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## HERRIN TRIAL GOES ON!

**Strike Breakers held up citizens; Boasted they were ready for anything; Showed Visitors Machine Guns; Mine Guard Shouts to Union Miner, "I Want Hot Blood." Evidence Shows Killing of Mine Guards Act of Self-Defense.**

### MINERS STRIKE IN ALBERTA

#### Police Brutal to Men and Women.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada.—Edmonton coal miners' strike for union conditions has reached an acute stage all along the line through persecution and police brutality visited on the strikers. A new phase of the situation has arisen. Mass arrests have been made, resulting in the incarceration of 185 miners during the past few days.

Incensed against this mass persecution, the miners' wives organized themselves, demonstrating their solidarity and decided to picket the mines. After a mass demonstration of the workers January 4 an attempt to picket the Pemm mines was made by the women which resulted in the worst chapter of police brutalities ever written in Canada. Men and women clubbed, kicked and beaten and the firing of shots were among the dramatic events of the afternoon.

As a result three women were badly injured and many are suffering from bruises received. A strike bulletin with sworn affidavits of these incidents has been issued. As these events have awakened public opinion as never before, a monster demonstration was held in Edmonton on January 6, which showed in no uncertain terms how the citizens feel.

There is a big possibility of a general strike of District 18 of the miners in consequence and also such as the occasion warrants, a general strike of all workers of Edmonton and vicinity.

### SUPPORT LIEBKNECHT DAY

Hear Browder's Report on National Convention.

Comrades!

Liebknecht Day this year, held by the Young Workers' League, with the cooperation of the Workers' Party, on January 20, deserves our very best support.

The Young Workers' League has arranged a very interesting program, including a snappy play by the Studio Players, presenters of "The Web." Besides this play there are to be many musical numbers, and best of all—a report by Earl Browder on the proceedings of the Second National Convention of the Workers' Party. You cannot afford to miss a single item of this program. The young comrades have put in a great deal of time and effort to make this Liebknecht Day meeting one of the best ever held, and it will be to our benefit to be there.

Be sure to remember the time: January 20, 8 P. M. The place is: Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Support Liebknecht Day! Support the YWL!

Fraternally,  
George Maurer,  
Secretary CCC, Chicago WP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

McDowell showed visitors who came to the mine before the rioting high powered rifles, riot guns and shot guns, revolvers and a ton of ammunition. He boasted that he was ready for anything. He showed one miner, whom his guards had taken from the road and escorted to the company office, a machine gun, which he said fired 60 shots a minute.

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

The prosecution has contended all along that these guards who were killed in the rioting that followed the attack on the miners were in the peace of the people when they were slain. The defense is confident that it has shown that the killing of the guards were justifiable homicides.

### RED RAID TRIAL POSPONED

#### Daugherty Agents Active in Prosecution.

Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel for the defense in the so-called Michigan "Red Raids" cases, scored the first points in the initial contest with the prosecution. The occasion was a hearing on the defense's motions to quash, to obtain a bill of particulars and to grant separate trials to the twenty defendants. The court declared in favor of the defense on the last two motions and reserved decision on the first.

The moral support of the working class is the sign post along the way to victory, but only financial contributions will buy the seven-league boots that the defense must have. In order to permit Mr. Walsh to take some essential affidavits, the first trial has been postponed until February 26. The taking of these affidavits in various parts of the country will entail a heavy expenditure and will split the already cracked Defense Fund, unless the individual workers come to its assistance.

Att. Gen. Daugherty and William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation, are no longer making any effort to conceal the government's participation in the prosecution. They are, however, smoke-screening the Wall Street "interests," which are financing this latest attempt to crucify labor. Neither Berrien County, Michigan, the place of the trial, nor the State of Michigan have agreed or will agree to appropriate sufficient money to prosecute. There is no federal statute, permitting the government to make such an appropriation.

Let the financial slings and arrows of outrageous workers fly at the "Wall Street Gang." Help Foster, Ruthenberg and the rest defeat their enemies, for their victory, comrades, is your victory. Mail that contribution at once to the Labor Defense Council, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., or to Room 434, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

## Take the Coal Mines!

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Chaos in capitalist production is apparent nowhere in this country as much as in the coal mining industry.

In spite of vast stores of this fuel underground the nation periodically faces catastrophic crisis in the coal situation. The industry develops speculative profits, overproduction, shortages, sky-high prices, unemployment, gunmen, spies, the murder of

miners, a sullen, desperate consuming public. "Coal" is a favorite subject of discussion in congress. Representative Thomas D. Schall, Minnesota, only the other day delivered a lengthy oration with these words:

"The coal miners have returned under exactly the same conditions as when they struck, yet with cost of production the same, the price of coal at the mines is from three

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# FIVE VITAL CONFERENCES

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER  
(Courtesy Labor Herald.)

(Continued from last week.)

### The Printing Industry.

Another most important conference was that of the printing trades militants, which was held in New York on November 23. About a score of active workers, of all crafts, were present. The object was to further the League's program nationally, and especially to take active steps towards bringing about one union of all the printing trades.

As developed in the conference discussions, the situation in the printing trades is very favorable for militant propaganda, particularly with regard to industrial unionism. Several factors have combined to open the eyes of printing trades workers generally to the necessity for one union in their industry. An important one was the great open shop drive of the employers. Not only has this tested the last ounce of strength of the respective organizations, but it has also shown clearer than ever the weakness of craft unionism. As the unions, under terrific pressure from the employers, have betrayed each other in the usual craft fashion, even the blindest have been able to see the folly. The necessity for united action has stood out like a mountain. Another most important factor was the breakdown of the old bureaucratic machine in the International Typographical Union by virtue of years' long hammering from the progressives and radicals. That has let a little daylight into the situation, and given progress a toehold. The general consequence from the effects of the great open shop drive and the successful revolt in the I. T. U. is that a broad-sweeping movement for industrial unionism has sprung up throughout the entire printing trades.

But, like in the clothing trades, this movement lacks rank and file organization. The whole thing is too much upon an official basis. Letters from McParland of the I. T. U. to the heads of the other printing trades unions asking their opinions about amalgamation are not enough. What must be done is to build backfires behind these unwilling brothers. Widespread movements must be developed among the rank and file of their organizations. Otherwise the industrial union agitation will be quarantined and confined pretty much in the I. T. U. where it began and now flourishes. This was the experience in the metal trades a number of years ago when the Machinists' Union went on record for complete amalgamation. Instead of the militants reaching out to the rank and file of the other organizations and winning them over to amalgamation, they contented themselves with instructing their own officials to negotiate with the officials of the remaining unions. The natural result was that, inasmuch as the heads of the other metal trades organizations refused to go along with it, the amalgamation movement was restricted to the Machinists' Union and eventually came to naught. And the same thing will happen in the printing trades if the same method is followed. Above all, amalgamation is a rank and file movement and the first condition for its success is rank and file demand for it in all the organizations concerned.

