



Ten Thousand New Members for the Workers Party in Three Months—See Page 3

THE WORKER

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Brookhart Bows to Sam Gompers

Trade Union Educational League Conference Calls on All Militants to Support Drive for "Daily Worker"

The declaration adopted by the Second National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League, Sept. 2-3, at Chicago, calling on all militants in the Labor movement to support the drive for "The Daily Worker," follows:

For the Fighting Daily Newspaper

The militant trade unionists of the United States and Canada, assembled in the second annual convention of the Trade Union Educational League, note with pleasure the announcement of the forthcoming publication of a fighting daily newspaper, devoted to the interests of the working class in their struggles against their exploiters.

The Trade Union Educational League welcomes the powerful assistance which the DAILY WORKER will give the Left Wing in its struggles for the regeneration and strengthening of the labor movement.

The announced determination of the DAILY WORKER to fight for AMALGAMATION of the craft unions into powerful industrial organizations; for the organization of the unorganized; for the FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY, uniting the exploited farmers and workers for independent working class political action; and for the recognition of SOVIET RUSSIA, the first WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD, should enlist for the DAILY WORKER the enthusiastic support of all militant trade unionists in this country.

The Trade Union Educational League realizes the tremendous significance of the DAILY WORKER in the campaign against the disrupters and betrayers of the American working class—organized and unorganized—pledges its undivided support to the DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE in its efforts to raise a \$100,000 fund to establish the DAILY WORKER by November 7th, 1923—on the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Soviet Revolution.

Labor Supports Workers Party in Fight for Rights

By JAY LOVESTONE

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Hundreds of workers here and in McKeesport attended the first speech and civil rights rally of the Workers Party, in the face of official terrorism in the latter town.

In Pittsburgh, the Lyceum Theater was filled. The meeting, presided over by J. S. Otis, of the Machinists' Union, was addressed by Andrew T. McNamara, business agent of the Machinists, who greeted the audience as an officer of the American Federation of Labor, and called upon them to support unflinchingly the fight of the Communist for freedom of speech and meeting. The same appeal was made by the Reverend Father A. Kazinsky, of Braddock, the Catholic priest who distinguished himself in the 1919 steel strike by his firm support of the striking workers.

Fred H. Morris, District Organizer of the Workers Party, spoke on behalf of the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania and asked for support of the Communist who is the son of the workers. The audience was stirred and responded splendidly. The speaker, read from the manuscript. He discussed the program of the Workers Party, of the political and industrial revolution, and called on the workers to organize for the building up of a Communist order of society. Ellis Seales, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, was given the lie by Robert Dunn, acting head of the American Civil Liberties Union, which is cooperating with the Workers Party in the free speech fight. Dunn, in an effective and humorous speech, pointed out that the latest "red scare" press stunt of seariness had fooled no one. The American Civil Liberties Union was always ready to defend anyone regardless of (Continued on page Two.)

Illinois Coal Miners Find Yellow Streak in U.S. Senator from Iowa, Feared to Speak with Alex Howat

(Special to "The Worker")

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—U.S. Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, lost \$200.00 and the esteem of 4,000 miners of Springfield, Illinois, when he accepted the advice of Sam Gompers, John L. Lewis, so he got in touch with his master, Sam Gompers, who in turn ordered his errand boy, Walker, president of the State Federation of Labor, to inform Brookhart that to speak on the same platform with Howat would be considered an unfriendly act by the Grand Dukes of the American Federation of Labor.

Brookhart listened and obeyed the Gompers command. The miners were disgusted. They knew Alexander Howat as a man who has fought the battles of labor, not in the public press or on the floor of the senate but on the industrial battlefields of this country. They know that he has gone to jail for them and they know that he is willing to do so again while his enemies among the labor fakers make common cause with the capitalists.

The large audience at Springfield did not appear to miss the Iowa senator. Howat spoke for over two hours and was received with enthusiasm. Brookhart had a contract to speak in Taylorville on the same day, also with Howat. It took a good deal of persuasion on the part of the miners to induce him to keep his word though it cost two hundred dollars to hear him speak. He finally agreed presumably because he had lost enough for one day for his obedience to the wishes of Samuel Gompers and John L. Lewis.

The "friends of labor" are a most unreliable lot. But everytime one of them falls by the wayside he drives another nail in the coffin of non-partisan political action, and gives a big boost to the movement for working class political action.

The Trail of a "Friend" of Labor

The Story in Detail by GEORGE McLAUGHLIN

In Springfield, Illinois, the fakers agree with Samuel's "non-partisan" policy. They've applied it with such success that there is extensive locking between the municipal political fakers and union leaders—most of the union leaders hold city jobs and everybody is taken care of—except the organized rank and file and city employees of course. They are out of luck. Coveting more per capita the fakers enticed the coal diggers' locals from the surrounding terrain to join in the Central Labor Union. These course diggers were common, working men and trouble resulted. They organized unions among the teachers, street cleaners, and other city employees, who at once struck for decent wages.

It was very sad and ungrateful. Here were union men striking against city officials, who were also union officers. It was unthinkable that their demands should be granted and on the other hand for the union officers to smash these newly formed unions would lead to very painful criticism in the Central Labor Union from the coal diggers. An appeal was sent to Sammy, who solved the problem with his usual sly diplomacy. He revoked the charter and then reorganized the Central Labor Union, keeping the respectable elements and leaving out the unruly coal diggers. The union skates then smashed the unions of city employees and black-listed the leaders.

In that neighborhood there are more coal diggers than men of all other crafts together, and they had liked their taste of a central group, so they organized a council of their own, United Mine Workers' Local. This council naturally did not love and admire the union smashers of the Central Labor Union. The old Central Labor Union officers had itching palms and an empty treasury, so they laid their plans for a big Labor Day meeting, to be followed by a dance and refreshments—everything free. They made a contract with Senator Brookhart, an Iowa "radical and friend of labor," and agreed to pay him \$200 for an earful of eloquence. The old Central Labor Union group at once advertised that Brookhart was to speak at their meeting.

Brookhart arrived Sept. 2, and at once called up Freeman Thompson, President of the Miners' sub-district, and told him that the officials of the Iowa State Federation of Labor and Iowa Mine Workers had warned him not to speak from the same platform as Alex Howat. Now Howat has served the rank and file for twenty years and suffered slander, wrong and imprisonment for them, while Brookhart's total achievements consist of a recommendation that we recognize Russia and a protest at the disfranchisement of the parasites. Naturally Thompson told him that if a bunch of fakers could influence him, he had nothing to tell the miners that was worth hearing and they did not want him. With this flea in his ear Brookhart hastened to Taylorville, Ill., at whose Labor Day show he was also to speak, and laid down his conditions there. "Billy" Deck, another digger, got his message and hastened down to explain to the senator how small an insect he is, compared to Alex and pointed out that there are factions in the senate, too, and Brookhart heads one, so why this coyness? "Ah," said Brookhart, with a rapt look, "but I believe in law and order and Alex doesn't."

"Billy" Deck was more lenient with the senator than Thompson, and told him Alex spoke in the morning, and if he wished to speak, when Alex had finished, he could, but they'd turn Alex down for the whole damn senate. Brookhart decided to swallow his pride and pocket this \$200 check, as he had lost the other one.

Alex did not fail either in Taylorville or Springfield to point the moral. Here is a "professional" "friend of labor", so indifferent to labor that he has no knowledge of the biggest controversy the United States labor movement has ever seen—that is, the growing rebellion of the masses against their corrupt and wooden headed officials—or else, if he does know the details of the controversy, so venal as to side with Lewis and Gompers. He is willing to speak free in the local churches, but when he deals with the workers, who produce the food and coal and steel whereby he lives, he demands a robber's fee.

It is amusing that at the Springfield Central Labor Union "mass meeting" (five men, seventeen policemen and three babies) Emmet Flood, the American Federation of Labor organizer, who did the dirty work in expelling the miners from the Central Labor Union, and who was the only speaker the fakers could get, tho they tried for Gompers and Lewis, denounced Brookhart bitterly for "advocating other forms of government."

No man can serve two masters—either he serves the fakers, and nothing they do can be too corrupt or treacherous, or he serves the rank and file and no aim of theirs can be too revolutionary.

10,000 Workers Join Big Protest in New York City

(Special to "The Worker")

New York City.—The Trade Union Educational League held a very large demonstration here in Rutgers Square, opposite the Jewish Data Forward building, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8th. Ten thousand workers jammed the square and listened for hours to the speakers' protest against the attempted assassination of Wm. Z. Foster and against the expulsions now going on in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Ben Gitlow, editor of the Freiheit, spoke on the League program and pointed out to the audience that reactionaries were expelling the heretics of the T.U.E.L. program because they were unable to meet the issues raised by the T.U.E.L. program in the Unions.

Gitlow pointed out that assassination of Foster and a hundred other leaders of the left wing would not terminate the left wing movement, the unions. If Gompers and the League let them offer something better to the American labor movement than Amalgamation, Organization of the unorganized and the establishment of a labor party.

Olgin Scotch Forward List M. J. Olgin spoke in Jewish Language and to the intense satisfaction of workers present, ridiculed the fabricated on the affair by the Jewish Daily Forward. He showed the Socialist sheet ignored all the that Foster himself arranged shooting.

Foster was introduced by Olgin and received a tremendous ovation. In his speech he dealt mainly with an editorial that appeared in the recent issue of "Justice," official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that ended up by putting a number of questions to him.

Foster Answers Insinuations. The questions were answered by Foster as follows:

How does it happen, asked "Justice," that in the office of the International han-e a receipt signed by Foster for \$65,000 donated to the steel strikers instead of \$60,000 actually donated by the organization. How does Foster account for the \$5,000?

Foster in his answer pointed out that the money was not donated directly to him but to the American Federation of Labor. That the Steel Strike Committee had decided to send testimonials to the organizations that had donated money to the strikers. Not knowing how much money "The International" had donated, Foster wrote to Baroff who informed him that their organization had donated \$65,000. That accounts for the fact that on the testimonial the sum of \$65,000 appears. Later Foster found out from the A. F. of L. office that the International had donated only \$60,000, whereupon he immediately wrote to Baroff to send the testimonial back to him so that he could correct the mistake. This request was never complied with.

League Financed by Workers. "Justice" wanted to know how much salary Foster received as secretary of the Trade Union Educational League. Foster answered that he received \$40 per week.

"Justice" wanted to know what other sources of income Foster had. Foster replied he had none but salary of \$40 per week.

"Justice" wanted to know how much money The League spent. Foster informed his audience that The League published a yearly statement of its expenses, that "Justice" and "The International" could audit the books if they desired and that the total expenses of the League including expenses for the year amounted to \$19,000.

"Justice" wanted to know where Foster got the money to make trips all over the country. Foster replied by pointing out how his trip to New York to attend the Rutgers Square demonstration was paid for by taking up a collection among the workers who attended. The workers who sympathized with his work and that of the League paid for his trips.

Foster Challenges Sigman. Foster invited Morris Sigman, president of "The International," to appoint some one to act on a joint investigation committee to investigate the Chicago shooting.

The meeting adjourned with a great deal of enthusiasm. The demonstration in front of the Forward building definitely established the fact that the rank and file in New York City stands solidly behind the militants. The 10,000 workers present were a fitting answer to the attempt to kill Foster.

Charters Are Granted New Party Units

Applications for charters for new branches of the Workers Party are being received by the National Office daily as a result of the decision of the party to begin a membership drive.

All of the foreign language federations are actively prosecuting the work of organizing new branches during the last few weeks five or six South Slavic branches have been organized and a number of new Hungarian and Italian branches.

