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American Workers!

Protect the Foreign-Born Workers Against Attack of the Capitalists and the Government

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA:

The capitalists, with the aid of the government, are launching a new attack on the workers of this country. They are preparing thru oppressive laws to make it impossible for the foreign-born workers to fight against the open shop and for better wages and working conditions. They hope that by enslaving the foreign-born workers they will be able to force the open shop and lower wages on native and foreign-born workers alike.

The foreign-born workers have suffered for many years in this country because of their inability to speak the language and their lack of knowledge of the life of the country. The capitalists have taken advantage of this to rob and oppress the foreign-born even worse than they rob and oppress the native-born workers.

They have compelled the foreign-born workers to accept low wages. They have kept down the standard of living of the foreign born workers and compelled them to live under the worst possible conditions. In the mining regions and steel districts and many other industrial centers the foreign-born workers have been herded together in shack-towns, without social life, without recreation, mere slaves of the bosses.

In recent years the foreign-born workers have joined the native-born in the struggle against the bosses, the open shop and low wages. The bosses have learned that they can no longer use the foreign-born workers to cut down the standard of living of all American workers. The great steel strike of 1919 showed that. The repeated strikes of the coal miners, in whose organization there are many foreign-born workers, showed that. The strike of the clothing workers and the textile workers, whose unions are almost entirely made up of foreign-born workers, proved that.

In order to stop the movement of the foreign-born workers to join the native-born in building strong labor unions, which will protect the interest of foreign-born and native-born alike, the capitalists and the government are proposing to pass oppressive laws directed against the foreign-born and intended to keep them hopeless slaves of the capitalists.

THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS ARE TO BE REGISTERED, FINGER-PRINTED, GUARDED AND PHOTOGRAPHED LIKE CRIMINALS. IF NATURALIZED THEY ARE TO HAVE THEIR CITIZEN PAPERS TAKEN FROM THEM IF THEIR CONDUCT DOES NOT SUIT THE BOSSES. THEY ARE TO BE DEPORTED IF THEY PARTICIPATE IN STRIKES OR MAKE SPEECHES IN STRIKE MEETINGS.

All these measures to keep the foreign-born workers in the grip of the employers are now being proposed by government authorities. President Harding, in his message to Congress, recommended the registration of foreign-born workers. The Department of Justice proposes the finger-printing and photographing of these workers. Secretary of Labor Davis asks for the right to revoke citizen papers. Representative Edmons introduced a bill to deport foreign-born workers who participate in strikes and strike meetings.

Workers of the United States! These oppressive measures launched against the foreign-born workers are an attack upon native and foreign-born workers alike. The foreign-born workers are the majority in most of the great industries of the United States. If the bosses, with the aid of the government, can keep these workers unorganized and make it impossible for them to strike it will mean a lower standard of living for all American workers. It will mean an easier fight for the bosses in their campaign to destroy the unions.

Workers of the United States! You must unite in the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers against these oppressive measures. American-born workers! You must come to the aid of the foreign-born workers. Foreign-born workers! You must unite with the native-born workers in the struggle against the bosses, against the capitalists and their government.

ORGANIZE COUNCILS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS IN EVERY INDUSTRIAL CENTER. EVERY TRADE UNION, EVERY ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS, EVERY POLITICAL PARTY OF THE WORKERS SHOULD SEND DELEGATES TO THESE COUNCILS. MASS MEETINGS MUST BE HELD AGAINST THE OPPRESSION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS. RESOLUTIONS MUST BE ADOPTED IN ALL WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST THESE OPPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Foreign-born workers! You must join the unions! You must strengthen the political organizations of the workers! Only by joining the union and participating in the political struggles of the workers of this country, by common action against the capitalist exploiters and oppressors, can you protect yourself against the laws directed against you.

WORKERS! UNITE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS!

NO REGISTRATION! NO FINGER-PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING LIKE CRIMINALS! NO ROBBING OF THE FOREIGN-BORN OF THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE AND STRIKE!

UNITE FOR THE STRUGGLE AGAINST LOW WAGES AND THE OPEN SHOP! UNITE FOR THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

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

Russian Aid Pledged West Europe's Toil

By Radio to Imprekorr (Berlin) and Forwarded by Mail to The Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 24.—At the Fifth Session of the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, today, the delegates took up the discussion of the world offensive of capitalism.

Heckert (Germany) spoke on the capitalist offensive, the disruptive activity of the Amsterdam Trade Union International and the united front tactic. He spoke in favor of maintaining the tactical line of the united front, and demanded the most energetic fight, with all revolutionary consequences, against the capitalist offensive.

Kemmeto (Turkey) aroused considerable excitement in the congress with his report on the imprisonment [illegible] of Communists in Turkey. The congress broke out in a demonstration of protest, similar to that of the Communist International.

Dudieux (France) described the struggle against capitalism and reformism. He declared himself in favor of the united front.

Pavlik (Czecho-Slovakia) spoke on the capitalist offensive, accusing the Amsterdam International of treachery and splitting. For the rest he said he was in agreement with Heckert's remarks.

Zaisser (Germany, Union) considers the united front tactics hitherto pursued to be inconsistent. He is opposed to the creation of new organizations.

Mandel (Switzerland) remarks that the experience gained in the Swiss engineering conflict confirms the conclusions drawn by Heckert.

Hoytkevicz (Poland) points out the success of the united front tactics despite the efforts of the Amsterdamers towards a split) against the capitalist offensive having for its object a legal ten hour day and the introduction of a Czarist labor code.

Tasca (Italy) is of the opinion that all countries are threatened with Fascism, as this is a special form of capitalist organization accompanied by reformist ideology.

Vanson (Russia) speaks to the effect that the capitalist offensive only affects Russia indirectly. He promises the Western European proletariat the aid of Russia's workers.

Hertta Sturm: The workers are the most important factor in the process of production. The protection of their interests is of the greatest significance.

Sabotika (Germany) holds it to be a matter of course that in Germany the tactics of the winning over the trade unions should be followed. We must lend the Shop Steward Movement every aid, in order to impart a solid form to the united front of the workers which we are striving after.

Malakka (Java) draws attention to the offensive of the united Dutch and native capital in India. In Java 60,000 out of 200,000 organized native were gone over to the R.I.L.U. He emphasizes the necessity of creating a Red International of Transport Workers.

A motion proposed by Pavlik, to send a telegram of sympathy to the striking miners in Czecho-Slovakia, is accepted. A telegram of greeting is sent to the Esthonian trade union congress.

Mine Owners Uniting for New Mine War

Editor's Note—The big development in the American industrial struggle today centers about the negotiations between the coal miners and mine owners for a new agreement to take the place of the wage contract that expires March 31. Another conference, this time at Chicago, has adjourned, to be followed by another conference this month in New York City. Tom Tippett, an Illinois coal miner, writes about the Chicago Conference as follows:

By TOM TIPPETT
Federated Press Correspondent

CHICAGO.—The third of the preliminary conferences between soft coal bosses and miners, intended to start negotiations for a new contract, followed the others to failure.

Nothing was accomplished that could be put down in black on white, but the unofficial feeling was that the inevitable haggling and disputing is now over with and that the fourth conference, said to be called for New York, the latter part of this month, will see business transacted.

The conference just closed differed from the November and December conferences in that the operators concealed their internal differences in the meetings and presented a fairly united front. In the lobbies, however, it became plausible to infer that the four-state group of operators wanted an Indiana district (single-state) agreement that operators outside the four states generally would accept. The Indiana operators are said to be backed by the four-state operator group.