Recognizing these facts, the New York conference went on record to launch a general campaign for amalgamation in all the printing trades organizations everywhere. As the means to this end it endorsed the methods proposed by the League, which are now becoming recognized as standard for such educational work. First, a national committee shall be erected; second, a definite plan of amalgamation shall be drawn up and presented to all the organizations in the industry for their adoption; third, local committees of printing trades workers shall be organized in all printing centers to popularize the program among the broad masses of the rank and file; fourth, a journal shall be established to propagate the principles of the movement. At the last convention of the International Typographical Union a provisional national committee was organized to advocate amalgamation throughout the printing trades. The conference voted to support that movement. The delegates generally were convinced that one union in the printing industry is a prospect of the immediate future, and the conference ended with a



Drawn by Ellis for The Labor Herald.

determination to push the work of education and solidarity unremittingly.

### The Food Industry.

The food industry conference took place in New York on November 24. A score of militants were in attendance, coming from many A. F. of L. locals of the Butchers, Bakers, and Hotel & Restaurant Employees, and also from the Amalgamated Food Workers. A splendid spirit prevailed. From the discussions it developed that with regard to economic power and solidarity the unions in the food industry are in a bad way. Only a very small percentage of the enormous army of food workers are organized, and these are hamstrung by craft unionism, dual unionism, and reactionary leadership. There are five principal unions in the food industry, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher-Workmen, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, the Bakers and Candy Makers, the Brewery Workers, and the Amalgamated Food Workers. The first four are typical A. F. of L. craft unions, while the latter is an independent industrial union with its stronghold in New York and vicinity.

The meeting was unanimously of the opinion that the present situation of the workers' unions in the food industry is intolerable. So long as the A. F. of L. crafts remain in separate organizations, and so long as the present bitter war goes on between the old unions and the new one, there can be no real power developed to pit against the employers. The determination of the militants assembled was to end this disastrous state of affairs and to head for the creation of one union, under progressive leadership, for the entire food industry. The way to achieve this it was recognized, is not to plunge into the present fratricidal struggle by helping the craft unions to fight the independent organization, or vice versa, but to start a general amalgamation campaign among the rank and file of the organizations, so intense and widespread that it will compel these bodies to lay aside their jurisdictional fights and craft

prejudices and to amalgamate whether the reactionary part of the leadership wants it or not. With the various craft and industrial union factions in the industry once united a great drive could be put on to organize the unorganized masses of food workers. To express the sentiment of the conference the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved that we, the food workers organized in the Trade Union Educational League, pledge ourselves to work for amalgamation of all existing unions in the food industry so that one powerful industrial organization of the entire industry can be established, being convinced that this is the only effective way to fight the bosses.

The conference selected a committee to work out a practical plan of amalgamation which, when completed, will be referred to the rank and file of the entire industry for their endorsement. This committee will also submit a proposition, at a future conference, to organize a provisional national amalgamation committee for the whole food industry. The November 24th conference is pregnant with promise. It marks the beginning of a great movement for solidarity among the food workers and is destined to be a red letter day in the history of their unions.

### The Leather Industry.

The conference of the militants in the leather industry took place in Boston on November 25. There were present active workers from the general leather industries of New England, including members of the A. F. of L. and independent organizations.

The conference resolved itself into a long discussion of the situation in the industry. From this it was made clear that the workers suffer from the usual evils of dual unionism, craft unionism, and reactionary leadership. Only a minority of the workers in the industry, and these boot and shoe workers principally, are organized. These are divided into three main organizations, the Boot & Shoe

(Continued on page 4.)

# PROTEST MEETING AGAINST ARREST OF COMMUNISTS HELD IN BERRIEN COUNTY

NILES, MICH. Dec. 29th.—Berrien County citizens held a public demonstration, under the auspices of the Federated Shop Crafts, in the local Opera House tonight to protest against the prosecution of Wm. Z. Foster, and his co-defendants. The trial of these men, arrested for alleged violation of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism law is set for February 26 in the court house of St. Joseph.

The speakers at the mass meeting were Eugene J. Brock of Detroit, chairman of the Michigan Progressive Voters League and G. T. Fraenkel of Chicago, who substituted for Herbert F. Baker, recent progressive candidate in Michigan for United States Senate.

The general keynote sounded in the speeches was struck by Mr. Baker's letter of regret, which follows: "I very much regret my inability to attend the protest meeting at Niles to say a word in favor of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States, guaranteeing to every soul beneath the flag for all time, freedom of thought; freedom of speech; freedom of assemblage; and freedom of the press.

Patriotism is said to be, "The last refuge of a scoundrel" and it should occasion no surprise that attempts quite frequently occurring in these days, to nullify the constitutional guarantees of freedom quoted above, should be camouflaged in the habiliments of superpatriotism and one-hundred proof of Americanism.

The voice of the people is the voice of god, and any policy or program that cannot stand free discussion and free criticism before the open forum of humanity must go.

In the matter of upholding the first amendment, our sympathies are with those who are in prison for opinions sake.

I hope your meeting will be a pronounced success."

Mr. Brock made a spirited attack upon the Department of Justice which illegally participated in the arrests of these men during

the Bridgman raids last August. He recalled the "vagueness" of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law and its possibilities of "misuse" by reactionary politicians and "vested interests" against labor. He declared its unconstitutionality on civil liberty grounds and made a stirring plea for a popular movement, looking towards its repeal. The following are extracts from Mr. Brock's address.

"The arrests of the alleged communists at Bridgman is evidence of stupidity on the part of some of our law enforcing agencies who see in every group who do not subscribe 100 per cent to the conventional social and economic theories a menace of a red revolution. The question of the belief or non-belief in current economic theories by the arrest of men is of the slightest or no consequence.

The question that is involved is the question of free speech and freedom of assemblage guaranteed to the citizens of our country, in the constitution drafted by our forefathers. When our forefathers guaranteed the right of free speech and assemblage, they made it clear that there shall at no time be any abridgement of that privilege. Because it stands to reason that if free speech means only the right to express opinions and theories that are in favor of the majority, then, it does, not mean anything. The test of free speech and freedom of assemblage is the right to hold meetings to express opinions that are opposed to the opinions held by the majority of the people.

The one way in which the problems confronting our country can be solved is by free discussion and it is the duty of all citizens to guarantee that privilege. To permit men and women to express theories of government and of economy, no matter how distasteful they may be to the majority, is the key-stone of freedom.

