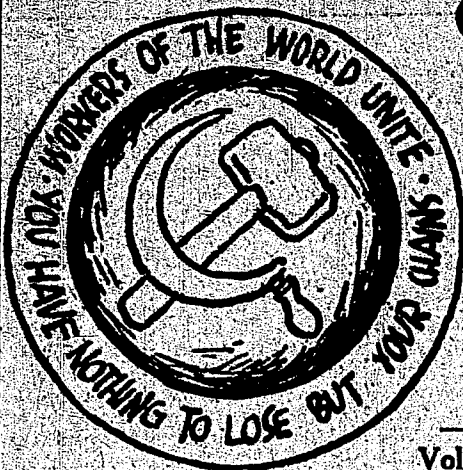




THE WORKER

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Severe Crisis in Germany

Delay Pardon for Victim of Steel Strike

(By FEDERATED PRESS)

PITTSBURGH.—Pardon for Jacob Dolla, steel strike organizer who was framed up by the steel trust and sentenced as an innocent man to the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania, is again delayed. When the bitterness of the 1919 struggle died down somewhat it was generally recognized that Dolla had not been responsible for the explosion that blew away part of a strike-breaker's porch, but that the dynamite had been engineered by the steel company in order to put Dolla out of the way. Dolla was a skilled steel worker with great influence in the foreign groups. He had thrown in his lot with the skilled and semi-skilled strikers.

The state board of pardons considered his case this summer, but decided to hold it under advisement. One of the board is hostile to Dolla because Dolla is a symbol of organized labor to him.

Dolla's three years in jail have been hard on his health. He is confined 22 hours a day to a small cell with a cement floor that is always damp. He is being treated for rheumatism by the prison doctor, but medicine without plenty of exercise and sunlight is not having any effect. It is believed that letters and telegrams to Gov. Gifford Pinchot, Harrisburg, Pa., will aid in hastening action on Dolla's pardon.

Organize Vigo County, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Efforts are being made here to organize a Vigo County Farmer-Labor Party. It is expected that the farmers will take an intense interest in the organization in view of the recent victory of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota.

Indiana State Federation Meets

MUNCIE, IND.—The Indiana State Federation of Labor meets here August 29. The Painters' State Conference will precede the state convention.

Socialist Party Efforts to Profit by Trailing Reactionary Labor Ends in Big Debacle at Albany

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Specially Written for "The Worker")

ALBANY, NEW YORK.—The Socialist Party has gone astraying in no man's land between the opposing political forces of militant radicalism and standpat labor reaction. It has lost its way. It is getting hit from both left and right.

In fact there has been enacted here what might aptly be called, in homely language, "The Tragedy of the Stray Cat." Even the feline sagacity of Morris Hillquit, the political wizard of the Socialist Party, could not prevent this narrative from being a tragedy. And there is much farce comedy in this Hillquit straying and getting lost in the mazes of that form of bipartisan politics that parades as non-partisanship.

Hillquit has been leading his kitten-Socialist following uphill and down the hill since the Communists were driven from the Socialist Party in the hysterical days of 1919. For four years he carefully protected his diminishing "litter" from the ravaging onslaughts of the "Moscow-inspired Communists." An asylum was in sight at last—last Sunday—at the Catholic Union Hall here, in the protecting arms of the railroad brotherhoods, bone and muscle of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

But Sunday, July 29, swept on thru rain and sunshine into blackest midnight. Thruout the hours of this Sabbath the sly Hillquit, spitting excited oratory or purring soft phrases, had sought to effect this marriage of his disappearing following with the political ambitions of the Railroad Brotherhood chieftains. But as the hands of time turned into Blue Monday, July 30, the final chapter of this story, "The Tragedy of the Stray Cat" was played as Hillquit and his political relations were sent scurrying out into the cruel world. The Railroad Brotherhoods had refused to take them in.

What Can "Socialists" Do Now?

There will be an epilogue, of course. Where will the Socialists go now? That is an interesting question. It will find many answers in the days to come. Hillquit is a good salesman. He will not call for an immediate receivership. He will not yet declare the Socialist Party completely bankrupt. Not even if he were persuaded that that was the full meaning of the first New York gathering for organizing the state forces of the railroaders' Conference for Progressive Political Action. The white flag of complete surrender

Los Angeles Labor Party Joins F.F.L.P.

(By FEDERATED PRESS)

CHICAGO.—The Farmer-Labor Party of Los Angeles, backed by the Central Labor Council, representing 13,000 workers, has formally affiliated with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, according to Joseph Manley, national secretary of the new party.

Endorse Federated Party

KAUKAUNA, Wis.—The Kaukauna Trades Council by unanimous vote has endorsed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The council heard the report of its delegates to the July convention in Chicago at which the new party was organized and adopted the recommendations to affiliate without opposition. Farmer-Labor forces of the Fox River valley will meet in Kaukauna, August 5, to discuss state organization.

Carpenters Join the F. F. L. P.

NEWARK, N. J.—Carpenters Union No. 184, here affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has voted to affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Independent Action in Ohio

BYESVILLE, O.—The Guernsey County Labor Party plans participation in the fall municipal and township elections. This party was organized in 1922 and in spite of conducting practically no campaign polled 1,200 votes in the county elections. The party is supported by local miner unions and other labor organizations. It has not affiliated with any national labor party, but this section was represented at the recent Farmer-Labor Party convention in Chicago, where the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized.

Western Farmers Active

SEDRO-WOOLEY, Wash.—Progressive ideas on economic and political matters, kept from the farmers by the commercial press, are being injected by speakers at a series of chautauqua meetings organized by the Western Progressive farmers. Among the subjects dealt with are the Ontario plan of state-owned waterpower development, which brings electricity for light, heat and power to farms and city homes at one-tenth of the price charged by privately-owned utility corporations elsewhere. The Washington farmers are organized to use the initiative law making power to put this thru, the legislature being under control of Stone & Webster, the utility trust of the Pacific northwest.

William Bouck, head of the Western Progressive Farmers, is chairman of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Michigan Convention September 18

DETROIT.—The annual convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor at Detroit, September 18, will be a record breaker for attendance, declares the executive board. "We are now hitting our stride. Labor has quite successfully entered the political arena, interest is being aroused," declares the executive board. "We are now hitting our stride. Labor has quite successfully entered the political arena, interest is being aroused," declares the executive board. "We are now hitting our stride. Labor has quite successfully entered the political arena, interest is being aroused," declares the executive board.

Active in West Va.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Organizers from middle western farmer unions will be invited into this state by the newly elected West Virginia Farmer-Labor party. The unorganized farmer will be brought into the field of independent political action initiated by the convention call of the state federation of labor. President Charles Mausau of the new party is a locomotive engineer.

Masses of German Workers Desert "Socialists" and Join Communists' "United Front"

By LUDWIG LORE

Editor, "Volkszeitung," N. Y. German Communist Daily
Germany is in the midst of a severe crisis. When the market value of the mark sinks from 444,000 to 1,100,000 per dollar in one week, we get something like a mental picture of the chaos that reigns in industrial Germany today. Prices keep up with the most breath-taking jumps the Mark may take.

But wages lag far behind, thanks, in no negligible degree, to the earnest efforts of the Social-Democracy and the "Socialist" labor union bureaucracy to remove every unpleasantness from the path of German capital. Hunger, starvation, disease and desparation follow. Bread riots are the natural consequence.

So unspeakable is the misery in Germany's industrial centers today, that the most callous onlooker appreciates that violence must and will be the inevitable outcome. Misery has reached the point when life loses its value and open rebellion seems preferable to fatalistic resignation.

No one knows this better than the capitalist press. And sensing the storm in the air, it is already preparing public opinion to meet it and in consequences with righteous holiness and virtuous disapproval by making the Communists of Germany—and of course, of Soviet Russia—responsible for the "German Revolution" that, in their eyes, is as good as an accomplished fact.

At the end of last week every capitalist—and every "Socialist"—newspaper in America and in Europe feature on its first page the news that the Communist Party of Germany was preparing for a revolutionary outbreak on Sunday afternoon, July 29th. A tremendous world-wide saw rivers of blood, a holocaust of murder and rape, and a Soviet government in Germany on Monday morning.

As a matter of fact even the not too apparent intelligence of these news writers and correspondents might have perceived—and probably were not entirely unaware of the fact—that the Communist Party of Germany was trying everything in its power to prevent an outbreak at this time.

It called open air demonstrations, it is true, to protest against the spread of Fascism in Germany. But not with a view to violent uprisings. The fact that it turned these demonstrations into indoor meetings when it saw that the German Nationalists and Socialists were placing the stamp of open rebellion upon them, shows how far from revolt was its actual purpose.

The Communists in Germany are preparing for the overthrow of the German government of reactionaries and weaklings. But they are intelligent enough to know that he who permits the enemy to choose time and place for an encounter puts himself at a hopeless disadvantage. Certainly the present moment offers the revolutionary working class anything but a favorable position. Germany has neither raw materials nor products, neither money nor credit. For the French and the Belgians, a proletarian uprising would be the signal for still more extensive occupation. Revolution would mean a hunger-blockade and the revolutionary leaders would be held responsible for the hunger and starvation that the united capitalists and "socialist" coalitionists have brought down upon the nation. The peasants in Germany are not, as they were in Russia at the time of the Russian Revolution, poor, downtrodden, miserable slaves. They are, and have been for years, the profiteers of the present chaotic conditions, and will fight like tigers for their restoration.

Furthermore it is an open secret that Poland, vassal of French imperialism, created for the sole purpose of cutting off Russia from German assistance, and serving today, with equal efficiency, to prevent the Russian Government from coming to the aid of a revolutionary Germany, stands armed to the teeth, ready to plunge into the Baltic border states and to march upon Danzig as soon as France gives the signal. And above all it should not be forgotten that a revolution, should it break out in Germany today, would bear not the international character of the Russian uprising, but would be tainted with a nationalism fostered by Entente brutalities.

The force of its onslaught would be directed against the enemies without rather than against the capitalists at home. Too long the latter has been playing the role of fellow-sufferer. To large a part of the

Ask Kentucky Miners' Head Explain Bribe

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Progressive Miners' Committee here has received a super-heated letter from Samuel Pascoe, President, District 30, United Mine Workers, with headquarters at Ashland, Ky., in which the Kentucky official exceeds himself in attacking the militant miners.

President John L. Lewis is lauded as "one of the greatest industrial leaders the world ever had."

The reply sent to Pascoe by Thomas Myerscough, chairman of the Progressive Committee, was short and to the point. It was as follows:

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1923. Samuel Pascoe, President, Dist. 30, United Mine Workers of America, P. O. Box 368, Ashland, Ky.

Dear Sir: Your cowardly letter received. It is always typical of "union scabs" that they use the language you use at a safe distance. There is only one question we want to ask you: Will you please explain how your idol and Farrington can join hands after Farrington accused Lewis of getting \$100,000 to allow you to work while the miners in the United States were on strike? A reply to this is expected.

Signed:—Thomas Myerscough.
The accusation by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, and former enemy of President Lewis, who comes from the

Fight this Attack on Militant Labor

Next week "THE WORKER" will publish an important declaration on the organized attack of the old bureaucratic trade union machine against the rank and file in the Jewish unions. This anti-militant campaign that has the support of the The Daily Forward, is but part of the effort to wipe out all sections of the Trade Union Educational League. All militants, therefore, should secure bundles of this issue of "THE WORKER" and distribute them wherever possible.

The fight against this effort at suppressing the will of the rank and file will be launched at a great Mass Meeting called for the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Friday Night, August 17th.

years to come, to take up the fight for its liberation.

The Social-Democracy is rapidly losing ground. The left elements of the Independent Social-Democracy that joined the S. D. P. less than a year ago, in hopes of galvanizing it into revolutionary action, have never been completely assimilated. They are the ferment of an active opposition that is threatening to split this mighty bulwark of proletarian counter-revolution asunder.

Wherever the "United Front" propaganda of the Communist forces became effective, and Socialist and Communist workmen went into the fight for better conditions shoulder to shoulder, a new understanding of Communism and Communist motives resulted.

