

WORKINGMEN OF THE WORLD, UNITE

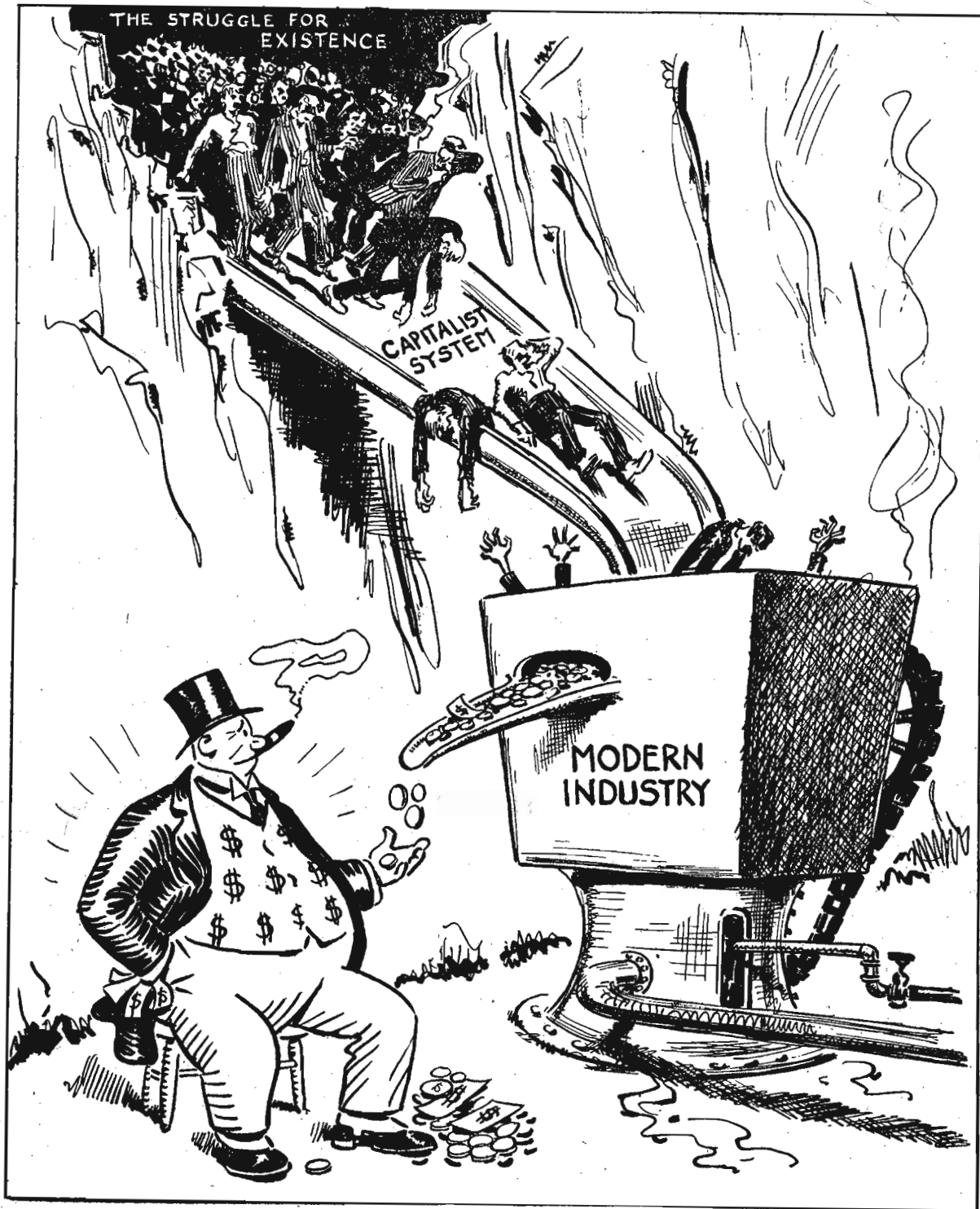
The Worker

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The Second Anniversary of the Bolsheviki Revolution

TO EVERY Communist throughout the world, however beset by present trials or the shadow of trials to come, this November brings one piece of news that is full of joy and hope. For another year the Russian Soviet Republic has withstood the assaults of its enemies from within and without, another year's work has been accomplished towards the establishment of that working class democracy, that commonwealth of free mankind, of which the manifesto of the Communist International speaks.

The workers and peasants of Russia have displayed a magnificent energy and heroism worthy of the cause they serve. They are teaching the rest of the world lessons in working class solidarity, in constructive statemanship, and in fearless thinking, which can never be forgotten. They have put the world in their debt, although a great part of the world does not yet realise its obligation. But we Communists realise it, and are proud to offer from afar our fraternal greetings and our tribute of admiration to the men and women who are blazing the trail along which the rest of mankind will presently follow. Their example is an inspiration and a call to us in America to face our different conditions with the same unflinching realism, to work out our different problems with the same fidelity and patience.

It is fitting, too, that we should remember at this time the host of workers in the cause who laid down their lives that Communism might survive. We think of the "Red Burial" in Moscow; of the imperishable glory of the Cronstadt sailors whose self-imposed iron discipline more than once saved the Revolution during its perilous infancy; of the regiment of Lettish heroes who were wiped out almost to a man rather than betray the Revolution by selling Riga to the Germans; of the untold thousands who for Communism's sake were hanged, shot, stabbed, starved and tortured by the tyrants of the old regime.

In paying our homage to this noble army of martyrs we should have no shadow of sympathy with the schoolgirl sentimentalism which would make of martyrdom an end in itself. The purpose of Communism is not populate jails but to bring the workers to a realisation of the truth about the industrial system under which they live; and for this purpose a Communist out of jail is worth many inside. The pioneers whom we reverence suffered not because they wanted to suffer, but because their effectiveness as propagandists en-

raged the ruling class of Russia. It is their fidelity and efficiency, not their fate, that we are called upon to imitate.

Another thought suggested by the anniversary is the importance of communist unity where there is no point of principle at issue. Without the support of the peasants, the Russian revolution could not have been won, and the party which had the confidence of the peasants was that of the Left Socialist-Revolutionists. The Bolsheviki who had specialized in the organization of the city proletariat, simply took over the rural program of the Socialist Revolutionists. In Russia, as in other countries, there were comrades who were disposed to put personalities before principles, and some of these were angry and would even have denied the peasants their land rather than allow it to be given them by the Bolsheviki party. The Left Socialist-Revolutionists, however, had the greatness of mind to realise that the program was what mattered and they cooperated loyally with the Bolsheviki in putting it through. We think of the Soviet Government as a Bolsheviki Government, but let us not forget the true and generous comrades belonging to other groups who sank small differences and placed their organizations solidly behind the new regime. They, too, have places among the People's Commissaries; upon them, too, devolves much of the glory, as well as of the responsibility, of the workers' revolution. Maria Spiridonova is a Left Socialist-Revolutionist, and without the group of whom she is the outstanding representative, all might easily have been lost. It would be well if all comrades who are disposed to lay undue stress upon points of personal precedence and disagreements over non-essentials were to remind themselves at this anniversary that it was not by such tactics that the great experiment was carried to success in Russia.