The act under which these men were arrested is known as the Criminal Syndicalism Act passed by the legislature of this state in

1919. The act is a clear violation of the first amendment of the federal constitution. Its provisions are so vague and ambiguous that our courts or prosecutors may read any meaning into it. The men who have been arrested charged with violation of this act according to the evidence submitted so far are not charged with the commission of any overt act but simply charged with "holding opinions and this is extremely dangerous.

I am not afraid of any group of men who hold opinions that may not be in accord with mine. I am not fearful for the safety of our country because a small group take it upon themselves to meet in the woods to talk about changes in our form of government and of industry. If the institutions of America are so weak that they can not stand the criticism of a small group of romantic idealists then there isn't much hope of saving it. I would recommend to the law-enforcing authorities a careful perusal of Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address in 1861 and some of the writing of Thomas Jefferson, two of the noblest figures in American history. I am quite sure that there are many passages in the writings of these two men which if spoken or written today would be a violation of the Criminal Syndicalism act of our State.

The remedy for foolish or even vicious opinions is not suppression but free discussion and the history of the twentieth century is evidence to that fact. By suppressing the opinions of those with whom we disagree we magnify them in importance out of all proportion and make martyrs out of them and enlist sympathy for them."

This situation should react on the defense fund being raised throughout the country to defend Foster and the others and the constitutional issues involved in the case. Contributions should be sent to the Labor Defense Council, National Office, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago or to local Labor Defense Councils which have been established in all the principal cities of the country.

## EMPLOYERS GET THE FAT OF PROSPERITY

(Federated Press)

Illinois free employment office figures for October show that since April, 1921, the number employed by 1453 employers in the state has increased 14.9 per cent. The number employed in October was, however, no larger than in June of this year. It has just barely recovered from a slump which began in July, probably due to the railroad strike. The report covers a total of 343,904 industrial workers.

The number of employes shown is less than 2 per cent above the level of September, 1921. Evidently business conditions, insofar as they affect employment, are improving very slowly.

A feature of the news today is the over-emphasis placed upon this improvement in employment conditions. There is increasing talk of a shortage of labor. Such talk seems to be substantiated by the Illinois employment figures which show 964 persons as applying for each 100 jobs available. Further reference to the statistics published in the employment bulletin shows that although the above statement is true, still over 25 per cent of the persons applying for jobs were not placed.

Industry in this country is badly coordinated. The majority of industries operate with great irregularity so that unless a man is a jack-of-all-trades he will frequently find himself unemployed at the same time that the industries are reporting a shortage of labor. The over-capitalization and over-expansion of industry which has developed out of the period of competition creates a demand for an excessive supply of labor. This is the underlying reason for the permanent surplus of something over 1,000,000 workers, a constant menace to the standards of those who are employed.

The following figures from a longer table published in the Illinois bulletin show a shortage of labor in some occupations side by side with an over-supply in others.

| Number persons registered for each 100 places open: | Oct.  | Sept. | Aug.  | July  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | 1922  | 1922  | 1922  | 1922  |
| Agriculture   | 52.8  | 111.5 | 141.0 | 120.3 |
| Blgd. and const.                                    | 115.7 | 105.8 | 126.5 | 164.6 |
| Clerical  | 161.3 | 147.9 | 171.0 | 190.6 |
| Metal and mach.                                     | 118.5 | 124.5 | 125.1 | 124.7 |
| Transportation                                      | 194.5 | 207.4 | 297.3 | 228.2 |
| Misc.   | 128.5 | 143.8 | 135.5 | 124.9 |
| Common labor  | 95.7  | 91.3  | 96.4  | 95.2  |
| Casual labor  | 109.4 | 104.7 | 104.6 | 119.2 |
| Domestic and hotel                                  | 77.3  | 79.4  | 87.4  | 111.2 |

## APPALLING CONDITIONS IN PENN. MINES

The committee appointed by the Mayor of New York to investigate labor conditions at the Berwind-White Company's coal mines in Somerset County, Pennsylvania reported an amazing story of cruelty and industrial tyranny, with men held in bondage, women and children evicted from their homes to freeze and starve on the icy hillsides and with armed guards maintained at the entrance to the mines who attempt to pick quarrels with the miners and insult their wives.

A woman was evicted from her home, a mining company cottage just before she gave birth to a child. The child was born in a leaky tent while an umbrella was held over the mother.

The investigation came as a result of the alliance of the Berwind-White Co. with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. of New York.

E. J. Berwind, multimillionaire president of the Berwind-White Coal Co. and chairman of the board of directors of the Interborough, together with other officials of the coal company, is charged in the report with violating every principle of fairness and democracy. Berwind himself is reported to be the largest stockholder in the Interborough.

The City of New York has \$300,000,000 invested in the New York subway.

These are some of the high lights on the treatment of the miners. Investigation of the economic causes of the strike revealed equally startling accusations of dishonesty and feudalistic control against the company.

Striking miners charged the company:

1. With giving false weight on coal mined and paying the miners for only a part of the coal they took out.
2. With refusing to let the miners see the scales on which their coal was weighed.
3. With maintaining company stores in defiance of the law against their maintenance and forcing employers to trade there under threat of dismissal.
4. With overcharging employes 20 to 100 per

The labor shortage which serves as the basis for press propaganda thus appears to be heavily weighted by the situation in agriculture. The significant figure is that for common labor. These figures show clearly that men skilled in the building and other mechanical trades are still looking for jobs in larger numbers than there are jobs available.

cent on merchandise purchased at the stores and with falsifying accounts, frequently charging for merchandise not bought.

5. With keeping the employes in a state of economic subjection so they never received pay for their labor but were always in debt to the company.

6. With controlling the miners' votes, presenting them with marked ballots on election days and threatening them with dismissal unless they voted as ordered.

## THREE BRITISH UNIONS AMALGAMATE

LONDON.—Half a million unskilled and semiskilled workers in England have voted to amalgamate their three existing national organizations into one. The unions to be merged are the National Union of General Workers, the Municipal Employes Assn. and the National Amalgamated Union of Labor. Dues are fixed at sixpence (12 cents) a week, women and boys at half price. The usual death, unemployment and sick benefits are provided for. The general council will consist of two representatives from each district.

Militants! Send us news of what is going on in your industry. The Voice of Labor is a rank and file labor paper.

Workers' Party members purchase an extra copy of Voice each week and introduce it to a friend. He may become a subscriber. Become a booster for your paper.

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# THE "PUBLIC" MYTH

Capitalist writers are sometimes humorous—though of course unconsciously so—when they dilate on the trials and tribulations of the "public." This wretch is always getting in the way of the missiles hurled at each other's heads by the two holy terrors of society, namely Capital and Labor. These two reprobates cannot be reformed it appears. If they were satisfied with cutting each other's throats and letting it go at that, the situation would not be so bad, but they prefer to brawl on the public highways and when the "public" is going home to supper, taking the kids for a stroll or taking his wife to the movies he is liable to get a bang on the ear from either capital or labor and both seem to immensely enjoy his predicament.