The most gratifying results, however, are in the fact that new English branches are being organized. Monday, Sept. 10, the National Office received applications for three charters in new English branches, one at Morris, Ill., one in Cannonsburg, Pa., and one at Baltimore, Md.

These applications indicate the possibilities lying before the party if aggressive organization campaign carried on.

We hope the organization will wholeheartedly go forward with the task of organizing 10,000 new members by Jan. 1.

Italians and Greeks in United Front at Big Anti-War Meeting

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—An impressive anti-war meeting attended by over two thousand was held jointly by the Italian and Greek workers at the Manhattan Lyceum, in protest against the high-handed action of Mussolini against Greece, leading straight towards a new war. The meeting was arranged by the Italian workers to show their solidarity with the Greek working-class. The hall was packed to the doors. It is many a year since the Italian workers of New York have been able to organize such an enthusiastic and all attended meeting. There were a great many Greek workers present. The platform were the representatives of various Greek labor organizations, besides our comrades of the Greek Federation of the Workers Party. The meeting was presided over by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The speakers were Ludwig Lore and Antonio Presti of the Workers Party, Alakos and Arvanitis for the Greek Federation of the Workers Party, Giovanni Sala of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Carlo Resca and Allegra for the libertarians, James Oneal, Socialist Party. All the speakers denounced bitterly the imperialistic and terrorist policy of Mussolini.

The present Greek fascist government was also severely criticised by the speakers, for it was Colonel astras for the Greek Mussolini who, a few weeks ago, suppressed with blood and violence the general strike of the Greek workers.

Dirty Politics and Village Ignorance in Oklahoma Shows Roots of American Fascism

By HARRISON GEORGE

(Special to "The Worker")

TULSA, Okla.—Out of the witch's cauldron of political intrigue, religious and racial fanaticism, back-country ignorance and a nation-wide practical scheme to profit on these dark cross-currents of stupidity and crime, the fact arises that, whether inside or outside the Ku Klux Klan, the humble workers and country folk have been the victims, both of the Klan and the dishonest politicians supposed to be "prosecuting" it.

While the Communist workers of this country, organized in the Workers Party, are hounded by William J. Burns and the unspeakable Daugherty of the "criminal syndicalism" laws of various states, which laws are allegedly aimed at forbidding just such violence, force, beatings and lynchings as are the nightly doings of the KKK, the Klan leaders go boldly about the country gathering in their graft and inciting their countless dupes to vandalism and murder.

With Tulsa under martial law by order of Governor Walton, who, having betrayed and lost the support of the radicals, now evidently seeks to force support out of the Klan as a price for withdrawal from the "occupied zone"—after the manner of imperialist France—and while a local "cyclops" of the Klan who pays himself \$6,000 a year walks the streets and "dickers" with the governor's agents, three laborers whom this "cyclops" incited to kidnap and whip an old German farmer for the awful crime of "tearing up his bible," are the only ones left in the arms of the law could find to convict of lawlessness and send to the Oklahoma penitentiary.

Since the open betrayal of the radical farmer-labor forces which elected him, and since the stirring attack on the nest of yellow-socialists and political fakers made by an old time revolutionary socialist, Stanley J. Clark, upon Governor Walton, Oscar Ameringer, Luther Langston, Pat Nagle, Sheldon and other political crooks in control of Oklahoma politics, the governor has felt it supremely necessary to get the support of the

KKK. And to have something to trade he clamped down martial law on Tulsa, interfering with the Klan's evening pastime of flogging men, and women as well, in a large field where hundreds gathered to watch the sport with all the sadistic pleasure of a Spanish bull fight.

But those who are beaten, who were always common folks, poor people, workers and small farmers without influence, and the bulk of the mob who were also of the type of village ignoramuses, witch-burning puritans and Henry Dubbs among the exploited classes, are both victimized by the KKK, which functions as the Chamber of Commerce on the night shift. Then when the "law" swoops down the poor dupes among the workers are the ones to go to the penitentiary while the Klegles, Cyclops and so on, continue to live in safety and luxury while trading political favors for official protection.

Oklahoma is outside the currents of communist ideology that are sweeping that the more populated and cosmopolitan centers but the communist can see in the Oklahoma situations all the typical elements which make the soil and feed the roots of the most terrible of menaces to organized labor—Fascism. Unless the sweeping sword of communist propaganda cuts thru the confusion and ignorance of workers and farmers, not only of Oklahoma but of the whole agrarian area of the United States, Fascism may blossom under the wing of the KKK in the period of depression and discontent that seems soon to come.

Minnesota Conference Plans Unity of Farmer-Labor Forces

By H. M. WICKS

(Special to "The Worker")

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Minnesota State Conference of farmer-labor elements culminated in victory for the principle of the unity of these two great divisions of the producing masses and crushing defeat for the reactionaries and political adventurers of all shades who tried to disrupt this conference.

For a week previous to the conference events transpired with such bewildering rapidity that no one could predict what the next day would bring forth. The least of the attacks upon the conference was the consistent (Continued on page Four.)

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

Gompers' Forces Fight the Labor Party in Illinois

The Illinois State Federation of Labor was in session at Decatur as this issue of "The Worker" went to press. Early reports had indicated that all the pressure of the Gompers' machine was being brought to bear to steam roller and crush the demand for a Labor Party. Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had sent a letter on from Washington, denouncing the move for a Labor Party as a Communist conspiracy. At press time "The Worker" received the following telegram:

By JOSEPH MANLEY

(Telegram to "The Worker")

DECATUR, Ill.—Heated fight occurred today (Sept. 12) unexpectedly on resolution passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, in favor of the Labor Party.

Delegate Lillian Herstein, Chicago Teachers' Union, spoke in favor. President John H. Walker and Secretary Victor Olander, opposed the resolution. Secretary Olander, a Gompers' man, made a long speech branding the resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor as Communist propaganda, as a resolution supported by Communists. The convention recessed with the announcement by President Walker, as chairman, that Delegate William Z. Foster would be recognized immediately on reconvening.

A Fight to a Finish!

Anniversary Labor Defense Rally!

Ruthenberg

Will Speak!

Douglas Park Auditorium

Kedzie and Ogden Avenues

Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 P.M.

Capitalism's Legal Flunkeys Display Their Ignorance at U.S. Bar Association Meeting

(Special to "The Worker" by Our Own Correspondent.)

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—This city has been a Mecca for the leading lights of the legal fraternity of the United States. Secretary of State Hughes, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, John W. Davis, president of the American Bar Association and former American ambassador to the Court of St. James; J. Ham Lewis, former whip of the U. S. Senate; Pierce Butler and Edward J. Sanford, justices of the Supreme Court; Dr. E. A. Zevallos of Argentina; Mr. Frederick Smith, all-Louisiana member of Congress, and other legal luminaries were here for the annual gathering of the American Bar Association.

They dined upon the League, the Court of International Justice, the Versailles Treaty, the Washington Conference, the relative merits of the British and American constitutions, the Monroe Doctrine in relation to Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo; the standardization of the criminal code, religion, morality, ethics—everything past, present and future is here revealed in all its mighty implications.

President John W. Davis advocates a unified criminal code for all states of the union as a labor saving device for lawyers in interstate practice. He talks of criminal codes, but nothing in his address indicates that he has the slightest conception of the nature of crime. He deals with criminals as free agents, who of their own free will deliberately outrage the legal code.

His Lordship Speaks

Lord Birkenhead was the next attraction and discussed the divergent aspects of the American and British constitutions. In England any law can be altered by parliament and no court may challenge the constitutional force of any act of parliament, as does the Supreme Court of this sublimated democracy. His Lordship doubted the American constitution as "control" of democracy, while the English system was "uncontrolled."

The system of checks and balances established to perpetuate the supremacy of the American constitution and prevent the despotism of minorities and majorities has proved its wisdom for this country and its absence in England may sometime prove a calamity to that country—but that belongs to the immense future of which we can know nothing. Thus far the sanity of British parliamentarism has been preserved because of the "common sense and fundamental sanity of the Anglo-Saxon race." The one dark cloud on the horizon of Britain is the rise of the labor movement, but he expressed the belief that the British authorities, when faced with "responsibility," would act in a conservative manner. He undoubtedly had in mind Mr. Ramsey MacDonald and the imperialist, anti-Key, Philip Snowden. Birkenhead's speech sounded a note of naive criticism of the American constitution, a system which he asserted was wholly admirable, although much of it, if he is permitted the criticism, is of more disputable value.

Probably His Lordship was thinking of the usurped powers of the United States Supreme Court; a usurpation that began under Chief Justice John Marshall, the apologist for slave holders, and has continued until this era of democracy and liberty under which nine lawyers, appointed for life, dictate all affairs of the nation.

The distinguished visitor from England also ventured the suggestion that labor and the Negroes presented problems not easy of solution in this country. He reassured his audience, however, with the declaration that "Your problems at this moment are not comparable to ours, simply because the infusion of your population has proceeded from elements of the same stock. Your racial and linguistic and religious differences do not lend themselves to a homogeneous socialist creed—perhaps they will not do so for 200 years."

This was heartening news to the gentlemen who occupied the delegates' seats. If the present system will only last 200 years they should worry! Not understanding the fact that it is the class struggle growing out of the development of the technique of production that produces homogeneous socialist movements and that in face of the inexorable march of history all barriers of language and tradition are swept aside, the legal lights here assembled loudly acclaimed the wisdom of Birkenhead.

Taft on the World Court

Being chief justice of the Supreme Court has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. One of the former is the necessity for cautious utterances. Hence during the first days of the conference Mr. Taft was a sort of enigma. This distinguished exponent of truth and light, with his abdomen protruding like Beethoven's Tree's "Fanny" and with a broad "Fanny" smile, grimacing and displaying his physiognomy, maintained his sphinxlike silence until his day to speak.

Then came a rhapsodic eulogy of the droll ideas of the administration on the World Court. Although a creature of the League of Nations, this Court is in no sense to be considered as an organ of that League. Thus far and no farther did Mr. Taft venture. He probably refrained from elaboration of the part the United States hopes to play in this Court because the American premier, Mr. Hughes, was the next stellar attraction.

The Modern Torquemada. Thursday evening was especially set aside for Mr. Hughes. It is his evening. A number of distinguished visitors enter the auditorium. Mr. Hughes and Mr. J. Ham Lewis are in one crowd. An unsophisticated rustic, arrived in Minneapolis for the State Fair, thought they were the famous Smith Brothers who manufacture cough medicine in Michigan City, Ind., and was about to congratulate them when he learned his error.

After preliminaries to which no one pays attention, Hughes speaks. Sarcasmically immaculate, he proceeds to the loftiest and weightiest discussion

of keeping crooked capitalists out of jail and placing recalcitrant workers in jail. They are part of the brutalizing, debasing, murderous capitalism that calls itself 100 per cent Americanism. To perform their functions neither decency nor intelligence is required. All the talk among all the learned professions about morality, justice and ethics is merely camouflage to cover their self-abasement before their capitalist masters. They are intellectual staidness pouring over the legal litanies of by-gone ages to find justification for wage-slavery today, and the more the movement of the working class develops to challenge their supremacy, the farther back they go to justify their existence. This has been the history of all apologists for all declining systems just before the avalanche of a revolution swept away their pretensions. The present aggregation of throw-backs, called the legal profession, will be no exception to this rule.

Detroit, Mich., Sees Ukrainian Fascisti in Decisive Defeat

(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich.—Sunday, August 26th was a "Jonah Day" for the fascisti elements in the Ukrainian population of Detroit, Mich. These elements, who long for a return of czarism, landlordism and serfdom, for the generation of old days of master class domination, issued a call for a mass meeting to which the Ukrainian masses were invited. And they came in such numbers as to pack the Michigan Avenue hall.