The second birthday of the Revolution finds the proletarian cause still involved in a life and death struggle with the forces of reaction financed with foreign gold and victualled with foreign supplies. Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich, though falling back before the armies of the proletariat are not yet utterly defeated. Not yet can the Revolution lay aside the hateful implements of destruction and slaughter which are foreign to its real purposes but which it is forced to use to defend itself against the onslaughts of Reaction. Before another year has passed may Kolchak,

Denikin, Yudenich and all their kind, have met the fate they deserve. May the third anniversary of the Revolution find the proletariat free to devote its whole energy to its constructive work, to the organization of industry upon a basis that shall be at once democratic and efficient, and to the building up of the working class culture spoken of in a noble and too seldom quoted state paper promulgated by the Soviet Government through Lunacharsky, Commissary on Education, under the heading "Instruction and Education:

"Instruction is the transmission of ready knowledge by the teacher to his pupil. Education is a creative process. The personality of the individual is being "educated" throughout life, is being formed, grows richer in content, stronger and more perfect. . . There is no more superb or beautiful phenomenon than the one of which our nearest descendants will be

both witnesses and participants: the building by collective labor of its own general, rich and free soul."

It is from such utterances as this, showing, as they do, that the Revolutionary Government amidst the almost overwhelming confusion and difficulty of the present, has not for a moment lost sight of the better world which it exists to establish, that we draw the highest hopes for the future. When we contrast this tenacity of purpose, this strong and virile resolution, with the despicable shifts and falsehoods to which the enemies of the Revolution are compelled to resort, we are renewed in our confidence that Soviet Russia cannot fail. In this vigorous two-year-old we salute the rising hope of the exploited toilers throughout the world.

W. T. C.

Proletarian Tolerance

By JOHN VARNEY

FROM most magazines and newspapers in the United States one gathers the impression that the Bolsheviki persecute and insult (not to say "murder") so-called non-workingmen. You will hear those who study to be fair-minded toward these new rulers of Russia, assert that the intolerance of the proletarians is due to their fanaticism; those ushering in new religious and new forms of government, these fair-minded apologists go on to say, have always been fanatics—history shows that.

My experience in Russia as an American citizen working for the American Y. M. C. A. leads me to confess that the Bolsheviki on the whole have surprisingly good manners. Perhaps that is a mild way of describing the courtesy of Red officials to us as foreigners. Some would say that they were kind to us in order that we might go home and speak well of them. It is superficial to ascribe to them any such far-fetched foresight. They knew well enough that nearly all of us, being bourgeois, were not susceptible to thinking good of them.

I believe I saw among the Bolshevik officials less of that hauteur and crankiness usually found in the official mind that one comes to know and dread when travelling abroad. Perhaps these Bolshevik officials will become cantankerous in time as the newness of their task wears off. But personally I don't think so. These Bolshevik commissars, clerks and railway-men we had dealings with had fresh minds. Something was in their minds that prevented them from going stale.

Let me tell one story typical of my treatment by Bolsheviki. On one unhappy occasion I lost a portfolio out of a train window near Petrograd,

and asked the proper official at the station for assistance in recovering this. He gave me a hand-car in which to go back over the road and a crew of six men. When we had gone out unsuccessfully five miles at a point beyond that where I must have lost my property, we stopped near a suburban village and the young men in charge of the hand-car gave me half of the black bread he had brought as his lunch; I don't know where he got any bread; it was the greatest luxury then. When we had returned and I had written a report of the matter for filing, I offered to pay, but neither the railroad nor my generous young friend would accept a kopeck.

When we wished to get past a guard to a train or into a building, we shouted "Amerikanski Meese;" that failing some of us presented some old certificate signed by a well-known Bolshevik like Sverdloff, president of the All-Russian Congress, or presented perhaps our passport, or any other paper, in Russian or English, with a documentary appearance, and the guard being unable to read believed these credentials and allowed us to pass.

Fortunately everybody had a warm spot in his heart for Americans. There was a feeling that Americans loved freedom and would show sympathy to the struggling young republic, even if it were Socialist. On the other hand, the people hated the English, but I think British officials were treated with consideration. It was generally believed that certain English and French were aiding the counter-revolutionists. I saw in the Soviet official newspaper one day the story of the complicity of French and English in the Czecho-Slovak rebellion of the summer of 1918. I believe

this story. In view of all these facts, is it not rather surprising that foreigners were not treated more roughly in Russia.

The non-Bolshevik Russians were treated as kindly as one could expect. Many of them held and now hold office, especially in the country. Lenin retains the Zemstvo organizations, altho a bourgeois institution, because he realizes their functional value in the new state. Many of the old Zemstvo officers remain in this. Proclamations

are issued often by different Soviets declaring the perverseness and black character of the bourgeoisie, but these proclamations are put into effect as orders only with commonsense, humanity and allowances for the upper class. The real democracy of the Bolshevik institutions is seen in their schools, where children of the upper class receive exactly the same food, instruction and individual attention as children of the so-called "ruling class."

The Anti-Anarchy Law

IN ANOTHER column we reproduce in full the text of a recently enacted law which some people apparently would like to invoke for the suppression of any economic or political doctrine that is not acceptable to State Street. When a man or woman nowadays dislikes any idea or set of ideas, but is either unable or ashamed to state the reason for such dislike, it is quite a common practice for him or her to say "Oh, that is anarchy!" or "That is Bolshevism!" In the conversation of the street or club, it is not surprising that loose speech of this sort should be used as a cover for ignorance, stupidity or dishonesty; but we fancy that anyone who hopes to see words having well-defined meanings, interpreted by the Courts of our State in accordance with the vague usage of popular prejudice, is in for a severe disappointment. Just as a meeting of perfectly orthodox clergymen was trapped not long ago into applauding a lengthy selection from Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" when it was read to them without information as to its origin, so, we doubt not, many of the mental and moral defectives who are now

in the habit of howling "Anarchy!" whenever anything is propounded with which they find themselves in unreasoning disagreement, could be trapped into denouncing the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts if they were not informed in advance what it was. Article VII. of that Constitution reads as follows:

"Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor or private interests of any one man, family, or class of men. Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it."

We know at any rate how such people foam at the mouth when some Communist by the exercise of peaceable persuasion and reason advocates that the form of government be "totally changed" for the purpose of providing better security for the people's "protection, safety, prosperity and happiness" under the new conditions presented by modern industrialism.

W. T. C.

Our Stupid Policemen

THE most significant comment on the Boston Police Strike that the writer has heard so far, was that of a visiting manufacturer from Philadelphia.

"No fear of anything like that happening in our city," he began. "We realize the value of our police force there, and know how to take care of it, too. Not that their pay is any more,—but there are so many nicer, more delicate ways to supply the policeman with the wherewithal to meet the increasing cost of living. For instance, when a strike is called in one of our shops, we manufacturers put a premium on the arrest of a striker. It is a common thing for a cop to be paid a five or perhaps a ten dollar bill for every striker he arrests, no matter how flimsy the charge, or whether release is effected at once. This simple method goes a long way toward keeping the policeman satisfied, the taxpayer content, and at the same

time we continue to hold labor in check."

It is too bad that the Boston Policeman could not profit by the example of his wiliest brother in Philadelphia. What a world of hard feeling and confusion would have been avoided. But instead, alas, he must openly declare his needs, and stubbornly demand a living wage from his employer, the city. In fact, far from making an easy, comfortable living by grafting on the misguided efforts of his striking fellow-worker in the shop, the Boston Policeman has frankly thrown in his lot with the shop-worker and demanded that he be classed in the same category. Is the Boston Policeman a strange member of the species, that he refuses to resort to underhand methods to satisfy his needs? Sad, but evidently true, that such is the case, and that in this city, at least, we must find a better scheme for the preservation of law and order.

V. H. COHEN

"Indicted"

By MARION E. SPROULE.

ON the nineteenth of October I delivered a speech in New International Hall entitled "Americanism and Communism." In this speech I tried to show that the true spirit of Americanism, as embodied in the writings and actions of men like William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Horace Greely is the spirit that today finds expression in the teachings of Communism. These men, who were maligned and mobbed by the respectable and so-called intellectuals of their time, today have statues erected in their memory and our children are taught to revere their names. Abraham Lincoln who is honored by all, said in his second inaugural address: "This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it." Fortunately he was not to live in this day and generation or he too would have been indicted and reckoned as a menace to law and order.