He is always the innocent bystander. Nobody considers his interests, wails our capitalist writers. But he is a very important factor in society! Let us examine this phenomenon and try to place him!

Society is divided into two classes, those who own the wealth producing machinery and don't use it, and those who use it and don't own it. The former own all the wealth that is produced by this machinery and the latter work for wages and receive only a small fraction of what they produce. The former are known as the exploiters and the latter as the exploited. In plain English the nation is divided into two classes, the capitalist class and the working class, non-workers and workers.

Now it is quite evident that everybody in society must be in either one or the other of these two classes. Everybody must produce his share or more than his share of the wealth necessary to enable society to exist or he is living on the labor of somebody else, in other words a parasite.

Nobody denies that the worker produces his share of the wealth of society. We claim that all the wealth of society is produced by the workers. The capitalist is placed in the category of non-producer, though of course our capitalist writers deny that. They claim that but for him and his wonderful genius we should starve. Anyhow we can place our finger on him. But where is this will-o'-the-wisp known as the "public" alias "the innocent bystander," "the third party" etc? We have not found him yet.

The only conclusion we can arrive at is that all of society must be the public, that this public is divided into two classes, the capitalist class and the working class. During strikes or skirmishes between a section of the workers and a section of the capitalists, or in a limited general strike between several sections of the workers and one or more sections of capitalism this public lines up with the opposing forces according to its class interests or rather according to its consciousness of its class interests.

The "public" is a myth fostered by the capi-

talists in order to deceive the workers as to their numerical strength. The workers are the great majority of society therefore the majority of the public. If all the workers were class conscious and supported each other in labor struggles it would not be very long until they would go farther and establish a Workers' Republic where there would be no doubt as to where the "public" stood. There would be only one "public," the producers. All parasites who could not live on air would have to bid a long farewell to this earth and speed to the happy huntinggrounds.

What drew our attention to the "public" myth is an article in the New York Times which gloats over the conviction of eight trainmen in Needles, who were charged with conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce, in abandoning trains in the burning desert to help the shopmen's strike during last summer. Of course this is false. They left the trains as a protest against the armed thugs who were guarding the trains and in protest against the unsafe condition of the engines. Had all the rail men left their jobs in sympathy with the striking shopmen the strike would not have been lost and the eight trainmen would not now be on their way to jail, but the yellow leadership of the Big Four Brotherhoods as well as the incompetency and treachery of the leaders of those who were on strike prevented any such solidarity even though the rank and file were willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellow workers in the shops.

But however as far as the affair at Needles was concerned and as far as the public suffering any of the hardships pictured so luridly by the New York Times, the fact is that the passengers on the delayed trains signed a statement informing the people of this country that they suffered no hardships, that all their wants were taken care of and that they enjoyed their short stay in Needles. The Attorney General rejoices over the conviction. The Times believes that the public will also rejoice because it claims the action of the strikers was a conspiracy against the public. What portion of society that comprises the capitalist class will rejoice and the greater portion which comprises the working class will not.

### AS DETERMINED AS EVER.

VILLA GROVE, ILL.—According to a statement issued by officers of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois System Federation of Shop Crafts, out of a total of 3,169 men on this railroad who responded to the strike call July 1, only 218 have returned to work. The rank and file of these strikers are as determined as at the beginning of the strike July 1 to win their struggle. A rabbit supper given by the C. & E. I. federation was attended by 150 persons.

they have acquired the notion that if it is applied in their industry they will have to abandon their present organization and flock back unconditionally under the domination of the reactionary bureaucracy now controlling the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. But this, it was pointed out at the conference, does not correspond with the facts. First, because the League is advocating genuine amalgamation, not the gobbling up of one union by another. Its plan is to convince the many unions in the respective industries of the necessity for industrial unionism, and when this is done, to bring them together as organized bodies into a new, general consolidation. And second, because the League fully realizes the necessity for progressive leadership in the unions and is bending every effort to this end. When amalgamations are actually brought about, and this involves the selection of new officials, the League militants will be found fighting valiantly to put men at the head of the movement who are capable of leading it to victory. Far from strengthening the grip of the old officialdom, amalgamation will almost certainly break it altogether. This is because the reactionaries will fight against amalgamation so desperately that when it actually is forced upon them by the rank and file they will be swept into the discard. Consider, for example, what happened in the recent Detroit convention of the Maintenance of Way. Amalgamation spells defeat for the reactionaries, and they realize it 100 per cent. The militants, no matter to

### WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH.

By ART YOUNG.

The Poor Fish Says:

If Capital and Labor don't quit disturbing the peace the people will have to step in and punish both of them.



## F. L. P. Sec. Scores Cleveland Farce

CHICAGO.—Whether the Farmer-Labor party is to remain affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action is to be put up to the national committee of the party, according to J. G. Brown, national secretary of the party. The statement reads as follows:

"The conference for Progressive Political Action, meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 11 and 12, definitely and decisively turned its back on independent political action by the agricultural and industrial workers through a party of their own.

"It did more than this. Up to the time of the Cleveland meeting it had been only a conference in which certain groups were trying to bring about closer connections to find a common ground. But at Cleveland this informal linking together of groups was abandoned and a tightly bound organization was substituted, with a written constitution. It has become a conference in name only.

"Therefore certain questions arise. What is the status of the constituent bodies of this new organization? Is there any place in it for a sincere party organized for independent political action by hand and brain workers?

"The delegates who represented the Farmer-Labor party at the Cleveland conference are preparing a report of the proceedings of that meeting to submit, with certain recommendations, to the national committee of the party. The delegates will suggest that the national committee determine the future relations of the Farmer-Labor party to the 'conference' for Progressive Political Action.

"Among the recommendations will be one that a national convention of the party be held early in 1923 to lay plans for the presidential campaign of 1924, to participate in which will be invited those groups, especially in the western states, which through experience have learned the folly of trying to advance the cause of the workers through either of the old parties."

what union they belong, should have no fear of it.

The conference commissioned a committee to draft up an amalgamation program for the leather industry. This will be submitted for ratification at another conference of militants to be held in Boston in the near future. At the proposed gathering, now being arranged for, active workers will be present from all the principal boot and shoe and other leather workers' unions in New England. This conference will definitely launch a national movement to consolidate and invigorate all unions in the leather industry.

