

The Worker

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone 4614

Subscription rates

Single copies

Foreign rates

Advertising rates

Business notices

Classified advertising

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

Lost notices

Found notices

Legal notices

Real estate notices

Medical notices

Religious notices

Public notices

horns—afraid to hold on and equally afraid to let go.

We believe that they will try to let go, try to sneak out of the dangerous position into which their blind greed and insolence have led them. For this we may rejoice.

But there is still a danger. It is still possible that they may do indirectly what they now fear to do thru servile judges and packed juries and suborned witnesses, as they had planned. They are counting on the fact that the miners are likely to attempt a forcible rescue of the imprisoned men. This is too ridiculous to deceive any but the most gullible. A forcible rescue is not what the Western Federation of Miners desires, Moyer and his fellow prisoners themselves do not desire it. It is not their lives alone that are threatened, but thru them the life of the organization. What they desire is not a violent jail-delivery, but a vindication for the accused men, which would be a condemnation of the capitalists and their tools.

There is a purpose behind these inspired rumors. We cannot say positively what that purpose is, but we can make a shrewd guess. If there is an attempted jail-delivery, it will be a fake attempt. With what purpose? Dead men tell no tales. Think how easy it would be for the prisoners to be shot in the confusion of a sham fight between prison guards and a pretended rescue party. And think how convenient it would be for the authorities and the capitalists back of them to have that happen. It would be the next best thing to hanging them. At least, it would be the best way out of a bad predicament for the capitalist criminals.

To foresee is sometimes to prevent. If hooding and his accomplices know that the workers suspect such a plot, they will hesitate about carrying it out.

Two weeks ago we editorially called on the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to bestir themselves on behalf of the persecuted officers of the Western Federation of Miners. We wish always to be just to those whom we criticize; we can afford even to be generous, because we are in the right. So we take pains to note that the April number of the "American Federationist" has an editorial on the matter. It is a pretty tame utterance. Still, coming from that quarter, it is better than nothing. Let the A. F. of L. leaders have all the credit that is due them; they need it all.

THEY TAKE IT LYING DOWN.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor last Saturday adopted the following set of resolutions:

"We reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement, that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of race, color, sex, nationality, or political belief.

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally leaves the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen to be made regardless of party, rank or status, and that the administration of the laws laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That, as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

Only three days earlier Mr. Gompers had led a delegation representing the American Federation to the White House to ask—day to demand, according to the tone in which they talked before they went to demand of President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon an explanation of the fact that labor bills are always either smothered in committee or killed on the floor of the House or the Senate or (best trick of all) amended in such a way that the labor lobbyists who first begged for their enactment have to get down on their knees again and beg for their defeat. They went to demand an explanation. They got a scolding. The President hectorated and berated them as if he were a tyrannical schoolmaster and they were so many naughty little boys, trembling at thought of the feral.

And then they came home and assembled in solemn convocation and adopted these resolutions as their reply: "The mountain has labored and given birth to a mouse."

Over the inconsequence of the Executive Council's conduct: 1. For years the Federation sanctions the policy of "independent use of the ballot irrespective of party," advises its adherents to vote for "good men" and "friends of labor" on the tickets of one or the other of the two big capitalist parties instead of "throwing their votes away" by joining and heartily supporting the as yet small party of the working class; and then, since the working class has no representation of its own in Congress, the Federation needs its laborers to support their "good men" and "friends of labor" who are to be elected to Congress.

After many years of uniform failure in this third policy, instead of even suggesting to the rank and file of the affiliated unions that they consider the advisability of class-conscious, independent, partisan action on the political field, the Federation officers go to the very men who have proven themselves determined foes of labor legislation to ask an explanation of the failure; they get it, in the most brutal and insulting form; they are given to understand that the capitalist politicians know the weakness of the Federation's policy, the futility of its boasts and threats and promises, and do not propose to yield one jot or tittle to their pleadings; 3. The Federation officers take their medicine and reaffirm the policy that has uniformly failed. For these pompous resolutions say nothing new.

Is it not about time, with all the hard blows that labor organizations are getting, that they cease to "take it lying down"? We do not expect Mr. Gompers easily to learn new ways, nor the other big men of the Federation. But it is not time for the body of men whom they are supposed to represent to give them the alternative of developing some backbone or else standing aside for men who believe in hitting back?