These men and women are fairly well informed about the conditions in their home land thru papers published in Ukrainian and thru correspondence with relatives and friends on the other side.

Sovietism Is Denounced

The committee which had arranged the meeting were bitter in their savage denunciation of Soviet Ukrainian. They referred to Lenin and Trotsky, and the leaders of the Ukrainian Soviet government in terms of the utmost contempt. At first the audience remained unresponsive, but as the denunciations became more bitter, murmurs of protest came from all parts of the hall, which finally crystallized in a demand for the election of a chairman and secretary.

The arrangements committee did not dare oppose this demand of the audience, and after the election, E. S. Kucznir, the secretary, introduced a resolution that there should be reports of a half hour each from the "pros" and "antis," after which the meeting was to be thrown open for a general discussion. This resolution carried by an overwhelming majority, whereupon one Lata, recently returned from Europe and who was to make the report to the fascisti, refused to proceed, and left the hall with the arrangements committee.

Police Appear on Scene. Kucznir, the delivered a speech, giving the facts about the Soviet government of Ukrainian. He had spoken less than a half hour when Lata and his committee returned, accompanied by a couple of policemen. The police had been told that a bunch of bolsheviks were breaking up the meeting. The police inquired of Kucznir on what authority he was addressing that meeting, and he replied, "by request of the audience." If you doubt me, ask them.

The police asked all who wanted to hear Kucznir to stand up, and all but about 25 rose. This made the fascisti look ridiculous, but they persisted in the bolsheviks that "captured" the meeting. They had rented the hall and paid for the advertising, and they had the receipts bills to prove it. It was their meeting, bought and paid for by good fascisti cash. Kucznir replied that it was an open meeting. They were not disturbing the meeting. They merely insisted that it should proceed in an orderly manner. The audience, by an overwhelming vote had decided that all sides should be heard, and that everything was scrupulously fair. The result was that Lata and his committee and their very few supporters left the hall,adder but no doubt wiser than before.

Point Your Own Moral. Fascism is a European phenomena. Triumphant in Italy it is spreading throughout the continent. Like the "flu" it has swept across the Atlantic and is finding fertile soil in the United States. The Italians in America have been fairly successful in organizing the Italian workers against fascism here. The Ukrainian workers in Detroit have thus far been likewise successful. Workers of other nationalities should take heed of the manner in which Italians and Ukrainians are meeting this menace.

Russians Hail "The Daily." The comrades of the Russian Federation, District One, greet with joy the campaign launched by the Party for a Communist Daily in America. There is no one thing that we can think of that represents such a step forward for the whole American working class movement as a paper that will every day interpret for them the news of the class struggle.

Our district convention, held last Sunday, pledged every member to subscribe for at least one share, and has already taken the necessary steps to see that this is carried out. This means that District One of our Federation pledges itself for at least \$1,000.

With best wishes for a successful campaign for the Daily Worker, S. SHOYET, Russian Section, District One, Workers Party.

GREETINGS FROM FLORIDA. Dear Comrades—I am heartily sorry that I can not send more than the within check for \$5.00 to help towards the establishment of a Communist Daily.

Fraternally and cordially, B. E. W., Lakeland, Florida.

WE MUST MAKE THE PARTY GROW!

Ten Thousand New Members in the Next Three Months Is Our Goal

To the Members of the Workers Party.

COMRADES!—The Central Executive Committee of the party has set as the next immediate task of our party THE ESTABLISHING OF A DAILY WORKER and an organization campaign to add TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS to the party by January 1.

During the past year our party has made great strides forward in establishing its influence among the workers. It has won the confidence of some hundreds of thousands of workers who accept its leadership. From a sect it has developed into a political party. We have become a factor to be reckoned with.

During this year gone by we have devoted our energies to the work of agitation and propaganda. Through this we have created the favorable sentiment for our party. We are now surrounded by a group of workers sympathetic with our movement, many of whom are ready to join and will join our party if they are invited to become party members.

While we have been carrying on our work of agitation and propaganda and conducting our political campaigns WE HAVE NEGLECTED THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION. We have not brought into our party those workers whom we won over through this work. Our party membership has not increased in proportion to our political influence and the agitation and propaganda we have conducted.

ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN IMPERATIVE

Before we can make further progress as a party we must remedy this condition. We must throw our whole energy into the work of building a stronger party. We will consolidate and solidify our party through a DAILY PAPER, through which the party can speak to its members and sympathizers each day. WE MUST STRENGTHEN THE PARTY THROUGH ADDING AT LEAST TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS TO OUR RANKS BEFORE THE FIRST OF NEXT YEAR.

There still exists among some of our members the fear of bringing new members into the party. There is still a hang over of the sectarian past. Some members feel that they can not invite workers into the organization unless they are thoroughly drilled in all the niceties of Communist theories. We cannot build a Communist mass party while holding such ideas. We must bring into the party those workers who accept our principles although they may not as yet be fundamentally grounded in Communist theory. It is our task through work of education within the party, later to educate them in the basic principles of Communism.

Our party must grow in membership at once. We are not strong enough for the great tasks which are before us. We must have a large number of members to draw upon for party activity. We must have more speakers, more writers, more active workers and leaders in the trade unions. WE CAN ONLY GAIN THESE THROUGH A MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN—A MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN WHICH WILL BRING INTO THE PARTY EVERY WORKER WHO IS RIPE FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

ORGANIZE FOR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

While conducting the campaign for the DAILY WORKER the party

Party Touring Speakers for "Daily Worker" and Big Membership Drives

The National Office of the Workers Party is sending out three speakers to visit party branches in every part of the country in the interests of the drive for the "Daily Worker" and to increase the party membership.

The three speakers are H. M. Wicks in the Eastern part of the country, T. J. O'Flaherty in the Central states, and Max Bedacht in the Western states.

All three of these comrades are well known for their party activities and their ability to present the party viewpoint. The subject of their lectures will be "The Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers Party," and will consist of a presentation of the need of a mass labor and farmer party and also the need of a Communist Party. In addition to speaking at mass meetings, these comrades will address the party membership on the day following the mass meeting, spending two days in each city.

At the membership meeting they will discuss the party policies and organize the membership of the branches for "The Daily Worker" drive and the party membership drive. The dates arranged for these speakers are as follows:

Wicks: Sept. 17-18, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sept. 19-20, Monessen; Sept. 21-22, Canonsburg; Sept. 23-24, Erie; Sept. 25, Jamestown, N. Y.; Sept. 26-27, Buffalo; Sept. 28-29, Schenectady; Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, Stamford, Conn.; Oct. 2-3 New Haven; Oct. 4-5, Boston; Oct. 6-7, Hartford, Conn.; Oct. 8-9, Bridgeport; Oct. 10-11, Lynn, Mass.; Oct. 12, Revere; Oct. 13, Lynn; Oct. 14-15, Providence; Oct. 16, Elizabeth; Oct. 17-18, Passaic; Oct. 19-20, Philadelphia; Oct. 21-22, Baltimore; Oct. 23-24, Washington, Oct. 25-26, Reading.

O'Flaherty: Sept. 19-20, Racine, Wis.; Sept. 21-22, Kenosha, Wis.; Sept. 23-24, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sept. 25-26, Gary, Ind.; Sept. 27-28, South Bend, Ind.; Sept. 29, Terre Haute, Ind.; Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, Detroit, Mich.; Oct. 2-3, Toledo, Ohio; Oct. 4-5, Cleveland, Ohio; Oct. 6-7, Akron, Ohio; Oct. 8-9, Youngstown, Ohio; Oct. 10-11, E. Liverpool, Ohio; Oct. 12-13, Bellare, Ohio; Oct. 14-15, Grand Town, W. Va.; Oct. 16, Portsmouth, Va.; Oct. 17-18, Cincinnati, Ohio; Oct. 19-20, Zeigler, Ill.; Oct. 21-22, Joliet, Ill.

Bedacht: Sept. 15-21, San Francisco and vicinity; Sept. 23-24, Portland and vicinity; Sept. 25-26, Astoria, Wash.; Sept. 27-28, Aberdeen, Wash.; Sept. 29-30, Tacoma, Wash.; Oct. 1-3, Seattle, Wash.; Oct. 4-5, Spokane, Wash.; Oct. 6, Missoula, Mont.; Oct. 7, Butte, Mont.; Oct. 8, Great Falls, Mont.; Oct. 10, Miles, Mont.; Oct. 12-13, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oct. 14-15, St. Paul, Minn.; Oct. 16-17, Duluth, Minn.; Oct. 18-19, Superior, Wis.

Branches of the party which have not already applied for meetings can still send in their applications for one of these speakers, as routing will be continued beyond the dates now arranged, and an effort made to cover every city in which the party has an organization.

These meetings give each party unit an opportunity to participate actively in the party campaigns, and the National Office urges every branch to arrange to have a speaker assigned to its territory.

Red Flag Passes Thru Suez

For the first time in history a vessel flying the Soviet flag passed thru the Suez Canal. This was the steamship "Dekabrist" with a cargo of 8,500 tons of salt from Petrograd to Vladivostok.

Drive for "The Daily" Gets Up Steam in New York City

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK.—The first conference of delegates for the \$100,000 Drive to launch an English Communist Daily, met at 208 E. 12th Street. The meeting was opened by Joseph Zuck, secretary of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

In an inspiring address, he showed the importance of an English daily in the struggle against capitalism and the labor bureaucracy and called upon the branch representatives to enthusiastically get behind the drive. He then introduced the General Manager of the Drive, Joseph Coddington, who gave a detailed report on the plans which had already been formulated.

The opening gun of the campaign will be the great demonstration at the Central Opera House, Friday evening, Sept. 28, at which C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary of the Workers Party, Moissaye J. Olgin, the noted Yiddish writer, Ben Gitlow, Editor of the Freiheit, and Fred Merriek, District Organizer of Western Pennsylvania, will be the speakers. Coddington reported that a number of party branches and labor organizations were making strenuous efforts to be prepared to buy large blocks of shares at this meeting. From numerous inquiries that have been pouring in to the local office, it is expected that hundreds of shares will be sold from the floor at this first meeting. The Finnish Federation has already pledged to contribute \$25,000.

Shares will be on sale from now on at the local office, 208 E. 12th St., and at various branch stations to be established throughout the city.

The conference adjourned until Friday evening, Sept. 21, when the next meeting will be held at 208 E. 12th St.

Detroit Campaign for "Daily"

DETROIT, Mich.—It is a long time since there has been so much enthusiasm manifested as at the meeting of the City Committee for "The Daily Worker." All the comrades were happy in the thought that the party has started out exerting all its efforts for the publishing of a daily paper in the English language. All of them felt that such an event marks an epoch in the history of the party.

The greatest enthusiasts were the comrades from the language branches. Perhaps because having daily papers in their own languages they realize the great value of an English daily, which will interpret the every day events in the light of the class struggle.

For the purpose of successfully conducting the campaign, the following motions were passed:

- (1) The quota for Detroit is \$10,000.00 minimum.
- (2) All branches are to elect two delegates to the City Daily Worker Campaign Committee.
- (3) The language branches are to call conferences of sympathetic organizations speaking their language; these conferences to be aided by the City Daily Worker Campaign Committee.
- (4) A mass meeting on Sept. 30 at the House of the Masses with Robert Minor as speaker.
- (5) A big bazaar.
- (6) That Comrade Cyril Lambkin be elected campaign manager.

"Detroit has always been in the forefront in party activities," said Comrade Lambkin in issuing the call to action. "In this task, too, it will prove itself in the lead. The comrades will get to work at once, carry on the campaign promptly, wind it up quickly and be ready for new tasks."

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

Chicago Lithuanian Branch at Work for "The Daily"

CAN YOU BEAT US? TRY!