The superstitions and traditions, (Continued on Page Four.)

same state, is said to be contained in a letter dated Nov. 22, 1922, in which Farrington is said to have placed four distinct charges of corruption and bribery against Lewis.

Farrington accuses Lewis of receiving \$100,000 from the Kentucky mine owners for permitting them to operate their mines during the strike, and quotes Lewis as stating to the policy committee in a meeting held in Washington, D. C., "That work in the Kentucky mines would not be stopped as long as he was president of the Miners' Union."

Chairman Myerscough asks Pascoe to explain this view of "one of the greatest industrial leaders the world ever had," held by Farrington before he deserted Alexander Howat, and returned to the Lewis camp among the reactionary officials of the U. M. W. of A.

Party C. E. C. Decides to Launch Daily and Move the Headquarters to Chicago

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary Workers Party

The meeting of the full Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party for the month of July took up many important problems of the party. Chief among these was the question of the affiliation of the Party with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the launching of an organization

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The Chicago Conference
The Central Executive Committee formally approved the work of the party committee in charge of the party policy at the Chicago Conference and the affiliation of the party with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.
(Continued on Page Three)



Hillquit's Tammany Hall Is Beaten by the Real Tammany Hall

By JOHN PEPPER

"The Albany Conference was a complete failure"—is the summary made, not by a Communist, but by Morris Hillquit. And we can add to it: The entire policy of the Socialist Party has shown itself in Albany a complete failure.

What was the Conference in Albany? Simply a continuation of the NATIONAL Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, on a STATE SCALE. The Cleveland Conference declared for participation in the primaries of the old capitalist parties on a NATIONAL scale, but permitted the organization of labor parties on a STATE BASIS. The Albany Conference was a political convention of the labor movement of New York State. New York State has ten million population, and one and a quarter million organized workers. It ranks first in population and is the richest industrial state in the Union. The Socialist Party has its center of gravity in New York. New York is the only place where the Socialist Party has any influence in the trade unions.

The tactics of the Socialist Party within the "Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action" ought to have succeeded in New York State, if anywhere. AND FOR THAT VERY REASON, THE DEBACLE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN ALBANY IS NOT MERELY AN ORDINARY DEFEAT, BUT A DECISIVE COLAPSE OF ITS ENTIRE POLICY.

Race for the Grace of Reactionary Leaders.

What has been the entire policy of the Socialist Party during the last year? AN ALLIANCE WITH THE CONSERVATIVE AND REACTIONARY LABOR LEADERS

AGAINST THE RANK AND FILE. AND AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT. The Socialist Party did not once dare to attack Gompers in the last year. It fought against amalgamation, betrayed the Labor Party idea in Cleveland, slandered Soviet Russia, and barred the Communists from every labor conference whenever possible. All this has been done by the Socialist Party in order to win grace and favor with the reactionary labor leaders.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY HAS BUILT ITS ENTIRE TACTIC UPON THE LABOR LEADERS. It has prostituted itself for Gompers, Johnston, Stone and Keating. It went to Albany as a prostitute. It put on its finest opportunist clothes, applied a thick coating of Gompers-rouge on its face, and perfumed itself with the strongest anti-Bolshevik patchouli. But all in vain. The reactionary leaders of the railroad brotherhoods were so much afraid of the labor party idea that they could not tolerate in their midst even the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party is weeping now, and is wailing that altho it sought a compromise at any price, and altho it offered everything it had, even its honor, it was thrown out of the Albany Conference nevertheless. We can't help it but we have no compassion for the Socialist Party. Its tears and its wailing are but the tears and the wailing of a prostitute who has been thrown out without pay, by roughnecks, after a wild night. The Socialist Party demanded payment; but the railroad leaders declared that it was merely love, and kicked her out.

Tammany Hall vs. Tammany Hall

The petty Tammany Hall of Hillquit dominates the Socialist Party completely, just as the real Tammany

Hall dominates New York's Democratic Party. Hillquit went to Albany with the whole apparatus of his petty Tammany Hall; but to his great surprise he found there—the real Tammany Hall of New York, in the persons of ex-Mayor John Fitzgibbon, and William E. Fitzsimmons, the Democratic attorney of several trade unions. Hillquit was surprised, but at first wanted to fraternize even with the Tammany Hall politicians; and the love between the real Tammany Hall and Hillquit's petty Tammany Hall was for a whole day really strong and stirring. But we all know that love easily turns into hatred. Hillquit recounts in the New York Call: "The break came late Sunday night, after a day of seemingly cordial exchange of sentiment and harmonious co-operation. It was as definite as it was unexpected and inconsistent." And the New York Call reporter writes that the attacks of the real Tammany Hall against Hillquit "came dangerously near personal insults on the part of several Democratic Party leaders who secured the floor." Hillquit attempted all the cunning of an average lawyer, but Fitzsimmons, the Democratic attorney, understands the old game better than Hillquit. It was a spectacle for the Gods, as these two lawyers fought against each other. Hillquit declared that Tammany Hall is "the most malodorous and corrupt political organization in America." Fitzsimmons declared that Hillquit's petty Tammany Hall, the Socialist Party, "has no good faith and is not honest." Hillquit declared that Fitzsimmons hasn't the right to speak in the name of the workers and that he represents the interests of the Democratic Party. Fitzsimmons declared that Hillquit hasn't the right to speak in the name of the workers, and that he represents the interests

of the Socialist Party. We believe that both lawyers were entirely right. OF COURSE IN THE END, THE REAL TAMMANY HALL REMAINED VICTORIOUS. AND HILLQUIT'S PETTY TAMMANY HALL WAS SIMPLY KICKED OUT. The scores of Socialist Party delegates rode proudly to Albany on a special ship. We are curious to know what special vehicle they used in their quick exit from the Albany Conference.

From Cleveland to Albany

What are the causes of the debacle of the entire Socialist Party tactic? We can say that for us, this debacle of the Socialist Party tactic did not come as unexpectedly as for the Socialist leaders. We predicted beforehand that it will happen that way. We wish to analyze, now the chief reasons for the defeat.

First, the Socialist Party has allied itself with the reactionary labor leaders and has lost all faith in the rank and file. It hoped that the American development would ape the British development. It hoped that the conservative LABOR LEADERS of America would create a Labor Party in America, just as the conservative leaders of the British labor movement created the British Labor Party. The Socialist Party has once more shown that it does not understand the American labor movement, that it is an outsider. Gompers and Johnston are definitely allied with the capitalists or middle class politicians, and will never be leaders of the Labor Party movement. At Cleveland the Socialist Party went so far in the service of the reactionary labor leaders as to vote for participation in the primaries of the old capitalist parties, on condition that it would be allowed to vote for its own candidates. It wished to repeat the same game in

Albany. In Cleveland it was tolerated, and in Albany it was thrown out. Why? What is the difference between the two situations?

The difference is that in Cleveland the Socialist Party was still necessary for Johnston, Stone and Keating. The Socialist Party supplied them with ideology against the immediate creation of a Labor Party, and in throwing out the Communists. The Socialist Party was a tool in the hands of the reactionary labor leaders for deceiving the militant rank and file. But since Cleveland, there has taken place the July 3rd Convention in Chicago, and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been formed. Which means that the Socialist Party could not prevent the militant left wing of the worker and farmer movement from abandoning the Cleveland fake for progressive political action. As a result, the Socialist Party lost its value in the estimation of the reactionary labor leaders. In Albany the "S. P." was no longer necessary. It was simply thrown out. It is truly a rare irony of fate that the reactionary leadership now brings up literally the same accusations against the Socialist Party which the Socialist Party made against the Communists—that the Socialist Party wanted to CAPTURE the Convention, that the Socialist Party PACKED the Convention with delegates, and that they do not want to go with the Socialist Party because if they do, people will say they are Bolsheviks.

The Socialist Party will now parade as the hero of the Labor Party idea. It will say that it was thrown out because it fought for independent political action of the working class. It will tear open its shirt and show the wounds on its chest. But that's a fake. The Socialist Party has not

defended for one minute the idea of the Labor Party—neither in Cleveland nor in Albany. If it has wounds, they are not on its chest, but on its buttock, from the kick of the reactionary labor leaders.

Capitalist Deed and Socialist Phrase

The Socialist Party has been preaching for months that the situation is not ripe for a Labor Party—that the workers do not understand as yet the necessity for a Labor Party. NOR DID THEY IN ALBANY BRING IN A RESOLUTION FOR THE CREATION OF A LABOR PARTY; and still less did they fight for the resolution of Campbell, the delegate of the Buffalo Trades and Labor Council, which was for the creation of a Labor Party. THEIR ONLY PROPOSAL WAS TO POSTPONE ALL ACTION UNTIL 1924. The reactionary railroad leaders and Tammany Hall politicians had easy sailing. They had something POSITIVE and IMMEDIATE to offer to the workers. They offered immediate participation in the elections of next fall, thru the means of the old capitalist parties. Of course it is a false and treacherous policy against the interests of the working class. But it is an IMMEDIATE action. And dissatisfied workers demand IMMEDIATE action. THE ONLY tactic which would have made it possible to fight against the Tammany Hall politicians and the railroad leaders would have been to urge the IMMEDIATE CREATION OF A LABOR PARTY. As against immediate action in alliance with capitalists, immediate independent action for the working class. THE ONLY POSSIBLE TACTIC COULD HAVE BEEN ACTION AGAINST ACTION. But against action in the interests of the capital-

ists, the Socialist Party had only the tactic of hesitation and passiveness. Hillquit declared at the Convention "Any definite policy would force rupture." The Democratic Tammany Hall had easy sailing. Fitzsimmons declared against the tactic of postponement of the Socialist Party. "It's allright to have lovely dream about what we can do away in the future in 1924, but we have got to do something NOW." The reporter of the New York Call writes "MANY railwaymen declared the wanted SOMETHING NOW, the couldn't wait a year. Next year, SEVERAL said, was so far off the to plan for it was a dream."

The Socialist Party could not waver over the RANK AND FILE representation of the railwaymen, because it had nothing to offer them. Against the definite CAPITALIST policy of the railroad leaders they did not have just as definite a LABOR policy, but only Hillquit's phrase, "No definite policy." Against the CAPITALIST "HERE AND NOW," it did not have the REVOLUTIONARY "HERE AND NOW," but only a "lovely dream" for the future.

The greatest lesson at Albany is that against the real Tammany Hall the petty S. P. Tammany Hall is powerless and useless. ALBANY HAS DEFINITELY SHOWN THAT THE LABOR PARTY OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS CAN BE CREATED ONLY THRU THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALIST PARTIES. AND THRU THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE REACTIONARY LABOR LEADERS. It has shown that everyone who does not fight against Gompers and Johnston, simply delivers the working class to Harding and "Al Smith."

Socialists Get the Boot at Albany after Aiding Mob Attack on Labor Party Effort

(Continued from Page One)

the midnight display of modesty that checked, for a time, all "Socialist" tendencies of the last four years.

The "Socialists," re-inforced by the Leikowitz-De Hunt Farmer-Laborites, all carefully camouflaged under the standards of the American Labor Party (New York City), came to Albany, in droves, by boat, by railroad, by limousine. It was a conquering host bent on capturing and enslaving. The State Executive Committee of the New York Socialist Party met in Secretary Merrill's office on Saturday, in the capacity of "Steering Committee." Early Sunday morning, and all Sunday morning, the faithful caucused in the Labor Lyceum, on South Pearl Street. "We must go along!" was the slogan. The brotherhood chiefs do not want a "Labor Party." "All right, then we'll forget about the Labor Party," was the developing sentiment. "This is the opportunity of our lives to get in touch with the American working class. We must take advantage of it, etc., etc."

The Conference itself was held at the Catholic Union Hall, that tops a hill. It is an old crumbling building that, once performed as a militia armory.

This left the Workers Party (Communist) delegates on the steps of the building, with trade union sympathizers with the Communist viewpoint, and the visitors.