On October 20 the Boston Herald had a garbled and untrue account of my speech with these glaring headlines: "Advocates Overthrow of Government," and on the same night the Boston Transcript printed an editorial against me which was incendiary in tone and which might easily have led to mob violence.

On October 30 at midnight I was arrested at my home in Lowell upon the following indictment — "Jurors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on their oath present that—Marion E. Sproule on the nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord 1919 by speech did advocate, advise and counsel and incite the unlawful destruction of real and personal property, and the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the Commonwealth.

A true bill

Daniel J. Gallagher
Asst. District Attorney.

James N. Burke
Foreman of the
Grand Jury.

Following the scurrilous reports in the capitalist press, my arrest was no surprise. I was placed in an automobile and, accompanied by Murray from the District Attorney's office and Inspectors Crawford and Loughlin of Boston, started for that city. After having gone about six miles the car broke down and we were delayed until three o'clock a. m. Meanwhile Murray had boarded a passing automobile, gone back to Lowell and got another car with which to finish our

journey. Everything went well until we reached Winchester, when a tire burst and another delay resulted. It was just five o'clock when I reached Boston, chilled through and tired from the long trip. I was taken to the inspectors' room and later through yards and passageways to a cell where I was locked up until 9.15. The inspector then took me before Captain Armstrong who looked me over and said "What nationality are you?" And when I answered "American" he said he should think I would be ashamed to be mixed up in anything like this. From there I went to the Chief's office and then my picture and finger prints were taken. Then I went to the detention room until 11.30, when I was called into the Superior Court to answer as to whether I was guilty or not guilty to the indictment against me. Upon my plea of "not guilty" I was once more locked in the detention room where I stayed until four o'clock when my bail of \$2500 was arranged.

To anyone who has not been locked up in a damp and cold narrow cell, it is impossible to imagine the feeling of one who hears that door shut and the key turn. But somehow, in spite of it all I could not feel that I was really locked up; although my body was there my thoughts were busy with the work I have undertaken to do.

The capitalist class is insane with the fear that it is losing power, and it will stop at nothing to keep the workers in subjection. In its terror it will strain every nerve to have such laws as the Anti-Anarchy Law (under which I am indicted) so interpreted as to abridge any constitutional rights of free speech or press which may have weathered the storm of the past three years.

No less a person than President Wilson once said — "We have forgotten the very principles of our origin if we have forgotten how to resist, how to agitate, how to pull down and build up, even to the extent of revolutionary practices, if need be, to readjust matters. I have forgotten my history if that be not true history."

It is evidently one thing for the president to say this and quite another thing for some one else to interpret it literally.

Remember how you used to hate the Kaiser?
And how you were going to "get" him?
Well, the Kaiser is still at liberty in his castle
in Holland—
And Debs is still in jail.

* * *

Scientific Production

By H. L. ROTZEL

W RITING under the heading "Organizing For Work," H. L. Gant adds his testimony to the failure of capitalism and announces that we are at "the parting of the ways." "The businessman says profits are more important to him than the service he renders. He has forgotten his business system.... has no reason for existence except the service it can render.... The business system must accept its social responsibility.... or the community will ultimately make the attempt to take it over in order to operate it in its own interest."

Mr. Gantt who is what might be called an engineering accountant with 15 years of experience is trying to solve his own labor problems scientifically. He has worked out some principles which support the program of the working-class movement and which ought to be widely known and understood by the workers. He is the kind of man for whom Lenin is willing to pay, for he really knows the principles of scientific production although his mind is still fettered with false social and economic theories.

Here are some of his conclusions. "Our most serious trouble is incompetency in high places. As long as that remains uncorrected, no amount of efficiency in the workmen will avail much.... Our industries are suffering from lack of competent managers,—which is another way of saying that many of those who control our industries hold their positions, not through their ability to accomplish results, but for some other reason. The beneficiaries of privilege invariably battle among themselves, even if they are strong enough to hold in subjection those that have no privileges."

Mr. Gantt thinks that one of the great reasons for this incompetence is a failure to develop adequate cost accounting systems. Most of the cost systems in use," he says, "have been devised by accountants for the benefit of financiers, whose aim has been to criticise the factory and to make it responsible for all the short comings of the business.... The great error in them is the fact that they absolutely ignore the expense of idleness." Mr. Gantt's ideas on the cause of incompetence are not important, but his ideas on positive aids to scientific production are important. He has studied the matter carefully and makes several suggestions which give practical form to ideas which have long been recognized among the workers.

In the first place he says that an account should

be kept of the expense of idle people and of idle capital and that both the unemployment of people and the unemployment of capital should be charged not to the cost of production but to the cost of incompetent management. "Plants or people who do not serve some useful purpose to a community are a handicap to that community, for idle plants represent idle capital, and idle people are not producers but consumers only.... it costs almost as much to be idle as it does to work." To charge an operating factory or an operating machine, as is now done, with the overhead expense of an idle factory or an idle machine is to cover up incompetence. Similarly to charge the workers with the overhead expenses of great numbers of incompetent officials and idle stock holders is to cover up social inefficiency.

Mr. Gantt further insists that accounting should not be a bare record of business, but a moving picture of what is being done in comparison with what ought to be done, so that every man would be tested by what he can do, not by how much he can get. He speaks of "intrinsic authority or the authority that comes to a man who knows what to do and how to do it," of shop leaders instead of foremen and bosses and of a system of charts by which "the comparison between what each man from the top to the bottom did and what he should have done is easily made." And he insists that the real source of all value and credit is "productive capacity, the ability to do things." He then gives in detail his system of charting a business to show every one exactly what is being accomplished.

Intelligent workers have long realized that the basis of modern industry was fundamentally wrong, that the production of goods was controlled by scheming men who knew nothing about production and who covered up their incompetence by coercing the workers through their control of the finances of the country. We are seeing more clearly every day that this condition has been brought about by the prostitution of the brains of the country upon the altar of gold. All the forms devised have been devised to protect incompetents in their incompetency. But the mask has been torn off by the stress and strain of the war and honest minds are beginning to reassert themselves and to reveal the real situation. Such men are of great value in working out the technique of the new order of society which must come upon the ruins of the old which are already about us. An honest system of accounting is

one of the first requisites of this new order.

It remains pitifully true, however, that these minds are valuable only in matters of technique, for nothing is more grotesque than their efforts to apply their technique to the social forces which are actually creating the new world. When Mr. Gantt strays away from his technical field, his hand is no longer sure and he spends himself in the expression of the usual vague fears, and hopes that somehow, someday things will be changed and righted. "Unless the industrial and business system can rapidly recover a sense of service and grant it first place, it is hard to see what the next few years may bring forth. . . . Unless it can be shown that a business system which has a social purpose is distinctly more beneficial to those who control than one which has not a social purpose, I frankly confess that there does not seem to be any permanent answer in sight." He goes on to state that his democratic system "the test of which is that it acts without coercion and offers each man the full reward of his labor" has very "materially reduced the friction and inequalities of the present methods," and has "produced harmony between employer and employee."

And thus we see that this man who has thought out valuable new ideas in regard to the technique of industry, still believes in the old relation between the owner and the worker in which one man owns the tools which the other man uses. And his only hope for society is to get the capitalist to see that it is for his own best interest as a class to conduct his business "with a social purpose." His utter failure to understand economic forces and the way in which intelligent men must work with them is revealed in his final lame appeal to religion. "This doctrine has been preached in the churches for nearly two thousand years—but the break up of the church of the middle ages into sects, and the advance of intellectualism gave a setback to the idea which has lasted for centuries. Now, when a great catastrophe has made us aware of the futility of such methods, we are beginning to realize that the present business system needs only the simple methods of the Salvation Army to restore it to health. It is absolutely sound at the bottom."

