according to information received today by the American Civil Liberties Union from the Portland branch of the General Committee. This more than doubles the total of 23 arrests first reported.

"All were held under \$500 bail each in order to make it impossible for them to be released until Harding left town," the communication to the Civil Liberties Union states. "In the police court yesterday the prisoners were charged with violating a city ordinance against the passing handbills, which, of course, did not apply to them. All were released, except one, who was fined \$25.00. He is out under \$100 bail. We are going to test the validity of this fine in the courts."

"There is nothing further to say about the Portland arrests," Robert W. Dunn, associate director of the Civil Liberties Union, stated today. "They were obviously a miserable trick to prevent any discomfiture the President might have felt in being reminded of the forty-five federal political prisoners and the several hundred workers still in jail under state criminal syndicalism acts."

Lecture on Negro Migration

Friday evening, July 13, a free lecture will be given on the Causes and Extent of the Negro Migration from the South, at 149 W. 136th St., main hall, under the auspices of Post Menekle, No. 105, of the African Blood Brotherhood.

The lecturer will be Clarissa S. Ware, head of the Bureau of American Labor Research, and the author of several fine articles on the Negro in general and the exodus in particular. The lecture will begin at nine o'clock, following a short business meeting of the Post which will start at 8 o'clock sharp. All persons interested in this important phase of race relations are invited to attend.

Foster and Tallentire Meetings

DULUTH, MINN.—A big amalgamation picnic will take place in the Fairmont Park, 71st Av. W., Sunday, July 15th, where William Z. Foster of Chicago will speak on Amalgamation of Trade Unions and Norman H. Tallentire of Minneapolis on the subject "Independent Political Action of the Workers." Foster and Tallentire will also speak in Two Harbors, July 16th, and in the Workers Hall, Superior, Wis., 8 P. M., July 17th.

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

Here Are Officers Who Will Direct Work of Building the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

The National Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was built up by giving representation upon it of the many organizations participating in the convention in which it was organized. The following list of officers indicates the strength and scope of the new party:

Chairman, William Bouck, Sedro-Wooley, Washington, Western Progressive Farmers.
Secretary, Joseph Manley, Illinois, Workers Party.
First Vice-President, W. H. Green, Progressive Party of Nebraska.
Second Vice-President, Franklin H. Shoemaker, Green Bay, Wis., Farm-Labor Publishing Co.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

James Campbell, Buffalo, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council.
John C. Kennedy, Washington State Secretary, Farmer-Labor Party.
Otto H. Wangerin, Railroad Shop Crafts Legislative Committee of Minnesota.
George M. Tries, Detroit, Mich., Federation of Labor.
Anna M. Brady, Non-Partisan League of South Dakota.
W. H. Green, Progressive Party of Nebraska.
Joseph Manley, Workers Party.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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James Campbell, Buffalo Trades and Labor Council.
George M. Tries, Detroit Federation of Labor.
W. H. Green, Progressive Party of Nebraska.
Otto H. Wangerin, Minnesota Railroad Shop Crafts Legislative Committee.

Ludwig Lore, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society.
Thomas Meyerscough, United Mine Workers of America (affiliated Local Unions).
Franklin H. Shoemaker, Farm-Labor Publishing Co.

Noah London, Workmen's Circle.
William Bouck, Western Progressive Farmers' League.
C. A. Hathaway, International Association of Machinists (Affiliated Local Unions).

I. G. Scott, Socialist Party of Minnesota.
Harold M. Ware, United Farmers' Educational League.
David A. Gorman, Labor Party of Los Angeles.
W. E. Zouch, Non-Partisan League of Wisconsin.
William Z. Foster, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America (Affiliated Local Unions).

James McCullen, United Mine Workers of America (Affiliated Local Unions).
Severi Alanne, Representing the Co-operative Organizations.
F. W. McKee, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ((Affiliated Local Unions).

G. C. Hogan, Women's Progressive Association.
Max Jenkins, Independent Workmen's Circle.
M. J. Loeb, Representing Miscellaneous Trades.
I. L. Davidson, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Affiliated Local Unions).

H. L. Franklin, West Virginia State Federation of Labor.
Alexander Boyd, Fairmont (W. Va.) Central Labor Council.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Workers Party.
Joseph Manley, Workers Party.

John C. Kennedy, Farmer-Labor Party of Washington.
J. W. Rossmiller, Div. 46, Order of Railway Conductors (Affiliated Local Unions).

Mary B. Brite, State Secretary Farmer-Labor Party of Ohio.
C. J. Stevens, Farmer-Labor Party of Kentucky.
Richard Swift, Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois.

Note: Those members marked "Affiliated Local Unions" represent not their national organizations but the locals affiliated to the F. F. L. P.

"Imperial Washington"

By Ex-Senator R. F. PETTIGREW

The book of which Lenin said: "It is the greatest book on American political life."
Senator Pettigrew has spent 50 years in public life. He knows Washington and American political life from A to Z.

The United States has already passed from the Republic to the Empire.
We have a Government of the thieves, for the thieves, by the thieves.
Capital is stolen labor, and its only function is to steal more labor.

Lenin, himself the author of a treatise on "Imperialism," appreciates "Imperial Washington" and knows its value as an authoritative work on American political life. Certainly American workers ought to know what are the tendencies of the government of the U. S. A. This book will prove an eyepiece to every reader.

Copy, cloth, \$1.25; paper, 25 cents.

Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Don't Be a Slacker! Help Boost The Party!

Do you want to help the Party grow? Do you want to build up a strong district organization, and enable us to carry on extensive work in the Fall?

All the members of the Workers Party and all militants in New York and vicinity have a splendid chance to co-operate right her and now.

You do not have to be a speaker, a writer, an agitator. Each and every one of you can do his bit simply by buying a ticket for the Excursion to Bear Mountain which the Workers Party, District 2, and Local New York is arranging for Saturday afternoon, July 14, 2:30 P. M.

Not only will you support the district organization in this way but you will also give yourself a real treat.

On the Grand Republic, the large and comfortable steamer which will take you up the Hudson to the loveliest spot on the river, Bear Mountain; you will meet all your old friends and comrades. You will have a chance to talk of old times and of the momentous events of the present. You will dance to the music of a fine orchestra, and now and then have an inexpensive bite—refreshments will be sold at city prices. And an especially fine treat is in store for you, a return home by moonlight.

If you are at all romantic, if you are young in years or in spirit and are ready for a corking good time, you will come to the Excursion.

Get your tickets immediately. Don't be among those who put things off for to-morrow. Time waits for no man, and July 14 is not far off. All Workers Party members and militants are rushing to buy their tickets in advance so as not to be disappointed.

The Excursion Committee will see to it that only so many are allowed on board as the capacity of the boat will hold. Don't be among those who will regretfully watch the Grand Republic sail away without them.

Tickets cost \$1.10 [at the boat \$1.50. Buy them at the Local Office, 208 E. 12th Street, or the National Headquarters, 799 Broadway, and at all Party daily newspaper offices and party headquarters.

The Grand Republic leaves PIER A, BATTERY PARK, on Saturday, July 14, 2:30 P. M. sharp. Give the District your support and yourself a fine time!

Come to the Excursion!

Congratulations to "The Worker"

"Your paper is about the best gotten up paper I have seen. You and the Workers Party are to be congratulated on the existence of a paper of the type of 'The Worker.' The next concentration of the members of the Workers Party must be on the task of converting 'The Worker' into a daily. Let's go!"—P. C., Baltimore, Md.

Denounce the Lewis Lynch Law Tactics

By Max Shachtman

(Special to THE WORKER.)

CHICAGO.—The wave of condemnation of John L. Lewis in expelling Joseph Manley and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCarthy from the Tri-District Anthracite Conference of the miners at Scranton, Pa., is rising every day in the ranks of the coal miners. A survey of the opinions of various delegates to the Farmer-Labor conference, here, who happen to be members of the United Mine Workers of America, did not reveal one with a word of excuse for the vicious action of the Lewis machine.

The statements of a few of the miners' delegates are given here without any comment. They speak for themselves.

ALEXANDER HOWAT (former president of the Kansas district and one of the most popular leaders in the U. M. W. of A.): "One can criticize the President of the United States, and the Senate from the Congressional galleries without being thrown out. There was absolutely no justification for Lewis' act, for, so far as I could learn, there was no disturbance created by Manley. Lewis' statement that Manley was an enemy of labor is false. I know Joe Manley as one who is fighting every day to make the labor movement bigger and stronger than it is today. The main reason for his expulsion was undoubtedly the fact that he had taken the liberty to criticize Lewis' policy. It was only another grandstand play by Lewis, and the only question is how long the miners are going to fall for that sort of bunk."

THOMAS MYERSCOUGH (Secretary of the International Progressive Committee in the U. M. W. of A.): "We expect these incidents to happen from time to time. They are just incidents in the fight. The only tendency they have is to improve our stand for the Progressive platform. To inflict bodily injury on a person does not mean anything. This is not a personal fight but a struggle for principles. They may do their damndest—we are here to meet them. The miners are with us from Washington, on the Pacific coast, to Pittsburgh and Nova Scotia."

JUNCAN MACDONALD (Secretary of the Illinois district of the miners for seven years, ex-President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and now rank and file member of Local 448, Springfield, Ill.): "When anyone who attempts to be a leader has to resort to force, especially when he says he has the majority with him, his argument is too weak to be substantiated by right-thinking people. In this respect they resemble the coal operators when the latter attempt to get rid of the organizers for the U. M. W. of A."

FRED MERRICK (a member of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference): "These tactics are nothing new to us. I personally was slugged and ejected from a hall in Smithton, Pa., while holding a receipt for the rent for this hall, the meeting having been called for the relief of the Fayette miners. Later the same day, the same gang of U. M. W. of A. thugs threatened my life on board a B. & O. railroad train if I do not stop activities for these stranded miners. Because we dare to help these miners, the Lewis machine is embittered, and the Manley episode is but one incident in the desperate struggle of the bureaucracy to hold power against the overwhelming sentiment of the rank and file against them."

EDWARD JOHNSON (Recording Secretary, Local 2376, Christopher, Ill.): "It was an outrage—something that has never happened in the history of the United Mine Workers before, to my knowledge. From indications in our locality, Southern Illinois, great numbers of our members are opposed to any such tactics being used in the Miners union. I believe that such action will serve no good purpose for the miners, and will bring only condemnation and defeat to the Lewis machine. The United Mine Workers, so far as I have come in contact with them, are 100 per cent for Howat and the progressives."

ALBERT J. ZIOMEK (Financial Secretary, Local 5302, Rural Bridge, Pa.): "It is a disgrace to the U. M. W. of A., not only in the 2nd District but also all the districts in the country. To have a leader such as Lewis acting in such a manner is a blot, a stain, on our union, and the progressives are out to remove that stain in double-quick order."

NICK SEMON (President, Local 2468, Christopher, Ill.): "It was an injustice to Manley and the McCarthy, and a question that the rank and file should settle. Our local union believes in the progressives both on the industrial and the political fields. If we want to get anywhere in the fight against Capital in this country we must put up a united front; and the action of Lewis at the Scranton Conference was certainly not calculated to attain any such thing."