In the near future the League intends to organize national conferences of militants in the mining, metal, and building trades, so that general movements for progress may be started in those industries also. It will not be long until each industry will have its National Industrial Section, or educational committee, backed up by hundreds of local committees. There will be a veritable network of militant organization, striving everywhere to modernize and to put life into the labor movement. It is safe to say that once this mechanism gets established and fully into action, the American labor movement will enter upon a period of progress and development now hardly deemed possible. As sure as fate the paralyzing grip of Gompers' machine will be irreparably shattered and the whole labor movement be set traveling definitely and rapidly toward its ultimate goal of working class emancipation.

## Washington Gossip

By PAUL HANNA.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON.—Unconfirmed rumor has it that the Russian government will ask President Harding for a loan of the S. S. Buford, to be used in deporting Mrs. Marguerite Harrison and other undesirable Americans back to the United States.

Ex-President Wilson may oppose the loan. He still holds that Buford ranks as our best souvenir of the new freedom inaugurated by his administration, being the first vessel ever used to exile from American soil persons whose political beliefs were offensive to the select majority.

After being once arrested as a spy in Russia, and held in custody for a while, Mrs. Harrison was set free to please a United States senator and certain newspaper owners interested in the lady. She was then turned out of the country and told not to return. Later she slipped back into Siberia and was caught in the deadfall of the far eastern republic, and is today a prisoner in Moscow, awaiting deportation.

One who helped to free Mrs. Harrison the first time was a Russian named Kowalski. This Kowalski had left the United States some weeks ahead of a deportation order issued against him by the immigration bureau here. This year he also dared to revisit the United States. Some weeks ago he was arrested in New York and is now doing one year in an American prison for his temerity. He and Mrs. Harrison would find a large sale for a book of their joint memoirs and comment on freedom in 1922.

Roger W. Babson says there are 25 per cent too many farmers in the United States. He means that it would be better for the farmer if less food were produced—prices would be higher. Babson's idea was quoted and approved the other day at a senate hearing by Harry N. Owens, editor of Farms, Stock and Home, Minneapolis.

"Do you think," asked Sen. Norris, chairman of the committee, "that there would be too much food in the United States if every family and person were provided with what they need?"

"Oh," replied Owen, "if that time ever comes it will be a long time from now. I speak in terms of 'effective production,' which means profitable production. Profitable production is based on what people can buy, not what they'd like to buy."

What is the matter with Senator Borah, the "Terrible Infant" of American politics? His name appears as chief executioner on the tombstone of the League of Nations.

The blade of his tireless denunciation was foremost in cutting Woodrow Wilson down in the very hour of that ambitious man's victory.

With one hand he pushed the newly-elected President Harding into a conference to reduce armaments, and with the other hand he took for himself the moral credit for that gathering—and moral credit is the only kind it produces.

Six months before Harding's first election test Borah foresaw the approaching storm and began uttering the anti-administration slogans which won in November.

Two of his eggs are still unhatched, but fast maturing. They are recognition of Russia and liberation of political prisoners.

Recently he stood down stage in the senate spotlight with his resolution to call an economic conference to shake down the affairs of the world.

Borah seldom mentions labor. But he rarely offends it. When he needs it, labor will come to him, he figures. In the meantime he gives his thought to the more conscious and cohesive political elements.

He capitalized Wilson's blunders. He invested in the masses' disgust with war and longing for world peace. He flouted Harding's mistakes. And now he is drawing dividends from European business and approaching collapse.

Sign relations ahead of the muscle-bound

## ST. LOUIS BUILDING WORKERS DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

By MARTIN A. DILLMON.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS.—About 7,000 additional building tradesmen have asked the building trades council to indorse their demand for return to the old wage scales which were in effect before reductions were accepted last spring. The average increase sought is 15 per cent. There are at present 14,325 men employed in the St. Louis building trades. Twelve thousand of these are members of the council, according to Sec. Cassidy.

The carpenters' district council will demand return of the old scale, \$1.25 an hour after May 1, 1922, at which time the award of the Rev. Father Dempsey, in the strike last spring, expires. "We have failed to find a single instance where the general public has received any benefit from the reduction of wages accepted by us, and living costs have increased again over 15 per cent, according to latest U. S. statistics," says Harry Linderman, secretary of the carpenters' council. The building and common laborers, representing over 3,300 men, will also demand return of the old scale of wages. The carpenters and the laborers represent approximately 50 per cent of the membership of the building trades council.

The plasterers have raised their scale to \$1.50 an hour, it being one of the few unions that refused to take a wage cut last spring. The plasterers' laborers have won an increase of 12½ cents an hour effective Jan. 1.

The structural iron workers have gained an increase of 18 per cent. The cement workers are demanding return to the old rate, 80 cents an hour. All of these unions, excepting the plasterers, suffered a wage reduction last spring averaging 15 per cent.

After the master builders had failed to negotiate lower wages with representatives of the building trade unions, the employers suggested that the proposition would carry in a referendum of the rank and file of the unions. But the carpenters voted 25 to 1 against a cut, and other unions defeated the proposal by big majorities.

The painters were the only craft to vote in referendum for a reduction. The painters' committee was headed by C. J. Lammert, then secretary of the painters' council. Lammert urged lower wages from the start, contending that it would "stimulate building and give employment to more members. Living costs are lower, and eventually organized labor will have to accept wage reductions."

The painters took a cut of 20 per cent, from \$1.25 to \$1 an hour, and signed contracts for two years. The long-time agreement practically shuts the painters out of the present movement, unless the employers allow an increase. The local painters are negotiating with their employers for a wage increase. Many fair-minded contractors are inclined to recognize the justice of the painters' position.

After the building crafts accepted reductions, prices of building material advanced 15 per cent. Material prices in St. Louis now are 30 per cent above prices prevailing last spring. Promises of large building programs were promised then by the contractors, chamber of commerce, Rotary club and big business groups if lower wages were accepted. Nelson Cunliff, director of public welfare, appointed by Mayor Kiel on a committee to bring about lower wages, issued beautiful tables with lists of buildings which were to be started as soon as building wages were reduced. The total cost of these promised buildings was more than \$15,000,000.

But the promises were never kept. The building trades realize that they were fooled and are lining up to recover lost ground.

colleagues keep their hands on the lid, Borah writes a resolution out to fit the facts and probabilities.

A big feature of Borah's strategy is that Wall St. has come to think he is a pretty good fellow.

"Independent," the bankers term him. This means the international bankers, and what they have in mind is the need to do something to make European securities worth something on the dollar.

This claim of independence for him recalls the fact that Borah opposed the federal amendment to enfranchise women.



Sir Oliver Hodgepodge: "An atom is ethereal cohesion. Spirit is atomized matter propelled by thought waves through the astral extravagance of pulsing ether."

Fred Plump (not yet convinced by spiritualism but willing): "He's right about that, Hattie."