Compare President Roosevelt's hangly tone in lecturing and dismissing the Federation officials with the respectful way in which he spoke of the Socialist movement a year or so ago, recognizing it as the only really formidable opponent of capitalist Republicanism. Non-partisan action by the workers inspires contempt in the masters; partisan voting for the complete emancipation of labor inspires them with fear. That is the difference.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

Party members in New York City and the vicinity should not forget the discussion meeting to be held at 64 E. Fourth street on Sunday afternoon. Those who are so strongly advocating the abandonment of our established and tried policy in regard to the unions should be ready to exchange arguments with those who think that experience has proven the present policy to be the right one.

Pressure of other matter compels us to postpone for a week the publication of the second of the series of articles by Alexander Jones on the question of the party and the unions, the first of which we gave last week. We regret thus to break their continuity, but it seems unavoidable.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

The National Convention of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Indianapolis Convention of 1929.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in the social sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unionists to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves upon the Socialist Party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any discussions or strife within the trade union movement, but will continue to utilize to the utmost its own resources to assist the Socialist Party in its efforts to secure the political emancipation of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

The National Convention at Chicago in May, 1934, replaced these statements with the following declaration:

"The trade and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalists. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalist system. However, this industrial struggle can only lead to the exploitation, but it cannot abolish the exploitation of labor by the capitalist class. The exploitation of labor will cease only when the working class shall own all the means of production and distribution, to achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they own the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle."

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist Party. The workers must be organized and permanently secure by their political power what they have wrung from their exploitation in the economic struggle. In accordance with the declaration of the International Socialist Congress in Brussels, Zurich, and London, this convention reaffirms the declaration that the trade and labor unions are a necessary part of the struggle to end the exploitation of the working class, and we cordially invite all workers to join with this movement.

Neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement. The interests of the working class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their members for the great work of the abolition of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles.

Lassalle and Bakunin, Mazzini and Hugo, and a host of lesser men have done and said a hundred times over, suggesting to the rank and file of the affiliated unions that they consider the advisability of class-conscious, independent, partisan action on the political field, the Federation officers go to the very men who have proven themselves determined foes of labor legislation to ask an explanation of the failure; they get it, in the most brutal and insulting form; they are given to understand that the capitalist politicians know the weakness of the Federation's policy, the futility of its boasts and threats and promises, and do not propose to yield one jot or tittle to their pleadings; 3. The Federation officers take their medicine and reaffirm the policy that has uniformly failed. For these pompous resolutions say nothing new.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Circulation. Includes Weekly ending Mar. 17, Mar. 24, Printed, Single subs., Bundles, Samples, Exchanges, Sold at office, Loss, Gain in single subs.

OUR PARTY DECLARATIONS.

In connection with current discussions it may be worth while to reprint for reference the three declarations in which the position of the Socialist Party in relation to the unions has been defined.

1. The National Convention held at Indianapolis in July, 1931, adopted the following: The trade union movement and independent political action are the chief competitive factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialist Party to extend its sympathetic aid and support to the trade union movement, and to unify the trade and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral ground, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

2. The foregoing was supplemented by action of the National Committee at St. Louis in January, 1933, as follows: The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Indianapolis Convention of 1929.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in the social sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unionists to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves upon the Socialist Party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any discussions or strife within the trade union movement, but will continue to utilize to the utmost its own resources to assist the Socialist Party in its efforts to secure the political emancipation of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

The National Convention at Chicago in May, 1934, replaced these statements with the following declaration:

"The trade and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalists. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalist system. However, this industrial struggle can only lead to the exploitation, but it cannot abolish the exploitation of labor by the capitalist class. The exploitation of labor will cease only when the working class shall own all the means of production and distribution, to achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they own the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle."

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist Party. The workers must be organized and permanently secure by their political power what they have wrung from their exploitation in the economic struggle. In accordance with the declaration of the International Socialist Congress in Brussels, Zurich, and London, this convention reaffirms the declaration that the trade and labor unions are a necessary part of the struggle to end the exploitation of the working class, and we cordially invite all workers to join with this movement.

Neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement. The interests of the working class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their members for the great work of the abolition of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles.

Current Literature

All books noticed in this department are available at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 125 West 11th Street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charged extra.

THE MURDER OF PRIVILEGE.

By Henry George, Jr. The Macmillan Co., 1933. Cloth, pp. 421. Price, \$2.50, net.