The Clashing Viewpoints

While the railroaders were discussing Johnston's plea, Hillquit was telling the "Socialists" that they must be admitted. "All or none," Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist, a printer, differed with this. He thought that the Socialist affiliations in the trade unions should meet with the railroaders, if trade unionists alone were asked into conference. It was at this juncture that "Socialist" stock almost out-tumbled the German mark when word came from "The Brotherhood" gathering that only trade union delegates would be admitted. Hillquit held to his viewpoint, while some supported Cassidy. The debate broke the Sabbath stillness of the neighborhood. The deadlock was finally broken when the railroaders, from their hall, sent the encouraging word to the Socialists that they would all be admitted.

It was here rumored that some sort of a deal had been made between the "Socialists" and the railroaders. The "Socialists" in their impromptu caucus had profusely charged the Communists with being the cause of all the indignities heaped upon them. It was said the railroaders had viewed the hosts of invading Socialists and become frightened. They did not want to get "captured," not even "converted."

S. John Block, president of the New York Call, Socialist daily, professed to be shocked when asked if some agreement had been entered into. Yet the later developments were significant.

ence," Hillquit, Jacob Panken, Delaney, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Thomas F. Ryan, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; David B. Robertson, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Arthur J. Lovell, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; H. E. Blaney, for Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; William E. Fitzsimmons, attorney for some of "The Brotherhoods"; John Fitzgibbon, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; J. A. Fox, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Brotherhood's Legislative Committee; John M. O'Hanlon, of the New York State Federation of Labor; Charles J. McGowan, with Thomas E. Ryan, of Albany, as Chairman.

Socialists Pack Conference

When the orators on the platform had exhausted themselves, announcements were made of selections for the committees on program and resolutions, and organization and finance, on which the Socialists were given good representation. Hillquit had claimed that he spoke for 200,000 working men and women. He got this figure by adding 100,000 Socialist votes in the state to the membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Furriers' Union, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, and other organizations affiliated with the "American Labor Party."

The first real stir in the gathering came with the report of the credentials committee. On the basis of their claim of 100,000, the Socialists got by with 69 straight delegates, to which were added delegates from "Socialist" sympathizing organizations, bringing this total up to 92. The "Socialists" also had a whip hand over a majority of 76 local union delegates. Against these the railroaders mustered only 85 delegates, the strongest delegation coming from the trainmen, with 34. It will thus be seen that Hillquit had the control of the gathering, so far as votes were concerned. The "Socialists" stood convicted of all the manufactured crimes they had charged against the Workers Party in the Chicago "Labor Conference."

The credentials committee reported the Workers Party delegates rejected. The basis for the rejection, it was claimed, was on the ground that the Workers Party was not affiliated with the "Cleveland Conference."

When delegates asked if the New York Central Trades and Labor Council was affiliated with the "Cleveland Conference," Mrs. MacDonald, for the committee, claimed they were, indirectly.

The delegates from the Buffalo Hod Carriers' Union made a motion to reject the report of the committee, but Chairman Ryan put the question on the committee report to reject the Workers Party delegation and it was carried but with considerable opposition.

During the evening session Hillquit began forgetting his speech of the afternoon, that the Socialists had come to the conference with no expectations, with no ambitions, "Except to be of service," that any Labor Party must originate out of the "cheerful agreement" of all parties concerned.

On the basis of his fictitious

figures, Hillquit went far in making claims for "Socialist" representation on the Committee on Plan of Organization. Attorney Fitzsimmons, for the railroaders, raised the cry that the "Socialists" were trying to capture and control them.

Then the final showdown came on the question of participating in this fall's assembly election. Evidently the Socialists thought if they could get by the fall elections, they might be able to get a Socialist-controlled "American State Labor Party" out of a conference in the spring. But the railroaders were for going ahead immediately with the "Cleveland Conference's" dual policy to Gompers' "reward your friends and punish your enemies," in the old parties, program. Chairman Ryan declared it was evident the "Socialists" would only vote for their own candidates, and that they should never have come into the conference.

Morris Hillquit, the ambitious "Puss-in-Boots" of American Socialism, had been caught by "The Brotherhoods" trying to steal milk for his hungry litter of political kittens off the railroaders' back porch. Here was an old party kitchen doorstep that could not be turned into a "Socialist" political pie-counter. It was a midnight farce that failed, and the "Socialists" missed the 11 o'clock "Night Boat" for New York City into the bargain.

The dilemma that now confronts the "Socialists" is this: They have rejected all radical elements, and now they had been cut off by the conservative elements in the American Labor Movement. Hillquit and Berger once spoke for a considerable American Socialist movement. Now Berger speaks for Milwaukee, Hillquit for New York City alone, since this Albany fiasco. Here are two "Internationalist Socialists" with but a small local following.

Socialists in Massachusetts, under the leadership of George R. Roemer, Jr., at the state labor conference two weeks ago, accepted the Cleveland "leadership." Berger has traded with La Follette. The most prominent "Socialists" in Oklahoma went along with the Reconstruction League that elected Governor Walton, who has now turned traitor to both the farmers and city workers. There are few "Socialists" elsewhere on the horizon.

Truly, there was meaning to the "Socialist" scurrings in the night between last Sunday and Monday, here in Albany, New York.

The Albany "Conversion"

By JAMES P. CANNON

The split at the Albany "Conference for Progressive Political Action" came as a result of the demand of the railroad leaders that the Socialists support candidates of the capitalist parties in the elections for the State Assembly this year, refusing to accept the Socialist offer to wait until next year to decide this policy for the 1924 elections.

From the standpoint of advancing the cause of labor in politics, the "conference," in the words of Morris Hillquit, was indeed "a failure." From the standpoint of Socialist Party strategy it was both a failure and a farce—a sight for tears and laughter. The policy of standing for independent political action and, at the same time, forming an alliance with labor leaders who are against it, came to its inevitable collapse at Albany.

The reactionary heads of the Railroad Brotherhoods, who called and bossed the conference were somewhat restless over what happened at Chicago. They are so little interested in independent political action that they didn't want to be bothered with any talk about it. Originally the Socialists were not even invited. When, after frantic negotiations, they were finally told that they might come, "The Call" opened an editorial campaign to make it clear that they meant no harm by going to the conference. They are not like "the Communist hoodlums" who do not know how to behave themselves in the presence of their betters. The Socialists do not believe in capturing, said the Call, but in "converting."

There is no doubt that some conversion took place at Albany, but the leaders of the Railroad Brotherhoods were not the victims of it. Their method of dealing with the Socialist missionaries was very effective, altho a bit rough. The polite and gentlemanly Socialists suffered terribly at the hands of these hard-boiled slugs who fought according to "punching-house rules." What can you do with people who don't care how badly they hurt you?

When these leaders learned that the Socialist party delegates and delegates from unions controlled by the Socialists were marching on Albany in mass-formation, and that a few delegates from the Workers Party and Communist delegates from trade unions were coming there bent on raising the issue of the immediate formation of a labor party, they determined to take no chances. These unimaginative men could not understand why the Socialists, if they meant to be good and "capture" nothing, should be flocking to their conference in such large numbers, like "49ers" to a gold rush. "Safety First," said the railroaders.

There was no involved diplomacy in their method of meeting the situation. They simply shut the door and told everybody but railroad delegates to keep out until they were sent for. While the railroad men met separately for nearly two hours, nearly a hundred delegates from the Socialist Party, 75 delegates from other trade unions and five from the Workers Party mingled on the sidewalk outside—a motley convention

of the damned and rejected. Finally all except the Communists and their sympathizers were admitted. The Communists would not agree to keep still about the labor party.

The Socialist Party did not split with the supporters of the capitalist political parties on any question of principle. They did not break on the issue of independent political action versus nonpartisan political action. The Socialists did not even raise the question of a labor party concretely; and when it was brought up by a trade union delegate they opposed it. The split occurred simply over a question of a labor party concretely. The railroad leaders demanded the immediate surrender of the Socialist Party to their policy of supporting the "best man" in the capitalist parties. The Socialist Party was not quite ready and asked for a little more time to make their decision.

The Socialists started out to lead the "Conference for Progressive Political Action" toward a labor party. It has been working according to the theory that a labor party will be organized in America by the black reactionaries who are now hostile to the very idea. In order to gain their good will it severed relations with those rank and file elements who really and sincerely want a labor party. Following that policy it refused to participate in the rank and file labor party convention at Chicago.

It remained with the "Conference for Progressive Political Action" in order to lead it toward a labor party. What there is left of the Socialist Party, outside of Milwaukee, is virtually all in New York. Here is the best possible place for the policy of the party to show results.

The conference at Albany made it painfully clear that the Socialist Party is not leading the "Conference for Progressive Political Action" toward a labor party. That conference is going in the other direction. It was no accident that a delegate from the Gompers-controlled New York Central Trades and Labor Council should sit as a delegate at Albany and that one of the speakers there should make the proposal that the conference co-operate with the New York State Federation of Labor in the next political campaign.

It was not only demonstrated at Albany that the "Progressive Conference" is going still farther away from independent political action, but also that the Socialist Party is retreating with it. It was logically to be expected, by those who have been watching the course of the Socialist Party, that its delegates would give no support to the labor party resolution. But they were not satisfied to be merely silent partners in its defeat. They were the most active and aggressive opponents of those who came there to raise the issue. At Cleveland they sought to evade the question and were careful to give a formal vote for it into the record. At Albany they threw aside this camouflage. At Albany they voted against the formation of a labor party by voting to lay the resolution on the table; and they were the loudest amongst those who howled down

the trade union delegates who wanted to speak for it.

The "Conference for Progressive Political Action," as the affair at Albany shows, is going backward towards the political policy of Gompers; and the Socialist Party is going the same way. Their actions make this so plain that few can be deceived about it. Gompers, himself, is so sure of it, that he has not hesitated to broadcast thru the A. F. of L. News service a statement that "The Socialist Party has made a complete about-face from its attacks on the A. F. of L. nonpartisan political policy."

The farce at Albany revealed more clearly than ever the hopeless position of the Socialist Party. It can't stand alone because its organization is shattered and reduced practically to two cities. It has no militant rank and file membership and is incapable of developing any kind of a campaign on a national scale. If it goes ahead with the "Conference for Progressive Political Action" it will have to refrain from putting up its own candidates and support the capitalist parties. The bosses at Albany made it clear that they will not stand for any delay they would not wait until next year for the complete surrender of the Socialist Party as an independent political party.

The Socialist Party is meeting the fate of all who try to serve two masters. No party can serve the interests of the working class of America and, at the same time, make a friendly alliance with the labor bureaucracy which represents in the labor movement the viewpoint and interests of the capitalist class. The Socialist Party tried to play the double role. What it led them to was clearly to be seen at Albany.

WHITE GUARDS IN UNIONS

Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens has started an investigation of reported activities of labor unions to prevent their members from joining the National Guard. Colonel Thomas F. Foley, Commander of the 101st Infantry, Mass. National Guard, reported that a soldier had asked to be discharged, and gave as his reason that membership in the National Guards was forbidden by his organization. He is a member of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam-fitters and Helpers. The constitution of this union reads mildly enough that "no member of the United Association shall enlist in any State militia except in defense of the country." A regular Gompers' clause. But evidently the White Guard officers are not satisfied. They intend to use this case to investigate all labor unions. Stevens said, if the investigation proves that any union by its provisions tends to prevent members from joining the National Guards, he would turn the case over to the Attorney General for prosecution under a provision of the General Laws which provides that any one dissuading a man from enlistment in the National Guard, or who obstructs or annoys him because of his membership in the Guard, may be punished by a fine of \$500, imprisonment for six months or both. This may be regarded not only as a move to get enlistments from members in the unions, but to open the doors of the union to National Guardsmen. Note: Later news quoted the Secretary of War to the effect that there was no legal grounds for moving against the unions, and it was found that the "objectionable clause" was removed in 1919 by the union.

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

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers—212-219-222-241-244-250.

We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

HEAR THE ALBANY STORY!

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SOCIALIST-RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD CHIEFTAIN'S WAR ON THE LABOR PARTY IDEA

Will be told at WEBSTER HALL, 119 EAST 11th STREET WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 8th

Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg, James P. Cannon, Ludwig Lore, Benjamin Gitlow, J. Louis Engdahl and Alexander Bittleman

Party Moves Forward for New Victories

(Continued from page One.)