The miners stood inflexibly for the four-state agreement and a fixed wage scale free from arbitration clauses. They were willing to accede to the suggestion of the federal coal commission that the present contract be extended another year to March 31, 1924, but the operators opposed this. The commission wanted the extra year in which to gather facts on the industry on which to base conclusions for permanent peace.

Cases of N. Y. Politicals Is Given Hearing

(Special to "The Worker").

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Smith has taken the matter of granting a pardon to Jim Larkin under advisement following a hearing here.

When asked if he were also considering the matter of a general pardon for Benjamin Gitlow, Harry Winitsky, C. E. Ruthenberg, Isaac E. Ferguson, Paul Manko, Ignatz Misher, Minnie Kalnin and Anna Lefsmann, also convicted under the criminal anarchy act, the governor replied that he could not pass on their cases until formal applications for pardons had been made.

It is understood that such applications will be filed immediately by the Civil Liberties Union.

"Amalgamation is the only effective answer railroad labor can make to the 'open shop' drive."—From the Railroad Amalgamation Advocate.

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Unmask Scab Rule

"We'll Work Mine if We Have to Work It with Blood," Bosses' Threat at Herrin, Ill.

By McALISTER COLEMAN, Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker"

MARION, ILL.—From the lips of a dozen witnesses for the defense in the first of the Herrin trials came as strong an indictment of the methods of strikebreakers and the use of gunmen in industrial disputes as has ever been heard in an American courtroom.

"We came down here to work this mine," said C. K. McDowell, the one-legged superintendent of the Lester strip mine, "union or no union, we're going to run it. We'll work it if we have to work it with blood. You tell all the God-damned union men not to pass this way. They're liable to have their heads blown off."

And again McDowell said, "Look out for my guards, they're wild men. I've broken strikes before and I'll break this one too. Let the union men come. We're ready for them."

The superintendent made these boasts days before there was any trouble at the mine.

A guard rushed up to a union man passing by the mine in an auto on a public road a week before the rioting. "I eat 'em alive, I eat 'em alive," shouted the guard, according to the witness. "I love 'em hot. Shoot his damned head off, I want hot blood."

While the miner sat there with his arms high above his head a car came out from the company office. In it was McDowell. "Kick him out," shouted the superintendent who turned to the coal digger and said, "If you don't beat it out of here we'll shoot your head off."

McDowell showed visitors who came to the mine before the rioting high-powered rifles, riot guns and shot guns, revolvers and a ton of ammunition. He boasted that he was ready for anything. He showed one miner, whom his guards had taken from the road and escorted to the company office, a machine gun which he said fired 50 shots a minute.

There was evidence from a number of witnesses that the first shots fired came from a machine gun hidden under a bush at the top of the mine embankment. Jordan Henderson, an unarmed miner sitting with a group of miners in front of a farmhouse, was struck and killed by a bullet from the gun.

Communists Hit Invasion of the Ruhr

At the time this issue of THE WORKER was going to press, the armies of France were again on the march, advancing on Essen, Germany's great industrial center. The announced plan of the French imperialists is to occupy "The Ruhr" since the Germans have defaulted in their payment of reparations.

This advance into Germany was the program advocated by Georges Clemenceau during his recent propaganda tour of this country. It is a program repudiated by Great Britain, and which resulted in an overwhelming demand in the United States senate for the return of all American troops along the Rhine.

Communist representatives of seven countries met at Essen, Germany, on the anniversary of the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty. There were representatives present from the Communist Parties of Germany, France, England, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland and Belgium, and the tone of the meeting was spirited thruout. A working committee of 11 was elected with representatives of France, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium and Poland, with three additional committees, composed of French and German delegates, representing miners, railway operating workers and other railway workers.

The leading speakers at the meeting were Marcel Cachin, Communist member of the French chamber of deputies and Willie Callacher, who led the famous British Clyde Shop Stewards' Strike of 1915. J. L. Walton-Newbold, Communist member of the British Parliament, was present.

About Opening of Fourth Congress of the Communist International at Red Petrograd

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the first of two articles just received by "THE WORKER" from Charles Ashleigh, who is in Soviet Russia. This first article tells of the thrilling events incidental to the opening of the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International at Red Petrograd. Ashleigh was sentenced to Leavenworth Prison, Leavenworth, Kans., during the war, with the Industrial Workers of the World. He was released about a year ago and deported to England. Later he tried to go to India to investigate conditions there, but was prevented by the British government. He is now in Russia. Next week he will tell about "A Day with the Red Navy." This week's article follows:

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

Five years of the Revolution. Five years of the Soviet Republic. We knew that the Revolution had lived five years; we knew that this was the Red Week, the anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution of November, 1917. We knew it because everywhere, in store windows, in great red signs against the fronts of houses, and upon the walls of public buildings—the fact was blazoned. Wherever you went, there was the great red "V," standing for the five years of struggle, under the hammer and sickle. It was all over Moscow before we left, in the long special train, for Petrograd, where the opening celebration of the Communist International was to be held, on November 7th, the anniversary of the birth of the Workers' Republic.

We knew it, because wherever our train stopped, the stations were hung with evergreens and red bunting; and working men and women and Red Guards stood on the platform, with their band, to greet us. Ours was a Red Train. In fact, there were two trains; we were too many for one. It was a first-class train, because honor must be paid to representatives of the workers from other lands. The only people on our special were delegates to the Communist Congress, the Congress of the Red Internation-

(Continued on Page Four)

Ashleigh Writes for 'Worker' from Russia

You will all agree with us that this week's article by Charles Ashleigh is a living document. It makes you feel as if you are standing at the side of the writer in Red Petrograd. This is the kind of material that Ashleigh is going to write for "The Worker." Watch for these articles. Next week he tells about, "A day with the Red Navy." Don't let your subscription lapse or you may miss some of these articles. Renew now. Get your friends to subscribe.

Liebknecht Is Big Figure in Struggle for World Revolution

Liebknecht! What a host of recollections that name recalls! What a multitude of associations!

A name that has grown dear to every conscious worker the world over. A name that fashed enthusiasm, remakes heartbeats in the annals of revolutionary history. He not only gained devoted friends in the ranks of the working class, but even in the ranks of the enemy, he was regarded with respect and admiration.

His alone stood the test in the Reichstag when the German Social-Democracy revealed its true nature. Alone he rose and defiantly he cast his vote against the military budget. Alone, deserted even by those who

(Continued on Page Two)

France Opens War on Communists Active in Ruhr Anti-War Meeting

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris declares that the French government has begun raiding Communist organizations after it had been decided to apprehend certain Communist leaders who have recently been in the Ruhr Valley. They are charged with having excited the population to revolt against the entry of the French troops.

Five leading Communists — Monmousson, Marasne, Pietri, Sourdot and Treint — were arrested on the charge of having attempted to violate the internal and external security of the state. Gaston Rene, a carpenter, also was arrested.

Gaston Monmousson, most widely known of the arrested men, was thought to be still in Essen, but was found to be at his home. He had been expelled from Essen by the German police.

Semashko Speaks for Lenin.

In a dispatch from Berlin, Semashko, Soviet Commissar of Public Health, en route from Moscow to Geneva, to attend a commission meeting of the League of Nations, denied frequently published reports as to the ill health of Lenin.