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

15,000 Miners, Members Dist. 26, U. M. W., Strike to Force Withdrawal of Troops and Police in Nova Scotia Steel Strike

By TOM BELL

(Specially Written for "The Worker")

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.—The Steel Workers' Union of Sydney is on strike. Of the 3,800 workers in the plant only a couple of hundred went to work and these were cleared out of the plant in the evening by the pickets. The demands of the union are: A 20 per cent increase in wages, and the check-off collection of union dues. The union made these demands last February after the four day strike that smashed the corporation policy of blacklisting union men. The February strike made the union. Hundreds of workers joined every day. When the strike was called fully 2500 workers belonged to the union. The refusal of the corporation to grant the demands of the steel workers was met with a strike ballot that declared for a strike.

The British Empire Steel Corporation has always had the support of the armed forces of the Canadian Governments to crush the workers who struck for better conditions. This has been the experience of the miners and steel workers who are exploited by this corporation. To crush the steel workers strike the Provincial and Federal Governments have shipped 1200 troops and a detachment of Provincial Police to Sydney. On Sunday these troops and police tried to murder the pickets of the union but only succeeded in riding down a crowd of people coming home from church.

In answer to the attack of the armed forces against the steel workers, District 26 of the U. M. W., comprising about 15,000 miners have gone on strike one hundred per cent including the maintenance men demanding the withdrawal of the police and the troops from the Island of Cape Breton. In great mass meetings the miners have declared their intention of forcing the withdrawal of the troops and police before they will dig another ton of coal. The miners expect Lewis and his reactionary Executive at Indianapolis to line up with the corporation and attempt to smash the ranks of the miners by withdrawing the charter of the International. The capitalist press confidently states that this will take place within twenty four hours of a strike of the miners being called. The miners refuse to give up the struggle against the use of armed force against the labor movement to suit the reactionary ideas of Lewis or any other anti-labor combination.

On a smaller scale the British Empire Steel Corporation has an Empire of Steel and Coal similar to that of Gary in Pennsylvania and Illinois. This great merger has combined The Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Arcadia Coal Company, the Halifax Ship Building Company, etc. into one great capitalist combination. Against this corporation the miners and steel workers of Nova Scotia have to struggle continually to even maintain their present meagre standard of living. Nowhere in the North American continent is the struggle between capital and labor so bitter and fought so stubbornly on both sides as in Nova Scotia. The steelworkers and the miners here have broken entirely with the old craft union methods of warfare. They are against trying to win a strike by pitting their empty stomachs against the troops and the millions of the Besco (as the corporation is called here). These workers do not stand in awe of the sacred phrase "private property." When they strike their object is to jeopardize the property of the corporation by taking out the maintenance men and letting the property of the corporation go to blast unless they get their demands.

The Provincial government of Nova Scotia and the Federal Government at Ottawa are entirely at the disposal of the Besco whenever the workers strike a blow for better living conditions. Last August to smash the strike of the miners against the 37 1/2 per cent cut in wages the Island of Cape Breton was turned into an armed camp with troops, bombing planes, and a demand was made for the British Navy to come to Sydney, to subdue the miners! The combination of armed forces and poverty forced the miners to accept a wage rate that is still 20 per cent below the 1921 rates that they are determined to secure.

The strike of the steelworkers of Sydney is to secure a 20 per cent increase in wages and the check-off collection of union dues. The Steel Workers Union of Sydney, a local of the International Iron, Tin and Steel Workers of which "Grandma" Tighe is the stupid and reactionary leader, has been in existence for a number of years but never amounted to anything because of the blacklisting of union men carried on by the corporation. This policy caused the strike last February that brought the management to its knees in four days to prevent the blast furnaces being ruined. This strike made the union. Hundreds of workers joined every day during the strike and from having only a few dozen members the union embraces 80 per cent of the workers in its ranks to-day. Of the 3800 workers in the steel plant fully 2500 are in the union.

At the close of the February strike the union made demands on the corporation for a twenty per cent increase in wages, an 8-hour day and the check-off. To prevent a strike for these demands the Provincial Government organized a Provincial Police force and stationed them at Sydney. These thugs were paraded

around the city to intimidate the workers. The union did not try its strength with this armed gang but continued to consolidate its forces. In May the Provincial Police had the audacity to raid the miners' District Office and the homes of the union officials to "find" Malcolm Bruce, editor of the "Worker," Toronto, and to get "red" literature. This roused the miners and Councils of Action were set up, and instructed to tie up the mines until the Provincial Police were withdrawn. Before it came to a strike the police were taken out, and a Halifax paper dubbed it "The Retreat from Moscow." The withdrawal of the Provincial Police gave the steelworkers an opportunity to press their demands. The management met the representatives of the workers but refused to grant the demands. The union then took a strike ballot which was in favor of a strike. The officials of the steel plant kept on chatting pleasantly with the committee hoping to draw them into the trap of negotiation and arbitration. The sudden strike on Wednesday, June 30th, was the answer to the procrastination of the corporation. The night shift struck work and picketed the gates and turned the day shift back from the plant. A couple of hundred men who went in to work were dragged out that evening by the pickets and the plant tied up solid.

The lowest wage paid in the steel plant is 30 cents an hour. About 65 per cent of the workers are paid 32 cents an hour. The machinists are paid 57 cents an hour. The plant works an 11 hour shift by day and 13 hours by night. Every week and a 24 hour shift is worked. Out of the 3800 workers in the plant only about 300 are foreign born. Even the Gary Hell in the United States cannot beat this for brutal exploitation and low wages. These steel workers are the most exploited and lowest paid on this continent. The fight that they are putting up for their demands will not bring them a decent wage. It will merely lay the basis for a further struggle in the future. The check-off will give them an organization which will destroy the long hours and the low wages.

Immediately the strike was called the corporation got in touch with the governments and troops were shipped in to Sydney to "protect property" in the usual manner. On Sunday the Provincial Police were brought back. On Sunday evening the police and the troops cooperated in a brutal plot to murder the pickets at number four gate of the plant where the battle has been fiercest and where the militants of the union were on duty. The plot was for the mounted police to drive the pickets down a subway near the gate where the troops with bayonets were to hold them until the horses had trampled them to the ground. This plot failed because the troops were a few minutes late arriving at the spot. The pickets escaped and the mounted police galloped madly on into a crowd of people, mostly women and children, coming from church. These people were trampled by the horses and clubbed by the police. One child was killed, an old woman clubbed so badly that she is not expected to live, some respectable citizens were severely beaten up. This action of the police solidified the ranks of the miners and the steelworkers in common defense.

Since the demands of the steelworkers were made the miners of Cape Breton (the sub-districts of the U. M. W. on this Island comprise the majority of the miners in District 26 and they are the most militant and

NOTICE

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

determined of the miners' union here) have pledged their support to the struggle of the steelworkers in spite of the threats of Lewis and his gang at Indianapolis that expulsion would follow any strike to help the steelworkers. At the district convention of the miners last month a resolution was unanimously carried pledging the full support of the miners to the steelworkers in their struggle. Immediately the news of the attack upon the pickets spread around the miners called a mass meeting on Monday evening and despite the fact that it was a holiday about 7500 miners attended. The officers of the Steel Workers Union told the story of the attack on the pickets, and the miners were fighting mad when they realized the lengths to which the governments were going to defend the profits of the corporation. A resolution giving the governments until midnight Tuesday to withdraw the police and troops was carried unanimously.

On Tuesday afternoon the miners did not wait for the signal to start the strike, they quit work at 3 o'clock. The mass meeting in the evening heard the District Officers relate their conversation with the Provincial Secretary in Sydney. He had urged that the miners do not strike until an investigation was held on the actions of the police and troops. The miners laughed at this old story.

The capitalist papers have carried the report that if the miners strike on any pretext whatever in this District Lewis will withdraw the charter of the District. The decision of the District Convention to take a ballot on a strike for the 1921 rates showed Lewis to be on the side of the corporation when he ordered the miners to live up to a contract that was extracted from them by force and which the corporation has repeatedly broken. Lewis will do all in his power to smash the solidarity of the miners here but he is going to meet with a most determined resistance. The miners here will maintain the solidarity of their ranks despite the governments and their troops, the corporation, and John L. Lewis.

The International Union to which the steel workers belong is a farce. It has 8000 members and is led by the best friends of the steel magnates. "Grandma" Tighe came here and bestowed his blessing upon the union and advised them to respect the law. The opinions of the steel workers of him are unprintable. The action of the steel workers of Sydney should be an inspiration for the thousands of steel workers of the United States to organize and fight the long hours and low wages under which they suffer. One thing is certain Tighe and his sewing circle will not organize the steel workers—the militants of the labor movement will have to take up that task.

The steel workers are fighting for a slight increase in wages and their union. The attack of the mounted police and the troops on the pickets has resulted in a united front of the miners and the steel workers. The rest of the labor movement of this country under the thumbs of traitors like Tom Moore will deplore the "rash actions" of these workers. But these workers are fighting for the whole of the labor movement. They are battling to prevent the smashing of the entire movement by armed force. The labor fakers can be relied upon to sabotage them as much as they can. But the miners and steel workers of Cape Breton will fight to the last ditch to save their unions and their lives from the attacks of the troops and the mounted police sent by the "Democratic" Government of Canada to protect the profits of the British Empire Steel Corporation and force men to work for 32 cents an hour and work brutally long hours.

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.

Workers Party Members! A Great Task Lies Before You!

To All Branches and Members of the Party:

Comrades: The Chicago Convention, representing SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ORGANIZED WORKERS has spoken. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been organized.

Our party has said over and over again that the organization of such a mass party to fight the political battles of the industrial workers and farmers in their present struggles would be the greatest step forward in the history of the labor movement in this country.

This step has been taken. The Chicago Convention in spite of petty opposition practically unanimously declared for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The industrial workers and farmers of this country are at last awakened and on the march.

Our work of agitation and education in favor of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party contributed a great deal to the achievement of this goal. Thru our work in the various workers' organizations we won the confidence of hundreds of thousands of workers and won a position of leadership in the struggle for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

At the Chicago convention we proved thru our actions that we would not betray these workers. Our party and our party members in the convention had but one plank in their program—THE FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY MUST COME OUT OF THE CONVENTION. All but a score or two of the six hundred delegates stood on the same platform. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party was born.

Comrades! Now that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been born an even greater task than the work of agitation and organization lies before us.

The principles, the organization structure of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party were created by the Chicago Convention. The representatives of Six Hundred Thousand Workers and Farmers approved of the statement of principles and organizational structure. Now we must build the organization itself.

We must put flesh and muscles upon the structure which has been created. We must rally, not only the six hundred thousand workers and farmers whose representatives were at Chicago, but even greater masses to support of the new party.

Our party must devote itself to this task as energetically as it did to the task of agitation and education. For the immediate future the greater part of our energies, our organizational strength must go into the work of building the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Our party has proven itself a real Communist party in its work for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It has proven its strength and discipline. Every party member who saw the party at work in Chicago was proud of his party.