It is illustrations such as this, which show the utter inability of intellectuals to follow out the implications of their own thought against the social power of the society of which they are a part, that have led great masses to the firm belief that only the Dictatorship of the Proletariat will ever bring about the fundamental changes necessary to secure justice.

AN APPEAL FROM MEXICO

(The Mexican workmen represented by the Communist Party of Mexico have issued the following appeal to the workers of America. It is an interesting commentary upon the supposed lack of intelligence of the Mexicans.)

\$50,000,000 IN PROFITS!!!

The Anguila Oil Company made \$50,000,000 in net profits in Mexico in the last 8 years—over \$6,000,000 a year!

Did you get any of these profits, Mr. American Workingman? **NO.**

Did you get any of the profits of any other oil companies that are sucking the blood of the Mexican people? **NO.**

Do you own any oil stock? **NO.**

Have the workers of Mexico ever harmed you? **NO.**

Then, don't let Wall Street bamboozle or bully you into a War with Mexico!

Don't Fight Your Mexican Comrades!

**INSTEAD—
STRIKE!!!**

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

P. O. Box 985 Mexico City, D. F., Mexico

PRIZE COMPETITION

THE "Worker" offers a free annual subscription to be competed for by editors of Boston capitalist papers. The subscription will be awarded to the editor sending in the most convincing answers to the following questions.

(1) Why is it that the Russian people who got rid of the old Czarist government with all its machinery of terror, and who gave Kerensky notice to quit as soon as they had had enough of him, tamely submit to the rule of a mild-mannered little man whom 99 per cent of them are supposed to hate?

(2) Why is it that there are constant rebellions in the territories occupied (with foreign assistance) by those glorious champions of democracy, Kolchak, Denikin and Yudenich?

What's the matter with America?

Is the American spirit dead?

No lynchings reported for one entire week.

THE WORKER

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS

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WATCH YOUR
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This Is No. 368

If you don't want to miss your paper, send your subscription a week ahead. Always look for the number on the label opposite your name.

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OUR LABOR PROGRAM

The circulation and success of this paper depends upon you. Send us shops news, letters, articles on union activities, etc. Order bundles of "The Worker" and distribute them in the shops, mills, factories, in your district. Every local of the Communist Party should organize a Local Labor Committee and Shop Committee to handle this work according to the following program adopted in Chicago, at the convention of the Communist Party of America.

Committees to be elected in all locals and branches of the Communist Party as an integral part of the party organization, to be known as Local Labor Committees.

They shall work under the general supervision of a Central Labor Committee to be appointed by the Central Executive Committee and responsible thereto.

The duties of Local Labor Committee shall be:

To carry on Communist propaganda among the workers in the shops, mills, mines and industries.

To organize shop committees in the industries, composed of members of the party, who shall distribute literature, notify their fellow-workers of prospective educational meetings, carry on a general agitation, supply information as to the details of their respective industry to the Local Labor Committee, who shall in turn pass such information on to the Central Labor Committee.

Shop committees shall at all times maintain contact with the Communist Party.

The purpose of the above program being to consolidate and unify the activities of the Communist Party and its propaganda with relation to the rank and file of the workers on the job and to prepare them for united action.

CATHOLIC PRIEST EXPOSES CLASS RULE
The Rev. James I. Corrigan, S. J., head of the department of philosophy at Boston College is a person of social importance and therefore we are entitled to assume that the Boston Herald obtained its report of an address he delivered at the Young Men's Catholic Association on Wednesday evening, November 5, 1919, from some more reliable source than the well of untruth upon which it draws for its articles on Communist lectures.

"The assaults upon American freedom," said the good priest, according to the Herald's report, "are not coming from the Lenins and Trozkys, but from the coal barons of Pennsylvania and the money barons of Wall Street . . . The real and immediate foe is plutocracy. . . The fact is that our political democracy has long been carrying around on its back an industrial and financial absolutism. Our coal barons and merchant princes have so manipulated things that our democracy, while free in form, is really an absolute autocracy in substance.

"Theoretically we are a free people, practically we are under the heel of a money-autocracy. They dictate to us in large measure what laws shall govern us, what clothing shall cover us, what wages shall be paid us, what food shall nourish us. And now, to blind us to the real issue and to perpetuate their power, they are loudly proclaiming that we are threatened with a labor autocracy.

"With 30,000,000 of our people engaged in gainful occupations and over one-half of the fathers of families not receiving a living wage, it is not difficult to see that the real threat to our political democracy is the strangle-hold that the money-absolutists have upon American freedom. The money power of a few wealthy men has simply shackled our political freedom and made us industrially helpless.

"Must America pass through a 'red' revolution to learn the lesson of the French revolution all over again?"

These are the words, we repeat, of Father Corrigan. We shall await with keen interest the news of the reverend gentleman's indictment. If he gets away with this speech, we would advise our young unmarried comrades to consider seriously applying for membership in the Society of Jesus.

New Names For Old

- The League of Nations.
- The League of Dam-Nations.
- The League of Abominations.
- The League of Procrastinations.
- The Plague of Nations.
- The League of Hallucinations.

Appeal to the Workers of America

Workers of America! The Communist Party, of Massachusetts calls upon you to rally to the defense of freedom of speech and press in that section of the country which you are taught to call the "cradle of liberty." Marion E. Sproule, State Secretary, is under indictment for an alleged violation of the Anti-Anarchy Law. This case will undoubtedly be made a test case to determine what shall be known as "anarchy," not only in New England, but in all parts of the United States. Already members of the employing class are trying to represent even conservative organizations like the American Federation of Labor as anarchistic. Your turn will come next, unless the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States are vindicated in this trial.

Money—much money—many thousands of dollars—will be necessary to fight this case as it should be fought. The comrades of Massachusetts, already heavily taxed for the defense of those who were arrested last May Day, are doing their utmost to meet this new demand, but they need the help of every worker throughout the country. Subscription lists are ready and can be obtained from the State Office, Communist Party of Massachusetts, 885 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Don't delay! Write for lists at once! Or send your money direct!

The Anti-Anarchy Law

An Act to Prevent the Promotion of Anarchy

Whereas, There is now in this Commonwealth a considerable number of persons, mainly non-residents, who are striving to promote anarchy in the community and who are inciting others to acts of violence with a view to the overthrow of all government; and

Whereas, Legislation is necessary to provide for the prompt repression of these attempts; therefore this act is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall by speech or by exhibition, distribution or promulgation of any written or printed document, paper or pictorial representation, advocate, advise, counsel or incite, assault upon any public official or the killing of any person or the unlawful destruction of real or personal property or the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the Common-

wealth, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not over than three years or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed as reducing the penalty now imposed for the violation of any law.

Section 2. Any person apprehended by a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer in the violation of any provisions of this act may be arrested without a warrant.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage (Approved May 28, 1919).

Trade Unionism Under the Red, White and Blue Terror

BBRITISH Labor is busy trying to clear its muddled brain, and perhaps, it cannot find much time to deal with the problems its jingoism has created in Ireland.

We venture, nevertheless, to bring to its attention the difficulties under which the active trade unionist labors in Ireland.

Ballymore-Eustace branch of the I. T. and G. W. U. has just emerged from a strike against the Irish Farmers' Union, which is another name for the Irish Unionist Alliance, which in its turn is at once the controller of and propagandist agency for the British Government in Ireland.