LIEBKNECHT-LUXEMBOURG MEMORIAL MASS MEETING Jan. 19th 8:30 P.M. Webster Hall, 11th St. & 3rd Ave. SPEAKERS: Ruthenberg, Lore, Bittleman and Elston

Moscow Art Theater Here from Russia

By JOHN DALE

Out of the Russia of the Soviets, out of the land of the "Bolshevik Barbarians," a phrase loved by the best kept of American capitalist editors, out of the Workers' Republic, where the prostitute press has repeatedly claimed "Art is dead", out of Red Moscow itself, there has come to these shores, "The Moscow Art Theater," now heralded by these same editors and their sheets as "probably the most famous theater in the world."

While it has been repeatedly charged that the Soviet Regime in Russia had practically exterminated artists and art thru persecution and starvation, the Moscow Art Theater has opened a short engagement in this country at Jolsen's Theater, New York City, with "the entire first line of its world famous company intact." How the facts give the lie to reports!

The quotations in the two preceding paragraphs have been taken from The New York World, that go assiduously spread the anti-Soviet propaganda of Emma Goldman, and other Bolshevik-hating notables, who would have the American workers believe Soviet Russia a vast waste of barbarism and ignorance.

We cite these facts here, because the American Defense Society and other 100 per cent plus organizations of American jingoism, that opposed the coming of the Moscow Players, no doubt saw in these world-famed actors a living refutation of the falsehoods they had perpetrated.

In fact, at this moment, we may recount that it is out of the Soviet Russia of the workers and peasants and into the United States of jazz and slap-stick, that there has come these past few months Chaliapin, who filled more than anyone else the place made vacant by Caruso in the Metropolitan Opera Company; Balliff's "Chauve-Souris," copied and imitated by American musical add dancing productions, poverty-stricken in ideas and originality; and also Isadora Duncan, dancer, who has adopted all Russia's children as her own.

And now the Moscow Art Theater, that has grown thru a quarter of a century to a personnel of 1,000, is with us, just for a brief period, because these players are returning again to their home, the Red Capitol of the Soviet Republic.

The first appearance of Constantin Stanislavsky's organization here was in "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch," the five-act play of Alexei Tolstoy, the elder cousin of Count Tolstoi.

"Tsar Fyodor" came to the throne of all the Russians, during the dying years of the 16th Century, as the successor of his father, "Ivan the Terrible," whose cruel and savage rule has left much blood on history's pages. Fyodor is weak, timid and vacillating, and warring factions battle each other thru the play to his dismay and distress. Nowhere does one get a glimpse of the great masses of Russia's oppressed except in the last act where a few beggars huddle on the steps of one of the Kremlin Cathedrals, the Tsar within praying for "guidance and inspiration".

The Tsar, thru the masterful interpretation of Ivan Moskvin, who has been with the Moscow Players from the beginning, is made to appear a rather ridiculous and pathetic figure. Such weak characters rise to place and power only thru inheritance. Just as it was given Fyodor to rule more than three centuries ago, so we have our characterless "industrial tsars" of today in Rockefeller, Jr., Marshall Field III and others, not to mention the stage door Johnnies among the Whitneys, Gouids, Vanderbilts, etc., etc., ad nauseum.

The Russian workers and peasants, really admitted to the theater for the first time under Soviet Rule, will have little respect for the Tsars of the past thru seeing "Fyodor Ivanovitch" strut the stage. They will reflect on the new Communist regime, where men and women rise from the masses to places of responsibility thru sheer power of intellect, and their ability to serve and not oppress.

Thousands of Russian and Jewish workers, as well as those of other tongues, will take from their savings during the next few weeks and purchase admission tickets to feast their eyes on the truly artistic productions of the Moscow Art Theatre that mirror Russian Life with so much realism and beauty. The actors who interpreting types that lived in a period long past, are the very living symbols of the age they portray. And there is a richness of scenery and costume that has never been surpassed on the American stage.

It is peculiar of the Moscow Players that they present to the audiences facing them no stars. Altho Moskvin as "The Tsar" is constantly before them, one is equally impressed by the wonderful work of Alexander Vishnevsky, as Boris Godunoff, and Vassily Luzhsky, as "Prince Ivan", heads of the contending factions, while every other character stands out with its separate importance, all blending into a united whole.

The play runs for the week to be followed by Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths," the week of Jan. 15.

A Million Programs to a Million Workers!

The Party has been in existence for years. It has grown from a few members to a membership of [illegible] in the past year. The Party has grown in numbers, in influence, in prestige, in its program and its plans on a world scale. The Party has grown in every way this year except in one important direction.

The National Office has printed [illegible] in a style which adds to its attractiveness and effectiveness, the program and plans are presented in a way which makes it an object with everyone.

Our next task is to get this program into the hands of the working class of this country. So long as it remains merely "our" program it cannot have great meaning. It must become a program with which every worker in this country is familiar.

The National Office has set out to distribute a MILLION COPIES OF THE PARTY PROGRAM AND PLANS TO THE MILLION WORKERS IN THIS COUNTRY. EVERY MEMBER MUST HELP!

Every branch and every City Central Committee must organize the work of distribution. In these branches and cities, there is only one branch, that branch should go ahead with the work. Where there is a City Central Committee, the City Central Committee should organize the work of distribution for the whole city.

[illegible] Committee is to make a survey of the city in which it is located and then systematically cover every [illegible] with the Party program.

The work is not to be done in one day. It is to be the work of the [illegible] months. It is to be the work of every member of the Party. It is to be the work of every sympathizer. It is to be the work of every friend of the working class. It is to be the work of every one who wants to see the Party grow in numbers and influence.

The plan which should be adopted by every branch and City Central Committee is to make a survey of the city in which it is located and then systematically cover every [illegible] with the Party program.

The work is not to be done in one day. It is to be the work of the [illegible] months. It is to be the work of every member of the Party. It is to be the work of every sympathizer. It is to be the work of every friend of the working class. It is to be the work of every one who wants to see the Party grow in numbers and influence.

In order that the Party may [illegible] in order that the Party may [illegible] in a necessary and [illegible] the Party may [illegible] the Party [illegible] and [illegible] the Party [illegible] and [illegible] the Party [illegible] and

Coal Police Fight Women in Big Strike

Editor's Note.—The accompanying telegraphed story was received by "The Worker" from a woman of the coal mines in Alberta, Canada. This heroic struggle of the Canadian miners should receive the immediate attention and support of the United Mine Workers of America, to which the coal miners of Canada, as well as those of the United States, belong. The dispatch does not mention, but no doubt the coal police who beat up and turned their guns on the women of Canada were western coal mines, are the same "Canadian Mounted Police," the Canadian brand of the U. S. Constabulary (Cossacks), who got so much heroic attention in the movies. This dispatch paints them in new and true colors.

* * *

(By Wire to "The Worker")

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, Canada.—The miners' strike for union recognition and better working conditions has reached an acute stage. A new phase has arisen. The struggle is being accompanied all along the line by persecution and brutal police attacks upon the strikers.

Mass arrests have been made resulting in the incarceration of some 135 miners during the last few days. Infuriated against the mass persecution of the miners, their husbands, the wives have organized, demonstrating their solidarity, and decided to picket the mines.

After a mass demonstration on Thursday, Jan. 4, an attempt to picket the Penn mine was made by the women. It resulted in the worst chapter of police brutality on women ever heard of in Canada. Women clubbed, kicked, beaten and fired at, were among the dramatic chapters of the afternoon. As a result of this attack three women are fatally injured, while scores received minor injuries. A strike bulletin with sworn affidavits of these incidents has been issued and these events have awakened public interest as never before. A monster mass demonstration of protest was held in this city, Jan. 6, showing in no uncertain terms how the citizenship feels. There is a great possibility of a general strike of District 18, United Mine Workers, in consequence, and also, should occasion warrant it, a general strike of all workers of Edmonton and vicinity.