The Lithuanian workers are building their forces for the "DAILY WORKER." Branch 5, of the Lithuanian Section of Workers Party, is meeting on August 31, raised \$1 for the Daily Worker. But even \$1 is not enough. The enthusiasm ran high that it is sure the sum will be raised as high as \$300. Some even predict that this branch will raise \$500.

The other Chicago branches of the section are also preparing for drive. As soon as their meetings are over, there will be some more.

The Bureau of our section of Workers Party issued the call to its branches and members to concentrate their whole energy, present time, for the Daily to raise \$6000 in the shortest possible time. It also called upon its pathetic organizations, the Workers Progressive Alliance of America, the Workers Literary Association, America to urge their members to do their best to raise this fund for "The Daily Worker."

We are also going to have a picnic for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

Now, what do you say about that, can you beat us? Go ahead, try it! V. J. ANDRULIS Editor "Vilnia."

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Friday, Sept. 28th, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

JOSEPH MANLEY

Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party;

JAY LOVESTONE

Author, "Government-Strikebreaker"

EARL BROWDER

Managing Editor, "The Labor Herald,"

SUBJECT:

A United Front of Labor

and

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Labor Defense Council Ends Year of Achievement with Big Task Still to Be Faced

By MORITZ J. LOEB

Blatant labor in America has covered itself with glory in the defense it carried on in connection with the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism case. The story of the year's activity and success of the Labor Defense Council is an epic of labor.

To recount it in detail would require a small sized book, which if it could be written, would carry a great lesson to the militant working class. Now, one year has passed since the formation of the Defense Council, those who have been learned may be enumerated to serve as a guide and an inspiration for the future of the great task that still lies to be consummated.

When the famous Bridgman raids placed a year ago August, a desperate situation faced the Workers Party. Never, not even in the periods of the 1919-20 radical movement in America, had a more bitter blow, for the moment of Justice and the laborer, labor-smashing Chamber of Commerce, the Bridgman raids, arrests and confinement of outstanding labor militants in America was a supreme coup. All details such as would gladden the hearts of the Garrys, Daughertys, and Spolanski's, from the marauders of industry to their and most menial servants, was revealed. The Michigan criminal syndicalism case, soon to be famous thru America, had in it all of the elements which would please the enemies of labor.

It meets tremendous obstacles. A secret convention of the hated Communist Party had been raided. Leaders of the movement had been caught at the very scene of the convention. William Z. Foster himself, most hated and feared of any man in the country, had been arrested and jailed; all of the documents of the communist movement had been seized, including the records of the convention, and more important even than that, a stool-pigeon wormed his way into the convention and was primed to supply all the "intelligence" that was desired. Surely, the outlook was bright for the crafty hands of the anti-labor rulers of America, who knew that the best way to destroy the labor movement was to strike at the outstanding militant laborers.

At the same degree the outlook was indeed bright for the militant labor movement. Thirty of the most active laborers were in jail. Practically all the officers and active members of the Workers Party were named in the Michigan indictment and were wanted by the Michigan authorities. The machinery of the organization was disrupted, the membership on the verge of the same kind of demoralization which took them in 1920 and there was no money on hand with which to conduct a defense. It seemed certain that a few short months and the cream of the militant labor would be sent up for prison terms.

"Must Stand and Fight!" was the slogan. "We Must Stand and Fight!" the Labor Defense Council was organized, just a year ago, we did stand and how we did stand is now labor history, history that will always remain as a glorious record of courageous, militant labor movement. A great part of the labor movement has been rallied to the defense, a great united labor front effort has been made. A demonstration of the solidarity of labor has been given. The supreme efforts of the capitalist class to rid themselves of the one man who stood most in their way, to convict and send to prison William Z. Foster has been used to failure. A tremendous offensive against militant labor via the criminal syndicalism laws has been rolled back and made into a defensive, the United States government itself, most powerful and ruthless, that victory has sown the seeds of defeat.

The forces of reaction are patient, ever waiting the opportunity to strike when labor is unprepared. It is not only the danger of Ruthenberg's being sent to jail that we face, nor is even the danger of Foster's conviction nor the conviction of the thirty other defendants our greatest danger. Our greatest danger is that in victory we shall blindly abandon the fight! The loss of our comrades to the capitalist prisons would be indeed great, but we could recover from that. But if they should be jailed because of our blindness, our stupidity, our lack of militancy, then we should suffer a crushing defeat from which the rebuilding of our movement would require bitter years of struggle.

The Labor Defense Council is a glorious handiwork of the American Militants. It has been tested in a year of bitter and seemingly hopeless battle. Working class militancy has made that year one of victory. No doubt, the continued support of the Labor Defense Council is to doubt the continued militancy of those who made that year of victory possible. A complete victory can be possible only with that continued support. Given that support, in the last analysis, only a complete victory is possible.

A Year of Great Achievement. In the midst of an event we are apt not to see the significance of it; but the accomplishments of the past year in which a little group, at the start isolated and despised, even by the greatest part of the rank and file of labor, the target for the most vicious attacks, both by the higher officialdom of the labor movement and by the authorities, has been able to stand off and turn back the onslaught of the United States Government, that accomplishment must forever stand out as a turning point in the history of militant labor in America.

This has the Michigan defense been able to do! It has been able to force the American government to abandon at least its open participation in the Bridgman case and to hamper even its secret interference to a great extent. It went into a hostile community, which was literally crying for the blood of the Communists, and at the end of a year's struggle it has neutralized that hostile sentiment. It has maintained its united front while the forces of the prosecution have been torn and split by dissension. It has successfully defended William Z. Foster and saved him to serve the working class.

It has met the objects of the enemies of labor, those of destroying the militant wing of the labor movement and of weakening the whole labor movement. It has definitely stemmed the nation-wide tide of red raiding, has changed the arresting of labor from a popular sport to a disastrous political undertaking.

It has been by no accident that these things were accomplished. It was by no accident that the forces of the U. S. Department of Justice were turned back; that the rank and file of the labor movement was brought from a hostile to a friendly attitude; that the labor movement of Michigan determinedly set its face against the persecution and for the repeal of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law. These were no accidents, unless the activity of the labor militants under their slogan of "We Must Stand and Fight" be considered accidental.

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Party in Ohio Plans to Push Fight Forward

By JAMES P. CANNON.
(Special to "The Worker")

Akron, Ohio—One hundred per cent support for "The Daily Worker" Ohio District Convention of the Workers Party held here. Every one of the 68 delegates signed a pledge to buy one or more of the five dollar shares, and 37 shares were sold for cash on the spot. This action came in response to a stirring appeal from Elmer Boich, chairman of the convention, who declared the establishment of "The Daily Worker" to be the supreme task of the party. "Ohio will do its full duty in this campaign," he said. "Let us make the beginning here and now by subscribing for our own shares. Then let us go back to the party ranks and see to it that the entire membership of the district follows our example."

The unanimous and enthusiastic response of the delegates augurs that the slogan proposed by Carl Hacker, Secretary of Cleveland Local, will be realized in action. That slogan is: "Every member of the Ohio District a subscriber to Daily Worker shares!" "It was a splendid convention in all respects," especially heartening in comparison with the last convention of the district held in the same city a year and a half ago. Factionalism has been overcome. The whole convention was dominated by a spirit of unity. Debates, (to be sure), but they were all over practical questions, ways and means of giving life to the policies of the party. Ohio has not made as good a showing as the party had a right to expect. This truth was frankly acknowledged by the delegates. They were deeply conscious of it, and they devoted the major part of their time to an animated discussion of the reasons for it and the ways to remedy matters.

Following the report of the representatives of the Central Executive Committee, the floor was thrown open for discussion on "Trade Union Activity." This was what all had been waiting for; it is the sore spot in the Ohio district of the party. Its failure to register in the labor party campaign, its poor showing in the Amalgamation movement, etc., can all be explained in one word: The party has not yet taken root in the trade unions.

Comrade Severino, secretary of the Cleveland Trade Union Educational League took the floor and gave a masterful exposition of the task of the Communists in the labor movement and the way in which they must accomplish it. It was one of the clearest, soundest and most comprehensive ever heard, and it cannot have failed to make a profound impression on the delegates. Comrade Severino took up one by one, the various arguments and excuses for the failure of party members to do their duty in the trade unions, and punctured them completely. He did not minimize the real obstacles and difficulties, but showed that the greatest handicap many comrades suffer from is psychological. They have not yet overcome their own traditions and prejudices regarding the trade unions.

A number of others, experienced in the trade union movement, spoke on the different aspects of the problem and cited examples out of their own experience to prove their points. Their entire discussion was constructive, and if the spirit manifested there is transferred to the party branches we may confidently expect the party in this district to show a great push forward in the near future. Hearty support and co-operation was pledged to Comrade Max Lerner, the new District Organizer. The day was wound up with a very successful and enthusiastic mass meeting in the evening, with Scott Wilkins as chairman, and Max Lerner, Clarence E. Beuhler of Toledo, and James P. Cannon as speakers.

District 6, which now includes the whole state of Ohio, has a glorious revolutionary tradition. It was noted for its great activity and militancy. During the war it held the banner high, and it constituted a formidable section of the left wing of the Socialist Party which later crystallized into the party of Communism. Its progress since the organization of the Workers Party has been somewhat slow, but the inspiring convention just held at Akron gives the promise that a new period of fruitful activity is at hand. Now we will watch the Ohio comrades to see if they will fulfill that promise.

Young Workers League Pledges \$5,000

The Young Workers League is vitally interested in the establishment of a working class daily paper in this country. You have heard of the campaign started by the Workers Party to raise \$100,000. We know that you are heartily in favor of seeing a daily paper started by the only real working class political party in this country, the Workers Party.

We must all do our share. The national executive committee of the Young Workers League has agreed to raise Five Thousand Dollars as its contribution to the establishment of the Daily Worker. That's a lot of money; but we are sure that with your help—with everybody doing his bit—we can easily raise that amount before Nov. 7th, the day set for the first issue of the Daily Worker.

SEND DELEGATES TO THE W. P. DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

Here is how we expect you to do it. First of all, every city organization of the YWL should appoint a member to represent the League on the W. P. Daily Worker Campaign Committee, and to have the League work in close harmony with the party on all details of the campaign. All of the League members should get a stock subscription book from our representatives on the city Daily Worker Campaign Committee and solicit money for stock in the Daily Worker.

START SELLING STOCK AND TAKING COLLECTIONS NOW! Elect delegates to the W. P. Worker Campaign Fund, get stock books, and start selling now!

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN DAY FOR YWL SEPT. 30. The National Executive Committee has set aside Sept. 30th (Sunday) as a special YWL Campaign Day for the Daily Worker. Every city organization should arrange a meeting of some kind, the purpose to collect funds, organize house to house soliciting for the Daily Worker stock certificates, and to make this day a rallying point for an intensified campaign to raise our share of the money—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS! Enclosed with this letter is a proposed program. Whenever possible, the city organizations should hold a general mass meeting and try to get as many outsiders to attend as possible. If this is not practicable, if the League is not in a position to hold a mass meeting then a membership meeting MUST be held on this date. If an outing can be arranged, this is also advisable. BUT SOME SORT OF A MEETING MUST BE HELD SEPT. 30th to intensify the campaign funds for the Daily Worker.

The time is very short. Start to advertise your meeting NOW! Raise your share of the FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS so that you may say you took a real part in the establishment of the FIRST communist daily in the United States. Because we are young, we are expected to do a good share of the work. Your city organization should be first in the size of its remittances. Let us hear from you with—RETURNS!

RAISE THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE DAILY WORKER! EVERY MEMBER A STOCKHOLDER IN THE DAILY WORKER!

Martin Abern, Secretary, Young Workers League of America.