## CROWDS FLOCK TO FOSTER MEETING

Several hundred workers were not able to secure admittance to Painter's Hall in the city of Denver, Colorado, when William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and editor of the Labor Herald held a return engagement in the capital city of the state from which he was deported a few months ago by Pat Hamrock's State Cosacks and ordered to keep away from there in the future or return at his peril.

Foster is not the kind that is easily frightened as his record in the American Labor movement will prove. The workers in Denver were anxious to hear what he has to say at this critical juncture in the history of the working class movement so a committee representing the Trade Union Educational League of Denver and the Civil Liberties Bureau planned to give Foster an opportunity to deliver his message.

Roger Baldwin of the Civil Liberties Bureau went to bat with the despotic brigade who ruled Colorado until they were sent to political oblivion during the last election and whether he convinced them that their action in taking Foster from his hotel at night and driving him to within a few miles of a railroad station under brutal circumstances with instructions to put the state of Colorado as far behind him as possible was a violation of our civil liberties or not, the fact remains that Foster returned to Colorado held one of the best meetings ever held in the state in the presence of the state rangers and departed without any molestation whatsoever.

The meeting was held on New Year's eve. Perhaps Colorado felt like turning over a new leaf. The Governor-elect it is reported has no love for the kind of conduct that gave Colorado such illrepute under the rule of the retiring governor.

The local comrades who arranged the meeting are Anderson, Dietrichs and Ismel. With Roger Baldwin they are entitled to much credit for achieving another victory for the right of free speech.

## Baseball Pitcher Charged With Scabbing

MINNEAPOLIS.—In a communication from a machinists' union in Mt. Vernon, O., to the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly, charges are made that Earl Yingling, pitcher for the Minneapolis baseball club of the American Association, is working as a strikebreaker in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Mt. Vernon.

In commenting on the charges a delegate to the assembly said Yingling would no doubt have his salary raised next season as the president of the Minneapolis club is a member of the Citizens' Alliance, and all repair work around the ball park is done by nonunion labor. Last season the programs were printed in a shop where the printers were on strike.



# Editorial Page

## Class Solidarity

The capitalists sometimes quarrel among themselves but whenever there is an opportunity to give labor a blow between the eyes they forget their family feuds until they dispose of labor.

The capitalists are powerfully organized in their chambers of commerce and these institutions speak with a commanding voice to the governments of the States and the administration at Washington, which is truly nothing more or less than the executive committee of the capitalist class of this country.

A copy of the Illinois Journal of Commerce of the issue of December bears ample testimony to the fact that capitalists are organized and act according to their class interests when any act of organized labor takes on a character that indicates a growing spirit of militancy and solidarity on the part of the wage slaves. Such a case was the affair at Herrin, where the miners rose in defense of their homes and to protect their lives from the murderous assaults of imported scabs.

It was a rather unusual occurrence to have the workers get the best of the armed hirelings of capitalism so a great howl went up from the capitalist press calling for vengeance on the miners. The Illinois Chamber of Commerce went about raising a private fund to send the Herrin mine workers to the gallows and in the December issue of their official organ gleefully boast of the great work accomplished. We gladly quote the following in order to prove to any worker who does not yet understand, the true inwardness of the class struggle:

When it appeared that the murders of more than a score of workmen in the coal mines near Herrin late in June, 1922, were not to be punished, the Illinois Chamber stepped into the breach and raised funds necessary for investigation and prosecution, not only that justice might be done, but that the good name of the state of Illinois might be protected.

It was apparent that Williamson County authorities either were in sympathy with the law breakers or had been intimidated by their friends, and that a thorough investigation and prosecution would be expensive. Our Herrin committee ascertained that the governor was without authority to act in the premises and that the attorney general was without funds. Local chambers of commerce and individual members of the Illinois Chamber were asked for an expression of opinion, and all who replied favored a campaign for funds to be placed at the disposal of the attorney general. With fewer than half a dozen exceptions, every strong chamber of commerce in the state favored this plan of action.

The Illinois Journal of Commerce goes on to say that this fund raising campaign was hailed through the country as the greatest piece of constructive work ever undertaken by any chamber of commerce. This seems to be the point of view of the capitalist puppet who occupies the post of chief executive in the White House. He sent the following telegram to the president of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce:

White House,  
Washington, D. C.  
August, 19, 1922.

Mr. John H. Camlin,  
President, Illinois Chamber of Commerce,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
My Dear Mr. Camlin:

I have your telegram of August 15, and note with genuine interest the activities of your association to see that justice is done in Williamson County. I had only the public view of a horrible crime, which has thus far been ignored. It is a gratifying thing to

know that there is a determination that justice shall be done.

It was extremely necessary to refer to the affair in my address to the Congress, because the general public did not seem to know that the federal government was powerless to act in the matter, and it was unbearable to have a widespread impression that the federal government was willingly or purposely ignoring that inexcusable crime.

There is, of course, a conscience in Illinois which will not tolerate such a disgraceful thing. It will be very pleasing to me and reassuring to the whole country to know that this conscience is finding expression.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Warren G. Harding.

After receiving the blessing of Pres. Harding the work of restoring the fair name of Illinois by staining its banner with the blood of union miners, the task of collecting funds went ahead with vigor. The sum of \$50,000 was raised and turned over to the prosecution. This it was hoped would be sufficient until the state legislature met, when it was expected a large appropriation would be made. The Illinois Journal of Commerce finished its survey of its great work by declaring "several hundred indictments were returned and the world was convinced that Illinois as a state stood for law and order." Yet Gompers tells us that "Capital and labor are brothers."

## Birds of a Feather

The Chicago Tribune and Matthew Woll are equally anxious lest Judge Gary's anti-party to reducing the length of the working day in his steel mills may render the steel slaves susceptible to Communist propaganda with dire results to the beautiful social system with which Mr. Woll and the Tribune are so perfectly satisfied. The Tribune is one of the richest publications in the United States and Mr. Woll is a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, international president of the Photo Engravers and heir apparent to the Gompers throne. He with the Tribune is afraid lest Gary's greed may "spill the beans" and throw his fine prospects to the revolutionary winds. Both have things pretty well their way under the present system and they do not desire a change. But how about the slaves in the steel mills and the working class at large?

The steel mill slaves work twelve hours a day and receive a starvation wage. What consideration has Mr. Woll hitherto shown for these victims of capitalist greed? When William Z. Foster carried on the greatest organizing campaign in American industrial history, where was Matthew Woll and the other highly paid labor leaders? It is safe to say that had the officials of the international unions co-operated in that organizing campaign there would be no necessity of waiting for the tender heart of Judge Gary to respond to the importunities of "friends of labor" and drop the twelve hour day.

But labor will continue to go around to the bosses, hat in hand, as long as sleek labor fakers like Woll and toothless bulldogs like Gompers are able to strangle the American labor movement.