T. U. E. L. Holds Successful Meeting in Philadelphia, Pa.

(Special to THE WORKER)

Philadelphia.—The Trade Union Educational League here held a very successful meeting last Sunday evening, with every seat in the hall taken. A poll of the audience showed that, with a few exceptions, those present were trade unionists. The trades represented included: bricklayers, sheet metal workers, painters, moulders metal polishers, carpenters, printers, cigar makers, bakers, capmakers, auto mechanics, the needle and textile trades, and workers in the food industry.

Joseph Manly, secretary of the New York Trade Union Educational League, outlined the purpose of the League and pointed out how the progressive group in the American Federation of Labor unions could be united in support of the amalgamation and Labor Party movement. After his speech, Wm. F. Dunne spoke briefly on the labor situation. A number of the trade unionists attending then told of the local situation, all promising to engage actively in the organization work. Despite the reaction which grips this city, as so many others, there was a feeling that Philadelphia could be put on the progressive labor map by concerted action according to the program outlined by the League.

The local League meets at the Amalgamated Center, 431 Pine Street every Monday night and urges live wire trade unionists to attend.

Renton, Pa., Miners Ask Aid

Local Union, No. 811, Renton, Pa., United Mine Workers, has sent a resolution to "The Worker," calling upon the officials of their international union and other labor organizations, to come to the rescue of several of their members who have been arrested and jalled.

Help "The Worker" Find THE WORST BOSS!

The worst bosses of the great empire in the exploitation of the workers is not the monopolist, the banker, the railroad magnate, the steel king, the lumber king, the mines, nor to mention a host of other names applied to the bigger whig.

The worst boss is the labor-scale bakery the worker knows, the owner. To the worker the manager is usually a myth, heard about but never seen. All the worker knows and hears is the boss with his curse and the smack of his whip.

"THE WORKER" wants to publish your story about your boss. Then your stories, appearing each week, we will find out who is the worst boss. For the best story received we will give the following prizes: First Prize, $10 worth of books; Second Prize, $7.50 worth of books; Third Prize, $5 worth of books; Fourth Prize, $2.50 worth of books, and ten additional prizes, each one $1.00 worth of books.

The contest will close on March 31st. The judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to the Editor, "Worst Boss Stories," "THE WORKER," Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Tasks of the Workers Party Members in the Trade Union Educational League

By H. M. WICKS

For the first time in the history of trades unionism in America the left elements seriously challenge the supremacy of the sinister oligarchy that has for decades paralyzed effective action on the part of the working class.

The dominant factor in the labor movement in America is the American Federation of Labor, controlled by a reactionary machine built up that yesterday is tomorrow to the working class. It is so thoroughly and absolutely impotent to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class. Its fossilized leadership constitutes serves as the hideous emblem of the most vicious and backward tendencies in the capitalist system.

Faced with the terrific assault of the "open shop-open" against labor shortly after the close of the War, the reactionary leaders were retreating on all fronts. In spite of the fact that the very life of organized labor was at stake the officialdom of labor opposed the demands of the rank and file for action, thereby aiding the enemy in the attempt to accomplish the general demoralization of labor.

Taking full advantage of the tremendous opportunities created by the industrial crisis the ruling class crushed the ranks of the workers with sledge-hammer blows. This continued for months, with labor beating a steady retreat. The order of the day was lengthening of hours, reductions in wages and a constant reduction of the workers' standard of living. Membership in labor unions declined at a startling rate.

In many industries there was a spirit of militancy developing on the part of the rank and file. Very reluctantly the labor leaders rallied their forces to open conflict with the employers.

So intense was the action and determination of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America in the greatest strike known to history that the backbone of the open shop agitation was broken.

The strike of the shop men on the railroads is not yet abandoned. Betrayed by the most vicious servants of capitalism, masquerading as labor leaders, from the very first, this strike produced evidences of further militancy on the part of the rank and file of labor.

The sympathetic action of the trainmen, engineers, firemen, maintenance of way men and others who defied the mandates of their officials during this struggle were not accidental or evanescent episodes, but were symptomatic of a widespread spirit of militancy that is permeating the rank and file of labor.

At this time, when large numbers of workers are becoming discontented with the old forms of organization and strive to break the fetters that prevent effective action, there appears a unifying force among these militant elements that, although only in existence a short time, has challenged the supremacy of the whole reactionary officialdom of labor. That organization is the Trade Union Educational League.

The Trade Union Educational League is the one organization capable of rallying all the left elements in the labor movement for the struggle against the spirit of Gompersism. The League is convincing ever larger numbers of the working class that labor can never win back the ground it has been forced to yield since the War without fundamental changes in the form of labor organizations in this country. Not only must there be a complete change of leadership, but the fact that unions cannot recuperate with their present obsolete structure must also be emphasized in order to pave the way for effective action against capitalism.

Our Task As Communists

As the vanguard of the working class, and as the natural leaders of the labor militants who see beyond the struggles of today and perceive the goal for which labor is striving, it is our duty to enter the ranks of the Trade Union Educational League. There are all brands of militants or "leftists" in the labor movement and most of these elements are being attracted to the Trade Union Educational League. As Communists our task must be to support the work of this organization with all our power and to endeavor to take the leading role in formulating its policy and developing its action in the labor movement. To evade this important work would be nothing short of a criminal neglect of our plain revolutionary duty.

In places where Leagues already exist it is the duty of the members of the Party to join the existing Leagues. In places where the League has not yet been organized, it is the task of Communists to take the initiative in launching a branch of the League.

There is no provision in the League that conflicts in any way with any laws of labor unions. There are no dues, no application fees, nor anything that can possibly be construed as dualism. A subscription to the Labor Herald, official organ of the League, entitles one to membership in the League, provided there is the willingness to comply with the program of the organization. So it is a very simple matter to launch a League in places where such organization does not exist. Simply get a number of comrades and sympathizers together and collect subscriptions for the Labor Herald and proceed with the launching of the League. The Industrial Organizers of locals and districts will render any assistance necessary.

The tremendous importance of the League work can be fully comprehended only in connection with an understanding of the fact that the great strikes of last year were merely the first steps, the forerunners of ever greater labor struggles that are even now developing in the industrial life of the nation.

History imposes upon the militants in America a two-fold task. We must not only rally the workers to effective action against capitalism, but we must also wage a relentless struggle against the spirit of Gompersism and all its menacing implications. The reactionary machine in control of the American Federation of Labor openly boasts that it is a bulwark of the capitalist system and the capitalist government of the United States. The Gompers machine appeals for support from the capitalists on the ground that it stands between the capitalist government and the working class revolution.

In its desperation, the Gompers machine will stop at nothing in its desperate effort to maintain its position as lackey of capitalism requires patient and persistent educational work. But in addition to our own work toward the revolution there is the inexorable march of history on our side. The development of industry itself aids us in proving to the workers that capitalism must pass before there can be any lasting solution of the labor problem.

The development of industry alone will never achieve the emancipation of the working class. The existence of a strong Communist movement is necessary to accomplish that achievement, and that movement can never come into existence until we have developed the mass power of organized labor and mobilized it against capitalism by convincing the majority of the workers that our position is correct. This is why the Workers Party declares that the chief task of the membership today must be the work in the trade unions in order that we may direct the economic struggle of the workers into the final class struggle for political supremacy.