Let us prove that we are worthy of the name Communists even more definitely in the new great task that lies ahead of us.

Let every party member, every party unit, go to work at once to build the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

This is the program of action:

1. Endorsement of the work of the Chicago Convention and affiliation

determined of the miners' union here) have pledged their support to the struggle of the steelworkers in spite of the threats of Lewis and his gang at Indianapolis that expulsion would follow any strike to help the steelworkers. At the district convention of the miners last month a resolution was unanimously carried pledging the full support of the miners to the steelworkers in their struggle. Immediately the news of the attack upon the pickets spread around the miners called a mass meeting on Monday evening and despite the fact that it was a holiday about 7500 miners attended. The officers of the Steel Workers Union told the story of the attack on the pickets, and the miners were fighting mad when they realized the lengths to which the governments were going to defend the profits of the corporation. A resolution giving the governments until midnight Tuesday to withdraw the police and troops was carried unanimously.

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with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party must be secured from workers' and farmers' organizations everywhere.

The statement of principles and organization plan should be brought before trade unions, farmers' organizations, co-operative organizations and labor fraternal organizations for endorsement and the affiliation of these organizations secured. Party members must take the matter up in all organizations of which they are members. Resolutions of endorsement and affiliation should be sent to The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Clark Building, 800 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

2. Local units of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party must be built up in every city and town and in every rural district. The party branches should take the initiative in forming a local committee, on which should be represented the trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal organizations and political groups which should call a city convention to organize the local unit of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The Organization Rules of the Party explain the method of forming such branches.

The Labor Party Fund

3. The "For A Labor Party Fund" to which the party requested party branches and sympathizers to contribute is needed more today than it was before the Chicago Convention. The response which the branches make to the party appeal will determine the resources of the National Organization in carrying on the work to help build the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Every party unit which has not done its share toward raising the \$10,000 fund should send in its contribution immediately. The prompter the action the greater the results.

Comrades! The party has never asked funds for a greater work than the "For A Labor Party Fund." Show your appreciation of the importance of this task by acting quickly on the party appeal.

TO WORK, COMRADES!

The three definite points above give every party member the opportunity to go to work at once and to help develop the work of the Chicago Convention so that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will quickly become a powerful, functioning organization carrying on the political struggles of industrial workers and farmers.

Comrades! There never was such an opportunity to make labor count in the United States. The hopes and aspirations which have inspired tens of thousands of workers who have suffered and sacrificed in the interest of the labor movement in this country can be realized.

Labor, the giant challenging the rule of the exploiters, is coming into being. The mighty strength of the masses of industrial workers and farmers is being mobilized.

AS COMMUNISTS WE MUST BE THE LEADERS, THE VANGUARD IN THIS WORK.

TO WORK!

LET US SHOW THAT WE ARE EQUAL TO THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY THAT LIES BEFORE US.

Fraternally yours,

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Harding Reaches Alaska

An eminent diplomat once said: "Give your enemy the right kind of a bad name and half your battle against him is won." Harding is apparently resorting to this political refuge in order to keep his Party's house in order. Having reached Alaska after a series of disappointing campaign speeches, the nation's Chief Executive forthwith changed slogans.

Harding now dubs himself "an apostle of understanding." He made a fervent plea to the Alaskans to have his Administration go down in history "as a period of understanding."

All of which leads one to believe that "normalcy," which rode in on a wave of a seven million majority in 1920, is now dead beyond any hope of resurrection, even thru the most devout prayers. A new national election is in sight. New smoke screens must be manufactured to hide the crimes of the reactionary Government. Behind all this talk of "understanding" there are sinister capitalist forces at work spreading the most dangerous brand of misunderstanding amongst the workers and farmers.

The last Congress was the most costly one the American masses have ever had to bear. Instead of a period of "understanding" Harding's first two years should go down in history as a period of fabulous bonuses to the powerful employing-class interests. The railroads, the mining and shipping and banking interests have all been handed handsome gifts totalling \$14,000,000,000. Thru the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law the capitalists will clean up a bonus of \$1,715,000,000 on agricultural products and \$2,282,000,000 on light and heavy steel products. At the same time Congress reduced every appropriation for research and education and put the soldiers' bonus on the ice.

En route to Alaska Gamaliel spoke the same Gospel of the employing class that he attempted, within the limits of his temperament, to hide his real plans behind glittering generalities. All in all, Harding's tour may be summed up as a series of promises to the big industrial and financial interests to render them increasing services. So obvious has this effort of Harding been that the Republican Standpatter Preus, seeking Minnesota's vacant seat in the Senate has been forced openly to repudiate the Fordney Tariff Act. Preus is throwing Harding overboard in order to prevent the Minnesota working and farming masses from understanding the real conditions prevailing in the country.

Yet, we welcome Harding's plea for a period of "understanding." We hope the working and farming masses will take the President's advice not only to heart but also to mind. The sooner the exploited masses will understand the true class relationship in the United States, the sooner are they likely to kick and to kick hard. And the sooner they kick hard, the sooner the employing class will be put out of business and relegated to the limbo of forgotten tyrannies.

No student of American labor history can leave out of calculation the foreign-born workers—we are a nation of foreign-born. The source of these streams of immigrants at different periods constitute an important phase of knowledge on this question. The Empire of Steel has been built on the mangled bodies and crushed bones of workers from one section of Europe. There are a hundred and one other points of equal worth developed in this pamphlet.

The pamphlet is an unanswerable argument for industrial and political unity of America's workers, foreign-born and native. And this, alone, can uproot the plans of the capitalist class from inaugurating a system of registration-espionage of the millions of foreign-born here, which would undoubtedly be followed by some similar registration of the native-born workers.

Our recommendation to you is that you send 15 cents in postage to the Workers Party and get a copy of this new up-to-date pamphlet.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 284

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

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.

Young Workers League in Fight on Militarism

The Young Workers League of New York has sent the Central Trades and Labor Council a stiff protest against their action in allowing the Citizens' Military Training Camps to solicit recruits in the unions. A letter was also sent to every union affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York asking them to demand that their delegates to the central body vote to reconsider their action. Here is the letter:

Central Trades and Labor Council New York City.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: It has been brought to our attention that your body, representing the organized workers of this city, has officially permitted representatives of the Citizens' Military Training Camp Association to appear before Local Bodies to appeal for recruits to the military training camps.

The Young Workers League, representing that section of the working class which is directly affected by all military preparations, protests against your action, which is, in effect, an official sanction of an attempt to plant the seeds of militarism among our young people.

The Citizens' Military Training Camp is but a subterfuge for the preparation of an army for possible wars, and your organization is permitting itself to be used in the furnishing of cannon-fodder for the benefit of war profiteers. It is extremely regrettable that the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York should be party to such an anti-working class move as to aid in the recruiting of an unnecessary armed force, especially in the experience of Organized Labor during and following the World War. The close of the war, in which millions of young workers took part and lost their lives, was a signal for the onslaught on the Labor Unions. The open-shop drive began with the disbanding of the army.

We, the youth of the working class take part in all your struggles for higher wages, better working conditions and more effective organization. With you we are fighting against the enslavement of the youth of this country. In our fight against militarism, we deem it our duty to take part in protecting the youth against their militarization.

The Young Workers League of New York appeals to you as brothers in our common fight and awaits the word that you have reconsidered your step in aiding in the militarization of the youth of our country.

Fraternally yours,

Young Workers League of America, Local New York.

Shopmen Hear Labor Party Talk

CONCORD, N. H.—In the hall of the Central Labor Union here many striking shopmen heard a talk on "The Labor Party" by William Simons, District Organizer for New England of the Workers Party. It was the first attempt in recent times to hold a Workers Party meeting in Concord, which is mainly a railroad shop town.

Gompers' policy on the Labor Party and his "friends of the workers" were stripped naked, since a least one of those present stated before the meeting that the Governor was a "friend of labor."

The shopmen were very much interested in the work of the Railway Amalgamation Committee, and ordered a number of copies of the official organ of the committee.

Brutal Dictatorship of Bosses Backs 12-Hour Day

(Continued from Page One)

the Steel Trust a total bonus of over two billion dollars. Senator Underwood said: "I know this iron and steel schedule and I know that it is a fraud and a shame upon the people of this country."

Government Is Responsible for Continuation of 12-Hour Day

Considering the why and wherefore of the persistence of the 12-Hour Day and the Seven-Day week, the Interchurch World investigators found that "The Government as much as the Steel Corporation is to blame." The same authorities reported that one of the chief causes for the loss of the 1919 strike was the support accorded the Steel Magnates "by Governmental agencies and by public opinion." In this sense it is easy to understand that in the strike "the foundations of the United States Government were involved."

But perhaps the most imposing evidence of the relationship between the Steel Trust and the Government is to be found in the fact that the Chairman of the Senate Committee investigating the Steel Strike boasted to Mr. Gary that he himself was in favor of the Open Shop. Tersely put, the basic feature of the Government's whole policy is thus shown in the following from the Interchurch report:

"In the twenty-eight pages of the Senate Committee's Report on the Steel Strike much space is devoted to the need for Americanization. Only a few lines were devoted to the 12-Hour Day."

And this Americanization has meant to the Steel workers only gruesome suffering and unrestrained terrorism!

Local Government Tyranny Rampant in Steel Area

As soon as the steel workers went into the struggle against the 12-Hour Day the Government, Municipal, State, and National, leaped to the defense of the employers. Describing this situation confronting the strikers the Interchurch investigators reported that:

"Local magistrates, police authorities, etc., around Pittsburgh were frequently steel mill officials. In other cases steel mill officials exercised police authority without the excuse of having been previously elected to public office. For example, besides Sheriff Haddock of Allegheny County whose brother was superintendent of an American Sheet and Tin Plate plant (Corporation subsidiary), Mayor Crawford of Duquesne was the brother of the President of the McKeesport Tin Plate Co.; President Moon of the Borough of Homestead was chief of the mechanical department of the Homestead Mills; Burgess Lincoln of Monaca was a department superintendent in the same mill. The Burgess of Clairton was a mill official, etc., etc. When a striker was taken before the mill official public-officials he was likely to suspect connections between his fate and the steel company's desires. In many other cases officials of the mills only, personally, gave the orders for arrests, and the decisions whether the arrested should be jailed or not, generally after learning whether the striker would return to work or not."

"The charges on which strikers were arraigned before local magistrates, then imprisoned or fined, were often never recorded and never learned by the prisoners. Recorded formal specifications included 'stopping men from going to work,' 'cursing' (the State police or deputies), 'abusing,' 'refusing to obey orders' (to move on, etc.), 'going out of his house before daylight,' 'laughing at the police,' 'throwing strike cards out on the street,' 'smiling at State police.' Fines ran from \$10 to \$50 or \$600. Imprisonment terms ran up to months. Arrested men were frequently taken, not to jail, but inside the steel mill and held there. The charges of beatings, clubbings, etc., often substantiated by Doctors and 'eye-witnesses' affidavits, were endless and monotonous; in most communities the only public official to appeal to turned out to be another steel mill official."