Labor Party. It instructed the Executive Secretary to draft a statement to the membership covering the party "Labor Party Policy" and the policy which governed the action of the party delegates at the Chicago Conference, and to send this to all party branches with instructions that it be made a special order of business at the next branch meeting. (This statement has been mailed to all party branches and can also be secured from the National Headquarters in leaflet form.)

The Membership Drive

The committee discussed at length the needs of the party at the present time and decided that the time was ripe for an organization drive to increase the membership of the party. The party policy at the Chicago Conference had interested many workers in the organization, and these workers were ready to join a real fighting organization of labor.

This campaign will be begun in the month of September. Every party branch should make preparations for this campaign and exert all its strength to bring new members into the party.

The Party Headquarters

The question of the location of the party headquarters has been considered by the committee at a number of meetings. Many district organizations have expressed themselves in favor of moving the headquarters to Chicago, which is more centrally located and from which speakers can be sent more easily to other sections of the country, and mail and literature distributed more quickly.

At the caucus of the delegates to the Chicago convention this question was raised and many delegates expressed themselves in favor of moving to Chicago. After a thorough review of the situation the Central Executive Committee voted that the party headquarters be removed to Chicago by Sept. 1.

The Daily Paper

A sub-committee of the C. E. C. had been instructed to survey the field to decide the possibility of launching a daily paper. This committee submitted a report recommending that the daily be established. The basis of the committee recommendation was:

1. That a daily paper is urgently needed to unify the party in its campaign. Thru a daily paper the membership can be united more closely and kept in contact with the policies of the C. E. C. The new developments in the party situation require a greater unity and solidarity than heretofore, which can only be achieved thru a daily paper thru which the C. E. C. can reach the membership from day to day.
2. Conditions are more favorable for the establishment of a daily than at any time in the past, particularly from the standpoint of drafts on the party resources for other funds, such as funds for relief, defense, etc.

The committee recommended that the campaign be launched immediately and take the following forms:

1. Incorporation of a stock company under party control and the selling of shares of stock at \$5.00. Every member of the party to be asked to purchase at least one share of stock.
2. The holding of picnics during the month of August for the daily paper fund.
3. The holding of a series of mass meetings during the month of September the proceeds to go to the daily paper fund.
4. The holding of balls and entertainments during the months of October for the benefit of the daily paper fund.
5. A subscription campaign during the month of October.
6. Proceeds of the November 7th celebrations to go to the daily paper fund.

Every party unit is to create a Daily Worker Committee which is to be charged with responsibility for carrying out the program above.

Complete instructions in regard to the campaign will be sent direct to the party branches.

The actions taken at this meeting of the Central Executive Committee mark a new stage of the party developments. Our party has tested its strength in the actual struggles of the workers and at the Chicago Conference showed itself worthy of leadership in the struggle. The task now before the party is to increase its own organizational strength. This task the Central Executive Committee has undertaken. Thru the membership drive, thru moving the headquarters to Chicago from which the party can be more easily mobilized, thru establishing a daily paper, the party will strengthen itself.

This strengthening of the party is preparation for new struggles. It will prepare the way for our party to become even a greater factor in the life of the American workers. We are going forward to greater victories.

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

Militant Nova Scotia Coal Miners Go Back to Work to Stop Lewis Smashing Union

By TOM BELL

(Special to "The Worker")

GLACE BAY, NOVA SCOTIA.—What the government of Canada, with its troops and provincial police, the steel and coal corporations with their bulging treasuries, and the kept press lies, could not accomplish has been achieved for them by John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America. Lewis by revoking the District No. 26 Charter, and depositing the District officers has forced the miners to give up the struggle against the use of armed force in industrial disputes rather than risk the disruption of their union by the commission that Lewis has sent into the District.

The miners of Cape Breton on strike since July 3rd, have seen troops and police brought against them, have seen the mines surrounded by barbed wire, withstood the lies of the capitalist press, and witnessed their leaders—Jim McLachlan and Dan Livingstone—arrested, but they did not waver in their determination to carry on the struggle to rid the Labor Movement from the menace of armed force used on the side of the corporations in industrial disputes. It was left for Lewis to deliver the blow that forced them to return to the mines.

There is rejoicing in the capitalist camp over this strikebreaking action of Lewis. The capitalist press is full of praise for Lewis. For some time past they have been predicting that Lewis would take this step. Now that he has fulfilled the expectations of the yellow press they chant his praises, and in their editorials keep on repeating the phrase: "We told you so!"

Lewis revoked the District charter and deposed the officials under the phrase "the sanctity of contracts." When the strike started the British Empire Steel Corporation demanded of the District officers that the miners be ordered to return to work or an appeal would be made to Lewis to have him carry out the terms of the contract. The District officers replied that the strike had nothing to do with the contract since it was not a wage struggle and there was no stoppage of work clause in the contract. The corporation made the appeal to Lewis with the result that on July 17th he deposed the officers, revoked the District charter, and appointed as provisional president a man who was removed from office in the District by the votes of the miners at the last District election. Lewis then ordered the Locals to return to work immediately under threat of revoking the Local charter. He has sent thirteen "organizers" into the District to aid the illiterate provisional president to smash the miners and leave them sufficiently crushed for the corporation to handle.

All the forces that the government and the corporation were able to bring against the miners have been used. "The creatures who were unable to get into office by the votes of the miners and desiring to be given office by the Lewis commission worked to break the spirit of the miners." The result was that many weaklings voted to return to work. The Lewis gang in the District was continually threatening to revoke the charters of the Local unions; if they did not return to work. This created confusion in the ranks of the miners, but it would not have resulted in the breaking of the strike had not Lewis thru his lawyer secured an injunction against the District officers restraining them from acting in any capacity as officers of District 26, and also restraining them from using the District funds.

With this situation to face the miners decided to return to work rather than have Lewis revoke their Local charters.

The local unions appointed committees to meet the mine management and informed them that the miners were returning to work if there would be no discrimination on the part of the corporation against the men who had taken an active part in the strike. The management refused to deal with the committees of the miners and would make no guarantee that there would be no discrimination. Wholesale discrimination of active union men is now going on. The management is refusing work to active men. The members of the Local executives are blacklisted. All men active in the strike are refused work. Lewis drives the miners back to work and the corporation blacklists the militant workers in an attempt to drive them from the District.

The blacklisted miners are not whining. They have fought the corporation since 1902. They made the organization of the union possible. They have been blacklisted before but still they continued fighting. These men are urging the rest of the workers to return to work so that Lewis will not be able to withdraw the Local charters and organize new Locals. They desire the solidarity of the miners so that they can fight in the future. The provisional executive of Lewis has stated that it will fight against the blacklist. This remains to be seen. Their past records have shown them only too willing to do as the corporation wished them to do.

Because the miners are returning to work does not mean that they have accepted the "provisional government" set up by Lewis. Not at all. The miners are returning to work to protect their union from the attacks of the Lewis gang. They threw up the fight against the troops and provisional police so that they could better conduct the struggle against the Lewis machine. They are determined that the autonomy of the District shall be restored and that they shall elect their own officers.

Lewis may have won the admiration of the corporation, the capitalist press, and the Armstrong government by stabbing the miners of Nova Scotia in the back. But the miners will never forget the traitorous action of Lewis that forced them back to the mines in face of the troops and police being used against the labor movement. Lewis has done this before for the benefit of the capitalists. In Kansas and in Alberta (District 18) he sent in his "organizers" and broke the miners for the benefit of the operators. His latest exhibition of his anxiety to smash the miners he is supposed to lead will rouse the rank and file of the United Mine Workers and they will smash Lewis in the interests of themselves and the working class.

American Methods Are Getting Big Results in Siberian Coal Fields

(Special to "The Worker")

KEMEROVO, SIBERIA.—The effect of American management and methods have already been evidenced in the Kemerovo coal mines, since February, when Americans took over the entire control.

The average production of coal for the months of October, November, and December of 1922 and January of 1923 under the dual management was 6,950 tons, or 49.9 per cent of the government program. During the four months of February, March, April and May, the Americans averaged 10,657 tons, or 78.2 per cent of the government program.

This great increase was brought about with a reduction of 20 per cent in the working forces, and was not due to the introduction of machinery or new equipment. To realize the government program of 120,000 tons this year, the colony will have to mine 2,590 tons per month until October, which will be quite possible.

The introduction of fans, pumps, coal-cutting machines, a new powerful hoist, mine locomotive, etc., will make it possible to produce 500,000 tons next year, providing some necessary technical forces are enlisted this year in the United States. Most of these machines are on their way.

"Progressive Miner" Appears

PITTSBURGH.—The Progressive Miner, "a bulletin of events of interest to every sincere member of the United Mine Workers of America," has made its first appearance here with Vol. 1, No. 1, dated July 14. It is a four-page paper of tabloid size printed in English, Slovenian, Croatian, Polish, Hungarian and Italian. The editors, William A. Guiler, Thomas Myerscough and Thomas Ray, are the executives of the Progressive Miners International Committee. The first issue strongly condemns dualism and secessionism and demands unconditional allegiance to the union. The reason given by the committee for publishing The Progressive Miner is that "the columns of the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America are censored to such an extent that the editor, Ellis Searles, who is not a miner, even refused to publish the official report of the naturalization committee which has been appointed by Lewis."

The paper is to be published twice a month at 35 Miller street, Pittsburgh, at \$1 a year.

DUM BELLE SAYS: It's not true that we get less and less for our money all the time. The holes in the doughnuts are getting larger and larger.—Upholsterer's Journal.

Coin Riches for U. S. Steel Trust

NEW YORK.—The Steel Corporation has a very profitable railroad up Minnesota way. Last year it earned profits at the rate of \$147.65 on each share of capital stock.

The road is the Duluth, Missabe and Northern. Its dividend record is 100% in 1912, 85% in 1913, 75% in 1914, 10% in 1915, 75% in 1915-16, 100% in 1916, 50% in 1917, 70% in 1919, and 75% in both 1920 and 1921.

The 1922 net income amounting to \$6,072,300 on \$4,112,500 capital stock was more than double that of 1921. It is enough to provide a 6% return on a road worth \$100,000,000. This is just one way in which the steel corporation inflates the cost of steel.

Fascisti in Italy Fight Rome Strike

Italian industry is seriously disturbed as a result of a big building trades strike in Rome which the Fascist Government is making strenuous efforts to break, cable dispatches by Italian papers here reveal.

Thirty thousand bricklayers and other building trades employees are on strike, with the Government officially and the Fascisti unofficially determined to drive them back to work. Three hundred arrests were made in one day, and it is obvious from the tone of dispatches that more are to be expected.

"Il Progresso Italo-America," a New York daily which is friendly to the Fascisti, carries two separate items, both of which contain important statements. The first, after recounting the fact that a big strike is under way, says:

"The Fascisti have declared that they want to stop the strike at any cost and that they are ready to bring scabs to Rome."

The other item, dealing with the government's attitude, recounts the arrest of 300 who "refused to work."

This building trades strike is but one of a series in many industries and in all parts of the country. They are an expression of industrial unrest which the Fascisti government seeks

Czarina of America's Steel Mills Silent on Tyranny Under Brutalizing 12-Hour Day

By NANCY MARKOFF

Mrs. Emma Townsend Gary, wife of "Twelve-Hour" Elbert Henry Gary, czar of the American Steel Empire, does not care to discuss conditions in the nation's steel centers with "THE WORKER."

This Czarina of Steel claims to have no interests in the steel industry apart from those of the "Czar of Steel" himself. This is all the information that I could get. It came to me scribbled on a note that I sent to Mrs. Gary, asking her for an interview. What she wrote sounded like the echo of some press statement issued from the offices of the United States Steel Corporation, at 71 Broadway. Her own words, reproduced in another column, are as follows:

"As you perhaps know, my husband is personally opposed to the twelve-hour day. He is doing everything possible to get rid of it and hopes to be successful in the near future. I share his views.—Mrs. Gary."

This was all the Czarina had to say about the avalanche of attacks leveled at the 12-Hour Day in the Steel Industry, the charges of trickery and deceit and hypocrisy against

the Steel Czar. Her husband, these past several months.