Amalgamated "Journal" Out

The full proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been printed. The book contains the report of the General Executive Board and of the proceedings of all the ten sessions of the convention. The appendices include statistical charts, records of strikes, lockouts, conditions, agreements and the Impartial Arbitration Machinery. Well indexed and illustrated, the book is necessary for an understanding and reference to one of the most progressive labor organizations in the United States.

STUTTGART, Germany. — The recent municipal election in the home town of the famous German communist, Clara Zetkin, Stuttgart, has shown an increase in the vote of the communists and decrease in that of the socialists. The communists polled one seat and the socialists lost three in the Municipal Council.

WORKERS! COME OUT!

Attend Third Local Conference of the Labor Defense Council.

Norman H. Tallentire, of San Francisco, one of the men arrested by the agents of Daugherty and Burns in the Michigan Raid, will speak on "Life in a Michigan Jail," Friday, Jan. 12, 8 p. m., at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. Labor organizations are urged to send two delegates each.

Mine Owner Gave Wife Pearls and Diamonds

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Mrs. E. J. Berwind, wife of the head of the Berwind-White Coal Co., died here not long ago. Among other trifles, her will disposed of diamonds and pearls and other jewels which she had appropriated to herself at $376,944. These she bequeathed to her husband, the will setting forth that she left him no money because "he needs none." "Some of the reason Berwind does not need more money now are disclosed in the report of a committee appointed by the mayor of Pittsburgh representing New York City, which recently made an investigation of the conditions under which the mines of the Berwind-White concern in Somerset and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania, are worked. The report is one of the most blistering arraignments of coal mining employers ever put into print. It concludes with a demand that the government take over the coal mines and operate them for the benefit of the people.

"The committee," says the document, "heard many tales of suffering and deprivation, and saw in tents, henhouses, stables and other improvised homes, women and children whose feet were bare and bleeding and whose bodies were thinly clad." "It did not take long to learn," the report continues, "that the Berwind-White company officials treated their employes purely as means of gain and sacrificed the lives and limbs of thousands of women and children to build for themselves an industrial autocracy."

"Bad as it is, the charges of undercharging for coal and weighing and charging for food and clothing against the Berwind-White company by its striking employers are only too true. The depicted conditions of the miners, the wasted bodies of their wives and the sad faces of their children constitute the most emphatic and strongest terms to their helpless and poverty-stricken condition."

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

"The Worker" is in receipt of a letter from a prominent trade union official, who is a member of the Socialist Party, who is opposed to the formation of a Labor Party, who is opposed to the Amalgamation movement, who is opposed to the Communists, who is opposed to everything that is progressive in the labor movement, who is opposed to everything that is Communist, who is opposed to everything that is Bolshevik, who is opposed to everything that is Soviet, who is opposed to everything that is Russian, who is opposed to everything that is Red, who is opposed to everything that is Labor, who is opposed to everything that is Progressive, who is opposed to everything that is Good, who is opposed to everything that is Right, who is opposed to everything that is Left, who is opposed to everything that is Up, who is opposed to everything that is Down, who is opposed to everything that is Inside, who is opposed to everything that is Outside, who is opposed to everything that is Inside Out, who is opposed to everything that is Outside In, who is opposed to everything that is Upside Down, who is opposed to everything that is Downside Up, who is opposed to everything that is Sideways, who is opposed to everything that is Backwards, who is opposed to everything that is Forwards, who is opposed to everything that is Nothing, who is opposed to everything that is Everything, who is opposed to everything that is Anything, who is opposed to everything that is Something

Even the Dead Lived in Russia's Red Petrograd on Fifth Anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from Page One)

of Labor Unions, the Congress of Soviets, Communist Party Congress and Party Workers' and Labor Unions' [illegible]

Nobody slept on the long night's journey to Petrograd. Nobody ever thought of sleep in Russia today. The Congress is in day and nightmares half the night. You get hopped up about eleven, and then you write an article and some letters, and discuss matters with other delegates until about five. Then you go to the bath you share with four others, and do some more talking. And then you have to get breakfast and go to the Kremlin for the morning session. Perhaps you sleep a little, somewhere in between all these things, if you are lucky. Probably you don't. But you don't mind it a bit.

* * *

From the station in Petrograd we went to Smolny. Smolny, the dynamo station of the Petrograd uprising. The late general finishing school for young ladies had been rudely jolted from its accustomed routine, when the Workers', Peasants', Soldiers' and Sailors' Deputies began tramping its long corridors in their heavy high boots, and the machine guns and armed forces rumbled up its prim lawn to guard it against the soldiers of Kerensky. But it seemed now quite resigned, and as if it had been all its life a centre where ruddy clad rebels worked sixteen hours a day making a revolution.

The great hall of Smolny was where we met. There our names were called out from the reverse side of the Russian Communist, Soviet and Party Congress and Labor Union [illegible]

[illegible] universities and naval academy. As we came in, the Congress was in session up on the platform, were seated six rule-book parties, under the chairmanship of an emperor, and dispatched business with the speed of a Lyons restaurant. I talked with Albert Rhys Williams, who has written a jolly good book about Russia, and Jack Johnstone, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and a Czechoslovak and two Turks, to Sverdlovsk, thirty miles away from Petrograd, where we had a most wonderful time. And we all had splendid meetings; and those who got back in time went to the opera; and some of us might have gone to bed—And the morning of the next day was the Seventh of November.

* * *

Red Petrograd. Womb of the Revolution—heroic city of conflict and achievement. There was a stir early next morning in Petrograd. The workers were assembling. Red banners came down the streets, bowing and lifting over moving masses of men. Bands came, and flags, and ever more flags, and long lines of workers, converging from a hundred different points into one great stream.

The rain came down upon the banners, and wet them so that they looked as tho they had been soaked in blood. The snow began to melt, and we stood in the slush, ankle-deep, in [illegible]

[illegible] Petrograd, and [illegible] Tens of thousands of them, with their wives and children, were marching in the rain, with their banners bowing and their feet splashing in the melting snow, and mourning over the dead. The rain fell upon us, and we stood in one place where you left us, taken considerable of our. And your feet freed again and was our flesh; your words rained in us, who shall carry forward your fight until that for which you died has conquered the world. Dear workers of Petrograd, heroes of poverty, we salute you, brothers; and go on, to fight, as you have fought, that the workers may all be free, and that we may be worthy of you and your deeds. Farewell, warrior comrades, we go to battle; and if we die, may our end be as yours!

* * *

In the gigantic Uritsky Square, a stand had been erected for the delegates. We took our places, and the march-past began.

They came in at one end of the square, marched past the stand and left at the other end. As they passed us, they saluted and cheered. We saluted them, our hats in our hands, receiving the greetings of the Petrograd proletariat, who had come out, on their national revolutionary anniversary, to salute their comrades of the Communist International.

[illegible] Russian, Finnish, German, Polish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Esthonian, Ukrainian, Tartar, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Indian, Negro, Cuban, Mexican, Argentine, Chilean, Canadian, Australian, British, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Czechoslovak, Jugoslavian, Greek, Turkish, Hungarian

Ashleigh Hears Speakers Tell of World's Workers Rallying After Their Post-War Defeats

(Continued from Page Four)

were made along this line; and Great Britain and America were also represented.