This is as good a book as we have a right to expect from Mr. George or from anyone who takes, as he does, an eighteenth-century view of twentieth-century affairs. The older George, having been bred as an individualist and then having fallen under the spell of Turgot, Quesnay, and Condorcet, could not see the world about him except thru "Economic" spectacles; this was that doomed him to the lamentable error he made in 1887, when he wrote with the labor elements of the Socialist Party, following the murder in Chicago, and when by these acts he consigned himself to the petty rôle of a bourgeois reformer, always frothing against the chains that bound him, but always forced to subordinate his generous instincts to the expedient policy of sordid Democratic politicians. And the son lives under the shadow of the father's fallen greatness. No one can regret this more than Mr. George and his associates cannot regret it at all, of course, because they cannot understand it; for us, we have to recognize that he is a man who might do fairly big things if he did not thus turn his eyes to the past, and wish that something might hit him hard enough to wake him up to the facts of the present—the two great facts of capitalist not hindering alone, and of the proletariat, not the vague and unreal abstraction of the "common people."

Many Unions Help.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 28.—Organ Makers' Union No. 145 at its regular meeting on Friday night adopted outspoken resolutions on the W. F. of M. outrage and instructed the shop collectors to solicit voluntary contributions to the Defense Fund.

A large conference of Socialist organizations and labor unions has been formed and has decided to organize indignation meetings in Kensington, Southwark, West Philadelphia, Frankford, Germantown, and the central portion of the city, and to take other measures for informing the working people of the threatened crime.

ALLEGHENY, Pa.—The Socialist Party has issued in leaflet form an address to the workmen of Allegheny County upon the projected capitalist crime in Idaho and is circulating it in large numbers of copies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Local 208 of the Industrial Workers of the World has adopted resolutions pledging support to the W. F. of M. in its hour of need and assessing its members each one day's pay and an additional dollar a month for an indefinite period.

CINCINNATI, O.—The combined lodges of the International Association of Machinists of this city and the vicinity have pledged moral and financial assistance to the W. F. of M. and adopted resolutions calling on the general officers of the I. A. of M. and of the American Federation of Labor "to do everything in their power to prevent the legal assassination of their brethren in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class."

AKRON, O.—Akron Division No. 98 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has adopted and Summit Lodge No. 205 of the I. A. of M. endorsed a resolution calling on the workmen of Akron and vicinity to do their part in frustrating the murderous conspiracy of the mine owners against the W. F. of M., by giving financial aid, by helping to spread the news abroad, and by participating in a public demonstration. A mass meeting will soon be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party. The Robert Emmet Club, a local reform organization, has taken up a collection for the Defense Fund.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At a crowded public meeting of the Socialist Party resolutions were adopted condemning the outrages committed by the officers of the W. F. of M. and warning the capitalist authorities that such crimes can no longer be committed with impunity. Special mass meetings are being arranged here and at other points in the state, and large quantities of literature will be used.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The local organizations of the Socialist Party and the I. W. of M. are making an emphatic protest against capitalist lawlessness in the W. F. of M. affair.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo.—Three leaflets have been issued here and 7,500 copies distributed, giving the miners' side of the case.

Scab "Times" Scored.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Mar. 14.—Last night, in Simpson's Auditorium, the largest in the city, a meeting was held to protest against the kidnapping of our comrades in the Western Federation of Miners. The Socialist Party, the S. L. P. and the I. W. of M. took part. H. E. Schade speaking for the S. L. P., B. H. Williams for the I. W. of M. and Arthur Morrow Lewis for our party. J. Stitt Wilson dropped in from Hemet and responded to an invitation to speak at the close.

The collection amounted to \$150, of which about \$100 will go to the Defense Fund.

The "Times," Harrison Gray Otis' notorious scab paper, got mightily excited over this demonstration of the workers' awakening. A few extracts from the "report" in its news columns will give an idea of its fury. For instance:

Telling the menacing song to which the bloody deeds of the French revolution were attuned, the anarchists who gathered at Simpson's Auditorium last night, made the "Marshallites" tremble.

It was the most vicious, terrible meeting ever held in this city. It is astounding that the owners of the auditorium would rent the hall for such a purpose.

Open threats of revolution were made by walking delegates and organizers; each threat to be greeted with yells.

One of the worst was Arthur Lewis. He is a shabby little-headed man with a vice trained to public speaking.

This fellow staged just as near the danger point as he dared short of actual treason against the government expressed in explicit words. His ignominious instructions were received with loud applause, showing they were perfectly understood.

There is no doubt that Comrade Lewis' words were perfectly understood and approved. No wonder the "Times" feels bad.

Geo. W. Jacobs & Co. will soon publish a book by Prof. Carroll D. Wright, formerly United States Commissioner of Labor, entitled "The Battle of Labor." It is safe to predict that it will be worth reading, but not to be employed while.

Small, Maynard, & Co. bring out "With Walt Whitman in Camden" by Horace Traubel. By reason both of his personal knowledge and his sympathetic understanding of the poet and his work, Traubel is undoubtedly better qualified than any other man to write such a book.