Getting Unity of Minnesota Farm and City Workers

(Continued from Page One)

capitalist propaganda of the daily press to the effect that the interests of the farmers and workers were diametrically opposed and that they would never get together. All trade unionists and enlightened farmers expect such assaults from the capitalist press. But this same cry was re-echoed by elements professing to speak for the farmers.

In face of the assaults from the official machine of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, which is merely a legal instrument that complies with the state election laws and is not in any sense of the word a political party, in face of the combination of lawyers, bankers, newspaper editors and other political adventurers in the Farmers' Nonpartisan League, the conference was brought to a "victorious conclusion."

Altho no permanent apparatus was organized because of inability to reach the masses of farmers, a constitution was endorsed as a basis upon which to proceed to the organization of a second conference to be held next Spring, at which time the political forces of the workers and farmers will be definitely united into a Farmer-Labor Federation.

The conference is historical politically not only because it marked the first decisive step to organize the tremendous sentiment for unity of action on the part of these two elements of the exploited masses but because it marked the death of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League, the organization founded by C. A. Townley a number of years ago, and which claimed to be the political expression of the farmers in Minnesota and the Dakotas for a decade.

This was realized by the secretary, H. G. Teigen, who signed with William Mahoney, president of the Working People's Nonpartisan League, the joint call that resulted in the present conference. This conference was an opportunity for the Farmers' Nonpartisan League to gracefully commit a dignified suicide. It neglected this opportunity, because it hoped to revive its shattered prestige thru playing the game of the capitalist class against the conference. In this it miserably failed and is now taking invoice of its wreckage, preparatory to writing its last will and testament.

There were three distinct elements fighting for supremacy in the days preceding the conference. There were (1) the trade unions, cooperatives and the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League; (2) Townley's Farmers Nonpartisan League, and (3) the journalistic prostitutes, bankers, business men and well-to-do farmers who rallied to the support of F. A. Pike, state chairman of the political machine of the Farmer-Labor Party. In this latter group were many prominent members of Townley's crew, so the second and third groups were two divisions of the same movement against unity of labor's forces.

The point of order was sustained by the chairman, Wm. J. Mahoney, but not until after many of the most active unionists had spoken in favor of the resolution.

Activity of W. P. In Conference. Among the most active workers for the conference were the members of the Workers Party and Trade Union Educational League. In the triangular fight between the trade unionists and working farmers on the one hand and the Nonpartisan League and the Pike machine, the Communist forces aligned themselves with the first. In the pre-conference activity rumors were rife that the Workers Party was going to capture the conference. Finally this agitation developed to such an intensity that Wm. J. Mahoney, president of the Working People's Nonpartisan League, issued a statement in the official organ of the St. Paul Central Labor Union, defending the Communists and declaring that it was his belief that these revolutionists were desirous of one thing only—a real United Front of the Farmers and Workers on the political field.

The Working Party in action gave the lie to its traducers. Never once did it ask for a favor for itself. At all times it stood for unity of these two groups of exploited workers. A sincere effort was being made by many divergent elements in the labor movement to bring about unity in response to the pressing needs of all workers. Therefore it was our plain Communist duty to do everything in our power to assist this movement and on the other hand to discourage and avoid any action that would tend to disrupt the forces moving in the direction of working class political action.

The situation here was vastly different from the one in Chicago in July. In Chicago a conscious effort was made to thwart the demand of the masses for independent political action by refraining from creating a Party. Therefore it was our duty as Communists who represent the interests of the working class as a whole to break with the reactionaries in that conference to isolate them and proceed to the creation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Here in Minnesota, where the fight developed a three-cornered aspect, it would have been criminal and a betrayal of the workers for the Workers Party to have created one more division by demanding to become an autonomous part of the conference when the call only included economic organizations and no political parties. Our position was determined by the knowledge that eventually this state movement will become a part of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and that when that occurs we will automatically become an autonomous unit of the organization. Our members are playing a leading role in Minnesota. They have gained the confidence of thousands upon thousands of organized workers and farmers and everyone knows the important part we played in this conference, which was the first definite step toward consolidating into a mass party the sentiment existing in this state for the Farmer Labor movement.

THE YOUNG WORKER. The announcement of a spirited campaign to get the backing of the labor unions of this country in an effort to unionize the young workers features the October issue of the Young Worker, official organ of the Young Workers League of America, which is the initiator and sponsor of this campaign.

Altho Gompers has refused to do anything in the matter, the recent convention of the Trade Union Educational League has promised wholehearted support. Among the other timely articles in the magazine are an expose of the brutalities in the Chicago Parental School, by John Williamson; a report of the recent Bureau Session of the Young Communist International by the League delegate, Harry Gannge, illustrated by special photographs; a fine satirical story by Chilpe Poor, and many, many other interesting features. Snap, snap, informing, The Young Worker is one of the best magazines in the radical movement, and is a distinct credit to The Young Workers League. It can be obtained from all League and Party branches, or from the Young Workers League of America, Room 214, 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill., for 15 cents.

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The official organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International is now being published in English each month. By arrangement with the Communist Party of England, which is publishing the English edition for the Communist International, the Workers Party of America will receive for sale 1,000 copies each month. The September number contains the following articles:
Communist International—A Single International V. Kolaroff
Workers Party Third Congress of Young Communist International Z. Leder
Development of Capitalist Offensive G. Aquila
Fascism in Power Karl Radek
Hague to Essen Z. Leder
Historical Parallel M. Price
Impressions of General Election J. T. W. Newbold, M. P.
New British Parliament E. Roy
Politics in Gaya Clara Zetkin
Russian Revolution and the Fourth Congress of the Comintern Antonov-Ovseenko
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Militant Miners Put Up Big Fight for Rights in the Pittsburgh District

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Mental weakness, masquerading as owners of coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, better known as District No. 5 of the Pittsburgh District, are determined to spread the use of the Progressive Miners' and wide.

By their radical chasing activities they are spreading our Progressive, who immediately upon securing a new job and a new place of abode begin to tell the story to the miners here. Hereofore had only heard the other side of the story and copied it. They have changed attitude and are now the opponents, to that of the operators. The latest episode, in their "series" attempt to chase the Progressives or radicals to the edge of the globe, there to push them off, has taken place at Arden Mines, in Washington County.

It will be remembered that Thomas Gersbach, secretary-treasurer of the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, was working for the big strike of 1922 at Arden mines, to which Local Union 1446 is attached, and immediately began to transform local union into a progressive local. Some time later, Conrad Gersbach became chairman of the grievance committee at Arden Mines and was confronted with the task of removing the 20-year old condition, wherein drivers and motormen were obliged to work nine hours a day, his task was no easy one. This is proven by the fact that many mine committeemen "got their walking papers," not directly, of course, but indirectly by the use of black-list methods and others too numerous to mention, as a result of their fight to remove this "serious grievance."

Nevertheless, however, after making one successful attempt, decided that the use of strategy and tactics, and willingness to undergo personal sacrifice, that the grievance could be removed, so that the miners of Arden Local 1446 could have the 8-hour day in actuality, instead of verbally. The result was just as expected. The officials of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, were obliged to let Arden and do the thing they neglected doing for all these years, viz., "Order the stoppage of the nine hour day."

For six months the Arden miners enjoyed the 8-hour day and were won over completely by the progressive elements, because they could see the gains and determined tactics of the progressive were getting results, and those are the things the miners were interested in. However, the owners of the mine and their tools were soon on the job to stop the progressive, and the efforts these tools put forth were many and frequent, as the following: (1) The opening of an "employment agency" in Pittsburgh, from which they expected a constant stream of new men who would serve the company cause. (2) "Placing all radicals in unsafe places in the mine," with the hope that they would refuse to work in them. (3) Trying to get "niggers" to aspire to strategic positions in the local union.

All these efforts failed, so they returned to the practice of the 9-hour day, and when the miners refused to work 9 hours the mine management threatened to discharge any and all who refused. The attention of the district officials was called to this latest outrage and Vice President Patton, caught in the mesh without an opportunity to consult with his superior officers and being armed only with his ignorance of "how to do things," to the Arden committee to shut the mine down if the company insisted on violating the agreement. Acting on this advice a special meeting was called on Wednesday, August 22. At this meeting it was unanimously decided to carry out the advice and instructions of Vice President Patton—TO STRIKE IF THE COMPANY INSISTED ON VIOLATING THE AGREEMENT. On Thursday, August 23, district officials were sent to Arden to order the return to work, while the coal company decided to change the situation from a strike to a "lock-out."

The next move belongs to the officials of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America. Their duty is clearly defined in the district agreement, which outlines what is to be done when a coal company or its representatives shut down a mine or "lock-out" its employees to enforce conditions. That this is their intention is evident from the fact that August 10, eleven days prior to the trouble, one Jim Burgh, at present employed as boss driver, but who at one time was an officer of the Arden Local Union and considered a radical, and because of this was given the job of boss driver, told Pres. James McGarry, in the presence of other men, that the company was going to "pull something off" one of these days that would cause the local union to take a stand to shut the mine down, in violation of contract; that the company would then pay off everybody, rehire whom they pleased and "run the Bolsheviks down the road."

It can be safely stated that Jim Burgh, ex-radical, did not make the above statement inadvertently. He was only restating a decision of the mine management and that the situation now in existence at Arden Mines is the result of a deliberate and premeditated attempt to clean out the progressive and replace them with the rankest kind of reactionaries, who will undoubtedly allow the coal company to establish any condition they see fit.

Now is the time for the progressives to fight. Get busy. Serve notice on the officers of District 5, that the Arden situation must be straightened out immediately and that NO ONE IS "RUN DOWN THE ROAD."

The Workers Party Today—and Tomorrow

By JAMES P. CANNON

5. The Workers Party and Its Rivals

In my recent trip across the country I made inquiries in every locality as to the strength and influence of the various radical parties which are rivals to the Workers Party. The information I obtained in this way, supplementing the knowledge we already have as to their national influence, in comparison with that of our party, enabled me to get a clear view of the actual situation. It can be summed up by this statement, which, in my opinion, is unquestionably true: The Workers Party is rapidly outstripping the whole field; it is going forward and its rivals are declining; in many places the other parties have become practically liquidated by the assimilation of their best elements into the Workers Party. The Workers Party is the only one that is showing any aggressiveness or driving power in the class struggle. It has already put itself at the head of militant rank and file movements locally as well as nationally. And these, of course, are the fundamental reasons why it is pushing its rivals to the wall.

There are not many consciously radical workers in America but there are very many radical organizations. The whole radical labor movement of America looks pitifully small in comparison with most of the European countries, but we can challenge any country in the world to show a greater number of radical and revolutionary organizations, factions, sects and cliques. Except for the Proletarian Party, which is a sectarian split-off from the communist movement, our party is the youngest in the field. We are only four years old as a party. The Socialist Party is 23; the Industrial Workers of the World is 18; and the Socialist Labor Party is a middle aged lady who doesn't speak of her age any more. The Proletarian Party, if we remember rightly, is three years old, but it is manifestly an abnormal child which sits listlessly in the library reading books which it doesn't understand and suffers from lack of exercise. It doesn't seem to run and play enough to get the proper development.

These bodies are not much given to agreeing with anybody about anything, but they all agree with each other that the Workers Party is no good. They have a united front on that issue. Those who used to spend most of their energy fighting each other now center their main fire on us; and, strangely enough, they all use pretty much the same arguments and accusations.

As a revolutionary party which aims to represent the entire class interests of the proletariat, our real fight is against the capitalists and the capitalist government first, and next against the agents of the capitalists in the labor movement—the Communist machine. But in marshaling the revolutionary workers for this fight against the class enemies of the proletariat, we have to insist on sound revolutionary policies and principles; otherwise the fight would not be successful. These rival radical parties who espouse false doctrines have only a harmful effect on the movement. To the extent that they have influenced the class conscious workers and introduced confusion into the struggle. Our fight against them is a fight against division and confusion.