"I was a meeting of the General Staff of Militant Labor. On either side of the table, the representatives stood up, and gave the report of their sector of the world-wide fighting front. And they did not speak as mawkish sentimentalists, whining their cheap sympathy for the sufferings of the poor, nor as romantic dreamers, uttering pale longings for a vague Utopia, nor as smug politicians, bartering rhetoric for votes—but they spoke as soldiers in the midst of war, who had come to deliberate the next strategies in a conflict which would be hard and long enough, indeed, but of whose final victory they were assured.

* * *

"The next day, the military parade. A long fleet of automobiles stood outside the hotel—the Hotel Europe which was reserved entirely for us. This hotel, by the way, was biased from the State by its workers! It was run by the waiters, clerks, elevator boys, cooks and chambermaids. And, when they were asked by the Centralen is to whether they would put us up, they agreed, and promptly gave their guests—speculators, burgeois, foreign and native—respectful notice to quit within 24 hours.

I saw car after car leave, full of delegates for the Uritsky Square. I did not know what was coming, so I wondered why we did not go by train. My turn came, I climbed into a seat next to the chauffeur, and my comrades got in behind me; and we started.

How shall I describe that ride? That breath-taking cruise around the shores of an army!

Picture to yourselves the enormous Uritsky Square. Trafalgar Square would look like a back-yard next to it, and Lenin Square would be lost in it. It was a great oblong, and, in the middle of one of the long sides was the reviewing stand. And, drawn up, on the other three sides, were soldiers. But, soldiers were not just in the Square. In the boulevards which led from the Square, there were more soldiers; so that the machine entered the Square, skirted the three sides, left by one boulevard, passed, by a cross street, into the other boulevard, and so back to the Square and to the stand.

That was what we had to face. As we got near the Square, our driver motioned to us to stand up. We did so, but did not know why. We saw the comrades on the car in front of us, also stand and take off their hats as they entered the Square. But we did not know why. We soon knew. We were to receive the salute of the Red Army.

Our car ran into the Square. We went on, at an easy run, passing soldiers drawn up in perfect order, their officers standing at salute. And, as we passed each unit, they cheered. And so a great deep-throated cheer pulled out—in their still made, military, regiment to regiment, with us as we went. Infantry, artillery with their machine and heavy guns, cavalry with their lances, armored cars, crimson bannerettes, armoured cars, tanks, mounted infantry, aerial corps, sailors, soldiers of every branch of service—in their still made, military fitting and perfectly clean and new-looking uniforms, red flags to each company, and great banners to each regiment—and on and on, they poured out with red. And still we went on, out of the Square, past half a mile of brown-clad youths, cheering, filling the air with cheers from all other soldiers! I had ever seen, not cowed nor stiff, and lifeless like automatons, but with all their strict formation, like a lot of jolly boys, enjoying what they were doing, and knowing they were freemen. They had their representatives on all the local Soviets, these soldiers, and on the Pan-Russian Soviet; they had a voice and a vote in matters military, and in the general running of their country. And they knew that they were fighting for Communism; and they knew that we were fighting for Communism; and so they liked us, and let us know it. Their faces were not expressionlessly rigid, like capitalism's conscripts, or the poor professional mercenaries of imperialism, for they looked up at us, as we went by, smiling broadly, with a youthful and exuberant friendliness! And their cheering was real cheering.

Out of the Square, along the boulevard, we made our way back. And the great cheer rolling out with us, doing as the car ahead of us passed, and then swelling again as we came by. Thousands of them passed, and then swelling again as we came by. Thousands of them passed, and then swelling again as we came by. Thousands of them

Great Need for Communist Daily

It seems superfluous to stress the need for a Communist daily in New York, voicing the class interests of the working class. Yet that need becomes increasingly greater.

The direction in which the New York Call is tending is best shown by the fact that "The Report of the Proceedings of New York Call Labor Conference" is published in full in "The Textile Worker," official organ of the United Textile Workers of America, that claims to be "the only organization of textile workers recognized by the American labor organizations."

This is the organization that was formerly headed by Golden, who with Dennis Hayes, of the Glass Blowers Union, John Tobin, of the Teamsters, and a few others, constituted that reactionary group in the American Federation of Labor that out-Gompersed even Gompers himself.

It is this black reaction that now embraces the "Socialist" daily will come into existence, and the fight of militancy will then decay in the labor movement.

Thus it is easy to understand this "Socialist" organ as it heralds the message of New York's new governor (democrat) under the headline, "Smith Urges Many Labor Reforms," and prints laudatory interviews with the conservative officialdom of New York labor under the heading, "Labor Leaders Are Pleased by Smith's Message."

The New York Call is the prisoner of conservative labor. The militants in the labor movement must have a Communist daily to carry on their fight for aggressive working-class action against the bosses.

That need is developing more and more. Increased masses of workers will see that need. The forces will be organized. The daily will come into existence, and the fight of militancy will then be carried on with renewed enthusiasm and with greater success.

"Labor Leaders" at Lausanne

The British cause at Lausanne must be getting weak. Otherwise why should the London diplomats be compelled to resort to the propaganda tricks of the late war, and call up the reserves of "labor leaders" to bolster up their case against the Turks?

These British "labor leaders" are Buxton and Young. They are unknown to us. But they are probably the best Bonar Law could get hold off.

Buxton and Young are reported to have told Ismet Pasha, the Turkish representative, that British labor would never support the Government in a war against the Turks to retain control of the oil fields of Mosul, but that unless Turkey satisfied England on the questions of the protection of Christians and other minorities in Turkey, or insisted that the Greeks born in Turkey be expelled, it was most doubtful if Labor would attempt to call a general strike to tie the government's hands in the event of war.

Buxton and Young speak no doubt for their lonely selves. They have no influence over British labor policy. We do not believe that British labor will be blindly led into a new war under the fake slogan of "Protect the Minorities." The brutal rule of British imperialism over its subject nationalities, of every color, race and nationality, as well as religion, is better known to British labor today than it was in 1914. The workers of Great Britain showed this at the last election when they sent 142 of their own representatives to the British parliament, and we do not remember that the names of Bonar Law's stool pigeons, Buxton and Young, were among them.

British labor will not fight another war for British imperialism. Bonar Law confessed this when he refused to go along with French premier, Poincaré, at their recent meeting in Paris. Buxton and Young, at Lausanne, therefore, speak with a rattle in their throats. Their kind is passing with the continuous collapse of capitalism, and the gradual rise of the workers to power in every land.

Russia Gives Them "The Blues"

The New York Times seems to be affected with another bad case of the "Russian Blues," a malady that creeps over it at frequent intervals. This mouthpiece of capitalism recently displayed bad symptoms in publishing a lengthy article under the heading "Rigid Communism Gaining in Russia."

The declaration is wirelessed all the way from Moscow, by Walter Duranty, the Times correspondent, that the new constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, under which all the Soviet Republics have been closely united, is so flexible that if the workers of Poland, Latvia, Finland or Turkestan desired to join the Soviet Federation, at any time, they could do so, "automatically, without political complications, with a minimum increase of federal administrative machinery, and with great and financially profitable decrease in the central staff and overhead."

It is felt by the Times' correspondent that the Soviet decision to retain the foreign trade monopoly, and not to make any more advances to foreign capital, at present, also indicates the drift back to "rigid Communism."

All this is possible because the Communists in power, confesses The Times, have acquired great experience in business during the past 18 months, because the Russian Communist Party has energy and brains, fanatical courage and self-confidence.

Duranty discovers, what THE WORKER has long pointed out, that the Russian Communists, having made a tremedous success of the Red Army and turned back all efforts at intervention, just so will they triumph in their struggle to rehabilitate Russian industry in spite of the sabotage of foreign capitalism.