"The terrible odds overwhelming the workers in their fight against the Two-Shift System is thus brought home forcefully in the following from the answer of the Strike Committee to Wilson's request for a postponement of the strike:

"Through the efforts of the representatives of the Steel Industry, officials in various localities have denied the men free assembly and free speech. Instances are too numerous where meetings have been suppressed; men arrested; tried on unfounded charges; excessive bail required; and cruel punishment imposed, all without warrant in law and justice."

"As one of many examples: In the City of McKeesport a meeting held by the men within their constitutional rights was broken up and men arrested and thrown into jail, charged with riot, and held to the excessive bail of \$5,000 each, while one of the hirelings of the steel industry, arrested for the murder of a woman speaker at Brackenridge, Pa., is being held under bail of about \$2,500. Another patent example is Hammond, Indiana, where four defenseless union men were charged upon and killed by hired detectives of the steel industry, and witnesses on behalf of their survivors have been so intimidated and maltreated that the truth of the killing was suppressed."

"Guns and cannon have been planted in mills, and highly charged electric wires have been strung around their premises."

"Armed men in large numbers are going about intimidating not only the workers but, in many communities, anyone showing the slightest sympathy with the men."

White Terror in Pennsylvania

Regarding the ruthless suppression of the steel workers in Pennsylvania the Interchurch investigators had this to say:

"In Western Pennsylvania the civil rights of free speech and as-

sembly were abrogated without just cause, both for individuals and labor organizations. Personal rights of strikers were violated by the State Constabulary, and Sheriff's deputies."

"Federal authorities, some cases acted against groups of workmen on the institution of employees of steel companies. In many places in Western Pennsylvania, community authorities and institutions were subservient to the maintenance of one corporation's anti-union policies."

"Typical of the inestimable aid given by the Government to the Steel Trust is the following conditions portrayed by the Senate Committee:

"In the Pittsburgh district, however, meetings have been prohibited from the time the campaign for organization started. In McKeesport and Duquesne, several months before the strike was called, the organizers were forbidden to hold meetings of any sort in halls within the city or on vacant lots anywhere in the vicinity. Appeal was made without avail to the Mayor of the city and the Governor of Pennsylvania. In Clairton meetings were held on Sundays for several weeks prior to the strike, but on September 21 the sheriff proclaimed that there should not be any meetings of any kind anywhere."

"Shedding further light on the plight of the workers, the Monthly Labor Review for December, 1919, said on strike in Pittsburgh proper:

"There were 15,000 men on strike in Pittsburgh proper. The mayor of the city permitted these men to hold meetings in their own Labor Temple which accommodates only 2,000 men and one other place which the strikers maintained was inaccessible because of the distance from the strike district. Permits to hold meetings were refused at Braddock and Rankin. In towns where meetings were permitted it was stipulated that there should be no speeches in foreign languages. The union organizers were not permitted to pass handbills containing a notice of meetings even tho such meetings were to be held on private property with the consent of the owner. Not more than two persons were allowed to congregate on the streets at one time. Newspapers refused to publish notices of union meetings. In some instances in which halls had been rented by the union organizers notices were found posted, on the night of the meeting, declaring the halls closed by the order of the Board of Health. All owners of halls were instructed not to rent them without a permit from city authorities. The authorities, usually the sheriff or the mayor, refused to grant the permit."

"The whole situation on this section of the Strike Army's front is thus summed up by the Interchurch Report:

"Free elections were customarily impossible in steel towns in Western Pennsylvania due to clearly understood manipulations by the steel company officials who were public officials."

"That is, democratic practices as well as constitutional rights are decisively modified by the Steel Companies in Western Pennsylvania, and the 'modifications' are for the purpose of defeating labor organizations. During the strike violations of personal rights and personal liberty were wholesale; men were arrested without warrants, imprisoned without charges, their homes invaded without legal process, magistrates' verdicts were rendered frankly on the basis of whether the striker would go back to work or not."

Military Rule in Indiana

In Indiana the conditions were not different from those in Pennsylvania, as can be seen from the following despatch appearing in the New York Times of October 16, 1919:

"The first outdoor meeting of the strikers since the arrival of the troops in Gary was held this afternoon by permission of Colonel Mapes, who sat on the speakers' platform during the meeting. Secret service men were in the crowd of nearly 3,000 strikers, and soldiers were stationed on the outskirts. Near the park machine guns were held in readiness."

"On the developments in this strike area the Interchurch Report said: 'General Wood declared that the army would be neutral.' He established rules in regard to picketing. These rules were so interpreted and carried out as to result in breaking up the picket-line. One picket, for example, would be permitted at a certain spot; if the striker who came up to relieve the picket, stopped to converse with him and to receive reports and instructions, he would be arrested. Delays and difficulties would attend the release of these men from jail or 'bull pen.' The picket line thus dwindled and its disappearance signalled to the Gary workers that the strike was breaking. Army officers sent soldiers to arrest union officers in other trades, for example, for threatening to call a strike on a local building operation. Workers thought the city believed that the Federal Government opposed them and that the regulars would stay as long as the steel workers remained on strike. The army was not withdrawn until the strike was declared off."

Interlocking System of Company Spies and Federal Agents

In many instances the spies of the Steel Trust are the same ones who are agents of the Department of Justice. In other instances they work hand in glove in keeping the workers chained to the 12-Hour Day. Proof of this interlocking system of slave-driving, the Interchurch investigators showed:

"The Commission's investigators, asking the officers of a company in the Pittsburgh district for information concerning their machinery for ascertaining their workers' needs, encountered this: 'Bring in the labor file.' The labor file, the company's basis for a labor policy, consisted of the secret service report of various detectives and of 'labor agencies.' Here were hundreds of misspelled reports of 'under-cover-men,' operatives X, Y, and Z, contracts for their services, official letters exchanged between companies giving lists of strikers, commonly known as 'black lists.' In some instances original pencilled scraps of paper contained secret denunciations of workers, which denunciations, raised to the dignity of typed documents, were then circulated to other companies, and even to the Federal Department of Justice. The names of independent concerns and of subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation appear on letterheads showing how this information or misinformation was passed along."

"The Commission further reported that: 'In McKeesport in one raid 79 workmen were taken, three were detained and one on final examination was held by the Federal authorities. Federal officers testified that the denunciations which had led to these arrests were made by plant detectives or 'under-cover-men' of the steel companies, many of them sworn in as Sheriff's deputies during the strike. In the Pittsburgh district raids and arrests for Bolshevism were made on the sole complaint of company 'under-cover-men'..."

"These company spy-systems carry right thru the United States Government. Federal immigration authorities testified to the Commission that raids and arrests for radicalism, etc., were made, especially in the Pittsburgh district, on the denunciation and secret reports of the steel company's 'under-cover-men' and the prisoners turned over to the Department of Justice. The Monessen 'labor file' enabled the student to follow one such paper thru to the Government. It is given here as offering light upon the question why many workmen, especially steel workers, have come to suspect that the Government, AS GOVERNMENT, has taken sides in industrial warfare; has taken sides against striking working men..."

"The testimony of a Federal officer of long official experience, made at a hearing of the Commission of Inquiry in November in Pittsburgh was: '90 per cent of all the radicals arrested and taken into custody were reported by one of the large corporations, either of the steel or coal industry. I mean by that, that these corporations are loaded up with what they call 'under-cover' men who must earn their salaries, and they go around and get into these organizations and report the cases to the detectives for the large companies. The detectives in turn report to the Chief of Police of the city. Generally, the chiefs of police in these small cities around Pittsburgh were placed there by the Corporations. The corporation orders an organization raided by the police department, the members are taken into custody, thrown into the police station, and the Department of Justice is notified. They send a man to examine them to see if there are any extreme radicals or anarchists among them.'"

Conclusion

The 12-Hour Day is still in force because the workers have not been able to compel the Steel Trust to drop it, largely because of the unlimited aid rendered to the Steel bosses by the Government. The entire cordial between the Steel Trust and the Government runs into every ramification of the Governing agencies of the country—Municipal, State, and Federal."

When the strike deputations of workers sought aid from Attorney General Palmer his only answer was a commendation of a "patriotic society's effort to run labor 'agitators' out of Pennsylvania. Thus wrote the Attorney General on November 26, 1919: 'It is a pity that more patriotic organizations do not take action similar to that of your order.'"

According to the Interchurch Commission the attitude of the Government towards the struggle of the workers against the 12-Hour Day could be summed up in these words: "Civil peace could be preserved only by interference with the existence of ordinary civil liberties on the part of a large proportion of the population."

How deadly effective a strike-breaking policy this practice of the Government is, is proven by the following estimate of the Senate Committee:

"This denial of free speech and assemblage had an undeniable influence on the strike. In Duquesne, for example, where meetings were prohibited, approximately 5 per cent of the men were reported to be organized. In Cleveland and Lackawanna, where the men were allowed to meet, approximately 80 per cent were reported to be organized, and the mills practically closed down when the strike was called."

No worker should or can take seriously Harding's last plea in behalf of the abolition of the 12-Hour Day. The very reply of Gary accepting the President's plan to institute the 8-Hour Day "when there is a surplus of labor available" unmasks the joint hypocrisy and fraud of the promises of the Chief Executive of the country and the Chief Executive of the Steel Trust. On this basis, the President has actually not gone one bit further than the Iron and Steel Institute. Harding has only lightened his burden of apologies for the coming campaign and saved the Republican Party the Steel campaign contributions.

Win All Labor Organization Rules Adopted by Federated Farmer-Labor Party

The organization rules adopted by the "Labor Party Conference" for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party it launched were as follows:

I. THE NAME AND PURPOSE

1. The name of this organization shall be the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

2. The purpose of this organization is to unite the industrial workers and farmers and to carry on the political struggle for their interests.

II. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

1. Any organization of industrial workers or farmers such as local trade unions, city central bodies, state federations of labor, national or international organizations, farmers' organizations, labor political parties, cooperative societies, labor fraternal or insurance organizations, which endorses the principles of this organization may affiliate with it.

2. Wherever local or state organization of the party exists local organizations shall affiliate thru these organizations, provided that whenever five or more local units of any national organization affiliate, they shall be recognized as constituent parts of the national organization and shall be represented in the National Executive Committee as hereinafter provided.

3. The governing body of the national organization shall be a National Executive Committee, which shall be elected by the convention of the party. The National Executive Committee shall consist of representatives of the constituent organizations in such proportion as may be decided upon by the National Convention. Whenever any national organization affiliates between conventions it shall be entitled to one representative in the National Executive Committee. This rule shall also apply whenever five or more local groups of a national organization affiliate.

4. The National Executive Committee shall elect a sub-committee of seven to be known as the Executive Council which shall consist of members of the committee. The Executive Council shall supervise and direct the work of the national organization between the sessions of the National Executive Committee.

5. The National Executive Committee shall elect the National Secretary and National Chairman.

6. The Second National Convention of the party shall be called by the National Executive Committee for the month of December, 1923 or January 1924, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president and vice-president and of adopting a national platform. The National Executive Committee shall decide the basis of representations. The method of calling conventions to be held after the second convention shall be laid down at the second convention.