The Collapse of the Socialist Party. I was especially struck by the obvious moral and organizational collapse of the Socialist Party. The fight with it in New York City, where it is still entrenched in the needle trades unions and buttressed on a number of property institutions in its control, has a tendency to give us an astigmatic view of its real status. In the country at large it has practically ceased to exist as a vigorous rank and file movement. The young blood has left it and joined the Communists, many thousands have quit the movement, and only a handful of tired old men hold the fort here and there for the Socialist Party, talking about the past but doing very little today.

The Socialist Party of America could be more accurately called the Socialist Party of New York and Milwaukee. In these cities it represents a real power and it is a real stumbling block to the revolutionary movement. In these places we find it necessary to wage a direct fight against it not only because of its false philosophy, but also because of the treasonable conduct that springs logically from this philosophy. But in other localities, where it has no property institutions, no newspapers and no established professional officialdom, the tendency of our party is to sweep past it completely. The constructive work of our party, its united front tactics, give it the leadership of the radical workers. The necessity for direct struggle with the Socialist Party does not arise for the simple reason that the socialists are not in the field.

The Socialist Labor Party.

We have skirmished now and then with the Socialist Labor Party, but they are never of a very serious nature because the S.L.P. is not a serious factor in the fight. The official attacks us very heatedly and excitedly nearly every week, but we could not afford to spend much time in answering them. We fight them, nevertheless, and the difference between their method of fighting and ours reveals very clearly the difference between a dogmatic clique and a realistic political party.

We proceed on the theory that a party which has a false theoretical foundation, and which takes the wrong position regarding the revolutionary goal of the movement and the way to realize it, will not follow a revolutionary policy in the daily struggle. We have no objection to theoretical arguments now and then, but the average worker does not take much interest in such combats. So as a rule, whenever the S.L.P. meets us in the field with a challenge, to debate the merits of the late Daniel DeLeon, we answer with a proposal that they make a united front with us against the common enemy, against the capitalists, the capitalist Government and the reactionary labor leaders. The S.L.P. is a sterile sect that does not understand any life except abstract controversy. Marxism to it is only a collection of dogmas. It is not a party of the class struggle and against proposals to really fight in the class struggle it is absolutely helpless.

A few months ago I was speaking to a crowd of miners in Southern Illinois. There is a little nest of chronic S.L.P. fanatics in that section, and after finished speaking they offered to start an argument with me about the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. I answered them in this way:

"I would be glad to discuss this question with you, but it is quite possible that most of these miners here have not made a sufficient study of revolutionary theory to be able to conclude from our debate which party they want to support. Suppose we put the question in another way that will make the case simpler. Right now these miners are suffering a great oppression at the hands of Farrington and Lewis, who are nothing but the agents of the mine owners in the miners' union. I will invite you to make a united front with us against Farrington and Lewis, and for a program that will improve and strengthen the miners' union and make it a revolutionary instrument in the hands of its members. We can still have debates once in a while over theories, but in the meantime let us make a common fight against the common enemies of the working class."

When the S.L.P. members refused this proposition the miners would not let them talk any more. They came to the natural and logical conclusion that a party which will not fight today is only bluffing when it talks about fighting in the future.

The Proletarian Party is not a political party in the true sense of the word because it does not have a national character, takes no part in the general political struggle and has never undertaken any kind of campaign on a national scale. It appears to be a loose collection of groups and study classes located in about a half dozen cities. Its activity consists almost exclusively of conducting and holding study classes, and Party speakers. They are quite militant in their fight against the Workers Party, but we have never been able to get much help from them in the fight against the labor fakers. They call themselves communists; and, taking them at their word, we have made many efforts to get them to unite with us into one communist party. But they have always refused on one pretext or another. Even the direct appeal of the Communist International could not avail with them. They are sore at us and they refuse to play in our

yard—that is about all we can make out of their childish behavior.

We cannot say what the real object of the Proletarian Party is. But if they thought they could seriously injure the Workers Party by their bitter and senseless attacks on it, they have failed most miserably. The Workers Party has stood the test of action far better than the Proletarian Party, and it has already succeeded, by the constructive nature of its activity and its energetic campaigns for the labor party, amalgamation, etc., in bringing into its ranks quite a number of former members of the Proletarian Party who could not accept a communist program as a substitute for communist work.

They are amongst the most valuable members of our party at the present time and the fact that they have come over to us is the best proof that our attitude toward the Proletarian Party has been correct. We have sought to engage in a mutual fighting campaign with them. We simply have set up our actions against their words, and let all those who call themselves communists take their choice.

Next week—The Workers Party and the I. W. W.

Chicago Workers Party School Opens Oct. 7 for Term of 18 Weeks

Definite arrangements are now being made by the Chicago City Central Committee for the establishment of the Workers Party School. The first session will be held Sunday, October 7, 10:30 a. m. at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boul.

To make sure that the educational program is well understood by all Party members the curriculum for the first term is reproduced here.

First Term—Instructions in "Revolutionary Policy."

A. The Workers Party and its relation to the Labor Movement.

1. The Workers Party in the class struggle today.
2. The Workers Party and the labor unions.
3. The Workers Party and the political struggles.
4. Its tactics.
5. Its strategy.

B. The Class Struggle.

1. The rise of classes.
2. From production for use to production for sale.
3. Development of machine process and coming of capitalism.
4. Socialism in past forms of society.
5. Communism and the First International.
6. Modern capitalism.

C. Revolutions.

1. Bourgeois and proletarian revolutions. Paris Commune.
2. The Russian Revolution.
3. The state and revolution.

D. The World Revolution Today.

1. In Europe and Asia.
2. In America.

E. The Revolutionary Movement.

1. The War and the Second International.
2. The Communist International.

To the teacher's staff has been added two members of the Young Workers League, Comrades Eugene Bechtold and Martin Abern. The outlined program has met with the full approval of the teachers and all have great expectations for a successful development of a better understanding of the problems of the Proletarian Revolution by our membership.

The first term will cover a span of 18 weeks. Each subject will be the basis of a lecture to be given within a stipulated time. At the end of each lecture discussion by the class as a whole will follow. Each student will be given an opportunity to present his views on the subject matter, whether right or wrong.

The lecturers will prepare a set of questions further developing each subject to be submitted to the students at random and answered by them. This method is being pursued in order to develop and sharpen the wits of our comrades. In our daily intercourse with the workers generally, whether in meetings or on the job, we are often asked questions to which it is of the utmost importance to be able to give a correct answer without first having to refer to certain books. The lecturers will also prepare a set of questions for each class meeting to be submitted to the students which is to form a basis for a synopsis written by them. This will give our students an opportunity to further develop their thoughts by consulting reference books.

The capacity of the school will be limited to about 75 students. Our younger members as well as the members of the Y. W. L. are especially invited, but none will be excluded as long as space is available, nor do our members from language branches need to feel that a limited understanding of English is a barrier to participate in the school.

Need Communist Daily

By JAMES H. DOLSON
California District Organizer.

It is not necessary to belittle the work done by the radical foreign language press in this country to state that a Communist daily paper, published in the English language, well edited and full of news chronicling the happenings of the militant labor movement, is a tremendous necessity. It must be established soon. It will be vital factor in the sharpening class antagonisms.

Such a daily can be undertaken if we are in earnest. It is tasks such as these which will test our ability as revolutionists and our shoulder to the wheel and put THE DAILY WORKER over with flying colors.

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

Italian Federation Supports the Daily

5. The Workers Party and Its Rivals

National Organizer, Italian Federation, Workers Party.

For a Daily Paper in English. The Italian Federation promises its full support. For some time we have been under the impression, that the foreign federations of the Workers Party were not much interested about a daily paper in English.

Now that the campaign has been launched in earnest, we learn that the interest is fast growing, not only among the Italian group, but among all the language membership.

This, of course, was inevitable, since the need of an English daily is the most compelling emergency that the party, and the movement as a whole, is confronted with. Therefore let us treble our efforts for the early creation of a daily in English, and when this is accomplished, we will be able to cope with every other problem arising in the future.

The Italian federation in particular also sees the necessity of an Italian Daily, and needless to say, the task of supporting both the English daily and the Italian daily is not an easy one.

However, the English Daily must have our full support, and the sooner we succeed in giving life to the Daily Worker, the sooner will the party be able to support our campaign for the creation of the Italian Daily.

It is also my opinion that every language Federation must devote every possible energy towards the English Daily, not only in regards to the financial support, but also for increasing the circulation of the paper among the foreign workers who are able to read English.

No doubt a real political party should have more language assimilation and unless we are able to develop more homogeneity in our ranks, the party cannot advance in its purpose, nor will it be able to carry on its work efficiently.

It is also a fact that we can never understand the life and problems of a country unless we can speak its language.

The so-called foreigner of today cannot afford to neglect this most essential duty as it has been the custom in the past.

We also notice that the English speaking elements among the ranks of the Federations is constantly growing and if we are handicapped at the present time in the recruiting of English speaking members, this is due to the specific fact that up to this time we have not had the Daily in English.

Taking all these vital factors in consideration, we should not hesitate nor delay for a moment the onward march for the establishment of the Daily Worker.

Avanti! Avanti! Avanti!

Viva the "Daily Worker."

Militants in 2nd T. U. E. L. Conference Pledge Struggle for Class War Victims

By JAMES P. CANNON

The Second National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League has come and gone, and militant labor thereby has marked another milestone in its stormy career. The fruitful sessions of this conference of rank and file workers offer rich material for study and comment.

Almost any single one of its many achievements might well be lifted out of the formal official record and made the subject of an article, the text of which would be this: The Left Wing of the trade unions is on the march and the Trade Union Educational League is its name.

The Second Conference took a definite stand on every important issue confronting the labor movement, and laid down a clear line of policy in regard to it. Especially noteworthy was the attitude toward class war prisoners and the labor victims of persecution of all kinds.

The United Front of Labor, which was the guiding principle behind all the conference deliberations, was the ground upon which it proposed a common fight for the release of prisoners, against injunction, and for the defense of workers now in the courts.

The fine spirit of the conference, and its complete freedom from sectarian conceptions or interests, was shown in its steadfast support of the imprisoned fighters of all factions. The league is far apart from the Industrial Workers of the World, on the question of tactics and views, but in spite of these differences it declared the defense of the Industrial Workers of World-class war prisoners to be the common duty of all workers. In the same spirit it denounced the California injunction against the Industrial Workers of the World, pledging the full support of all league militants in the fight against it, and outlining a practical program to make the fight successful.

The sound revolutionary attitude of the conference on this question and the comradely spirit so plainly manifested brought an immediate response from the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World. This committee seemed to realize at once the significance of the action taken; that these were not the ordinary formal and meaningless res-

olutions which labor bodies so often pass, but that these earnest militants from the battlefield meant every word they said.

The action of the conference resulted in an exchange of telegrams, which should be brought to the attention of every radical worker. These telegrams, together with the resolutions which prompted them, write a new chapter in the long struggle for the release of labor prisoners of war. If all the factions of the movement will act on the proposals, in the spirit in which they were made, it can be safely said that the day of liberation will be near at hand.

Besides the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, many other rebel workers languish in the prisons of America, and they were not forgotten by the conference. In addition to resolutions, which added a plan of effective action to a protest, special telegrams of greetings were sent to a number of them: to Mooney and Billings in California, Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, and Jacob Dolla in Pennsylvania.