"I saw the Red Army in the early part of 1920," writes Duranty, "It was a pretty sight. I have seen the Red Army lately, and it is good enough. So, why not industry? With faith, youth, brains and energy you can work miracles—even in Russia."

Duranty says, the strength of the Soviet Regime today lies in the fact that it has won the confidence and is getting the support of the great peasant masses, concluding that, "If the peasants of Russia support the Soviet regime it can afford to disregard the rest of the world."

These are the conditions in the Workers' Republic, in the early days of 1923, that throws The Times, and the profiteers for which it speaks, into a new fit of the blues. But the workers, everywhere oppressed by capitalism, will take courage and join the Russian masses in the march toward to victory—to the triumph of the struggle for their emancipation under Communism.

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"If Some Poor Boy Had Killed"

An aged mother, Mrs. Mary O. Peters, with the pennies collected by her neighbors, made the trip from Haverhill, Mass. to Albany, N. Y., to plead with Governor "Al" Smith for "justice" for her boy, Clarence Peters, the former marine, murdered by Walter S. Ward, prominent republican politician, police commissioner and son of the millionaire "Bread Trust" profiteer, head of the Ward Baking Co.

"If some poor boy had killed my son, instead of a wealthy man, I honestly believe he would have been tried and either acquitted or convicted a long time ago," said the Mother to the Governor.

At the very moment that Mrs. Peters was talking to Governor Smith at Albany, a friendless, 19-year-old negro boy, William Battle, was convicted for a murder committed only ten days before, and he will be hanged shortly as "a vindication of Jersey justice," in the words of the prosecutor, and it is not forgotten that not one of the prominent and wealthy suspects in the Hall-Mills murder case at New Brunswick was even indicted.

The negro boy stoutly denies the murder charge against him. The millionaire's son openly admits shooting the sailor, Peters. Mrs. Peters claims, she "cannot understand why the indictment against Ward was dismissed without even making him stand trial."

The answer is found in Ward's place in the present social system. He has wealth. Justice is subservient to money. He is a politician, a big wheel in the New York republican machine, of which the democratic machine is the bi-partisan twin. Attorney General Daugherty, at Washington, has already shown how politics can "fix" anything for money. Young Ward was even more. He was also a police commissioner. He had all the escapes needed for the committing of any crime, and he committed the worst—murder. He is today a free man, without charge against him, while the negro boy over in New Jersey waits for the gallows to claim him.

Governor Smith told the mother, Mrs. Peters, what the politician usually tells. "I'll look into the matter," of the Ward case. That is class justice under capitalism.

Mrs. Peters, a little more toil and care worn, bowed with grief, and still dressed in mourning for her Clarence, will go back home to her five younger children, and the case will be forgotten. Capitalism cares nothing for the life of a boy of the working class.

The First Line of Defense

Governor Alfred E. Smith has taken office in New York state and read his message of approximately 15,000 words at a joint gathering of the democratic senate and republican assembly.

This is Tammany Hall's "Al" Smith that Gompers was proud to help elect, that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor in New York city and state urged labor to vote for, that Morris Hillquit, the "Socialist" claimed was the "best man" among the old party candidates. And no doubt those workers who had been deluded again stood on tip-toe as they eyed Albany and listened for "Al's" message.

Yet they all listened in vain for one word on the subject that even the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor claims is to be made the basis of labor's fight for progress, the abolition of the New York State Constabulary—"The Cossacks."

Glib phrases and oily promises in plenty, there were, about minimum wages, eight-hour day, loyalty tests for teachers, prison reform, home rule, light wine and beer, and all those other topics so valuable in the stock-in-trade of a capitalist politician.

But not a syllable against "Cossack Rule," that the exploiters of the state, as in the Buffalo street car strike, call into action to crush the resistance of the workers. So far as his message is concerned, Gompers' friend "Al" places the stamp of his approval upon this strike-breaking, scab-herding, union-wrecking, head-smashing organization of the bosses, dedicated to the sole task of defeating every effort of the workers to better their conditions. Instead "Al" Smith slobbers over the equally anti-labor state militia in the following language:

"The state has abundant reason to be proud of its National Guard and its Naval Militia. They constitute the State's first line of defense and patriotic citizens who give all their time and energy in the performance of military duty should be encouraged by proposals urged to benefit this important arm of the State's service."

New York state has no foes to fear on her frontiers. There are no Balkanized states along the Hudson River. Capitalist rule in New York state needs "militia rule" and "Cossack Rule," as its "first line of defense" for one reason only, against the rising aspirations of the awakening working class.

"Al" Smith, thru his message, shows he is on the side of capitalist rule, of militia rule, of "Cossack Rule," and the A. F. of L. officialdom, from Gompers down, stand revealed again as traitors to the best interests of the workers.

Such are the enemies of amalgamation; such the foes of the Labor Party. Capitalism has its "first line of defense" in Cossack rule. Let the workers throw up their first line of defense, in spite of their reactionary officials, under the slogan of "Amalgamation and the Labor Party."

Efforts are being made to secure the release of Lothar Witzke from the Leavenworth Penitentiary as "the just prisoner of war". Witzke was convicted by court martial as a German spy and sentenced to death. President Wilson commuted the sentence to life imprisonment and now President Harding is planning to free him. The class war prisoners will still be kept behind prison bars at Leavenworth. They are a greater threat to American Capitalism than German spies.

Discontent is on the March

Exploited labor in the grip of the Standard Oil Trust has been rubbing its eyes as the printing of stock dividends and the division of profits proceed.

The cruelly oppressed workers in the oil industry have watched with wonder, as Standard Oil stockholders presented themselves with an Xmas gift of $1,000,000,000—more than a billion dollars—in new stock.

Now these workers are waking up. Discontent has first moved them to strike in the Standard Oil industrial hell at Bayonne, N. J. It is here that the great Rockefeller concern has mixed blood with oil in its fight to keep wages down and production and prices up.

Five thousand Bayonne oil workers have signed a petition to Standard Oil, 26 Broadway, demanding cheaper housing. That is the start. A great is coming.

After the great strike waves of 1914-16, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., promised the strikers "model tenements." Thirty blocks of shanties and frame shacks were levelled by wreckers. The workers were forced to move into houses that rented at $40 and $60 instead of $10 and $20 per month. They have waited and waited for the "model tenements" that never came. The company's co-operative store that functioned shortly after the strikes has now gone out of business and the workers are again the victims of rapacious middle-class profiteers, taking their cue from the great Oil Trust and charging all the traffic will bear.

The "reform and profit sharing" campaigns and the "industrial democracy" of Standard Oil, with the hypocritical promises of the Rockefellers have thus been thoroly unmasked.

The pledges of the billionaire oil profiteers are on a par with the promises that every exploiter makes to break a strike, only to be forgotten when discontent has subsided.

The opportunity is here for new campaigns of propaganda and organization among the slaves of Standard Oil. Discontent is on the march in the oil industry. But it must be headed in the right direction—toward a compact, militant union of the oil workers.

Workers in the oil industry! Put your heel upon company reforms, profit sharing, Rockefeller "industrial democracy" and all the other diabolical schemes of the bosses. Forward to the amalgamation of all the workers in the industry! Forward to the Labor Party of all the workers in the nation.

"The change that has come over Russia since the accession of Soviet Rule is marvelous. In Rubsia I found a people animated with hope and heartily backing its government. What a contrast with Germany, where I find a general atmosphere of hopelessness, of despair."—SAVEL ZIMAND, of the Bureau of Industrial Research of New York.