For the British Government in Ireland the British working class is responsible. It has tolerated much from the Government itself has created, but it cannot expect us to be so damnably patient.

The Transport branch in Ballymore-Eustace has been evicted from its meeting place, and under the conditions now brought about by the revival of the Crimes Act it will be almost impossible to hold meetings of any sort except at the risk of a baton or bayonet charge.

The house of the President of the branch has been raided twice recently by the police. What they seek it is difficult to know. Up to date they have not found it—having, perhaps, forgotten to bring it with them.

The peelers certainly don't forget to bring their revolvers. Now we want to ask the comfortable middle-aged Chairmen of English trade union branches, how would they like to have their homes invaded during the night by armed men, to have their wives and daughters forced to rise out of bed, that the police may search for 6-inch Howitzers under the mattress.

Now, comrades (we Irish may call you that, we hope, without derogation to your dignity), you have elected this British Government to power.

You have the means in your industrial organization to upset it. Are you going to do it?

If not—as they say on the Pudzeoch's grassy banks—to hell with you.—Irish "Voice of Labor."

The National Industrial Conference

By B. J. LEIB

NEVER before in the history of the United States has the chief executive of the nation called such a conference. The underlying cause for this event may be found in the industrial condition of the whole of continental Europe. While at Versailles, deliberating and devising ways and means for the division of the spoils of the Great War among the Allied countries, President Wilson could not but become aware of the rumbling sounds of revolutionary thunder in all Western Europe.

The working class, the element which furnished the wherewithal to carry on the war, which had been fodder for the cannon, the class which had been lulled to sleep under the clang and clatter of machine guns by a sort of mental dope contained in illusory phrases—this class began to awaken rapidly as soon as the armistice was declared. The reason for the awakening is now clear; they had taken seriously and believed implicitly in the ideas held up to them during the war by the master class and it was but natural that those who had made every sacrifice for those ideas should try to realise the promises of a better life after the war. The result of their attitude is that labor's demands have become bolder, more aggressive, more ominous. No longer do the workers clamor for crumbs from the tables of the industrial barons; it is no longer a question of a few cents per hour or shorter hours of work. Industrial representation, nationalization of basic industries as the precursor of nationalization of all industries, that is the real and only question today.

This radical change of aim and purpose is accompanied by a corresponding change in method. The sporadic, isolated strike of the pre-war period are fast being supplanted by the revolutionary mass action of the workers of continental Europe. Labor organizations are assuming new and unfamiliar forms. Officialdom, the mandates of officers of unions, are giving way before the spontaneous will of the rank and file.

These unmistakable symptoms of danger to the present order, which have their counter-part in the United States, had to be curbed, and the National Industrial Conference was called into being as a means to that end. Its immediate and direct purpose was to bring about an industrial truce, to stop strikes and lock-outs. In the meantime all the reactionary forces of the country could gather for a general rally against organized

labor. Many people expected the Conference would concentrate its efforts upon the creation of a new relationship between capital and labor, by which the two parties might be persuaded to patch up the differences which logically and inevitably arise from the nature of capitalist production.

With this thought in mind, it is both instructive and amusing to note the composition of the so-called representative groups standing for capital, labor and the public. In capitalist economics terms are frequently used not for the purpose of clear thinking, but to conceal facts and thereby confuse the minds of the uninitiated. This old trick is exemplified in the composition of groups in the Conference as we shall here try to show.

Modern society is divided into two main and distinct groups—the workers, both manual and mental, on one side, the owners and controllers of industry on the other. Whether as producers or consumers the overwhelming mass of the people today belong in the labor group; from 25 to 30 per cent may be classed in the "capital" group. From the economic standpoint there is no separate and distinct third group corresponding to the one which was supposed to represent "the public" in the Conference.

As a matter of fact, from the very outset, the clash between the "two-in-one" capital group and the labor group resembled the actual struggle that we see daily in the conflicting interests of these groups. The colorless and conservative resolution presented by the reactionary Gompers, calling for recognition of the right of wage-earners to organize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of work and relations and conditions of employment, was defeated by a vote both of the capitalist and the so-called public group, and on October 23rd labor formally withdrew. The most encouraging thing about the Conference is that it has not only been powerless to stem the rising tide of industrial unrest, but on the contrary, it has served the very end which it was expected to defeat.

Pending the outcome of the Conference, the suggestion for an industrial truce was partially complied with by some of the more conservative labor organizations such as the railroad brotherhoods, which deferred a projected strike until

the end of the Conference. Presumably the more backward element in the labor unions seriously hoped that an understanding could be reached between capital and labor. The complete impotence and dissolution of the Conference must have opened many eyes to the fact the labor and capital have no common ground and that the conflict between them is a life and death struggle in which one or other must triumph.

The question then presents itself,—which will be the victor, capital or labor? According to immutable laws of nature, the young, the virile, the creative element survives. The capitalist class is no longer a vital factor in production or industry; on the contrary, at the highest phase of development of capitalism, the capitalist class becomes a hindrance, a drawback upon the forces

of production, which it curtails in manifold ways and thereby threatens the equilibrium of the social structure as a whole. Labor, on the other hand, is the very foundation of the social structure. Civilization in its highest forms, culture, art, science depend directly on labor and on labor alone; and when the captains of industry have been relegated to the museum of antiquities along with spinning wheel and bronze hatchet, human society, founded on universal cooperative labor, will pass on to a new stage of development vastly more beautiful and more just than is possible under the rule of a class, whether the form of the class rule be that of chattel-slavery, feudalism or capitalism. The triumph of the workers is assured, for the capitalist system carries within itself the germs of its own destruction.

The Outlook in England

By W. T. COLYER

THINGS move so fast nowadays, and newspapers reflect popular sentiment so poorly, that it is a somewhat venturesome undertaking to attempt to estimate the real significance of conditions in any country after five years' absence from it. In the case of England, however, it may be argued with some show of reason that the habits of compromise and makeshift which have for centuries characterised most things English are not likely to have been altogether cast aside even as the result of the great war; and that, with a clear understanding of this ingrained national trait it may still be possible to interpret events intelligently at a distance of 3,000 miles.

W. E. Gladstone, who knew his fellow-countrymen pretty well, was fond of saying that the two things in all the world most abhorrent to the average Englishman were the Papacy and a logical proposition. There is considerable evidence that the first of these hatreds has been somewhat modified in the past few years, but the second is still apparent in the utterances and actions of many of the English labor leaders. It is, however, also apparent in the attitude of the English capitalists, and this is a fact to be borne in mind by the rigid logicians who are made frantic by the inconsistency and disregard of scientific principles displayed by the English labor movement. Whether because the capitalists with whom they have to deal are equally muddle-headed, or because the capacity for successful "muddling through," which is so marked a characteristic of the English governing class, is shared also by the workers, the fact remains that English labor—and even more Scottish labor, which has consider-

able class consciousness—has succeeded in making its power felt to a greater extent than has been found possible by the unionists of other countries. It has wrung from the British government important concessions, despite its amazing voluntary surrenders at the beginning of the war, and it has forced the liberation of almost all political and class war prisoners. It seems likely to secure the withdrawal of British troops from Russia, and it may yet take drastic and effective action to enforce its demand for nationalization of the coal mines.