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A large number of international union conventions will be held during the coming months. All delegates to these conventions should be instructed to vote for affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party just organized at Chicago. The list of these conventions available at this time follows:

Conventions of Labor Unions

July 9-19, Kansas City, Mo., Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

July 9-15, New York City, Piano Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.

July 11-21, Chicago, Ill., Glass Bottle Blowers.

July 16-21, Omaha, Nebr., Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

July 16-23, Philadelphia, Pa., Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union.

July 17-21, Chattanooga, Tenn., Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 21-24, New York City (Executive Board Meeting) Wire Weavers' Association.

Aug. 6-10, Chicago, Ill., Foundry Employes.

Aug. 13-18, Atlanta, Ga., Typographical Union.

Aug. 13-20, Chicago, Ill., Hotel Morrison, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance and Bartenders' League.

Aug. 20 to 25, Milwaukee, Wis., Photo-Engravers' Union.

Sept. 3-8, Denver, Colo., Federation of Federal Employes.

Sept. 3-8, El Paso, Texas, Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Sept. 3-8, Providence, R. I., Association of Letter Carriers.

Sept. 4-9, Atlanta, Ga., Railway Mail Association.

Sept. 10-17, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Sept. 10-17, New York City, United Textile Workers.

Sept. 10-20, Los Angeles, Calif., Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Sept. 10-20, Oakland, Calif., Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Sept. 10-24, Philadelphia, Pa., United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.

Sept. 17-30, Denver, Colo., Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers.

Oct. 1-7, Montreal, Can., Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Oct. 8-22, Cleveland, Ohio, Stone Gutters' Association.

We would be glad to get any additions to this list. Also dates of conventions planned by state labor federations.

He Likes "The Worker"

"As long as THE WORKER maintains its present attitude toward the working class and its problems, your paper will have a permanent place in my home, and it shall ever be my effort to place same in many other workers' homes.—C. R. H., Minneapolis, Minn."



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WILLIAM F. DUNNE

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write as follows after reading a copy of this new, bold book on the working class struggle in America.

"It is one of those books which brings to mind the ancient formula, 'I would like to be able to distribute a million copies.' It is a most useful collection of the facts of the use by the capitalist class of the forces of government, in place of their own hired strike-breaking agencies. I will help to pass the word on to the leaders of labor in this country that here is a mine of information which they should possess and pass on to the workers."—Upton Sinclair.

"I am very much pleased with 'The Government--Strikebreaker' and consider it a distinctive contribution to American labor literature."—William F. Dunne, Editor, Butte, Mont., Bulletin.

"I have read 'The Government--Strikebreaker' with more than a keen interest. I wish I were in a position to place a copy in the hands of every American worker, but since I am not I will ask you to send me five copies for which I will send check."—Duncan McDonald, Editor, Illinois Industrial Review.

Men who lead the American working class and workers who do their own thinking and draw their own conclusions appreciate this book, this mine of authoritative information on the government of the U. S. A. and its official and unofficial actions during the most critical labor situation of a decade.

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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 judicious 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

Lewis, Weak, in Resort to Mob Tactics

(Continued from Page One)

tinued loss of prestige among the coal miners. He was especially smarting under the defeat of his candidate in District No. 1.

"Lewis launched forth into a premeditated attack on the Trade Union Educational League," declares Manley, "charging that William Z. Foster and his many agents are subsidized by Moscow, from which source, Lewis said, according to the files of the government, \$7,000,000 had been received during the last two years."

After ridiculing this charge Manley said that "All those present at the convention admitted that Lewis' attack was the most violent and vitriolic he was capable of. It aroused his payroll gang to a pitch of frenzy, especially when he said, 'You, Joseph Manley, and you, J. P. McCarthy, go to your beloved Russia, followed by the statement, 'Remove your carcasses from this convention.' This was the signal for the payroll gangsters and the coal operators' agents to make a rush for the foot of the stairs, almost cutting off our exit," continued Manley. "The two of us, with Mrs. McCarthy between us, walked quietly thru this mad gang."

"The only words passed were when I demanded the right to be heard. My request was scoffed at. I couldn't be heard over the mad, frantic cry of the machine gangsters."

"I want to emphasize that the rank and file delegates kept to their seats in spite of the obvious attempts of Mr. Lewis and his crowd to incite the entire convention."

"On reaching the street, a newspaperman rushed up to my side and requested me to make a statement. He said he thought what had happened constituted the most outrageous situation he had ever witnessed. When the payroll gang overheard this statement of the newspaperman and my reply, that I would be glad to make a statement, but not on the sidewalk, they made a mad rush at us. They followed us as we walked the full block to the Court House Square. Here their mad threats of bodily injury took the form of action. They made wild lunges at us and when we attempted to defend ourselves, some of them held our arms. If it had not been for our presence of mind, and refusal to be stampeded, no doubt a real riot would have developed. As it was, we walked thru the streets of Scranton, with this wild payroll gang uttering all kinds of dire threats. They followed us as far as the Casey Hotel. In the lobby of this hotel I made my statement to the newspapermen, in spite of the threats of violence of the boldest of the gangsters. So far as I know, my statement was never published in any paper."

"I want to say the worst story printed about this affair appeared in the columns of the Socialist daily, the New York Call. It worse than misrepresented the whole proposition. It tried to show that the progressive elements in the convention supported Lewis' lynching tactics. Nothing could be farther than the truth. The Call representative was not present when I gave out my statement in the lobby of the Casey Hotel. He kept at a safe distance during the entire melee."

"There is no doubt that the direct cause of this attack was the great progress being made by the International Progressive Miners' Committee. I might also mention as a contributing cause the successful efforts of J. P. McCarthy and Mrs. Ida McCarthy for the Labor Defense Council in District No. 1, where, against the most bitter opposition of the Lewis machine and the coal operators' agents, they succeeded in getting many local unions to donate large sums of money for the defense of the Communists on trial in Michigan."

In giving his views of the Scranton outrage Foster said:

"In all the history of the American labor movement, there has been no more disgraceful deed committed than the attack engineered by John Lewis upon Manley and Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy at the Scranton Convention. The whole thing was prearranged. Mr. Lewis, with malice aforethought, deliberately whipped up the passions of the crowd against our comrades, and then his machine supporters, by a prearranged signal proceeded to attack them. They were given no chance to say a word in their own behalf. The whole affair, a brutal exhibition of mob violence, might easily have ended in a tragedy, for which Lewis would have been wholly responsible. The significant thing in the incident is that Lewis must be driven to desperation by the great stirring of the rank and file that has taken place since the organization of the Progressive Miners' Committee. If he thinks that this incident eliminates justified discontent of the membership he will be sadly disillusioned. On the contrary, it will only influence the discontented all the more. Instead of blocking the Progressive Movement, Lewis' dastardly attack will only result in stimulating it."

In the July LIBERATOR

MOSCOW'S ANSWER, by Max Eastman
W. Z. FOSTER, by J. P. McCarthy
INTRODUCING JOHN FARMER, by Hal Ware
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS, by John P. Foster
A JOURNEY IN ITALY, by R. W. Postgate
TEN LIGHT, FOURTEEN NIGHT, by Mary Heaton Vorse
THE ROLE OF THE WORKERS PARTY, by C. E. Ruthenberg
THE OUTLINE OF MARRIAGE, by Floyd Dell
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This is a number of the Liberator which you MUST not miss reading.
20 cents a copy at news stands or by mail, \$2.00 the year.
THE LIBERATOR
719 Broadway New York City

Children Are Held as Peons in New Jersey

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

New Jersey is famed for many things. Every one knows New Jersey justice, swift and far reaching against striking and rebellious workers, careful and considerate when the "rights of property" or the welfare of "captains of industry" are at stake. More recently another characteristic has become known.

New Jersey can boast of a great number of the most productive sweatshops of the country. This does not mean that one could not find sweatshops galore in other states as well, but for some reason or other, New Jersey's hells just have come to the surface.

The State Labor Department, up to the present in utter oblivion regarding the existence of child labor, now feels obliged to personally conduct a campaign against this evil.

"It has been discovered that a number of sweatshops, particularly those in Northern New Jersey, are being operated in violation of the state law," reads a naive announcement of the Department of Labor.

Something that everybody knew for many years, has suddenly been "discovered." Campaign after campaign was conducted by the great labor organizations, especially those in the men's and women's garment trade. Again and again have the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as well as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union protested against the flagrant exploitation of child labor in New Jersey. But now, at last, these "discoveries" are made.

A few contractors have actually been tried and convicted for the violation of the labor laws. Some men were sentenced to 60 days in jail, but appealed, and there is no likelihood that they will ever serve. Three women exploiters were fined \$100 and \$200. In all these cases it was proven that small children, some below school age, were employed in the manufacture of "sanitary" powder puffs, women's garments, children's clothing, dolls, toys and many other articles, "guaranteed" to be made under the most sanitary conditions.

In all the cases which came to the attention of the authorities, it was found, that the work was done under most miserable conditions. Dinky rooms, not fit for any family to live in, were used as work shop and living quarters. Many of the children were ill, crippled and in some cases the victims of contagious diseases; while they were turning out dozen after dozen of powder puffs, dolls, etc. And the remuneration for the arduous labor of these little slaves? They earn as much as 25 cents a day or about \$1 to \$2 a week.

About the worst sweatshops have been found in Hudson and Essex Counties. The violations of labor laws have been found so flagrant that Mayor Hague of Jersey City, as well as Mayor Breidenbach of Newark have found it necessary to confer with representatives of the State Department and to their respective Health Departments, "to wage open war against the illegal home conditions. The Labor Department has sent out five inspectors to make a survey of sweatshop conditions in Essex County, and altogether twenty inspectors are distributed over the whole state. The survey is to last one week, and representatives of trade unions are invited to aid the state investigation.

But the sweatshop system is not the only manner of exploitation of child labor in New Jersey. It is not only the Labor Department which has made discoveries. Now comes the parole department admitting that in numerous cases boys, unfortunate enough to be "wards of the state," are taken out of the state institutions, such as orphan asylums, and turned over to farmers who are responsible to no one, except a parole inspector who may or may not inquire after the child every few years. Thru the arrest of a runaway farm boy in Hoboken, a virtual peonage system involving boys and girls in state institutions came to light.

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

Coal Report Is Challenge to All Labor

(Continued from Page One)

course, will be empowered to flood the mines with soldiers and conscript the workers to dig coal.

In the last strike, Harding ordered the governors of the coal mining states to hoist the flag over the tipple. Harding and his friends of the National Coal Association learned that bayonets could be used only to murder workers, not to dig coal. The "Fact-Finders" are aware of this fact and therefore propose a measure which affords the entering wedge to outright industrial slavery in the coal fields.

As to the course the President would pursue in fixing wages and prices, we need but turn to the experiences of the workers in the last mine struggle. While the miners were fighting to prevent a wage cut, Harding was working overtime in showering praise upon the noble "conscience" of the operators, who were charging \$6 in excess of the maximum price per ton fixed by law.