In reply to the facts showing real conditions in the steel districts, broken homes, high death rates, especially among the children; old men and young men killed and maimed in the mills; fathers and sons who only come home to sleep and fortify themselves for the next 12-Hour Shift, the Czarina has nothing to say, except to ape the snug phrases of the Czar.

It was with the intention of learning what the wife of the head of the great United States Steel Corporation thought about the 12-Hour Day, that I tried to seek her out at the Gary Palace, Fifth Ave. and 67th St. There is also a country place, "Ivy Hall," at Jericho, Long Island. But even on these hot summer days Mrs. Gary was "at home" in the city. This Gary Palace is a huge gray stone building, powerful and hard in its stone-cold exterior. The cold splendor of the building has a foreboding aspect.

An immaculately attired young man, fitted out in correct English attire for butlers, let me in. After stating my message I sat down and waited. Looking about all I saw was marble. Wide marble staircase, marble walls, marble ceiling, marble floors. I felt conscious of a manifestation of wealth and power in the form of white marble. How will the Czarina of Steel, luxuriously lulling in the magnificence of cold marble, respond to the call of her slaves?

A harsh voice resounding thru the columns of white marble shook me out of my reverie.

"No, say I can see no one today." Loud, inaudible whispers send their echoes thru the halls, and then the same harsh voice, "Order the car for me."

The butler brought the message to me and uttered his apologies. I learned the Czarina was in a better mood after her breakfast at ten in the morning. So the persistence of telephone calls and letters brought the message already quoted.

At the height of the war on the 12-Hour Day, the New York Times published a picture of the "Czarina of Steel," resplendent in all her jewels, crown of diamonds, necklace of pearls, and all the rest.

I have heard that the Volstead Law holds no terrors for this "Czarina of Steel," that she is known among many of her friends as "Champagne Charlotte." She is the second wife of the "Czar of Steel."

No doubt she has never seen a steel mill. She will probably never see steel workers, their wives and their children, unless they come from Pittsburgh and Bethlehem, from Youngstown and Lackawanna, even as the peasants came to the Czarina's Palace, in Moscow of tyrannical days that are gone, to picket the Gary Fifth Avenue Palace, or the Steel Trust's offices downtown on Broadway, demanding an end of the crucifying 12-Hour Day in the Steel Mills of America.

Letter from Czarina of Steel Empire Showing She "Shares Views" of "12-Hour" Czar

EDITORS { J. LOUIS ENGDAHL,
WM. F. DUNNE
CARTOONISTS { ROBERT MINOR
ART YOUNG

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THE WORKER
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Mrs. Elbert H. Gary,
866-5th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Gary:

Our publication is conducting a discussion on the twelve hour day in the steel mills and we are inviting the wives of the steel workers to give us their opinions on the most desirable working day in the steel mills for their husbands. Of course you understand that the happiness of thousands of human beings in America is the only consideration in this discussion. And therefore I have not the slightest doubt that you as the wife of the president of the U. S. Steel Corporation will wish to express your opinion on what you consider constitutes the fairest working conditions for men in the steel mills.

Can you see me on Saturday morning for a short interview? I can be reached by telephone at Stuyvesant 9642. Thanking you most sincerely,

Very truly yours,

Nancy Markoff

Minneapolis Labor Backs Seattle Fight

MINNEAPOLIS.—By almost unanimous vote the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, at their last meeting, went on record as endorsing the stand taken by the Seattle Central Labor Council in the controversy between that body and the American Federation of Labor executive board.

Seattle maintains the right of labor councils to take action in favor of independent political action and other related matters if they saw fit, as well as to discuss foreign affairs in which labor may be interested.

Shoe Workers Forced to Call Off the Strike at Brockton, Mass.

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(By Wire to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, MASS.—The strike of the shoe workers was called off here, July 31, by an overwhelming vote taken at a mass meeting. Financial support from the outside, from independent unions, was not forthcoming, and American Federation of Labor support was blocked by A. F. of L. officialsdom.

Whatever breaks there were in the ranks were due to the work of priests. Immediate plans call for the continuation of the Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union. The strike has developed much sentiment in favor of the Trade Union Educational League's program.

Special Attention! N. Y. Workers Party Branch Organizers!

Comrades:—According to the decision of the New York City Convention held July 12, subsequently approved by the District Convention, Section Committees will be composed of the Branch Organizers and one representative from every 50 members or major fraction thereof. In order to proceed with the immediate formation of these Section Committees you are requested to proceed immediately with the election of delegates to the Section Committees.

Branches having less than 50 members will be represented by the Branch Organizer only.

Branches having from 50 to 75 members will elect one additional delegate; branches having from 76 to 125 members will be entitled to two additional delegates; from 126 to 175 to three additional delegates, etc. All Branch delegates from New York Branches will meet to form the New York Section Committees on Monday, August 6th, 8 P. M., at 208 East 12th Street, Room 10.

All Branch delegates from Brooklyn Branches will meet to form the Brooklyn Section Committees on Friday, August 3rd, 8 P. M., at 208 East 12th Street, Room 10. Should your Branch not meet till that date you are instructed to attend the meeting yourself and to have the Executive Committee of the Branch temporarily appoint the full number of delegates your Branch is entitled to.

No excuses will be accepted this time. Should it be impossible for you under any circumstances to attend the meeting, you must appoint a substitute in your place.

Remember the Dates: New York Branches, August 6th, and Brooklyn Branches, August 3rd.

Do not fail to come and try to be on time.

RUSSIAN FILMS

(Impressions)
By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

Miracles!
When the hairy ape first discovered the use of a club, he thought the effect of his weapon miraculous.
When civilized man discovered the use of electricity, the world looked at the strange power with astonishment and called it a miracle.

When the working class of a country took hold of political power and thus made room for a full swing of its own creative possibilities, we found with delighted surprise at its achievements and call them a wonder.

But: there is no wonder. It is the law of history. It is the law of nature. Liberated working-class is a source of energy hitherto unknown in the records of mankind. Liberated working-class energy, guided by the proletarian idea of a Communist society, made it possible for Soviet Russia to "pull thru" to survive, to emerge, to plant itself squarely on the map of the world, to meet hostility with defiance, to remedy illness with a firm and loving hand.

The sun shines again over the unbounded Russian steppes. Men and women may breathe again after years of horror.

* * *

How they suffered!

Gloom crept thru dark villages
thru dismal forests infested with
counter-revolutionary vermin, along
desolate roads overrun by hungry
thongs; gloom hung over factories
made idle by lack of fuel, over cities
smitten with typhus and starvation
over railway trains, dilapidated, pit-
tifully weakened, over wide frontiers
threatened with fixed bayonets of en-
emy invasions; gloom hovered over
man, woman and child looking into
a chill world, asking with a sinking
heart "Where shall come our help?"

Help came from those who knew the soul of the working masses, who laid their hands on the fountain heads of proletarian power. Help came from those who saw the dawn thru the thick depths of night. Where darkness is the heaviest, where danger is the deadliest, where despair is the deepest, see the Communist with resolute soul and a clear line of action, see the Communist with a sun in his soul.

The Communists saved the soul of the Russian Revolution. The working class saved Russia for the Russian Revolution.

is given in the following vol-
There was no previous ex-
perience to guide, nobody could fore-
man's of the happenings, and
that was done had to be done
again; much might have been
done differently, if the future could
have been known; but the descrip-
tion of it is, of the highest interest
importance for every intelligent
person.
Especially for us Americans,
who have been in the forefront of the
world's progress, it is necessary to
understand what is going on.

To all Branches in Greater New York:
A general Party membership meeting for all the branches in Greater New York will be held Thursday, August 9, 8 P. M., at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., cor. 9th Street, New York.
Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg will lead the discussion as to the policy and tactics applied by the C. E. C. on the question of the Labor Party, and then the floor will be thrown open to the members for discussion.
All Branch Organizers are instructed to call off branch meetings for that night.

NOTICE
The Labor Herald for "August"
out. Get your bundles at
ice of Trade Union Educational
ague, 208 East 12th Street.

Thus the Boston Socialists and their fellow-conspirators against the labor movement have received the official benediction of the local pen valets of William Randolph Hearst, the slimiest and most-unprincipled adventurer in American political life. They have reached a depth of depravity beneath which it is impossible to sink and are fit associates for Abe Cahan of the notorious Jewish Daily Forward and his English language echo, James C. Donaghy of the New York Call.

The Soviet Government is the most
le government in the world next
the United States." Other men
in the political life of this coun-
bishops and educators, all tell
same story, and all are in favor
the recognition of Soviet Russia.
Secretary of State Hughes in
ement with Gompers says that

Red soldiers marching.
Stand up in reverence as the columns of the Red Army pass by. It is those sons of the workmen and peasants whose blood has made the revolutionary soil fertile. It is those assuming heroes who unwaveringly carried the Red Banner thru the storm of invasion and civil war and repair. It is those animated brothers in arms who stand guard over the first Proletarian Republic.

Admission 50 Cents Fare 5 Cents
Direction: Take 2nd Ave. "L" to 57th St., change for Corona line and
get off at 25th Street Station.

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

Huiswoud Out to Organize Negro Labor

(By FEDERATED PRESS)

CHICAGO.—Three weeks of organization among the Negro workers of Chicago are ending with the departure for Pittsburgh of O. E. Huiswoud, organizer African Blood Brotherhood, the radical Negro organization.

Both new immigrants from the southern states and long settled Negro residents of Chicago were urged to join trade unions and resist the efforts of open-shop employers to make the Negro a weapon in breaking down standards of living.

The African Blood Brotherhood was organized in New York in 1919. It now has many branches in many states as well as in British Guiana and Trinidad. Organization in Cuba is next on the program. Co-operation is sought between colored and white workers on the basis of their identity of interests as workers. Education of the Negro along the line of his class interests as a worker is promoted and union organization urged.

Class consciousness as a worker leads to class consciousness in the brotherhood's methods.

Mob law and peonage in the south is opposed, together with industrial capitalist exploitation of the Negro in the north.

The brotherhood maintains the Crusader press service, sent to over 100 Negro papers twice weekly; sends organizers into the industrial centers, operates forums and classes, watches for open-shop abuse of the Negro and exposes the conditions in the south that force the Negro to flee to the north for safety and a livelihood.

Williamsburg Branch Active

An indication of the developing enthusiasm in the Workers Party since the "Labor Party Conference," at Chicago, was seen at the last meeting of the Williamsburg (New York) Branch of the party, 715 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Following an address by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," on the struggles in which the party is now engaged, and in response to appeals by several of the comrades in the branch, seven new members joined the party, while other sympathizers present, signified their intention of doing so in the very near future. This was only the beginning of a membership drive that will be continued until the organization has been appreciably strengthened for the big tasks ahead of it.

IT'S ALL O.K.

Editor, The Worker.—Placing an order for renewal, I am sure is enough evidence that I want to have your paper to read and circulate. But in passing, I wish to offer my sincere thanks and pleasure in being able to get such a good, sound, red-blooded, he-man paper. There is absolutely nothing in "The Worker" that I can criticize. It's all O.K.

"The Worker" signifies to me the keystone of all radical papers, backbone, brain and brawn—unbending, unyielding, the Spartan, challenger and defender, the beacon, guide, and hope. J. H. J., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE LABOR HERALD

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

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By JAY LOVESTONE

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Whether you were born in one country or another

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"THE AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKER"

By CLARISSA S. WARE

The foreign-born workers are the most exploited and discriminated against of all workers. This pamphlet states the case of these workers in this country. It shows the geographical and industrial distribution of the foreign-born and gives many other vital statistics, illustrated with colored charts.

15 cents per copy—In lots of 10 or more 11 cents per copy.

THE WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

He Whom Diogenes Sought

By HARRISON GEORGE

The most authentic correspondent for capitalist newspapers of events in Russia is F. A. MacKenzie of the News-World service. MacKenzie went to Russia two years ago and remained even when the bulk of capitalist writers were withdrawn by the excuse that they couldn't send out the "truth." The last thing on earth the outside capitalist press wants from Russia is the "truth." And as the soviet censor wouldn't let reporters send out the usual Washington or Helmsington brand of lies, the newspapers were sore and withdrew their men.