There are, however, discouraging factors in the situation, and unless a rapid development in class consciousness and in scientific understanding of the class struggle is going on beneath the surface, the labor movement in England is on the eve of its Waterloo—by which expression Englishmen are wont to signify a disastrous defeat following upon a series of minor successes. The practical loss of the great railway strike is a symptom of coming trouble. It is true that the men gained an extension of the period during which their wages are to be at wartime rates, but the clearer-sighted among the reactionary papers have correctly diagnosed the situation. Even yet, they are restrained in their rejoicing, for they are still nervous; but the editorials on the day on which the strike ended are one long sigh of relief after a period of tension. The "Liberal" papers express their happiness that nobody wins, that everybody keeps his self-respect and so on, in the usual style of "liberal" prints on such occasions. To find anything significant one must turn to the organs of reaction. The London "Morning

Post," the organ of the Conservative intelligentsia has this to say: "We would express the gratitude of the public to the leaders of the other trade unions, who, instead of following the insane lead of the N. U. R. (National Union of Railway Servants), and declaring a sympathetic strike entered into negotiation with the Government and so performed a great service to the State. When their Conciliation Committee began its work, the N. U. R. was, in fact, defeated." If any considerable section in the world of labor had understood the situation half as well as the "Morning Post" does, revolution might now be on in England.

It has to be remembered, also, that the railway strike represents the second recent failure of English labor to heed the call of conditions for a sympathetic strike. The first was the strike of the engineers (machinists) on the Clyde for a 30-hour week. Some of the more radical leaders (so Crystal Eastman says) fully expected that strike to "start something," but the workers further South thought the conflict was none of their business. In the railway case, too, the strikers were betrayed by J. H. Thomas, M. P., who went about inviting defeat for the strike of which he was in charge. Listen to this from a report of one of his speeches at the time: "He recognized that in a challenge to the State, whichever side won, disaster must follow. . . . He recognized that citizenship was greater than any sectional interest and therefore, when the fight began, he determined to make it a struggle on a purely economic question. The railwaymen had no quarrel with the constitution of the country. . . ." In the same vein was his "warning" to the country that the strike might develop into "a general struggle between capital and labor—in short into an active class war which may be prolonged indefinitely"—a prospect which seems to have filled him with horror. Yet Thomas is not a mere "labor lieutenant." He saw far enough, years ago, to realize the need of unifying the forces of labor in the railroad service, instead of having a host of small organizations at the mercy of the great companies; he was a party to the famous "triple alliance" of railroad men, transport workers and miners; yet when the conflict to which all this previous unification was the logical prelude, comes into view, he completely loses his head. It would be interesting to know what Thomas thought he was doing when he took his share in building up the "triple alliance," if he does not recognize the class struggle. One would have thought that association with Smillie, of the Miners' Federation, would have enlightened him somewhat, but the fact that he could go on for

so long without, apparently, any clear idea of the purpose of the league of unions, does not augur particularly well for the success of any attempt that may be made later on to enforce the demands for nationalization of the coal mines. In this connection it should be said that, while nationalization of mines does not necessarily mean workers' control of that industry, Smillie and his group are quite alive to the dangers of state capitalism. It is obviously impossible here to discuss the mine situation in detail.

The miners may, indeed, almost be called the last hope of the present generation in Great Britain. If they fail,—and a decision not to force the issue will be as disastrous a failure as the most unsuccessful attempt—then we may abandon all hope of seeing anything exciting happen in England in our time. The chance that they may act, however, seems quite good. They have the organization and, quite apart from the compelling personality of Smillie, they have developed ability and radicalism among the rank and file. Their task will be more difficult because of the collapse of the railway strike. The government feels itself stronger, the capitalists are recovering from their temporary panic and the trusts are consolidating their power to a degree not previously known in England. Sir Guy Granet, the financier and railroad expert, announces that the result of the railroad strike has been "very beneficial" and that the crisis has been passed, though he admits some uneasiness about coal even yet. Within the next few months we shall know whether he is right.

One other factor which may precipitate matters is the handling of the Irish question. Some comrades think that the Sinn Fein movement is of no special interest to us, because it is not a class conscious workers' movement. Perhaps it may not be, although we ought not to forget Jim Connolly along with the dreamers and poets was among the victims of the Easter rebellion. But from the English point of view, if not from the Irish, Sinn Fein may have a close connection with the social revolution. Sinn Fein has gone too far now to be able to draw back without making itself a laughing-stock in the eyes of the world; none but a revolutionary socialist British government is likely to have the courage and good judgment to leave the Irish people to work out the principle of self-determination. Yet so long as the Irish question remains unsettled it is liable to cause an explosion at any time. British labor went on record at the Trade Union Congress held at Glasgow last September as feeling "profound sympathy with our Irish brethren in their hour of repression." Should an attempt be made to

use the soldiers who have been "making the world safe for democracy" to suppress another uprising on a large scale in Ireland, that event might easily become the occasion for an uprising in England which would make that much advertised phrase mean a good deal more than it does at present. So the Sinn Fein movement may be worth watching after all.

In conclusion we may feel encouraged by the complete failure of the Parliamentary Labor

Party, which is now the official "opposition" in the House of Commons. Not only has it accomplished nothing—which was to be expected; but it has lacked the capacity to deceive anybody into thinking that it had accomplished something. Whether this result springs from unusual honesty or unusual stupidity in the crowd who were elected last winter is of small importance. What matters is the educational effect which the failure of political action along the old lines is probably having upon the minds of the English workers.

Interesting Sidelight on an I. W. W. Trial

By EUGENE LYONS

"THAT Pew outfit is framing me!" wrote Hubert Vowels to John Hall.

The court-room where Charles Krieger, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, is being tried on a dynamiting charge, was swept by a wave of excitement when Fred Moore, attorney for defendant, read these words from a letter offered in evidence. The introduction of this letter and others of a similar nature was a surprise blow to the Carter Oil group (which is prosecuting Krieger), struck while Vowels was under cross-examination, and stunning in its effect.

The significance of Vowels's complaints to Hall that he was being jobbed by the Pew crew is obvious. The witness swears to being one of the three yeggs who, according to the dubious story of the prosecution, were hired by the I. W. W. to destroy the home of J. Edgar Pew. Hall is also one of the group. There were no secrets between the two. The unwitting remarks in the correspondence bear out the theory of the defense that Vowels is shouldering responsibility for a crime which he did not commit on promise of immunity from prosecution in numerous crimes he did participate in, and proof of which is in the hands of the Pew-Standard-Oil-County Attorney combination. That Vowels has bargained for an assurance of protection under the fur-lined wings of the oil interests is not disputed by the state. A mysterious lapse of memory on the part of Vowels regarding vital details of the preparation and the consummation of the explosion further substantiates the theory of a bold, bald frame-up. Discrepancies in his testimony are myriad.

Barring Vowels, the chief witness against Krieger is a bird who identifies himself on dress occasions as George H. Harper, but has paraded at different periods of his unmentionable career—and at the same periods often—under the name of Tom Blake, Leonard Bell, Ed Duncan, etc. He is the finest specimen of his kind in the captivity of the money lords. He admits three long prison

terms for crimes of different categories. He is minus one leg as a result of a fight with officers of the law. For some time he was "Number 95" in the Pinkerton Agency. And his black history was sufficient recommendation to place him upon the pay-roll of the Carter Oil Company in the capacity of investigator. As a result of one "investigation" he testifies to a strange confession of guilt made to him by Krieger.

Framing I. W. W.'s is only one of his accomplishments. He is also a labor organizer. Under fire, with Moore directing the volleys, he admitted that while in the employ of the Standard Oil subsidiary he had organized a local of the Oil Workers Union, A. F. of L., in Shamrock, Okla. Indeed the "union" elected him as one of its Vice-Presidents. His interest in the labor movement took him to the national convention of the Oil and Gas Workers Union, held at El Paso, Texas, last year.