Shut Eyes to Needs of Workers

The Commissioners purport to be anxious to stabilize the anthracite coal industry. The means suggested to achieve this purpose make this report a classic anti-labor document. The anthracite industry is strongly monopolized. The owners are organized on a highly industrial basis. It is a close trade association of eight companies, controlled by some of the most powerful bankers in Wall Street. Yet, the Commission confines itself with devising ways and means of protecting the interests of the operators in the event of the miners putting up a successful fight against their aggression. Tho the Report recognizes anthracite as a public utility, it goes out of its way to disclaim any intention whatsoever to disturb in the least the sanctity of the right of the owners to exploit the working masses thru the ownership of this necessity of life. On the contrary, the Commissioners here propose a plan to make more secure than ever the hold of the Operators on this vital necessity of life.

It is especially interesting to note that the Commission has found that in 1920 the production of anthracite was 50 per cent larger than in 1900, tho the same man power used. When one compares this conclusion with the fact that from 1913 to 1920 the purchasing power of anthracite wages rose only 7 per cent, all the balloon gossip about high wages in the anthracite industry is dispelled. In the same period, the Report found, according to the Federal Trade Commission, that the margin per ton was "three times the pre-war margin."

The investigators go on to say that: "It appears that earnings and conditions of labor offered by the anthracite industry, viewed in the aggregate, have not attracted labor in the same degrees as have the wages and conditions offered by other industries." Yet, the Commission does not offer any plan to make the working conditions and pay more attractive. Worse than that. This august body tries to drown the gullible in a sea of figures for washing away all notions that anyone might entertain as to profiteering by the Operators.

The Need for Nationalization

This report is a veritable eyepener. It shows plainly that the only way out for the miners lies in the nationalization of the coal industry. And here the miners cross swords with the Commission which is headed by the millionaire engineer, John Hays Hammond, a friend of the Guggenheims, who are the dictators of West Virginia.

As long as capitalism prevails the most workers can hope for is only partial nationalization of any industry. Even this partial nationalization will be a dead letter unless there is a powerful representation of workers and farmers in the Government. This partial nationalization of the coal or any industry can be realized only to the extent that the working and farming classes have political power.

When Harding appointed this Fact-Finding Commission he did not appoint a single representative of the workers on it. Only such representatives of the "public" as George Otis Smith, Chief of the U. S. Geological Survey and a frequent contributor to the "Coal Age," official organ of the National Coal Association; Judge Samuel Aischuler, of Chicago, who complacently stood by while the Packers defied his Arbitration Board and slaughtered the workers; and Edward T. Devine, a "professional" charity worker who turns out "social service" for the Rockefeller interests.

The whole history of this Commission is a warning and a challenge to the workers. It affords a superabundance of proof that the employment class has complete control of the government and uses it to protect its own interests. The workers cannot expect anything from this Government. No one can expect a pint jar to hold a quart. The organization and activities of this Commission mark another step in the direction of the increasing use of the ever-increasing centralized powers of Government against the working and farming masses.

The general office of the LABOR DEFENSE and FREE SPEECH COUNCIL of WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA is now opened at 805 JAMES STREET PITTSBURGH, PA., N. E. from 2 P. M. TO 10 P. M.

Everybody interested in the principal of FREE SPEECH and the defense of workers true to their ideals must come in and get acquainted. Mail all checks for contributions to the above address

Hit Socialists As Judases to United Front

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Picturing the Socialist Party as a Judas in the political labor movement, the Farmer-Labor Party, here, thru its official organ, the New Majority, replies to the refusal of the Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals to participate in the effort to build for a united Labor Party.

Jay G. Brown, the Farmer-Labor Party secretary, reports that many inquiries have come to his office asking why the Socialists declined the invitation to send delegates.

"Until June 21," he said, "the Farmer-Labor Party was without official information on the subject and could only refer enquirers to the dispatches contained in the press. It was on this date that the reply of the Socialist Party was received, under date of June 19, and several days after the major portion of the communication had been printed in the New York Call."

Secretary Brown further stated:

"The reply sets forth the belief that unless the active support of a majority of the great trade unions of the country can be enlisted, the effort to form a powerful political party would be disappointing. It assumed that this was lacking but did not feel disposed to accept an invitation (carrying with it no obligations) to send delegates to learn if its assumption was correct. The reply states, too, that the Socialist Party has decided to continue its affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and appears to believe this will lead the big labor organizations into a movement for independent political action. The Socialist Party is somewhat more cautious than some of the other bodies affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for instance, does not state that it will be bound by the conclusions reached by the Farmer-Labor Party convention, but is willing to send delegates, learn what happens, and then be in a position to state its attitude intelligently."

"The action of the Socialist Party has been a disappointment to the Farmer-Labor Party. It felt the Socialist Party would be the last group to refuse. No obligation was exacted in advance, no expense was entailed, no pledge to abide by the findings was required."

"It is possible the big unions might be moved to declare for a labor party of those already committed to the idea, should they demonstrate their ability to unite and act together to some extent."

"To profess a desire for unity and then refuse to discuss means of achieving it is not a very consistent attitude. To withhold sending a communication for thirty days was discourteous; to publish the letter before mailing it was to capitalize the discourtesy."

"The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party were the only political groups in the country to refuse the invitation. The former stated with candor and promptness that it did not feel the objects of the Farmer-Labor convention, if attained, would meet its idea of a labor party. The latter professes sympathy with the objects of the convention and then sets in motion an active propaganda to prevent its success."

"The Socialist Party letter says the time is not opportune to attempt energetic development of a labor party. In New York state the Socialist Party took the initiative something over a year ago in asking other groups to unite with it, which resulted in the formation of the American Labor Party. The New York branch of the Farmer-Labor Party, not lacking in courage and a willingness to try experiments, accepted the invitation and joined in the effort. The American Labor Party in New York, at its second conference, February 24-25, 1933, where the Socialists were in a majority at a ratio of perhaps five to one, adopted a report saying: 'It is the conviction of your executive officials that the time was never more opportune for the building of a political organization of labor in this country.'"

Party Stirs Old America, New England

By WILLIAM SIMONS

District Organizer, Workers Party BOSTON, MASS.—Lately, celebration after celebration—Patriots' Day and July 4th, with parades of children and of soldiers, music and dancing, wild rejoicing over the marvellous achievements of the past, all ways of the past. And the Declaration of Independence was read on July 4th, every word of it. Not like the California strike zone, where it was forbidden to be read.

Nay more, an honorary job holder was fired, because he wanted to read an abridged version of that historic document, so dear to the hearts of the patriots, at the July 4th ceremonies. Patriotism—this burg oozed bodies of it. One move in any direction, and you are smeared with gallions of it. And this is the environment, in which the New England District of the Workers Party must carry on its activities.

Open Air Speaking

WORCESTER.—Has conducted Sunday afternoon meetings on the City Hall steps from 4:45 to 5:45 P. M. since April 15, with local and district speakers. Bulk of speaking done by Comrades Abbott and Bloomfield of Worcester. Speakers listed: Reid, Corbin, Abbott, Bloomfield, Center, Marks, Adler, Kassner, Staveland, Simons.

BOSTON.—Open air meetings conducted twice a week; on the Boston Common every Sunday from 4 to 6 P. M. Season opened on July 8th by the District Organizer. On Monday nights, at 8 P. M., at the corner of Woodrow and Blue Hill Aves., Dorchester. June 25, A. Staveland of Providence and H. J. Canter, July 2, H. Adler and William Simons. The District Organizer will speak at this corner for several successive Mondays, with talks on "Amalgamation," "Labor Party," "Education," "American Democracy—a Capitalist Dictatorship."

NORWOOD.—Being refused a permit, the comrades will make an issue of the refusal.

A tour by the District Organizer is being arranged for open air speaking in points not covered by local speakers.

Welding the Party Together

Once a month, the District Organizer meets with the Federation District Organizers, to take up the problems before the district. The first meeting a month ago served to acquaint the District Organizers with what the other federations were doing for the development of the party. A copy of the minutes was sent to every branch for their information.

A similar result was achieved July 7th by a meeting of the C. C. C. secretaries. The responsibility of the secretary for the work of his local was brought home by examples taken from this district. Sixteen points were considered; among them: industrial work, organization of new branches, the Labor Party, open air meetings, literature sales, Y. W. L. education.

The minutes of the Worcester C. C. C. were read, as a model for the activity of a local. The experiences of the secretaries were exchanged. The next meeting will take place in two months.

Finnish Annual Summer Festival

At the Finnish District Picnic held in Maynard, on June 30th and July 1st, more than 3,500 attended from all over the district. By train, by

Grand Joint Picnic by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local M, Journeymen Tailors, Local 131, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SCHUTZEN PARK, MILLVALE MONDAY, JULY 30, 1932
Liberal amount of the proceeds will go to the Western Pennsylvania Defense Committee
Good Speakers. Good Union Music.

600,000 Build the Federated Labor Party

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Six hundred and fifty delegates representing 600,000 organized workers created the Federated Farmer-Labor Party to fight the political battles of the industrial workers and farmers of the United States.

The convention after working out a plan of organization, a statement of principles, and electing a National Executive Committee on which are represented thirty-two national groups, adjourned until the latter part of December when another convention will be held to nominate candidates for president and vice-president and adopt a platform for the 1934 campaign.

There were represented in the Chicago Convention political parties, trade unions, co-operative organizations, workers, fraternal and benefit organizations. More than 500 local trade unions, some 25 central labor bodies, and one state federation of labor were represented. The national organizations of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Maintenance of Way Employees, Brick and Clay Workers' Union and Broom and Whisk Makers' Union either endorsed the Convention or sent observers to report back for later endorsement. Among the large Central Labor Bodies represented were Butte, Mont., Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Minneapolis, Minn.