Now comes MacKenzie with the following: "Since I have been in Russia I have succeeded in transmitting every piece of information I have considered to have an interest for the public outside. Other correspondents say they have done the same. We have criticized freely and have denounced abuses and have sent out much matter that has been opposed to the soviet point of view. But the government recognized that it is better to endure the criticisms of independent foreign correspondents than to permit the sending of only such dispatches as foreign newspapers would not accept. I am firmly convinced, however, that any other government under such conditions as exist in Russia would also maintain a censorship."

As Soviet Russia gets stronger and the stress of civil war is removed, a greater amount of real liberty is permitted than in the "hypocritical democracies" of other lands. Thus it will be getting rather a moulty argument by the time another communist goes on trial in Michigan, for the prosecutor to bring up the awful "bolshevik censorship" while the very laws of "criminal syndicalism" the prisoner is tried under violate the right of free expression far more than any censor in Russia.

A Bourgeois Handmaiden

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL

Commemorating the first equal rights convention, held in 1848, in Seneca Falls, N. Y., the National Woman's Party met in convention July 21-22, on the same historic ground.

Three hundred women delegates at the N. W. P. convention unanimously adopted the form of the proposed "equal rights" amendment to the Federal Constitution. This in part reads as follows: "Resolved, that in order to bring the complete equal rights ideal to the victory that was won for the suffrage we undertake the following program: The securing of an amendment to the United States Constitution, stating that men and women shall have equal rights thru the U. S. and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Miss Alice Paul, Vice-President of the N. W. P., introducing the resolution and arguing in its favor, stated that tying up this proposed amendment with the 1848 Woman's Movement makes it easier to secure support for the cause with traditions behind it, and which has grown respectable with age. Historic prestige causes many sincere working women, eager to aid in a progressive cause, to lend support because of that hallowed prestige to projects launched and sponsored by reactionary organizations for very reactionary purposes.

At the conclusion of the N. W. P. convention, the delegates went from Seneca Falls to the resting place of Susan B. Anthony, at Rochester. There the delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce (a labor "loving" organization), while the Mayor of Rochester headed the procession to the grave. Would such a reception be tendered a working women's convention seeking to realize some of the rights of life—such as an increase in pay and a six-hour day?

The class character of the so-called "equal rights" campaign must not be lost sight of by workers. This movement is sponsored in the interest of the masterclass to the detriment of the producing class. The proposed equal rights amendment, while favoring middle class and professional women, strikes at working women, and thru them working men. A blanket amendment for equal rights makes an enticing appeal to working people who succumb to the word, equality, while the slogan—"equality before the law" helps create respect for that law, that is recognition and acceptance of existing law. Any wonder that with little effort the National Woman's Party recently succeeded in raising a \$300,000.00 campaign fund for their equal rights propaganda? It would be interesting to know to what extent contributors to this fund are employers of female labor, who are materially interested in the extension of the female work-day and female night-work. One of the tenets of this equal rights bill is that the restriction of the hours for female labor is a curtailment of the work-

ing woman's independence, in that the working woman is discriminated against in the pursuit of a job, and is deprived of free competition with male workers for that job! Employers give preference to male workers on whose labor time there are no limitations. Protective legislation for women must be revoked in order to preserve working women's independence.

The Woman's Movement from its inception has been a middle class movement. The pioneers of that movement were aggressive women, determined to create a wider field of endeavor for middle class women. Women of those times were shut out from all but a few ill-paid occupations. History does not record a fight for the improvement of those ill-paid occupations by the Woman's Movement.

The purpose here is not to underestimate the contributions of the early Woman's Movement but rather to give that movement its true historic perspective.

The Woman's Declaration of Independence, adopted in 1848, while making a moral and spiritual appeal, none the less, is very materially concerned with property relations and higher positions for women, "naturally" of middle-class. The early Woman's Movement may well be compared historically with the movement of the political struggles of the rising bourgeoisie. With this difference, that in the woman's movement its class character is rather concealed. The N. W. P. publicly avows its non-political affiliations, yet in reality, it is part and parcel of the dominant political parties, aided and supported by the master class.

Any support given the woman's movement by workers today, not only strengthens the organized forces of the master class, but it means the proportional weakening in the ranks of organized labor. The "equality rights" proposed amendment, propounded with phrases of independence and garnished with historic prestige, in its unembellished form is but a covert attempt to nullify existing protective legislation for women, and for the prevention of future protective legislation. Working women of the U. S. are practically unorganized. This lack of organization on the part of working women, makes them a reader means for exploitation and a further means in the beating down of the wages of male-workers.

And so this convention, launching its campaign "in order to give recognition in the fundamental law of the country to the principles of equal rights of men and women, and thereby furthering the coming of true justice and democracy," deceives not the clear thinking workers who are thru with the voicing of promised phrases about bourgeois justice and democracy.

Detroit Radicals to Hold Picnic

The third of the series of joint International Picnics under the auspices of the Workers Party, Friends of Soviet Russia, and the Labor Defense Council will be held at Mack Park, Detroit, Sunday, August 5th.

Mack Park is easily accessible from all parts of Detroit. Mack cars go directly to the grounds, the fare being 5 cents. Admission to the picnic is 40 cents. Friends and sympathizers of the Workers Party, Friends of Soviet Russia and the Labor Defense Council are urged to throw their full support to this affair so that it may attain the success it deserves.

INTERNATIONAL PICNIC

AVON PARK, GIRARD, OHIO SUNDAY, AUG. 19TH, 2:30 P. M.

SPEAKERS: Fred Merrick,

John Marshall, Max Lerner

Admission, 25 cents

AUSPICES:

Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Get \$90,783 for Defense in Michigan

(By THE FEDERATED PRESS)

CHICAGO.—The Labor Defense Council, organized for the defense of the labor men arrested in the Michigan red raid of August 21, 1922, publishes its financial statement for the period since its organization to June 30, 1923, almost nine months.

The total receipts were \$90,783.75. The administrative expenses were \$28,505. The amount available for direct defense work was \$62,278.75, of which \$53,368.64 was spent, principally for attorney's fees and expenses, and other legal expenses. There was a balance June 30, 1923, of \$3,917.21.

The next legal battle opens in September when the conviction of C. E. Ruthenberg will be reviewed by the Michigan supreme court. A jury in Berrien county found him guilty of assembling with an alleged illegal organization, the Communist Party, since dissolved. The organization was held illegal under the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, for the repeal of which organized labor in the state has fought in vain for three years.

If the supreme court orders a new trial it is possible that further prosecution will be dropped and the 70 or more defendants awaiting trial will be freed from jeopardy. If the conviction is upheld William Z. Foster, first to be tried and freed by disagreement of the jury, may be retried in addition to the prosecution of the rest.

The Labor Defense Council has the endorsement of numerous unions and central bodies.

Letters to the Editor

Make More Communists

Editor, The Worker.—With all due respect for the opinions of Comrades Ruthenberg and Olgin, I feel that both these Comrades are in error regarding the membership problem in the Workers Party. The real reason the Party membership is small is because Communists are few in America. The biggest problem of all now before the Workers Party is "How best to make Communists." The Party membership will be in proportion to the solution of this question.

Personally I am convinced that the only way to make Communists wholesale is by the systematic distribution of literature. Give me 50 men (or women) in a city of 5,000 homes who are Communists enough to each contribute one dollar per month into a fund to provide free literature and will pledge themselves to each distribute 100 pieces of literature from house to house before 8 o'clock every Sunday morning and I will guarantee you will have no membership problem in that locality.

But to be effective literature must be distributed Sunday forenoons, the earlier the better. Otherwise it rarely ever reaches the man of the house, or if it does he hasn't time to bother with it.

Now that the election machinery of the Party will be transferred to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, I would like to see the Workers Party converted into a big machine just for making Communists. To this end, I would re-organize the whole Party into a propaganda society for the publication and distribution of free Communist literature. All members would pay \$12 per year and be required to distribute 100 pieces of literature per week. I am thoroughly convinced that this is the only kind of a Communist Party America needs at the present time.

Yours for the kind of Action that Counts.—Ray A. Youngblood, Secretary, South Bend, Ind., English Branch, Workers Party.

Lithuanians Protest War on Aliens

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—At a joint conference of five Lithuanian Societies representing 2,300 Lithuanians, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, there have been numerous bills presented to Congress to fingerprint, register, and photograph foreign born workers, and

WHEREAS, this is a violation of the principles of freedom, as given in the Declaration of Independence, and the cherished freedom of the United States for which the forefathers of this country fought for, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, representing five Lithuanian Societies representing 2,300 people, go on record as objecting to be placed in the same category of criminals, and we call upon you to vote and use your influence to have these obnoxious bills defeated, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to: Mr. W. C. Harding, President of the United States; Mr. Richard Yates, Congressman-at-Large; Mr. W. Rathbone, Congressman-at-Large; Mr. Wm. McKim, Senator; Mr. E. E. McCormick, Senator; and Mr. E. E. Miller, Congressman, 22nd District, Ill.

Picnic at Newark, N. J.

Workers Party, Essex County Committee of District No. 2, to hold a picnic at Clinton Place Park, Sunday, Aug. 26, 3:30 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J. Games, music and other entertainments. Admission 25 cents. Take Prospect car and get off at Clinton Place.

Don't Throw This Paper Away

Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Jay Lovestone's "Government--Strikebreaker"

Reviewed by MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

Jay Lovestone has written a book which every American worker ought to read. The title of the book indicates the nature of its contents. The book is vastly more than an arraignment of governmental strikebreaking service. It is a review of the class struggle of the American proletariat for the last three years. It is a cross cut thru the class composition of American society and an exposition of the Government's role in the momentous social conflicts.

"Too long," says Lovestone, "have the militants of the American labor movement turned to other countries for their lessons and inspiration. Too long have the militants in the American labor movement neglected the struggles of their OWN working class." The object of this study is to present to the American workers the story of their recent heroic battles against employing class oppression in such a manner as to aid them in their new struggles for freedom.

The story which unfolds on the pages of this book makes a profound impression. Were we to read a similar account of workers' struggles in a foreign land, we would be moved to exclaim, "What a sweep! what a vastness! What a colorful life!" Since, however, we have gone ourselves thru the vicissitudes of these struggles day by day and since the significant and historically consequential events intermingled in our experience with the trivialities of daily life, we have lost perspective. It is to Lovestone's credit to have reproduced the social drama of the last years in all its hugeness and raw strength. The three strikes of the year 1922, that of the textile workers, the miners, and the railroad shop workers, occupy most of his attention and fill nearly two-thirds of the book. In treating each strike, the author not only reviewed the situation of the workers, their demands, their behavior before and during the strike, the role of their unions and the calamitous consequences of the latter's shortcomings, but also subjected to a careful scrutiny all the multifarious forces of capitalist society which unite to help the employers in dire stress: the local police, the hired gunmen, the secret informants, the militia, the courts, the mayors and governors, the military commanders, the higher judiciary, the governmental commissions, the Department of Justice, the Cabinet of Mr. Harding, the U. S. Supreme Court, the President of the United States, not to speak of the employers and employers' associations, of the press and the so-called representatives of the people in the various legislatures. The clashes are so striking, the impetus is full of such mad determination that only the blind or the maniac can fail to realize that this is a fight of two worlds, a monstrous battle between two sets of historic forces—the workingmen (with a few petty-bourgeois sympathizers who are of no great consequence) on one side, the state in all its ramifications and the economic forces of capitalist society on the other. The struggle is brutal, odorous, elemental, stripped of embellishments, bloody and rude as is the first fight of two savages in a primeval wilderness: either you kill me or I break your neck.