Geo. W. Jacobs & Co. will soon publish a book by Prof. Carroll D. Wright, formerly United States Commissioner of Labor, entitled "The Battle of Labor." It is safe to predict that it will be worth reading, but not to be employed while.

Small, Maynard, & Co. bring out "With Walt Whitman in Camden" by Horace Traubel. By reason both of his personal knowledge and his sympathetic understanding of the poet and his work, Traubel is undoubtedly better qualified than any other man to write such a book.

ern, shortly to be issued by the Putnam House. If we may judge by the subject, and by the author's reputation, it is a valuable work. In the same general category falls "A History of Modern Liberty," by James Mackintosh, which has just come from the press of Longmans, Green, & Co.

The April number of "Wishart's Magazine" will be largely devoted to the Idaho outrage. Besides Joseph Wishart's Denver speech, which The Worker is allowed to use from advance sheets, there will be special articles by Wanhope and Ernest Untermyer, an editorial on the general strike as a method of action in such cases, and other matter.

PROTEST.

(Continued from page 1.)

which you and I produce but do not get. Anarchy implies the flagrant of the law. It is peculiar that the law is strong enough to kidnap Meyer, Pettibone and Hayward, but that same law in all its majesty is not strong enough to call John D. Rockefeller to the witness stand. It seems to be the popular privilege of these gentlemen, aristocrats to be immune from the operation of the laws of their own making.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 28.—Organ Makers' Union No. 145 at its regular meeting on Friday night adopted outspoken resolutions on the W. F. of M. outrage and instructed the shop collectors to solicit voluntary contributions to the Defense Fund.

A large conference of Socialist organizations and labor unions has been formed and has decided to organize indignation meetings in Kensington, Southwark, West Philadelphia, Frankford, Germantown, and the central portion of the city, and to take other measures for informing the working people of the threatened crime.

ALLEGHENY, Pa.—The Socialist Party has issued in leaflet form an address to the workmen of Allegheny County upon the projected capitalist crime in Idaho and is circulating it in large numbers of copies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Local 208 of the Industrial Workers of the World has adopted resolutions pledging support to the W. F. of M. in its hour of need and assessing its members each one day's pay and an additional dollar a month for an indefinite period.

CINCINNATI, O.—The combined lodges of the International Association of Machinists of this city and the vicinity have pledged moral and financial assistance to the W. F. of M. and adopted resolutions calling on the general officers of the I. A. of M. and of the American Federation of Labor "to do everything in their power to prevent the legal assassination of their brethren in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class."

AKRON, O.—Akron Division No. 98 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has adopted and Summit Lodge No. 205 of the I. A. of M. endorsed a resolution calling on the workmen of Akron and vicinity to do their part in frustrating the murderous conspiracy of the mine owners against the W. F. of M., by giving financial aid, by helping to spread the news abroad, and by participating in a public demonstration. A mass meeting will soon be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party. The Robert Emmet Club, a local reform organization, has taken up a collection for the Defense Fund.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At a crowded public meeting of the Socialist Party resolutions were adopted condemning the outrages committed by the officers of the W. F. of M. and warning the capitalist authorities that such crimes can no longer be committed with impunity. Special mass meetings are being arranged here and at other points in the state, and large quantities of literature will be used.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The local organizations of the Socialist Party and the I. W. of M. are making an emphatic protest against capitalist lawlessness in the W. F. of M. affair.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo.—Three leaflets have been issued here and 7,500 copies distributed, giving the miners' side of the case.

Scab "Times" Scored.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Mar. 14.—Last night, in Simpson's Auditorium, the largest in the city, a meeting was held to protest against the kidnapping of our comrades in the Western Federation of Miners. The Socialist Party, the S. L. P. and the I. W. of M. took part. H. E. Schade speaking for the S. L. P., B. H. Williams for the I. W. of M. and Arthur Morrow Lewis for our party. J. Stitt Wilson dropped in from Hemet and responded to an invitation to speak at the close.

The collection amounted to \$150, of which about \$100 will go to the Defense Fund.

The "Times," Harrison Gray Otis' notorious scab paper, got mightily excited over this demonstration of the workers' awakening. A few extracts from the "report" in its news columns will give an idea of its fury. For instance:

Telling the menacing song to which the bloody deeds of the French revolution were attuned, the anarchists who gathered at Simpson's Auditorium last night, made the "Marshallites" tremble.

It was the most vicious, terrible meeting ever held in this city. It is astounding that the owners of the auditorium would rent