It is upon the "say-so" of Vowels and Harper, primarily, that the oil interests will attempt to railroad Krieger. Their testimony will be used to establish the deed. And a judicious selection of I. W. W. literature will be relied upon to establish the motive. In outlining the case for the state, Flint Moss asserted that the Industrial Workers of the World not only advocate but finance violence. In the course of the trial this assertion was enlarged by a story that the organization has a special fund set aside for the purpose of dynamiting factories and the homes of the rich.

Some of the literature has already been introduced. The defense insisted that if any portion of a pamphlet is read the whole of it be read. So that the jury and crowd of spectators were treated to a soap-box reading of Grover H. Perry's "The Revolutionary I. W. W." and Joe Ettor's "Industrial Unionism, the Road to Freedom," by the prosecution lawyers. The effect produced was not the one calculated by them. The jury listened open-mouthed.

A Christian scientist, a kindly old woman, nodded her head gravely when Perry's booklet was finished, and said to me: "It's beautiful, beautiful... If only they do what they say we'd have a lovely world..."

The jury was finally chosen after eight days of examination, and after one venire of 150 had been exhausted. The jury, as it now stands, is predominantly boss farmer in its complexion; but it includes a building contractor, a bank cashier, and an oil producer.

One of the most remarkable features of the trial, and one which makes it rather unique in the history of labor litigation, is the genuinely judicial attitude of Redmond S. Cole, District Court Judge who presides at this trial. He is a young man, keen-minded, thoroughly likeable, and apparently intent upon a strictly legal conduct of the proceedings. His decisions on disputed points have as often as not been favorable to the defense.

COLLEGE INVESTMENTS

PEOPLE sometimes wonder why the colleges are so reactionary, why their professors never talk about current events other than in a conservative way, and why a man like Scott Nearing, who did talk about investments in a frank manner, got the grand bounce from two universities. An article in "Young Democracy" explains the matter. Harvard is a capitalist to the extent of \$30,000,000. It owns stocks or bonds in all the vital industries of the nation. If the Boston Elevated employees demand a raise, Harvard immediately damns them. Reason: she owns a third of a million of Elevated bonds. If the New York motormen go on strike, the professors get busy. Reason: it interferes with the dividend on three quarters of a million of bonds Harvard owns. The same is true of Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee and practically every other large city in the country. Harvard owns a part of the property, and her interest is that of the property-holder—the large property-holder.

It is likewise interested in gas and electric and power companies; in mines; in ordnance and munition stocks; in the mills at Lawrence; owns \$8,000,000 worth of railway securities; 2500 shares in a Boston department store; \$100,000 in the United Fruit Co.; and investments in the Central American republics.

Next time you hear that college boys are strike-breaking, that a Scott Nearing has been fired, or that some blowhard professor has been damning labor, wink one eye, look wise and remember where the money comes from to pay these servants of the bosses.

WHY POLICEMEN ORGANIZE

THE human side of the Washington policeman, his despairing struggle to support a family is forcibly portrayed in the evidence given the house committee now holding an investigation to determine whether they are entitled to an advance in wages. The evidence presented reveals the fact that they were forced to seek some means of remedying the outstanding injustices they were being subjected to. Realizing that the American Federation of Labor had in many instances assisted in having conditions of other government employes greatly improved, they naturally turned to it in their dire distress for sympathy and help. Being cordially welcomed and a charter granted they hoped to secure the improved conditions they sought.

One policeman who appeared before the house committee now making the investigation stated that he had been on the police force for 15 years. He explained that he had six children and received a salary of \$130 a month, on duty every day. When relieved from duty at 4.30 p. m. he was compelled to accept work at an industrial plant and was detained there until 9 and 10 p. m. to meet his expenses. By accepting the extra work he was able to add \$19 a week to his income. Even that added sum hardly met his \$200 a month expenditure to provide the bare necessities for his family. When asked by the committee if he would like to give up his outside work, he said he would gladly do so in order to get acquainted with his children. He further informed the committee that the man who removed his garbage was really getting more salary than he was.

A second policeman informed the committee that he had kept a careful record of his expenditures for eight months, and they had averaged \$174.47, and did not permit him to indulge in the luxury of either tobacco or cigars, refuting the accusation that had been made that policemen were living extravagantly. Following is a detailed statement of his expenditures, furnished the committee for its inspection:

Rent, \$20; groceries, \$60; gas, \$5; coal and wood, \$6; insurance, \$5; laundry, \$8; milk, \$5; uniform, \$8; shoes for family, \$8; papers, \$2; church and charity, \$2; clothing for family, \$10; dentist and doctors, \$3; theatres, \$4; carfare, \$3; lunches, \$6. He explained that his average for luncheon was 20 cents, and when asked by members of the committee where he could get a lunch for 20 cents, he said he bought it in delicatessen store, carried it out in a bag and ate on the sidewalk.

COMMUNISM AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

Attempts are being made in some quarters to connect the Communist Party with threats and acts of individual terrorism. Every Communist knows that this is a lie, but *The Worker* is, we are glad to know, read by thousands who are not yet fully familiar with our position. We repeat, therefore, that individual acts of terrorism, whether committed by misguided individuals or bands of thugs, are absolutely inconsistent with Communist principles. Communism stands for organization and education in the political and industrial fields.

The Longshoremen in New York are waking up to the fact that in order to win a strike they must first lick their own reactionary union officials.

* * *

War is hell but peace is worst—
For the capitalists.

CONNOLLY CLUB RESOLUTIONS

At a regular meeting of the James Connolly Literary Society of Boston, held at 54 Warren St., Roxbury the following resolutions were adopted in answer to an advertisement which was circulated through the medium of the public press for the Bench and Bar Committee of the Irish Victory Fund.

WHEREAS In the public press of this city, on October 22, there appeared a certain advertisement "Contributed to the purposes of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, by the Bench and Bar Committee of the Irish Victory Fund" and

WHEREAS It is the judgment of the James Connolly Literary Society of Boston, that the Bench and Bar Committee, went out of its way to offer insult to the memory of James Connolly, who died by English bullets as a result of the Easter Rebellion of 1916 a rebellion that had it been successful, would have meant "Irish Victory," but not of the kind that these gentlemen of the Bench and Bar Committee have in mind; and

WHEREAS Said advertisement starts "Where the Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt lives, the Bolshevism of Lenine and Trotzky dies;" and

WHEREAS The "Bolshevism of Lenine and Trotzky" was and is, the counter-part of the "Irishism" of James Connolly, and his colleagues who were the first in the world war to challenge the program of Allied Imperialism; and

WHEREAS Under the guise of honoring the memory of Roosevelt, always ready to hold up the banner of autocracy, whether with "Spiked police club," while Police Commissioner of New York, or by eulogistic praise of British ruling class practices, as in his celebrated Cairo speech, where as an ex-President of the United States, he gave praise to the savage methods employed by the arch hypocrite, and outrager of all subject peoples including Ireland, the people of namely the British ruling class; and

WHEREAS we, the members of the James Connolly Literary Society of Boston, regard the advertisement of the Bench and Bar Committee, as a gratuitous insult to the memory of James Connolly, and the Irish working class of which he came, and for which he died; as an attempt to use the livery of Irish Freedom, to serve Allied Imperialism in its program of Industrial Feudalism, and capitalist domination of the earth, Ireland included

THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED that we call upon the Irish working class wherever found, to organize on the program for which James Connolly gave his life, on the program of International Socialism, the program of Marx and Engels, of Lenin and Trotzky, the program of Freedom, Industrial Freedom for the World's Workers now marching in every land to the number of four hundred millions, having in mind, but one goal, the abolition of the wage system, making but one demand, the unconditional surrender of the tools of production, distribution and exchange by the capitalist class to the working class. And be it further

RESOLVED that we call upon Irishmen and women who love freedom better than they love life, not Irish freedom alone, but freedom for the oppressed of all lands, to bear in mind that it was the Soviet government of Lenin and Trotzky which these self-appointed purveyors and long distance champions of "Irish Victory" seek to smirch, that alone among the Governments of Earth recognized Irish Freedom, and when members of our race attempt to shackle the people of any land in their quest for freedom, we look upon such attempts, as we look upon the history of a Castlereagh, or a Carey as traitorous to all that is best in the history of our race.