Lovestone reproduces the struggle not with the temper of a staid historian who calmly relates, "So it was," but he brings us into the very cauldron of events, he makes us live once more all the stages of the great conflicts. At the same time he never tells a thing in his own name, but he puts before us the crude facts in all their palpitating freshness, in all their unpolished boldness, in the same order as they emerged on the historic scene. He seeks for documentation. He substantiates every detail by eye-witness statements. Those witnesses, in the broader sense of the word, are seldom, almost never, called from among the strikers who may be inclined to exaggeration in defending their cause. Lovestone takes the testimony of other elements who were honest enough or interested enough to tell the truth: He uses in enormous quantities commissions' reports, proceedings of governmental bodies, publications of various bureaus, research work of economists, confidential editions of employers' associations, texts of official pronouncements, reports of officers, court briefs, speeches of senators, congressmen and secretaries, official statistical data, texts of laws and regulations, orders of military commanders, and such press comment as characterizes the attitude of the press towards the workers. As you pass from one document to another, from one quotation to a series of others, from one text to more interesting and sometimes quite pungent texts, you feel the throbbing of life, you are aware of being on the front line of an enormous battle field.

It is hard to resist the temptation of quoting some of the documents so generously piled up in Lovestone's book. Can one pass in silence over such a speech as that of Mr. Samuel M. Vaulcain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, delivered on April 12, 1923, before the New Orleans Association of Commerce? "I have got 25,000 men working for me in a little foundry back east," said Mr. Vaulcain. "I'd like to see any union labor leader start something among them. Why, when the railroad strike was starting, a bunch of labor delegates came around to the plant. In twenty minutes I had every damn one of them in jail. I was told I had no right to put them in jail. But they are in jail, aren't they? Now go on and get them out. You've got to act quick when you are facing a crisis" (p. 183). One is tempted to quote dozens of such frank declarations of our real rulers to be found in Lovestone's book. One is tempted to quote the figures of the mine magnates' "earnings" in

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

Friday, Sept. 14, 1923

at WEBSTER HALL

for many-sidedness that induced him to approach a subject which, if adequately treated, would occupy a large portion of the book, and which it was better to leave alone if it could not be given full attention. We refer to the chapter "American Democracy—a Capitalist Dictatorship." The chapter occupies 22 pages. It is self-evident that no analysis of the so-called American Democracy could be given in such limited space. The main question, "How is it possible that, universal suffrage notwithstanding, the American political life is the swamp that it is?" has not even been touched upon.

The first concluding chapter "Meaning of the Struggle and Outlook" should have been broader in scope. The international outlook is missing both as regards the connection of American capitalism with the world market and as regards the connection of the American working class with the workers of the world. We know that the author wished to be American, wholly American, as he declared in the preface, yet he should not have omitted this phase of the problems.

All these shortcomings, however, are of no great import. The book as a whole may serve for the worker as an excellent weapon and this is the main thing. It is a realistic book. It is an American book. It is a book-astir with the problems of today. And it is a communist book in the best sense of the word. There have been no such books in the working class literature of this country. Lovestone ought to be commended for writing and the Workers Party for publishing "The Government--Strikebreaker." No English reading worker should fail to acquire the book and study it thoroughly.

Williamsburg Open Air Meetings

The Workers Party, Williamsburg Branch, has been holding successful open air meetings twice a week, during which a large number of copies of "The Worker" were sold. Friday evening, August 3, there will be an open air meeting at Graham Ave. and Debevoise St. with Comrade J. Louis Engdahl as speaker and Comrade Nessin as Chairman. Wednesday evening, August 8, there will be a meeting at Havemeyer and South 4th St. Speakers Levy, Gruss, Kolwit.

Bentall Released

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Jacob O. Bentall, 53, Minneapolis, is free after serving a two-year sentence in the federal penitentiary for alleged violation of the espionage act during the war. Bentall received 144 days allowance for good behavior. Bentall is an active member of the Workers Party in the northwest, and at one time was a candidate for governor of Minnesota.

New Haven, Conn., Picnic

Picnic and Dance to be given by Local New Haven, Conn., Workers Party, Union Orchestra, Saturday, August 11, Manner Shore Park, Milford Turnpike.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER EVERY WORKER

Should read both these new books

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Abridged Reports of Meetings held at Petrograd and Moscow, Speeches, Discussions, etc., by Delegates to the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, Nov. 7-Dec. 3, 1922.

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This book contains the abridged stenographic reports of the meetings of the C. I. and furnishes a record of reports, speeches and discussions, by all delegates. It is the most complete record extant of the positions maintained by delegates of all countries on the various questions which were acted upon at the World Communist Congress. Every American Communist should have a copy.

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THE FOURTH CONGRESS

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

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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.

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"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 eye opener to every reader.

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

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THE WORKER

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Advertising rates upon application.

Phone: Stuyvesant 9642.

"Russia Can Build Itself Up"

Sentiment demanding United States' recognition of Soviet Russia is growing. Recognition and opening of trade relations will be urged strenuously during the approaching session of congress by a host of congressmen.

This does not mean that the old party politicians are more kindly disposed toward the Workers' and Peasants' Government. It is rather another admission that Soviet Rule in Russia is here to stay, and more, to use the words of Colonel William N. Haskell, of the American Relief Administration, "Russia can build itself up." It is confessed that the job of trying to knock out this Soviet giant has been a futile one.

Haskell will be back in the United States in a few days. He will tell of Russia's great need of farm implements of all kinds. He will recite the needs of Russian industry. He will show that Russia can be made a great market for American goods. And that means profits, and money talks, and the dollar-loving United States of America warms even toward Russian Soviet Rule. Haskell's clinching argument, of course, is that Russia has a bumper crop this year, the surplus of which can be transformed into credits. Russia can pay.

Of course, the old party statesmen who go to Russia, like to talk much of the disappearance of Communist aims and Bolshevism from Soviet Rule. All of which is utter nonsense. Soviet Russia is more firmly rooted today than ever before in her struggle for the world social revolution.

There is a timid Congressman, Carroll L. Beedy, of Maine, who eyes jealously the British trade agreement with Russia. That is as far as his New England caution will permit him to urge the United States to go at this time.

"Never-say-die" Sam Gompers, still head of the American Federation of Labor, joins with his anti-labor pal, Alvin L. Owsley, National Commander of the blood-lusting American Legion, in an anvil chorus against all forms of recognition. But the racket they raise grows ever weaker. "Russia can build itself," but American profiteers are getting more and more eager, to help in the rebuilding for the money there may be in it.

"The Robots" in Real Life

One of Chicago's biggest laundry profiteers must have seen the Kapek play, "Rossum's Universal Robots," depicting an era of capitalist development in which workers are made to order without useless human qualities. In an effort to approximate this "open shop" Utopia as nearly as possible, the Chicago laundry proprietor inserted an advertisement in the kept press for "deaf and dumb women" as employees in his establishment. This boss made it plain that he was not conducting a charitable institution, but that he wanted "workers." He had learned thru experience, he claimed, that deaf and dumb women work twice as hard as women workers who talk. You see they can't even talk their own motion language, because that would result in hands getting caught in mangels or irons.

Other laundry owners will no doubt be moved by this idea. They may go even further and hunt for workers who need no sleep, who can go without eating, in fact, who can work the Gary 24-hour shift without complaint.

But there is always another side to this story. The Kapek "Robots" learned the secret of organization. They dethroned their bosses. They took over all power.

In spite of their handicap, the deaf and dumb women laundry workers will become aware of their value to the laundry bosses. They will organize and demand those rights they feel ought to be theirs. And in the hour of their triumph they will be "deaf and dumb" to the wails of their exploiters, against increased wages, a shorter workday and better conditions, in fact, they won't be able to hear a single protest of their bosses in the final struggle, when the exploiters are deprived forever of all power to rob and plunder.

Hearst in Mexico

It is to be expected that William Randolph Hearst will soon launch another propaganda campaign thru his yellow press, calling for United States intervention in Mexico. The rallying cry will be, "War on the Mexicans to save American civilization."

For these are gloomy days for "Willie" Hearst. The Mexican government threatens to seize 333,000 acres of his million-acre ranch south of the border, a gift handed him by the old tyrannical Porfirio Diaz regime. The Mexican workers and peasants feel this land belongs to them and they are evidently bent on taking it.

Hearst's ownership of this land has dictated the policies of his newspapers towards Mexico for the past decade, just as the ownership of oil wells has determined the policies of American oil interests. Mr. Hearst has been all the way to Mexico City to plead for his "sacred property rights." He must have made big promises. He thought he could buy the Mexicans with a campaign in his papers for United States recognition of the Mexican Republic. But there are those Mexicans who feel they are better off without United States recognition.

In our estimation the Mexicans are making only one mistake. Instead of taking the 333,000 acres, they ought to seize the whole million. That would show they were headed in the right direction.

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

The Rank and File of Labor

The Socialists themselves prepared the trap in which they were caught at the Albany gathering of the New York Conference for Progressive Political Action. This becomes clearer than ever as the Socialist leaders seek to alibi themselves out of the pitfall into which they have plunged their party.

Morris Hillquit offers the startling explanation that, "The rank and file of the labor movement and its leadership are all of one piece." He wishes us to believe that in dealing with "The Brotherhood" officials at Albany, he was also dealing with the rank and file of the railroad workers.

In this Hillquit, however, is even more charitable toward the masses of the workers than many of his fellow-Socialists at Albany, who contended that the union officials are more radical and progressive than the union membership.

Both of these positions, of course, are based on arrant nonsense. We cite one instance of the "Socialist"-controlled needle trades unions in New York City. If the officials are so progressive, or if they are part and parcel of the "rank and file," why is it that these "Socialist" officials are trying to outlaw an organization like the Trade Union Educational League, that is a rank and file expression of opposition to mouldy ideas championed by these same "Socialist" trade union officials?

Take "The Brotherhoods" with whom the "Socialists" met at Albany. There was a tremendous rank-and-file demand for the fullest co-operation in the strike of the railroad shompen last year. This sentiment was fought and betrayed by the officials. The classic example was that of Grable of the Maintenance of Way-men, who was later discarded as so much garbage, by the trackmen at their Detroit convention. American labor is very familiar with the repeated treasors of the officialdom of the United Mine Workers' Union, in Kansas, the Pittsburgh district, in Fayette and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania, in the Alberta and Nova Scotia coal fields, in Canada, to cite only a few recent occurrences.

It is inconceivable that Hillquit is so naive as to believe his own words. His alibi has more holes in it than a sieve. All workers can see thru it. Hillquit has been chasing trade union officials ever since he first got into the Conference for Progressive Political Action. He and his party have left the rank and file to the Communists, both in the economic and the political struggle.

Hillquit has shown himself an adept at uttering pious words voicing his pious hopes about reactionary trade union officials. But his pious explanations, now that the Albany affair is over, will deceive no one. The city workers and farmers are demanding action on "The Labor Party" idea, and they are realizing more and more that they will only get it thru the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the expression of rank-and-file delegates recently gathered at Chicago.

Lewis Gets Kicked

The anthracite wage negotiations at Atlantic City have collapsed temporarily. The mine barons have refused to recognize the Miners' Union in the anthracite field, and they have announced their opposition to the "check off" system of collecting dues.

We do not know what President John L. Lewis expected from the coal profiteers at the New Jersey seaside resort. But no doubt his hopes were buoyed high, following the numerous attacks on the progressives within the Miners' Union. He had mobbed the Communist elements at the Scranton, Pa., Tri-District Anthracite Conference, and the Nova Scotia, Canada, District had been expelled, by orders issued by Lewis from his ocean view retreat. Surely the mine barons should have been grateful. But they were not.

Labor does not win concessions from the bosses by trying to be "good." The workers have only their own organized power to back up their demands. Attempts on the part of compromising labor officials to fawn on the exploiters only result in their getting kicked the harder. The coal barons will never be contented until they have smashed the miners' union. The coal miners should never rest until they have gotten rid of the mine owners.

We are sure that if the anthracite miners' delegates at Scranton, Pa., in June, had repudiated Lewis in his attack on the militants of the International Progressive Miners' Committee, the coal barons at Atlantic City would not be so hasty in turning down the demands for union recognition and the check-off. They would have realized that they had an aggressive militant-miners' movement to fight and would have easily surrendered on these issues that have long ago been settled in other coal mining fields.

It is not too late for the coal miners of the anthracite fields to repair the damage that has been done. They must unite their forces for an aggressive fight, not only against the mine owners, but against some of their own reactionary officials, who have shown themselves more eager to conduct so-called "red raids," within the union, against thinking radicals, than they are to carry on the struggle against the bosses.