The question of the class war prisoners is one of the most dynamic issues in the class struggle today, and it is a serious mistake in tactics, besides an evasion of sacred responsibility, to conduct the campaign for their release in a spiritless, routine fashion or, worse yet, to draw "fractional" lines and support only "our own" prisoners. The fate of every labor prisoner, of every group of workers suppressed and persecuted, is the concern of the entire labor movement. This sentiment has become a commonplace, but it has not been realized in action. The doctrine has life and meaning only when

we "crum the doctrine into deed."

The weakness of the American labor movement and its inability to far to fuse all its sections together for any kind of common fight, and boldens the exploiters to trample on every right of the working class and to fill their jails with its best fighters. There is a way to change this situation, and the second congress of the Trade Union Educational League has pointed out that way. It calls for the united front of labor, and clared the united front of labor to be the one and only power that can halt the wave of governmental persecution and free its victims.

Jacob Kassner, Leather Worker, Exonerated in Trial Charging Dualism

Jacob Kassner, a member of Local 32 of the United Leather Workers International Union and also secretary of the International Amalgamated Committee of the Shoe and Leather industry, was charged by the officials of the International union with setting up "a dual and rival organization outside of the U. L. W. U."

A trial committee composed members of Local 32 was elected, the prosecution representing the international officials was called present the evidence on which charges against Brother Kassner were based.

They consisted chiefly of a from Samuel Gompers and the sonal opinion of the prosecution he believed Kassner guilty, because the organization he is affiliated with is headed by William Z. Foster, a "Bolshevik" and a "Red."

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Advertising rates upon application.

Get Ready for the Next War

Any ambitious worker who wants to lead an easy life without having to worry about three square meals and a bed is invited by the recruiting department of the United States Army to stop, look and listen. The "war to end war" being at an end it is time to get ready for the next, so butchers, machinists, auto mechanics and all other classes of employees are being mobilized in order to kill off intellectually, spiritually and physically to kill off beings who for the moment may be designated as their enemies.

We are told by the recruiting prospectus that a trade war is beginning and that this should be sufficient proof that something will be doing in the military line before long. Outside of the fact that the trade war is not starting but just speeding up, there is agreement with the War Department's prediction. Wars are inevitable as long as capitalism exists. We are not so interested in the prediction that a brand new war is on the way, in which the Stars and Stripes will fly over marching patriots, as we are in the information which is furnished to Henry Dubb as an argument to induce him to join the army.

He is told, for instance, that out of every 100 men of average health, one will be rich, 4 will be well-to-do, five will be earning their own living, and 52 WILL BE DEPENDENT ON FRIENDS AND CHARITY. This means that under the present system which workers are seduced to die for, only five out of the 54 who reach the age of 65 will then be earning their own living, five others will be legalized robbers, that is, capitalists or their lackeys and 54 will be parasites living on the labor of the five producers.

In order to avoid this fate the workers are offered the opportunity of going to the canteen-infested trenches and laying down their lives so that this system may be perpetuated.

Eating Out of Garbage Cans

Why do the workers "want" intellectual garbage? The real capitalist never dirts his own mind with reading the dope sheets put out for the workers to consume. The real capitalist (not the ones who try to ape them in dress and customs) never fills their minds with rubbish of scandals and holdups and adds on dope dens, only scorn the colored funny pages which are made to keep the workers on the same mental level with children and morons, and have only a betting interest (with money made out of our hides) in the bigger sporting events.

Yet the workers by millions upon millions devour their mental food right out of the intellectual garbage can of the capitalist newspapers, eating stuff for their brains that the capitalists throw away as only fit for "the lower classes."

Why, the workers "want" to eat rejected and rotten mental food because they never have tasted anything but garbage of lies, trivialities, murders and "Mutt and Jeff." Just as a great majority never have tasted the choice food and costly viands the meat, and have to be trained in appetite for lobster, pate de foie gras, anchovies, caviar and so forth, so do the workers have to be offered the new morsel, for them, of the truth, the important intellectual and political events of the world, the nation and their race, from the viewpoint of their own class interests as workers.

Once the appetite for the vital news and proletarian interpretations of it takes hold of a worker, he never again will go to the garbage can except to reinforce his disgust for it, to deepen his expression that the capitalist press trains those workers who read in class collaboration and that the best method of gaining power for the working class is to cease such collaboration with the enemy class ideals and to nourish solidarity within the working class by spreading more and more the ideas of the class conscious workers thru a labor press, a daily paper of, by and for workers.

The Crumbling League of Nations

If the League of Nations is not broken it is badly bent. When the Fascist Dictator, Mussolini, began murdering women and children in Corfu, he also shot the League full of holes. It is true that the Versailles Treaty miscarriage had previously suffered severe setbacks, but the Mussolini bombardment and the thumbing of the Fascist nasal appendage toward Geneva was the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back.

The League of Nations was intended by its founders to stabilize the business of international robbery so that the big fellows would not be pestered by intermittent wars, but could devote reasonably long periods of time to the exploitation of colonies and the development of natural riches and the exploitation of their own labor power. Capitalism, however, is in such a state of decay that its nervous system is beyond its control. The League of Nations—a move on the part of the capitalists—is looked upon as hampering influence by the only solvent capitalist power in the world, the United States. Now, France, the enfant terrible of Europe no longer feels the necessity of recognizing its decisions and Sir Benito Mussolini in his latest act of defiance leaves the League dressed up with no place to go. Only the "small-busted nations" such as Serbia, Greece, Ireland and Monte Carlo and the British Empire look to Geneva for succor.

Britain offered the Royal Navy to the League of Nations when Mussolini began making an Italian lake out of the Mediterranean. But Mussolini kept on shooting and the old Lion went sorrowfully back to his lair. The Council of Ambassadors has told the League of Nations to stop interfering in the little exchange of cannon balls between Italy and Greece or rather of Italy to Greece. All in all it looks as if the League needed an undertaker.

Nervous and Irritable

What is left of the Chicago Farmer-Labor Party held a state gathering at Decatur, over the week end, on the eve of the opening of the Illinois State Federation of Labor's Annual Convention. It was a nervous and irritable affair.

When the Chicago Farmer-Laborites, at the July 3-5 Labor Party Conference, ran away from the struggle for independent political action, they lost all reason for continued existence. This was clearly shown by the Decatur gathering. Having no real work to do, the Farmer-Laborites just fought among themselves. The Bolshevik eaters of the Rodriguez-Ernest faction, thru the report of State Secretary Gifford Ernest, again turned their guns on the Workers Party, repeating stale and outworn arguments.

The ravings of the lawyer, Rodriguez, must have been putrid indeed, with Jay G. Brown, national secretary, answering with: "Lie to the capitalists, if you can get anything by it, but be square with your fellow workers."

It was Brown who made the motion, in July, for affiliation of the Farmer-Labor Party with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Brown and Robert M. Buck, editor of the New Majority, the official organ of the Farmer-Labor Party, joined in an effort to strike from Ernest's report any mention of the July conference. And that question raised the only storm in an otherwise listless gathering.

The Decatur gathering of the Farmer-Laborites resembled the Detroit (1921) National Convention of the Socialist Party. Both gatherings decided to join the ruling class war against Communism. If the Farmer-Labor Party had a Debs, it might continue a precarious existence for a time. But it hasn't even a straw to help keep it floating.

The Irish Elections

The surprise of the Irish elections was the large vote polled by the Republican Party despite the fact that 18,000 of their most active workers are in jail and their leaders subject to arrest by the Free State government. Judge Cohan, of New York, was imported to Ireland to campaign against the republicans and particularly against De Valera. The latter was arrested on the eve of the election, but the result was that he headed the polls in Clara and defeated Eoin Mac Neil, the Free State leader. The Republicans returned 44 candidates against 63 for the Free State Party.

The extreme wing of the republicans favor boycotting the Free State parliament, but it is doubtful if this course will be followed. At the present time, however, abstention is compulsory, as the great majority of the successful republican candidates are in jail.

The Labor Party lost two seats. In the previous election, held shortly after the treaty was signed, they ran 18 candidates and returned 17, the unsuccessful candidate losing by only five votes. It was the general opinion at that time that had the Labor Party been in a position to contest every constituency, in Ireland a majority of labor men would be elected. The people were disgusted with the Free State subservience to British imperialism and the romanticism of the republicans. The Labor Party offered a program, which was not by any means revolutionary, but it stressed the problems of the workers and farmers.

In the recent election a split in the Irish Labor Party and the reactionary conduct of the leaders were the causes of the reduction in their representation to the next Dail Eireann. Since Jim Larkin's return, he has fought the officials with disaster to himself and severe injury to the labor movement as a whole. He went so far as to put up rival candidates in Dublin and Cork, with the usual result: the defeat of both.

The alignment in the next Irish parliament is as follows: Free State, 63; Republican Party, 44; Labor Party, 15; Farmers, 15; and Independents, 16, a total of 163. This gives the Free State a working majority, as all the farmers will support the Free State. So will the majority of the independents.

When Greek Meets Greek

The Italo-Graeco imbroglio will probably be settled without further bloodshed. However, it is not the first time that a mere skirmish has precipitated whole nations into an exterminating war.

The Balkans, in fact, seem to possess the proper atmosphere for war incitement. Therefore, anything is possible that comes from this troublesome region.

But what is most astounding about the affair is the fact that both Rome and Athens have a Fascist government or dictatorship, and each is trying to outwit the other in the art of forceful diplomacy. Mussolini, of course, has the advantage of being dreaded whenever he ultimatumizes for the "rights" of his country. Indeed, in these days Mussolini can scare a great many people by simply staring them in the eyes. But, is he going to frighten his brother Fascist—the Greek military dictatorship? Is he going to anger England by displaying his naval forces around the Mediterranean waters?

Whatever he may have in mind, only one thing is certain: he is going to prove that he is still the black shirt dictator of Italy. The value of the Lira is depreciating; the general elections in Italy are supposed to take place this coming November; unemployment is also increasing thruout the country, and above all, castor oil does not seem to quiet down the general discontent of the workers, and none the less does it seem to deaden the revolutionary spirit of the masses. The military dictatorship of Greece has lately suppressed all labor organizations; the last general strike was crushed with force of arms; and a great number of Communists thrown into jail.

Judging from these recent developments, both Greece and Italy cannot venture into a war. In fact, they are primarily engaged in suppression of all labor agitation. The bourgeoisie of both countries realizes that whatever force and resources they have must be utilized to combat the advance of labor. Of course, this is a great sign, since the time has passed when a mere national dispute or offense would make war inevitable. Indeed, it used to be the pride of Kings and Emperors to declare war whenever they felt in the mood.

Nowadays nearly every European country is engaged in a civil war, for one reason or another, and the whole crux of the situation in Europe today is the inevitable class war on a larger scale. In the present controversy between Italy and Greece, it seems very likely that a lively exchange of notes and ultimatums will take place, in which the Council of Ambassadors will join.

Finally, the same Council will appoint itself as mediator, and the whole storm will clear up—at least for the time being.

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

Getting Homes for Skunks

"Have you a little skunk in your home?" is the title of a letter recently sent out by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in New Orleans, who are endeavoring to dispose of seven de-odorized pole cats recently consigned to a fur house in this city.

The fur market is off, and the well meaning old ladies of the S.P.C.A. are endeavoring to place them in good homes. There are thousands of homeless children in this city who might be looked after instead of skunks. But, then, the notoriety would be missing.

When Cities Go Bankrupt

NEW ORLEANS.—The whelp of the open shoppers is again being heard in a complaint that the police are fining offenders instead of sending them to jail, with instructions to work their fines out on the streets. The finances of the city are in desperate condition, the revenues from taxes being mortgaged for the next ten years, and in some instances longer. Hence it is necessary that prisoners do the work required by the city instead of hiring men with families to support and pay decent wages.