MICHAEL T. BERRY
THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY
CHARLES O'MALLEY

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING NEWS

Meeting called to order at 7.45. Ballam absent. Murphy elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meetin accepted.

Literature committee's report accepted as progressive.

Reports on organization and *The Worker* accepted as progressive.

Report of Y. P. S. L. delegate Powers accepted and Murphy and Mack elected to go before the Executive Committee of the Y. P. S. L. Sunday.

Russian delegate reported increase in membership and number of branches in New England District. Lithuanian delegate reported the same; both accepted as progressive.

Voted to have a circular letter sent to the Federation branches relative to obtaining bundle orders of *The Worker*, thus letter to be signed jointly by the secretaries of the Federations and Cosgrove, manager of *The Worker*.

Motion made to have delegates from the different Federations send the State Office a correct list of branches and secretaries. Carried.

Resolutions from Boston Local endorsed.

Bill from Murphy for \$3.50 for Brockton meeting ordered paid.

Voted to have State Secretary issue a stamp to cover the \$1.00 assessment voted at the recent special State Convention.

Motion of print and issue letters and lists to all branches for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of the comrades arrested under the Anti-Anarchy Law. Carried.

Motion to communicate with Chas. Recht to have him act as counsel in conjunction with Osgood for the defense of the State Secretary.

Voted to have State Secretary communicate with all branches regarding the handling of *The Voice of Labor* and Socialist Party literature mentioning section in National Constitution covering this ruling and bringing attention to the fact that no speakers can be engaged by the locals or branches excepting through the State Office.

Voted to have State Secretary inform all City Central Committees that no delegates could be recognized from branches that have not applied for charters in the Communist Party.

Motion to have State Secretary write to Secretary of the United Committee standing reasons why it was not deemed expedient for the Secretary to speak at the meeting of November 9. Carried.

Voted to elect committee to redistrict New England and draft constitution.

Sproule, Bixby and Sidis elected.

Voted that Boston C. C. C. be requested to have headquarters open on Sunday mornings.

Adjourned to meet at call of Secretary.

MARION E. SPROULE,
State Secretary.

Communist Party Locals of Mass.

STATE OFFICE
885 Washington Street, Boston

All communications relating to the Communist movement, membership, etc. will receive prompt attention.

MARION E. SPROULE, State Sec.

THE WORKER

Official organ of the Communist Party of Massachusetts, under its management and control.

One Year..\$1.50 6 Mos...75c
Bundle Rates....3½ cents a copy

Address All Communications to 885 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Tel.: Beach 4044.

BOSTON CENTRAL BR.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 885 Washington st.
BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 885 Washington st. Executive meets every Tuesday at 7.30 885 Washington st.
BOSTON ESTONIAN BR.—Meets 3rd Sunday, 7 p. m. at Dudley st. Opera House, 113 Dudley st., Roxbury.
ROXBURY JEWISH COMMUNIST BRANCH — Meets every Thursday night at New International Hall, 44 Wenonah St., Roxbury.

SO. BOSTON LITHUANIAN BR. NO. 60—Meets 2d, 4th Sundays at 376 Broadway.
POLISH LOCAL BOSTON — Meets 1st Monday in the Month for Business Meetings at 7.30 p. m. Every Friday Educational Meetings, also lectures and debates. All Polish workers invited.
WORCESTER CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE — Meets at 274 Main St., every Friday at 8 p. m.
Haverhill Central Communist Club meets every Saturday 7 P. M., 86 Merimack St.

SEPT. 1880
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Union-made Cigars.
This certifies that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.
9-1117-36 C J. W. Perkins, President
C.M.I.U. of America

WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

Table showing status of the Society at the end of years stated, in 5 year periods

At End of Year	Number of members		Amount of Benefits Paid		Amount saved in Cash Reserve
	Men	Women	Sick and Accident	Death	
1885	116	—	\$ 525.90	\$ 150.00	\$ —
1890	2,919	252	35,014.57	3,600.00	6,062.57
1895	10,992	1,924	310,886.07	75,581.00	35,265.88
1900	21,616	4,128	1,008,397.32	253,781.35	89,778.35
1905	28,470	5,912	1,962,960.82	587,740.96	220,828.38
1910	37,743	7,524	3,226,004.12	1,087,845.77	438,501.72
1917	45,269	8,505	5,592,749.41	2,065,887.26	1,082,831.62

For further information write to "Work men's Sick and Death Benefit Fund" No. 9 SEVENTH ST., Cor. Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow

Announces her return to Boston and her present residence.
32 HANCOCK ST., BOSTON
Office Hours:
9-10 A. M.
2-3 P. M.
6-7 P. M.
Tel. Haymarket 4340.

SCHOOL FOR ADULTS
885 Washington St.

A class conducted by A. Konikow on Communist Tactics will be formed on Wednesday, November 26 at 8 P. M. Further information later.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 20, Roxbury, meets every 2nd Sunday at 24 Amory Ave. (Arbeiter Hall), Roxbury. Fin. Secretary, Emil Rau, 10 Byron Court, Roxbury. Branch physician, Dr. L. Newman, 7 Kingszoro Park, Jamaica Plain.

Workingmen's Forum Meeting

Live Topics Discussed by well-known speakers
(Auspices Boston Central Branch Communist Party of America)

on
Sunday Evenings, at 8 o'clock DAHLGREN HALL, 307 E ST.

Near Broadway, South Boston
November 16

"Communism and Labor Unionism"

CHESTER W. BIXBY.

No Meeting November 23.

November 30

"Deportation of Aliens"

JOSEPH MURPHY.

Boston School of Social Science

Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple
Saturday Evenings Nov. 15 to Nov. 29, 1919 at 8.00 P. M.

THREE LECTURES

by
MOISSAYE OLGIN

(Author of the "Soul of the Russian Revolution")

The Russian Revolution

SATURDAY, NOV. 15th

Economic Forces

The Peasantry—Agrarian Problems
—The Working Class—Labor Movements—Role of Capitalism in Russia.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22nd

Revolutionary Parties and Progressive Movements

Constitutional Democrats—Socialist-revolutionists—Mensheviks—Bolsheviks—Organized Groups and Unorganized Movements—The Intelligentsia—Revolution of 1905-1906.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29th

How Bolshevism Became Possible

Russia between 1905-1914—The War—The March Revolution of 1917—Kerensky and Lenin—Internal Conditions and Foreign Affairs—Sovietism—Conclusion.

Admission to each Lecture 25 cents.

Prof. HARRY DANA is now delivering a course of lectures upon "Social Forces in World Literature" every Thursday evening in Lorimer Hall.

LATER A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Editor of "The Messenger" GEORGE GROVER MILLS, GEORGE WILLIS COOKE and SCOTT NEARING will speak before the Boston School of Social Science. Dates to be announced later.

APPEAL

The Propaganda Committee of the Socialist Party of Ireland appeals to all Socialists and sympathisers for funds to help them as they have entered on an ambitious programme and need funds to carry it through.

The smallest sum will be thankfully received by

Sleux McLoughlin, Chairman.

Michael O'Leary, Treasurer.

R. Connolly, Secretary.

42 N. Great Georges St., Dublin, Ireland.