## Patriotic Panhandlers

If the patriotism of the American people is not preserved by the many organizations founded for that purpose it must be a sickly growth. The latest addition to the preservers of everything with the dust of centuries on it is the American Defense Society. Like the rest of the custodians of public purity, this organization is composed of a gang of confidence men who take advantage of the fear that a guilty conscience produces among the capitalists, to shake them down for the hard cash that these parasites need in order to live without having to perform useful labor.

Everything of a progressive character is attacked by these dollar sign patriots. Of course in order to keep the graft game going they must show signs of excitement whenever the American people show evidence of getting back to the semi-normal days before the late war when this country, led by Woodrow the Peace Monger, went forth to slay the dragon of autocracy. During the war it was rather dangerous for a fellow with a "brogue" to walk the streets. Some patriot might mistake his accent for the guttural sounds of the German language. After J. P. Morgan made peace with the Kaiser's government the Germans got back into the good graces of most Americans. That collection of troglodytes known as the American Legion however are still living in the year 1917 and still fighting the battle of the Marne. We might say with considerable justice that many of them never got any nearer than this to the battlefield. The sound of German music still gives them patriotic shivers. Only a few weeks ago they protested against a German singer in California.

Now the American Defense Society hints that the American Legion may have to adopt rough tactics in order to bring the tour of the Moscow Art Theatre to an abrupt finish. This action would keep a whole lot of roubles out of the coffers of the Soviet government claims the impecunious scribe who has charge of the Washington bureau of the society. This is the gentleman who supplied the trash which the "Boston Transcript" has been trying to vomit out of its system ever since. A contract was discovered under the conditions of which the artists agreed not to carry on any anti-Soviet propaganda while in the United States, and to return to Russia after the expiration of their tour. It is also stated that a percentage of the proceeds of their tour will go to the Soviet government.

Even the capitalists, much though they hate Soviet Russia, enjoy art. In fact that is one reason why they want to retain their position as a ruling class. They can have the privilege of enjoying the best in music and art and as America has a wider reputation for producing sausages than for producing good music, drama and literature, the ruling classes must go outside—even to Soviet Russia—for artists who can satisfy their tastes. The result of the protests of the American Defense Society is that wealthy Americans who are getting tired of being help up by patriotic panhandlers pooched the fears that the Moscow artists were here in the role of propagandists. Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the committee of patrons of the visiting company, said that the Moscow Art Theatre was supreme among organizations devoted to dramatic art.

The Actors' Equity Association replied to the charges of the American Defense Society. They regretted the indecent attack made by a group of ignoramuses on such a distinguished school of artists. "We believe them to be a company of earnest artists," stated Frank Gilmore, secretary of the Actors' union, "and as such we American actors wish to welcome them and to learn from them. Our sentiment can be best understood from our action in making them all honorary members of our association during their stay here."

## \$50,000.00 Not Sufficient

Mrs. Anne U. Stillman has been receiving the above sum yearly from her husband to support herself and her four children, but she claims it is not enough and demands more. Supreme Court Justice Morschauser says she needs \$90,000 to live in the style that the wife of such a celebrity is entitled to. But the same judge would call out the army and navy if the workers went on strike to raise their wages a few cents an hour. On one side of the social scale a woman and four children find it hard to get on on \$50,000 a year. On the other side of the social scale children—his emancipation. There are

# Browder to Speak at Liebknecht Meeting

Another big "find" has been obtained for Liebknecht Day. Browder will give a report of the recent convention of the Workers Party of America, which he terms the most significant gathering of the revolutionary movement in this country in recent years. This report, no doubt, will be of most vital interest.

## Start Campaign Against Militarism and White Guards.

Starting with the Liebknecht Day demonstration, the Young Workers League of America, in harmony with the Young Communist International is joining in a campaign against the reign of white terror, Fascism, and Militarism. The specific fight in this country will be directed against the American white-guards such as the American Legion, Ku Klux Klan, American Sentinels, and the like.

Militarism to-day is being fostered by the American Legion, which was financed by the capitalists and organized by army officers for the duping of returned soldiers and taking their minds of the fact that there are no jobs to be gotten. Their work however is making little headway at this time.

The Young Workers League on Liebknecht Day will bring to the attention of the American workers the numerous attempts on the part of the bosses to force the white terror upon the American workers. We will expose the injunctions, the industrial courts, laws, the criminal syndicalist laws and begin the fight against them. We will make it our task to show the reasons for the Michigan raids, and the attempt to break up the T. U. E. L. convention. Liebknecht Day will be utilized to carry on the fight against any attempt to railroad to jail the militants in the Labor movement and to demand the release of those who are still imprisoned.

"Teach the working class youth Marxian principles," is another slogan of Liebknecht Day. The demonstrations are to be the

signal for a membership drive to bring under our influence greater masses of young workers. Marxian principles must be taught, keeping in mind however not to degenerate into an intellectual sect, but to apply our teaching, with our practical experience in the every day struggle. Here are the slogans for Liebknecht day: Against Militarism and Imperialism! Against peace treaties by robbers and the white terror and reaction!

## CELEBRATE RELEASE OF YWL MEMBERS FROM PRISON.

Prison bars cast no shadows on the spirits of the crowd assembled to celebrate the release of our comrades Eugene Bechtold and Charles Erickson, members of the YWL, recently released on bail from the Berrien County Summer Resort.

Over two hundred members of the Young Workers' League participated in this gathering, held at the hall in rear of the National Office, 2517 Fullerton Ave. A lot of fun was had and many surprises were sprung during the evening.

Talks were given by the two arrested comrades and others on the significance of their arrest and the function of the youth movement in the class struggle.

## YOWLS ORGANIZE BRANCH IN WAUKEGAN.

The Chicago league not satisfied with having seven branches in this city has gotten on the job and organized branches in several of the suburban towns.

## YWL in Trade Unions.

The Chicago league is following very closely the industrial program laid down by the national convention. All union members will be registered and connected with Trade Union Educational League groups although most of the members are already active in TUEL work.

# TAKE THE COAL MINES!

(Continued from page 1.)  
to four times the price in effect at the time the strike was called.

Yet congress does nothing. It offers no relief. The mine owners themselves not only offer no relief, they combat measures for the orderly production of coal, they wage periodical warfare against the miners' union, that alone seeks a solution of the coal problem.

Christ J. Golden, president, District 9, United Mine Workers of America, has just offered a plan for the nationalization of the hard and soft coal mines of the country as prepared by the National Research Committee of the miners' union, that says:

"Any plan must not only provide a decent American standard of living to the worker, but must satisfy his desire for a voice in the management."

The miners are trying to work out a "Plumb Plan" for the coal industry. With their strong industrial union they should make more rapid progress than the divided workers on the railroads.