A partial list of the organizations represented in the Convention contains the following:

MEMBERS	
32 Local United Mine Workers of America	50,321
18 Local International Association of Machinists	9,425
12 Local Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	60,900
Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated and the National Organized Tailors	175,000
6 Chicago Local International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	3,500
Joint Board Dress and Waist Makers, I. L. O. U.	25,000
9 Local United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	7,830
8 Local Painters Union	4,395
10 Local Amalgamated Food Workers	7,345
Amalgamated Metal Workers of America	10,000
A. O. C. Shop Federation	2,000
Street Car Men's Local	5,500
United Farmers Education League	2,500
12 Local Brotherhood of Railway Car Men	3,000
Butte, Mont. Central Labor Union	40,000
Detroit Federation of Labor	40,000
Silver Bow County Trade and Labor Council, Butte, Mont.	12,000
Superior Trades and Labor Assembly, Superior, Minn.	4,000
Assembly, Hammond, Ind.	1,800
United Farmers Education League, W. Virginia Federation of Labor	11,000
Individual representation Monongahela Valley Trades and Labor Council, Harrison County Trades and Labor Assembly with 40,000	40,000
60,000 organized workers included in above	
Central Labor Union, Council Bluffs	10,000
Trades and Labor Assembly of Kansas County, Kansas	8,000
Local Union, Philadelphia, Pa.	3,000
Lima Trades and Labor Council	3,000
Non-Barrisan League of Wisconsin	7,000
Workers Education Literature Socy., Lithuanian Workers Progressive Alliance of A.	3,000
Joint Conference of Lithuanian Societies	84
Minnesota R. R. Shop Crafts Legislative Committee	15,000
American Soc. of Equity, Brown Co., Wis.	10,000
Jewish Socialist Party, Left Poali Zion	60
Improvement Benefit Club, Roseville, Ill.	800
United Federation of Trade Unions, American Federation of Labor	2,000
Nebraska Progressive Party	40,150
Socialist Party of Minnesota	11,000
Los Angeles Labor Party	1,000
Proletarian Party	20,000
Workers Party of America	20,000
P. D. and P. H. of A., Leesville, Va.	50
Women's International League of Peace and Freedom	700
Brooklyn Section, Arbeitersanger	300
Brooklyn Section, Arbeitersanger	300
Workmen's Gymnastic Ass'n.	600
The Rumanian Progressive Club	1,000
Newark Labor League	2,000
Workers Educational Association	600
Cleveland Co-operative Bakery	2,500
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Local	200
Workers Education Society	10,000
Co-operative Central Exchange	6,000
Philadelphia United Workmen Singers, W. S. and D. B. P.	10,000
Independent Workmen's Circle	200
7 Local Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit	13,318
Local Workmen's Circle	10,304
8 Railroad Unions	3,545
24 Miscellaneous Unions, Electrical Workers, Upholsterers, Logographers	7,600
State organizations of Farmer-Labor Party of Washington, Ohio and Wisconsin	

Nominating Convention in December

The organization plan of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party provides for the calling of a Convention in December of 1933, or January of 1934 for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice-President, and adopting a National Platform. In the meantime invitations will be sent to organizations of farmers and workers not yet represented to join this new party.

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

SETTLE UP

Attention Branch Organizers and Financial Secretaries: You must settle up for your Excursion tickets immediately.

No tickets will be taken back later than Saturday, July 15. You will be responsible for all tickets not settled by that time.

Excursion Committee
District 2 and Local New York Workers Party

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THE WORKER

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Help "Organize the Unorganized."

Hail the United Party! Forward to class political action under the standards of the Federated Farmer-Labor army. This is the time for all thinking workers, in industry and on the farms, to enlist for the duration of the class war. Join now!

The Ruthenberg Appeal

From the legal aspect the Michigan case is in the best possible shape. It is true that the Ruthenberg conviction came as a blow to those who hoped and expected an acquittal to set forever at rest the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism law. But under the circumstances the results of the Labor Defense Council work cannot be considered in any other light than a partial victory for labor.

Ruthenberg's case has now gone up on appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court. The prosecution has definitely indicated that no more cases will be tried until after the legal questions presented by the Ruthenberg case have been decided. The trial judge in granting leave to the defense to go up on appeal stated that the issues involved were fundamental and far-reaching. The Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, O. L. Smith, who took the lead in the prosecution and who was working hand in glove with the Department of Justice, has announced his resignation which means that Smith will no longer be connected with the prosecution.

Thus it appears that the State of Michigan has had a belly full of its performance in the task of doing the dirty work for the labor-hating heads of the Department of Justice. They recognize that the conviction in the Ruthenberg case in the face of an ever increasing public opinion in Berrien County in favor of the defendants was a freak victory which may never again be repeated in the cases of the remaining defendants.

Under such conditions the Ruthenberg appeal takes on the greatest importance. What the Judge stated was true. The issues involved touch upon the fundamentals of American basic law. Ruthenberg is the first person in all the history of jurisprudence who has been convicted for the crime of "Assembling with." Before this crime is established as a regular part of the American System of Labor Baiting it must be passed upon by the Michigan Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court. Every labor organization, every union man has a direct interest in the decision of this matter. The whole fabric of Labor Unionism which depends so largely on the freedom of assemblage for its very life, must out of self-protection support to the utmost the defense of this fundamental liberty.

To those who have made possible by their support the great fight of the Labor Defense Council it will not have to be urged. The great opportunity which the Labor Defense Council received when it took up the defense of the Michigan cases has not diminished. If the issues which remain to be decided are not the sensational kind but those which are decided in the dusky middle ages of Supreme Court chambers, the task of the Labor Defense Council supporters is none the less.

Finance the Labor Defense Council work for the appeal of the Ruthenberg case. That is a task that cannot be ignored by those who have so heartily supported the Michigan defense thus far. "The Worker" has co-operated in that task by sending to all of its subscribers Labor Defense Council contribution lists. We wholeheartedly urge our readers to use these lists to bring to the Labor Defense Council that financial support which will make it possible to carry on their great fight.

It is reported that Minnesota Republicans are urging President Harding to keep out of the campaign now on in this state. This action should be followed up by all labor inviting Harding to stay out of the country and remain in Alaska. We would send the whole capitalist system up north to keep him company. Progress will no doubt be made in that direction in the approaching Minnesota elections.

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

Lewis' Last Resort

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers started a conflagration at Scranton which will burn down his own house of cards. At the tri-district anthracite miners' convention at Scranton, with stage settings all in place, his payroll gang and sluggers placed at advantageous points, he launched into an acrimonious riot-inciting speech against Foster, the Trade Union Educational League, the Progressive Miners Committee which resulted in an assault upon Jos. Manley, Ida and J. P. McCarthy and Alfred Wagenknecht, who have been engaged in work in the anthracite field for the Trade Union Educational League, the Labor Defense Council and the Workers Party.

Raving mad because he is steadily losing the confidence of the members of his union, his candidate in district snowed under by a 10,000 majority for the radical slate, local unions steadily throwing out the old-line officials and electing progressives in their place, the Progressive Miners Committee gaining ground day by day for its rank and file program, having to face the radicals in the anthracite region and being compelled at their convention to endorse the same demands for increase in pay which he succeeded in defeating last year, Lewis vented his hate for the opposition in his union upon four comrades who were sitting in the convention hall, watching the proceedings and had them assaulted and evicted.

The New York Call joins Lewis in his gangster tactics and becomes part of the Lewis slugging machine. The story this sheet printed was yellow that that of the yellowest capitalist paper containing the report. One paper actually reported the Lewis attack a frame-up; others gave the facts, but it remained for the New York Call to join Lewis in the riot, abet every act of his, scurrilously attack the Trade Union Educational League and join the sluggers as against the four comrades who were attacked by insinuating that these comrades had lost the conviction of their principles in the mad onslaught.

Cappellini behaved in truest centrist style during it all. Having encouraged and accepted the assistance of progressives and radicals during his election campaign, having repeatedly declared himself in harmony with the progressive program, he began to hedge and hesitate when the papers announced that his election would be contested. He is intent upon winning the presidency of District 1. It was because of this that he sat very quiet during most of the proceedings and after the riot, placed himself with what appeared to him the controlling faction, the Lewis gang, at the convention. But the Lewis machine does not control in District 1. It suffered defeat there. And Cappellini will go back to the rank and file. And they will demand an accounting. The rank and file is progressive and this rank and file may yet straighten out Cappellini. The New York Call desires to make Cappellini and Lewis bed-fellows. We feel it won't succeed.

Austria—A Coolie Colony

It took Wall Street just 15 minutes to oversubscribe America's \$25,000,000 share of the new League of Nations loan to Austria. J. P. Morgan is proud of his achievement and he has very good reasons to be. The swift and decisive success of this loan makes Austria a "Coolie Colony" of the League of Loo! And in the League of Imperialist Plunderers the United States has a voice and veto thru the clandestine participation of J. P. Morgan & Co., de facto representatives of American capital in every foreign financial enterprise.

For some time Austria has been in abject bondage to the Allies. Last October the League of Nations ordered Austria to get out of the wholesale business in paper crowns and limit itself to a retail distribution and manufacture of the worthless "Socialist" currency. A loan was then made to Austria thru the League of Nations on condition that she would "abstain from all action, political, economic, or financial, which might impair her independence."

A lien was also placed on the gross income of the Tobacco Monopoly and Customs receipts. A Commissioner General was appointed to see that business interests should under no condition be forced to give way to the desires of the Austrian working masses to freedom. Now a second loan of \$126,000,000 is being made to Austria to complete her servitude.

The victorious imperialists of Europe and America see in Austria a valuable base of operations against any revolutionary movement that might break out in Germany or in the Balkans. Then again, what they are trying out on Austria on a small scale are planning to force on Germany on a much larger scale.

The Social-Democratic Party of Austria more than any other party is responsible for the tragic fate that has befallen the Austrian workers. It is the Social-Democrats who have handed over the country body and soul to the Shylocks of international finance. For many a year, the workers of Austria will be compelled to sweat and bleed in order to pay the exorbitant tribute and interest to their Allied bondsmen. Small wonder that it took our bankers less than 15 minutes to get in on the chance to rob the enslaved Austrian workers. Profits know no flags. Interest is international. J. P. Morgan & Co. and Downing Street know it. But the workers of the world don't yet understand it.

Another Testimonial to Mr. Gompers

By JAY LOVESTONE

In an editorial in the June issue of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal there appears an excellent testimonial to Mr. Gompers in recognition of his services rendered to the employing class by his recent attack on the Garland Fund. We are informed that Gompers has won a distinguished honor seldom accorded even the rank of conservative labor leaders.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has put a stamp of approval on Mr. Gompers. At its recent convention in New York City it distributed his attack on the Garland Fund as a souvenir with the invitation.

Of course, Mr. Gompers should feel honored and be proud of this great achievement. This is recognition of his ability and service to the great cause of labor, coming not from partisan source but from one OF THE FOREMOST representatives of the "public."

Yet, even the most purblind worker can see thru such victories won by Gompers. A few more such victories are all we wish Gompers to achieve. For once we are with him and wish him luck all the way down the line. Now that Sam has the indorsement of the National Civic Federation, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the praise of Strikebreaker Ben Hooper and the confidence of Herbert Hoover he need have no fear of the sweep of the amalgamation movement.

How significant this latest victory scored by Gompers over the working masses of this country is, was brought home in a painfully effective manner by Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, in an address before the Sharon Chamber of Commerce. Said the reactionary senator:

"Of all the communications arriving at the Capitol continually from various organizations, there is one which is never thrown into the waste basket."

"We know that when a request, or a recommendation, comes from the Chamber of Commerce, it has for its foundation sane, intelligent deliberation."

"Therefore, Chamber of Commerce communications are never disregarded."

All we can say in conclusion is that we hope that the working class of America will not disregard this communication of the United States Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Gompers.

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



Drawn by ART YOUNG

The President: "Say, Charlie, what would you do if you didn't know what to do?"

Mr. Hughes: "Do as I do. Don't do it!"



Drawn by ART YOUNG

A PRIMER LESSON

Have mother and father a worried look? They have. Will the worried look come off? No. Not until the Coal, Gas and other industries are run for the service of the people. Well, they say they are run for "the service of the people" now. Oh, yes, in advertisements. But in reality, they are run for the profit of a few owners and stockholders.