There Are Too Many Farmers

Out on the Pacific Coast the greater part of a crop of 44,500,000 bushels of potatoes is rotting underground.

John Perrin, Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Bank Agent of San Francisco, in his November report, says that this crop in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District has been abandoned because growers felt market prices would not cover costs of digging and transporting them to market.

Yet millions are hungry in Russia. Famine conditions prevail thruout Central Europe. Even in our own American cities gaunt want stalks thru the streets with the winter's cold. Those millions of bushels of potatoes could be used to fight starvation and save the lives of millions.

Communism says, use the fruits of the fields and industry to provide for the many. The needs of all must be met.

What does capitalism say? Thru its spokesman, Roger W. Babson, capitalism says that there are 25 percent too many farmers in the United States. One-fourth of those who toil on the land should quit working. What he would do with these millions of unemployed, in addition to the jobless armies in all our cities, he does not say.

But if one-fourth of the farmers would quit working, less food would be produced, and prices would be higher, says this capitalist genius.

Babson has an ardent supporter in Harry N. Owens, editor of Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, Minn., who was asked during a congressional investigation:

"Do you think that there would be too much food in the United States if every family and person were provided with what they need?"

"Oh," exclaimed Owen, "if that time ever comes it will be a long time from now. I speak in terms of 'effective production,' which means PROFITABLE PRODUCTION. Profitable production is based on what people can buy, NOT WHAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO BUY."

Julius H. Barnes, ex-dictator of the U. S. Grain Corporation, now president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, views with joy the movement of 1,700,000 farmers to the cities from the farms, where they have become unneccessary due to the use of labor-saving machinery.

Barnes does not say why he is happy, but we judge that he chuckles to himself as he sees that great army of workers going to the cities to help beat down the wages of toilers in industry, thus making them still more helpless in their struggle to purchase the necessities of life, especially food from the farms. All of which causes Owens, the farm editor, to confess, in spite of his capitalist affiliations:

"If the purpose of the government and bankers is to reduce the farmer to the level of the old world peasants, with a hut to live in and just enough food to keep him alive, then I'll say we are on the right road at present."

Babson, Owens and Barnes, with the rest of capitalism's apologists, may consider that the right road.

But the tens of millions of workers, on the farms and in industry, are beginning to think differently. They are enlisting more and more in the struggle to wipe out "PROFITABLE PRODUCTION" and plan for the production that will meet the needs of the many, the plan that goes into action with the abolition of the capitalist social order and the inauguration of a Communist system of society.

The Republic of Germany, headed by the "Socialist" President, Ebert, is paying billions of marks annually in pensions to relics of the last kaiser's military machine, including 46,630 retired army and navy officers. In the meantime war cripples and the war insane are suffering quite as much in Germany as in the United States, while the victims of industry receive even less than the victims of war.

Children's Department

Congratulations, Welcome!

With this issue of the Bolcoms we celebrate our sixmonth existence. But a half-year has passed since the birth of this institution and we already feel proud of its accomplishments. During this short period, the BOLCOMS have become a factor of vital importance in the newspaper world. It is seriously threatening the existence of all the metropolitan papers. It was due to its untiring efforts that the Subway Sun was chased underground and the Elevator Express is all up in the air. Since its inauguration, over a dozen revolutions have taken place, scores of cabinets have fallen and multitudes of wars declared. It is no longer a secret that the BOLCOMS are the prime cause of the defeat of Lloyd George, the Laborite victory in Australia and the disagreement between the Allies. Modesty does not permit us to mention myriads of our other accomplishments; but we do take the liberty to admit that we are mighty proud of the BOLCOMS and feel that we well deserve the $10,000 honorarium that we get for editing them.

THE BOLSHEVICK

I am the wild-eyed Bolshevick,
I rant and rav' my hair;
My teeth are red with bloody blood,
I make good men despair.

For breakfast I eat children fried,
For dinner hard-boiled priests;
I wash it down with red, red ink,
It's served at all my feasts.

I am the wild-eyed Bolshevick,
I rant and rav' my hair;
I let my hair grow on my face,
I make good men despair. —Sadi.

SOCIETY NOTES

Mrs. Ivy Gott has donated five million dollars for a home for blind mice. The construction of the home will give temporary employment to over one hundred ex-servicemen at $1.25 per day.

Grand Duke Durack Bolsanovitch arrived on the Majestic this morning. The duke claims he has killed personally over five thousand Communists. He is the author of "The Intolerance of the Soviet Leaders."

Prof. R. U. Dippy will lecture tonight at the Town Hall, on "Capitalism, the Benefactor of Education. "The proceeds of the meeting will go for the starving families of American college professors."

Mr. Fatpurse, president of Cut the Workers' Wages Association, in an address to the American Legion last night, stated that the American working class is too intelligent to turn bolshevick.

Mrs. U. McMeeskick who has recently visited Russia, told the "Women's Club that conditions are simply horrible in that savage land. Not a single tonsorial parlor for dogs can be found in Moscow!

Rev. How Phoolisch in his sermon last Sunday, preached to his congregation that strikes are un-Christian. The Reverend moves today into the new house bought for him by the Manufacturers' Association.

The American Democracy League will auction off 10,000 cossack whips this week. The money raised will go to the support of a new Wrangel attack on Soviet Russia.

Mr. I. M. Brayness who returned from Europe last week, told our reporter that all the trouble on the other side was due to the European workers being jealous of the prosperity of their American brothers.

GETTING THE BOSS'S GOAT

(We are herewith installing this new feature in the colyum. Let the Bolcoms know how someone got your boss's 'goat".—Ed.

Jones was a typical white-collar-slave foreman. He was lothed by his workers for the cruelty with which he treated his subordinates.

One day Red Bob, the fellow he despised most, came up to him and asked if he could take the afternoon off.

"What do you wanna take the afternoon off for?" he demanded.

"I'd like to go to a funeral," was the pitiful reply.

"Well, you can't go, that's all!"

"But please, Mr. Jones, I'd feel awfully disappointed if I didn't go to this funeral," tearfully pleaded Red Bob.

Moved by these pathetic words, Jones geatly asked: "To whose funeral do you wanna go?"

"To yours," was the laconic reply.

Needless to say, Bob lost his job. —J. K. S.

IT'S TOUGH!

Editing a radical colyum is a nice thing.

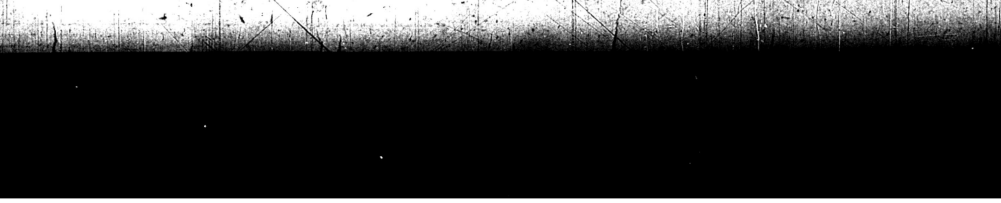
If we publish jokes, people say we are cattle-brained. If we don't we are fossils.

If we publish original matter, they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections, they say we are too lazy to write.

If we knock some labor leader, we are crooks if we don't we are yellow.

Now what are we to do?

Somebody at not someone will say that we stole this from an exchange. So we did. Bolcoms, Inc.



"The Star in the East" as Seen by "The Communist," Official Organ of the British Communist Party, in Its Xmas Issue