Lewis has shown himself willing to build but one kind of united front, the united front with the bosses and their kept press against the thinking members of his own organization. There must be but one "UNITED FRONT" of the coal miners,—the "UNITED FRONT" of all the members of the union against the bosses and all their hirelings. If Lewis will not establish that "UNITED FRONT" against the mine owners at Atlantic City, and the indications are that he will not, then the mine workers must put some one in his place who will. That fact became very apparent when the mine owners began kicking Lewis about the sands of the seashore over the issues of union recognition and the "check-off."

The Farmer Gets Only 37c. of Every Dollar City Worker Pays for Farm Products The City Worker Gets Only 30c. out of Every Dollar Farmer Pays for Factory Goods

By CLARISSA S. WARE

In discussing the causes and results of the net migration of 1,200,000 from the farms to the cities during 1922, "The Peoples Legislative Service," the fact finding organization of the Progressive Bloc in Congress, states:

"What are the roots of this trouble? They lie in the monstrous system of distribution which we have allowed to grow up in America, where the farmer gets only 37 cents of every dollar that the city worker

pays for farm products, while the city worker gets only 30 cents out of every dollar that the farmer pays for factory goods.

"Thus the farmer and the city worker have one common enemy. That enemy is the monopolistic group which owns, controls and operates this monstrous system of DISTRIBUTION."

"This system must be destroyed and a new system of co-operative distribution for service and not for profits, must be built in its place."

However, the issue of solving the question of uprooting the roots—is not squarely met. A system of co-operative distribution which ignores production, and the ownership of the means of production, will not even touch the roots. Furthermore we see today the Government functioning thru its laws, courts, police and military forces to protect the right of the capitalists to take 70 per cent, and even more, of the product of the labor of the men, women

and children, workers in the fields and factories. The establishing of any effective system of co-operative distribution under such a government is more than difficult, it is impossible.

Only a system of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, established by a government of the producers—the workers and farmers of America—can destroy the roots thru which the capitalists are sucking the life blood of the producers.

Next Week: "Splitting."

Lithuanian Girl the Highest

In the Free Speech Drive, conducted in New York City against the orders of the Police Commissioner, a Lithuanian girl, Comrade Verkutene, holds the palm for attainment. She went out with her collection box four times and netted \$83.63 for defense of the Michigan cases. Who is going to beat Comrade Verkutene?

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

Join the Workers Party and get your organization to affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The Social-Democrats of Holland, like the Socialists of the United States, are anti-Communist. But the Dutch working class masses are drifting to Communism just the same.

Brookhart at Minneapolis, Minn. U. S. Senator Smith W. Brookhart, altho a republican, is carrying out some of his co-operative ideas by speaking at the picnic of the anti-old parties Minneapolis, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly. Perhaps he hears the city workers and farmers of Iowa calling for a Farmer-Labor Party.

Trying to Forget

And on Wednesday morning, The New York Call, Socialist daily, didn't have a word to say, not even in explanation, of the Sunday Albany Conference. But the workers will not permit the "Socialists" to forget so soon. In fact they will be considering this "Socialist" collapse for some time to come.

They Come and Go

Oscar Underwood, the democratic reactionary from Alabama, announces his hat is in the ring for the 1924 presidential nomination, and Henry Ford declares he has no White House ambitions. In the meantime the drift toward the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is growing, and the workers in the city and on the farm should worry.

An Anti-Radical Convention

John M. Glenn, the "open shop" secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, is planning to call an "Anti-Radical Convention" in the near future, to which he hopes to invite manufacturers and farmers. Glenn probably expects to get the landlord-farmers on his side in the fight to keep the renters and mortgage farmers in their places. He will be just about as successful as his gang was in railroad the union miners of Illinois to the gallows at Herrin.

They Can't Agree

These chaps Brookhart, Frazier, Magnus Johnson and Shipstead can't even agree with LaFollette on the simple question of calling a special session of Congress. Then how are they going to get together on more vital issues affecting the farmers and city workers. They can't, because they really don't know themselves where they are going. Only a real class Farmer-Labor Party, with a definite program, can map the road the exploited in the city and on the land must follow. This is the program of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Bakhmeteff Back Again

Boris A. Bakhmeteff, former Kerensky ambassador to the United States, and recognized by Washington long after Soviet Rule came into power, has been under cover for some time. But he is now back in the limelight, in the newspapers. Boris hasn't changed much. He is still peddling the same old stuff about the end of the Soviets. And the bourgeois intellectuals attending the Round Table Conferences of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., are listening to him with the greatest attention. There is an old saying, "Where there is life, there is hope," and as long as the U. S. A. will keep Bakhmeteff from starving to death without working, no doubt he will be handing out pleasant hope to the supporters of American capitalism.



THE ONE EXCEPTION.

What Is a Revolutionary Party?

By MAX BEDACHT

The whole problem can be summed up in the two terms: splitting and united front. The following presents itself in the minds of many workers in the form of a one-sided thesis: If one wishes to have a single front of the workers, one must split; but a split has been made, and it is therefore hypocrisy to speak of a united front.

A revolution is no simple matter. The road to it, and thru it, is difficult and winding. It goes up and down; it goes this way and that way; it goes forward and backward.

And in following this road, the ordinary and seemingly healthy human understanding sees itself at times before a curve which seems to it just as illogical as it is, in reality, logical.

In the first place, the revolution is not an occurrence which begins with the immediate struggle for power by the revolutionary class, and ends with the capturing of power by the same class. Strictly speaking, the proletarian revolution began with the rise of the proletariat as a class, and will end with the disappearance of all classes. The proletarian revolution in its essence as a class struggle is nothing else than the daily struggles for existence of the working class and its single groups. The aims have become different; the forms of struggle have changed; but the revolutionary struggle for power is simply an unavoidable, higher degree of development of the daily struggle of the workers for existence. The workers' struggle for existence, which arises from the pressure of the necessities of life and is carried on unconsciously, develops gradually to the conscious struggle of the entire working-class. But even in the highest stage of this struggle, in the revolution itself, purposeful class-consciousness is not the motive of action with every single one taking part in the struggle. In none of its phases does the struggle of the working-class arise from comprehension; but on the contrary, comprehension arises from the struggles. The first vital movement of the working-class was the resistance and struggle of single workers, who reacted unconsciously to the pressure of unbearable forms of exploitation. In this struggle, the necessity for organization dawned upon the workers. In the struggle, the workers learned the application of the various fighting weapons, the abandonment of old weapons, and the employment of new ones. With the concentration of industrial machinery of production, bitter experience taught the laboring masses the inadequateness of group organization, this giving birth to the movement for industrial organization, the movement for amalgamation. The more capitalist forms of production and distribution of goods conflict with the vital interests and necessities of society, the greater will be the masses of workers drawn into the whirlpool of the struggle without their will, and regardless of their action. With the growth of the power of the working-class, the capitalist class will be constrained to have its government with its machinery of power intervene more and more openly and undisguisedly on its side of the struggle, altho they have attempted until now, and even now attempt, to maintain the fiction of the non-partisanship of the state. The working-class thus learns once more from the lessons

of its struggles, the true role of the capitalist state; and the result of that is the striving after independent political action of the working-class. And in the political class-struggle, which results, the weapons and aims change accordingly as the bitter lessons which the masses accumulate in the struggle itself demonstrate the necessity for such changes. Thus the class-struggle runs thru all the stages, from the struggle for existence of single workers, to the struggle of the entire working-class for power. But even the most pressing necessity does not produce among the masses the struggle itself, but at best, the will to struggle, the readiness to struggle. In order to convert such a will, and such readiness into action, the initiative of a conscious leadership is necessary. The working-class is a Colossus with giant fists and with tremendous power. But this Colossus needs a head. The revolutionary portion of the working-class, by virtue of its higher understanding which can pierce every problem of the class-struggle with the spectrum of Marxist analysis, represents the head. Upon it falls the task of giving expression to the unconscious longing of the masses, of turning the will of the masses for the struggle into action thru revolutionary initiative and realistic slogans, and of giving aim and direction to the struggles of the masses. Without the intelligent guidance of a head, all the revolutionary determination will at best explode in sporadic and disconnected rebellions, which will be stifled in the blood of the workers without difficulty by the capitalist enemies.

But Marxist understanding and revolutionary energy are not enough for the "head" of the working-class. A head, separated from the body, is useless even if it has abstractly the monopoly on the knowledge of all the centuries. The head, the leader of the working-class, is not a single prominent person or even a coterie of such spiritual giants, but it must be an organization, a party. This organization must permeate the Colossus of the working-class like a nervous system. Thru the channels of this system the comprehension and will of the head must be transmitted to the body of the Colossus, so that the legs march, and the fists strike whenever and wherever the head considers it necessary. Should the proletarian revolution wait until the revolutionary party of the proletariat comprises the entire working-class, or even only the largest part of it, it would indeed never come. But certain it is, that it cannot come before the revolutionary party of the proletariat has penetrated and permeated the entire body of the working-class, before the "head" of the Colossus has ramified the nervous cords of its organization in every corner of the organism of the working-class.

Next Week: "Splitting."

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International Youth Day Will Be Celebrated Thruout World on Sunday, September 2nd

International Youth Day, Sept. 2, will be celebrated by the class-conscious young workers of this country, as well as of the entire world, at the call of the Young Communist International. In the United States the demonstrations and meetings are being organized and directed by the Young Workers League of America.

During the recent World War, when workers of one country were killing and crippling their fellow workers in other countries; when so-called socialists were exhorting their followers in the working class to come to the aid of their respective Fatherlands which in every case were seeking to gain financial, industrial or colonial advantage for their native capitalists; when only a

meagre band of uncompromising revolutionaries maintained a real slaughter—the representatives of the revolutionary Youth, the International Union of Socialist Youth, later, the Young Communist International, met at Berne in 1915 and issued the flaming challenge: "War against War!"

Thus, at its inception, International Youth Day had for its slogan a call for the end of the great, immediate problem of the workers. Ever since, International Youth Day has been celebrated, not as a holiday, but as a day for demonstration against the most pressing phase of capitalist reaction, either an attack on Soviet Russia or on the conditions of the

workers; the Open Shop Campaign, or an impending war.

September, second, of this year marks the ninth anniversary of the celebration all over the world, and the second in the United States. The Young Workers League now seeks to draw the masses of the young workers in the United States into a movement against the wild reaction here, the danger of a new world holocaust in which workers' blood will once more be shed. The Mussolini-inspired Fascists in America have already started their vicious campaign of assassinations and terrorism. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan continue with more energy their cowardly attacks upon negroes and white men alike.

The half-witted "General" Dawes is organizing his "bombastic Minute Men for the purpose of "enforcing" and "protecting" the Constitution. The Boy Scouts are still drawing the sons of thousands of workers, with the view to inculcate a blind obedience to their leaders who are in turn the future tools of the master class. Numerous other reactionary excrecences are breaking out in this country. Together they form the basis for a White Guard, a nucleus for a Mussolini coup, which will inaugurate an unheard of reign of terror against the working class of this country.

The dangers of a new war grow continually greater. The struggle in the Ruhr is becoming sharper and clearer as the agreement for an international trust to exploit the mines and mills approaches. In the near East, in Mexico, in Rumania, and in various other countries, the capitalists of America, England and France are struggling madly for oil. Everywhere "armaments" are being increased. England and France are in ceaseless race to compete in the building of an air force. In the inevitable approaching war for oil or coal or iron or colonies, the capitalists of the United States will not stand aside. As in the last war, so will it be in the next. Pious phrases will be spoken by the hirelings of the masters. Again it will be a "War to end all wars," or to make the world safe for "Democracy."

There is no branch of the League, the Workers Party local should take the initiative in arranging a meeting for both young and adult workers.

The Young Workers League calls upon the class-conscious workers, irrespective of age, to demonstrate on September second, to register their antagonism to capitalism and its offsprings, War, Exploitation and Misery.

Down with Reaction!
Away with Imperialist Wars!!!
Long Live Communism!!!!

For further information write to the Young Workers League, 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.