The Mock-Trial at Wilmington

Now that we are approaching a national election and the air is thick with campaign talk, the Republican Administration is taking a few cracks at the Democrats who are challenging their hold on the Government jobs.

At Wilmington, Delaware, the Republican Attorney General's staff is conducting the persecution of the smaller fry responsible for the gigantic fraud perpetrated against the American people in the Chemical Foundation Co. deal during the Great War.

The Democratic Attorney General Palmer disposed of property to the Chemical Foundation Co. of Delaware, consisting of 4,800 patents, patent applications, etc., relating to dyes and chemicals for only \$250,000. This sum was at most only one-fiftieth of the actual value of the property and was not even equivalent to the total Patent Office fees.

Mr. Garvan, then chief investigator of the Alien Property Custodian, under orders of Franklin L. Polk, then Acting Secretary of State, was the leading person in organizing the firm to take over this property. Mr. Choate, Attorney for the new firm, was at the time in charge of the Chemical Business Investigation activities of Palmer's Bureau of Investigation.

After March 4, 1919, Mr. Garvan, the President of the Chemical Foundation Company from its very inception, became the Alien Property Custodian in fact. After March 4th came a wholesale transfer of patents and trade marks to the Chemical Foundation Co. Thus, Mr. Garvan, as Alien Property Custodian, was bargaining with Mr. Garvan, the President of the Chemical Foundation Co. A very profitable game of politico-financial Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde stunts!

Mr. Palmer, whose heart bled for the law and order of profits, did not raise a finger against and closed both eyes to this deal. He was a partner to the game. The conspiracy to defraud the people of millions of dollars was conceived when he was Alien Property Custodian and was born when he became Attorney General.

No worker will take seriously this trial and others that might follow. No worker will take Harding seriously when, en route to Alaska, he fulminates against war grafters. Palmer will never be put in jail by Daugherty. A few second-raters at the game may get some slight punishment as accomplices in order to enable the Party in power to make political capital out of the proceedings.

Yet, despite the difference in political labels, the Republican Daugherty will do no more than scratch the outermost layers of the skin of his Democratic predecessor Palmer and his associates. As special investigator H. L. Scaife, whom Daugherty dismissed because he insisted on going thru with the war

THE LABOR HERALD

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fraud cases, said: "So far as the Department of Justice is concerned, it no longer functions except in the capacity of first aid to crooks. It is no longer a question of fidelity to Party. Both political Parties are corrupt and both are controlled by the same interests."

Particularly in this fraud, nothing startling can happen, even if a verdict of guilty is reached. There are too many "important" people involved. Among the personnel associated with this transaction we find: Ralph Stone, President of the Detroit Trust Co.; Otto T. Barnard, President of the New York Trust Co.; B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Brown Bros., Philadelphia bankers; and agents of the Labor-hating Du Pont de Nemours Company.

Politically, these mock-trials may be good investment for the Party in power. But no worker can and should expect a capitalist Government to resort to the practice of putting capitalists behind the bars, no matter what crimes these employers may be guilty of.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG



The Poor Fish Says:

"I don't believe in attacking the Constitution, but if a man can get a good drink, he ought to take it."

Here's Program Upon Which Federated Party Makes Its Appeal to Farmers and City Workers

The program setting forth the principles and policies upon which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party makes its appeal to the industrial workers and the working farmers of the United States is herewith published in full as follows:

Statement of Principles of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

"The government of the people for the people and by the people," which has in the past been the boast of American political life, no longer exists in this country. Today the government of the United States is a government of, for and by Wall Street and the financial and industrial system which it represents.

During the course of industrial development of the last half century in this country the industries, the mines and railroads, the factories and mills have come into the ownership and control of a small group of great capitalists who use these instruments of production and distribution to exploit and oppress the tens of millions of industrial workers and farmers who are dependent upon their use to earn for themselves and their families the necessities of life. These capitalists, exploiters of the industrial workers and farmers have fastened their grip upon the government and made of it an instrument to maintain and uphold their special privileges and to aid them in levying ever greater toll upon the producers of wealth.

Since the end of war, out of which was to come greater opportunities of well-being and happiness for the people of this country—the use of the powers of government against the industrial workers and farmers and the aid of their exploiters has been more open and shameless than ever before.

In 1919, the federal government sent soldiers into the steel centers to

help the great Steel Trust put down the strike of the workers struggling against the twelve hour day, for a living wage and the right to organize.

In the miners' strike of the same year the Wilson administration secured an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America denying it the right to use its own funds in the struggle of the miners against the coal barons. Since then the government has sought to have the United Mine Workers of America destroyed thru declaring it a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The government created the Railroad Labor Board as a weapon of the railroad owners against the railroad workers. This Railroad Labor Board forced the railroad shophmen to strike in 1922, thru reducing the wages below the standard of existence. When the railroads found themselves in a desperate condition during the strike the government rushed to their aid with the infamous Daugherty Injunction, which at one blow took from the industrial workers the right to freedom of speech, press, assemblage, the right to organize and to use their organized strength to better their conditions of life.

In the miners' strike of 1922 the administration used all its strength to help the coal barons destroy the organization of the miners and to establish the "open shop" in the coal industry. At the call of President Harding the governors of numerous states filled the mines with soldiers to help suppress the demand of the striking workers.

The courts have been equally diligent in serving the interests of the financial and industrial rulers who control the government. In every strike of any moment the industrial

workers are face to face with injunctions through which the industrial masters seek to prevent them from using their organized strength to secure more of what they produce. In the Coronado decision the Supreme Court has given the employers a weapon with which to destroy every labor union in the land. The Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional all social legislation in the interest of labor. It has declared the child labor law unconstitutional. It has declared the minimum wage law unconstitutional. It throws the whole weight of the judicial power on the side of the financial and industrial bosses.

The powers of government are not only used to aid the financial and industrial system at the expense of the industrial workers and farmers. Thru tariff legislation, thru ship subsidies, thru looting of the government in settlement of war contracts, thru guaranteeing of railroad profits and settlement of railroad claims growing out of war-time government operation by the Esch-Cummings Act, hundreds of millions are turned into their coffers.

Statement of Principles

Legislation supposedly in the interest of the farmers is turned into means of further enrichment of the bankers. Farm credit bills are so drawn as to aid the great banking institutions and their smaller parasites and gives them new means of asking for themselves the product of the workers of the land. The government refused to take any action toward establishing government owned marketing facilities and helps the railroads to maintain high railroad freight rates.

The Federal Reserve Banking System has served the masters in per-

mitting extravagant over-expansion of city industries so that the farm is robbed of its labor supply. This is repeatedly followed by drastic depressions and unemployment that reduces the city worker to servitude and poverty. Millions are forced into idleness every few years. This condition likewise spells ruin to the farmer; for in 1921 it reduced the purchasing power of the city worker by six billions in wages alone. More than five millions of workers were forced to walk the streets in search of jobs that were denied them.

In a depression farm prices drop to ruinous levels; still the farmers and consumers are forced to continue to pay peak prices. This is made possible because of the factory's superior control of production. Industry now forces unemployment onto the city worker to reduce wages and at the same time it keeps its prices high by curtailing its output. The present banking system is largely responsible for the high prices the consumer now pays.

The power of the government is openly used by the financial lords of Wall Street to open up weaker countries for their investments and to protect these investments. Since the Spanish-American war, American Imperialism, "Dollar Diplomacy" has overthrown the government of Haiti and Santo Domingo, reduced Nicaragua to vassalage and made Cuba a protectorate of the United States in the interest of the Sugar Trust. The Mexican Government is refused recognition and coerced in the interest of oil and banking capital. Soviet Russia is outlawed because it has abolished the exploitation of the workers and farmer by capitalists.

These are but a few of the outstanding facts which prove that Republican and Democratic administra-

tions alike are the instrument of the financial and industrial masters who own the industries of the nation and use them to amass great fortunes for the few capitalists at the expense of the happiness and well-being of the masses of industrial workers and farmers.

In the face of these conditions only one road lies open for the industrial workers and farmers to protect themselves against the exploitation and oppression of the financial and industrial lords who rule in this country—to organize a political party representing the interests of the industrial workers and farmers and enter into the political arena to wrest control of the government from the hands of the financial and industrial masters who now rule in this country.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party declares that to be its purpose. It calls upon all organizations of workers, whether in the industries or upon the land, to make common cause with it, to join it in the struggle to free the farmer and industrial worker from greedy exploitation of those who now rule in this country and to wish for them the right to "life, liberty and happiness" which their exploiters now deny them.

Public Ownership

There can be no genuine Public Ownership of industry until the workers and farmers control the government. But in order to make more clear the conflict of interests between the employing class and the working and farming classes and thus aid the masses in their struggle against exploitation and oppression, we propose an immediate program of public ownership of all public utilities. It must at all times be remembered that only to the extent that here is a strong workers' and farmers' representation

in the Government and only to the extent that the control of operation is in the hands of workers and farmers can even this partial nationalization be realized today. The F. F. L. P. therefore proposes the following program:

1) We stand for the nationalization of all public utilities and all social means of communication and transportation.

2) Industries must be run on the basis of the workers and farmers, steadily increasing their control of the management and operation thru their own economic organizations.

3) Industries must be operated in such a manner as to afford the working and farming masses the maximum security against destitution, unemployment, sickness and high prices.

Program for Social Legislation

1) That the Federal Government enact a Maximum 8-Hour work-day in industry, making any violation of the same by any employer a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment.

2) That the Federal Government enact a law that will make the Federal Reserve Bank system serve the farmers and workers.

Industry should be encouraged to discontinue its reckless "hiring" and "firing" practices by compensating the unemployed worker temporarily when he is thrown out of employment thru no fault of his own, and

3) That the Federal Government enact a Child Labor Law prohibiting the employment of children under eighteen years and making the violation of this law a crime punishable by imprisonment.

4) That the Federal Government enact a law providing for a minimum living wage for all workers—the wages to be fixed in co-operation

with the representatives of the trade unions.

5) That the Federal Government enact a law providing for the compulsory education of all under eighteen. Special attention must be paid to the erection of new and adequate schools in the rural regions.

6) That the Federal Government enact a law providing for adequate compensation to the ex-soldiers—a soldier bonus—funds for same to be obtained thru the levying of inheritance, excess profits, surtaxes and taxes on unearned income.

7) That the Federal Government enact a Social Insurance Law providing for adequate sick, accident, and death insurance for all city and rural workers. Funds for the same to be secured thru the taxation of incomes, excess profits, surtaxes and inheritance taxes and taxes from unearned incomes.

8) That the Federal Government enact a National Maternity Insurance Law providing for full trade union wage compensation to all prospective mothers for a period covering one month prior and one month after child birth.

Farmer's Program

1) Land was created for all the people, and we demand a system of taxation that will eliminate landlordism and tenancy and will secure the land to the users of the land.

2) Public ownership of all means of transportation, communication, natural resources and public utilities, to be operated by and for the people.

3) The issue and control of all money and credit printed by the government, for service instead of profit.

4) All war debts to be paid by a tax on excess profits.

5) A moratorium for all working farmers on their farm mortgage debts for a period of five years.