Lloyd George Would Come Back

The greatest faker of them all, Lloyd George, is trying to stage a comeback. The press reports that rather than accept Ramsay MacDonald, the British Tories will try to bring back Lloyd George. Lloyd George will never satisfy the British masses. The English Communists will support a Labor Party ministry, in spite of the fact that they know very well that no lasting good will be brought the English workers by the conservative labor politicians. A labor ministry will, however, be a step forward. The disillusionment of the workers will show them the correctness of the British Communist Party's policies. The clearing of the road to a British Soviet Republic will not be stopped for very long by a stumbling block like Lloyd George—or Ramsay MacDonald.

Associated Press Slays Trotsky

Soviet leaders live a deathly life. For the 65th time, as we saw by an Associated Press story in Tuesday's edition, Leon Trotsky has just been killed, hung, quartered, stabbed, shot, decapitated or burned. These happened all the way from Riga, Constantinople, Berlin, Warsaw, Paris, London, in fact, everywhere but in Moscow itself. They occurred in special cables, particular wiretrans, and selected dispatches in ordinary.

It's really remarkable how these two men, Lenin and Trotsky can be murdered and what-not so often, and yet the poor papers simply can't prevail upon them to give up the ghost!

Hurrah for law and order!

When a communist gets up on a soap box in the city of Chicago a policeman is liable to stroll along and say, "I don't like your stuff, young man. Beat it, or I'll put you in the can." But—there is a civil war raging between the official bootleggers who reigned during Mayor Thompson's incumbency and the official bootleggers who now hold sway. The police lieutenants act as judges, and when a little shooting occurs, the police decide what the shooting is about. Some lieutenant get very sore if a saloon keeper does not do the right thing with his (the lieutenant's) bootleggers. It is reported that they render some wise decisions.

The Chicago Tribune, with a mysterious nod of its editorial head, remarks apropos the visits of some U. S. senators to Russia: "The senatorial visits in the darkness of Russian anarchy and intrigue give cause for disquieting suspicions. We must watch these men when they come home."

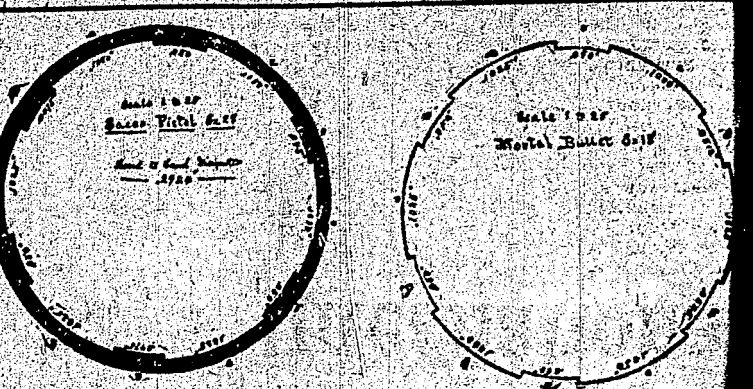
A Commission for the Investigation of Brains in the Heats of Tribune Editors would give cause for disquieting suspicion if it found any grey matter.

Who owns Greece? It would appear that Sir Basil Zarahoff, the Greek millionaire, has a good sized equity in that stormy peninsula. The Italian Fascisti demand \$2,500,000 in satisfaction for Italian honor, which was severely wounded by somebody or other, but Greece was made the goat. Sir Basil put his hand in his pocket and gave the Greek government the sum required to appease the wrath of the Fascisti.

It makes a lot of difference whose ox is gored. John L. Lewis, the valiant champion of the sacredness of contracts, had no hesitation in advising Senator Brookhart to break his contract to speak at a union mass meeting on Labor Day. The Senator lost two hundred dollars, by taking the labor fakir's advice.

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

MICROMETER PROVES SACCO INNOCENT



MUZZLE OF SACCO'S GUN RIM OF F. A. JULET

Proof of innocence by microscopic examination of pistol bullets will be offered when arguments for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted Italian-American radical labor men, are made before Judge Webster Thayer early in October at Dedham, Mass. Thayer was the trial judge when a jury found the men guilty on perjured testimony of murdering a shoe factory paymaster in a payroll hold-up. The trial was held during the wave of hysteria against radicals whipped up by the Wilson administration.

The cuts above are enlargements on a scale of 1 to 25 of a gun which Sacco acknowledged he owned and of the bullet found in the paymaster's body. Measurements of the gun muzzle and the bullet with a micrometer prove the bullet was never fired from Sacco's gun.

The inside of a modern gun barrel is made with spiral riflings whose purpose is to make the bullet spin. Experts call these riflings lands. Between the lands are the grooves. If a bullet was fired from a particular gun, the measurements of the minute depressions on the bullet will correspond with the lands of the gun. The ridges will correspond with the grooves in the gun muzzle.

In this case the measurements between the Sacco gun and the fat bullet do not correspond. That the bullet did not come through Sacco's gun. Other micro photograph studies prove even more conclusively that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent.

The Anthracite Settlement A Defeat for the Miners

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH, Secretary-Treasurer, Progressive International Committee, U. M. W. of A.

The Anthracite Strike, heralded by the kept press as the forerunner much suffering for the "Dear Public" this coming winter, is now ended, except for the final touches that remain to be applied, and the formal acceptance by the miners themselves.

These, of course, are expected without trouble, but whether such will be the case remains doubtful, for it is admitted that there are thousands of Anthracite men who work by the day, and these men, who make up approximately half of the membership in the Tri-District are not getting their just dues in the settlement.

It must be remembered that it was delegates to the Tri-District, Scranton day wage increase was made to read \$2.00, as against the \$1.00 increase advocated by the scale committee reporting to the Convention, and when one considers that the terms agreed to, only carry a flat 10% increase, it will be readily seen that the poorly paid day workers are not getting as much for their share. Virtually the same thing happened to the day workers once before, and recent enough to be remembered by the membership of the United Mine Workers of America, but continuous and well directed agitation forced the reopening of negotiations, and a supplementary agreement, carrying with it \$1.50 per day increase for the day workers was the result. The settlement made at Harrisburg, Pa., between the miners' representatives and the operators by Governor Gifford Pinchot can in no way be considered a signal victory for the miners, because not enough of their major demands have been met. The check-off, which would have made possible a 100 per cent union in the hard coal fields, has been abandoned. The 20 per cent increase demanded for tonnage, or piece workers, brought, what appears to be, a typical compromise, 10 per cent being proposed and accepted, while the demand for a flat increase of \$2.00 per day for day workers was met by a proposal and tentative acceptance of a flat 10 per cent increase.

This in itself is sufficient to arouse the feelings of even those who are not directly affected, for the very inconsistency of such an arrangement is bound to create a feeling similar to the one that forced the concession of \$1.50 per day, previously referred to in this article. The very least that should have been done for the day men was to get an even break (\$2.00 day increase) and even then they would have had a "kick" coming.

Perhaps it is only coincident that an attempt was made to defeat the amendment to the scale committee's report, when the \$2.00 demand was substituted for the original demand of \$1.00 per day, presented by the scale committee in its report; or perhaps it is in keeping with Lewis' determination not to offend anyone but the members of "his own" organization.

It is quite possible that the latter is true, for don't we recall his memorable words, "We are Americans; we cannot fight our government." In early December, 1919, when we had all our common enemies beaten to a frazzle and when another week, or possibly two weeks would have forced a complete surrender on the part of the coal operators.

Do we not also recall the Cleveland agreement of 1922 when, with complete victory in sight, the different districts were left to play a "catch as catch can" game, while the Fayette, Westmoreland and Somerset Counties, of Pennsylvania, were left out entirely and were later practically abandoned. Do we not also recall the "crocodile" tears that were shed to

get these same anthracite miners forget the original Shamokin demand and accept instead the old agreement which has just been terminated. There is anyone who still thinks the Lewis is at all concerned about the welfare of the membership of the United Mine Workers, or that he is willing to fight for their rights, statement appearing in the pub press, made by Lewis, should be sufficient.

Mr. Lewis said: "In acquiescing to the four basic points of Governor Pinchot's proposal the representatives of the mine workers have been fully conscious of the public interest. The mine workers were prepared to fight to a finish with the anthracite operators and every reason to believe that the end of such a contest would have brought the fulfillment of their major demands."

"We have, however, the natural desire that goes with good citizenship to obviate public embarrassment and discomfort and to prevent, if possible, national suffering that would accompany a conflict between forces of such magnitude."

Lewis' tender solicitude for the public (whatever and whoever it may be) is enough to bring tears to the eyes of the most hardened mine worker. Especially when he reads that "mine workers... had every reason to believe that the end of such a contest (the strike) would have brought the fulfillment of their major demands."

AUSTRALIAN CAPITALISM PLANS TO USE THE AIR FORCE AGAINST WORKERS

By W. FRANCIS AHERN (Federated Press Correspondent MELBOURNE, Australia.—)

Australian federal government is introducing a new form of "democracy" into that country: the "protection" of the state against "domestic violence" by the state use of bombs from the air.

In the air defense act passed by the government the following clause appears: "Where the government of state has proclaimed that domestic violence exists therein, the government, upon the application of an executive government of the state, may, by proclamation, declare that domestic violence exists in that state and may call out the permanent force, and in the event of its members being insufficient may also call out such of the citizen air force as may be necessary for the protection of that state, and the services of forces so called out may be utilized accordingly for the protection of the state against domestic violence."

"Domestic violence" means, of course, when the workers get out of hand.

Communists Cannot Ignore Religious Question, Says International

TE.—In this space each week "The Worker" publishes a report of recent enlarged executive committee meeting of the Communist International. This week's article takes up the religious question. Next week we shall publish a review of the tremendous strides made by the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions during the last six months. This week's installment follows:

The support that the Swedish committee gave to the Norwegian delegation was one of solidarity even though they disagreed with them in principle. The Norwegian Labor Party is a mass party, while the Swedish party, being based on individual membership, is not so large, although better organized and trained. There is a splendid youth organization in Sweden, which naturally took the side of the Communist International in the dispute with the Norwegian party. The vacillating attitude of the Norwegian party, which, owing to the activity of certain comrades of the Central Executive Committee, even threatened to leave the Communist International infected the

Executive of the Swedish party, which gave its support. The Young Communists of Sweden, on the other hand, refused to countenance the action of the C. E. C. of the Swedish party, and thereby got into trouble with the Party Executive. The Youth organization was fully endorsed by the Enlarged Executive, if not formally, at least ideologically.

The unravelling of the assistance given the Norwegian party by the Swedish Executive brought to light another vital question. The leader of the Swedish party is an old revolutionary, Comrade Hoeglund. He assisted in the organization of the

Young Communist International. He participated in the Zimmerwald conference. He has been in the left wing for many years. But he not only has fallen from grace in the matter of the Norwegian party, but also has assumed a completely un-Marxistic attitude on the question of religion. Accepting the formula that in relation to the state, religion is a private matter, Hoeglund declared that religion was an entirely private matter, even as regards the party. Members of the Swedish Communist Party have engaged in religious practices of the modern sort and have considered that being that it was a private matter.

Thus an incident developed into an important episode. The Communist International has taken the stand that every communist instinctively and logically must assume. Religion in relation to the state is a private matter, and communists must fight against state support of the church. State interference in the right to believe or not to believe or to be an

Atheist as every conscious communist is. In relation to the party, however, every member must understand that religion is not a private matter. The Communist Party exists not merely to liberate the workers from economic and political thralldom, but to free them ideologically. Hence the work of liberation from old, fossilized ideas from religious obscurantism must begin within the party ranks. Communists must understand that Marxism denotes a clearly defined uniform concept of life, of which Atheism is a consistent element.

Propaganda among the workers must be conducted most carefully