It is rather comical, however, to read this report declaring that, "The American worker has no use for the thing called 'State Socialism,'" adding, "To have a group of politicians at Washington manage coal would be as distasteful to the miner as it would be to the long-suffering people."

Yet the miners scent trouble when they demand a "political labor party," showing that it is not "politicians at Washington," but the KIND OF POLITICIANS, admitting that, "until labor is adequately represented in voting strength, government commissions will be made up of politicians and 'big' business men."

Judging by this declaration, we wonder why the delegates of the United Mine Workers at the Cleveland conference did not put up a fight for the "Labor Party," as is the present program offered by some officials in power just as a bluff in the present wage negotiations for a new contract in the spring.

There has been a tremendous and growing sentiment, developing over a score of years, for nationalization of the mines and a labor

party, among the great rank and file of the organized coal miners.

President Golden, of District 9, an anthracite field, is an associate of President John L. Lewis, at the head of the miners' union, who sent dummy delegates to Cleveland to betray the mine workers on the two big subjects "Coal" and "The Labor Party."

The Cleveland Conference had nothing to say on "Coal," and we again bring it to the attention of the membership of the United Mine Workers that the delegates of the Workers Party, outside the doors of this gathering were alone in offering a program for the nationalization of coal, as well of transportation, oil and steel.

This Workers Party program calls for "majority control of the industry by the workers with provisions for the taxation of the capitalist owners in such a degree as to wipe out their title to these industries," thus bridging the way for all power in this industry to the workers.

It is rather naive of the miners' representative to proclaim, "Confiscation, in any form, is of course unthinkable." Four and a half billion dollars for the coal industry and the coal of the United States is a liberal estimate.

It will be remembered that the United States government wrecked the Express Trust thru the establishment of the parcels post and the rural free delivery. It destroyed the great wealth invested in the booze business thru the passage by congress of a constitutional amendment.

It will be a bigger job, however, to battle private ownership in the coal industry, one of the basic supports of the present capitalist social order.

Vague attacks on "State Socialism" and "confiscation" will not strengthen the position of the miners' union in this fight. Let the miners take a determined stand on the program announced by the Workers Party and struggle toward the day when all power, all control in the mining industry will be in the hands of the coal miners under complete Workers' Rule over all industry.

# Start New Year Right

## Pay Your Bills

One would not believe, if told, as to the extent, even radicals—the better educated part of the working class—are misled by the so-called holiday, yuletide or Christmas "spirit." It is a study in itself, to understand the effect of all this Christmas advertising and preaching, that so many people who do not believe in Christmas in the sense of what that word implies, still become victims, so to say, to the so-called "Christmas" sentiment. It is estimated that the people of these United States spend three billion dollars for so-called presents and otherwise for Christmas. To many, no doubt, the action of a certain element in Soviet Russia, prohibiting the picturing and display of Santa Claus bunk, as something detrimental to the development of the children's minds, etc., is a puzzle.

The management of the "Voice of Labor" is fully in favor of the action taken against these Santa Clauses, not only in Russia, but also here in this part of the world. We propose amendments to all kinds of constitutions, particularly of the radical organizations, prohibiting the spending of one cent for presents or anything else on or for Christmas. Do you know why? Here it is:

On the 15th day of December we mailed out statements to over 300 addresses, asking every one to remit at once, because we need the money, not to buy Christmas presents, but to pay bills incurred for publishing the "Voice of Labor." The total amount called for was \$3,132.89. But how much do you think we got sent in? Suppose you guess? Well, an even \$205.77. What do you think of it? Oh, yes, we also received nine new subscribers and three renewals!!!

At any rate, the "Santa Claus spirit" is not going to bother us before the next time. Meanwhile, HOW ABOUT PAYING UP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION? HOW ABOUT PAYING FOR THE BUNDLES OF PAPERS RECEIVED LAST MONTH? HOW ABOUT PAYING FOR THE LITERATURE YOU OWE? N. D.

## The Labor Herald

The "Labor Herald" for January contains several worth-while articles, some of which we are publishing in the "Voice of Labor" through the courtesy of the "Labor Herald" management. The report on the activities of the Trade Union Educational League is encouraging, as is the progress made by the amalgamation movement throughout the country. It will pay our readers to invest the small sum of fifteen cents in the January issue of the "Labor Herald." It can be secured at 118 No. La Salle Street, National Headquarters of the Trade Union Educational League.

## Get Your Coat!

By mistake a wrong overcoat was given to a wrong party at the Dec. 31, 1922, affair, at Folke's Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Please have it exchanged at the Folke's Hus. Manager can be seen there every night. Telephone Humboldt 2725.

## Peoples Educational Forum

The following program for the above forum has been announced by Comrade Early. It meets every Sunday, 3:30 P. M., at 3518 So. State St., under the auspices of the South Side Branch of the Workers' Party.

- Jan. 14th, Michael Rosenberg, "The Radical tendencies of the Negro."
- Jan. 21st, D. E. Early, "The Economic Background of the Reformation."
- Jan. 28th, Earl Browder, "The convention and Progress of the Workers' Party."
- Feb. 4th, A. D. Albright, "The World War Veterans Vs. the American Legion."

The Chicago Kuzbas Group of friends of Kuzbas meets the first and third Sunday afternoon of the month at the upstairs hall Workers Party Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Come and learn how you can help Kuzbas make the Tractor Flow—the Proletarian Spade.



# ALBERT THOMAS --- BOUGEOIS EVANGELIST

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

"Is this the Hairy Ape?" inquired a female member of the audience that attended the meeting held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, to give Albert Thomas, Secretary and general factotum of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations an opportunity to serve his international capitalist masters by inducing the American workers to join his helpless, hopeless bureau.

"No, it looks like the missing link," replied another as a squat figure appeared on the platform accompanied by George W. Perkins, International President of the Cigarmakers' Union. Perkins represented Samuel Gompers, who it was reported was responsible for the holding of the meeting.

Physically Thomas is not a success. His head could be defined as an object entirely surrounded by hair. Literally his speech sounded like a voice vying in a wilderness of whiskers and as far as the effect of his words upon the crowd is concerned no apostle of the Lord ever had a more unsympathetic audience.

To Mr. Perkins fell the task of presenting the international nuisance to the audience. Perkins however is equal to such a task having the doubtful honor of proposing Samuel Gompers as candidate for president of the American Federation at each convention so he is accustomed to doing the dirty work and he rose to the occasion.

### He Sent Them to Sleep.

Mr. Thomas began talking. Gradually his audience went to the land of nod. Fortly individuals bearing all the earmarks of important Federation of Labor officials snored on the platform and it is safe to say that one third of the small audience shut their eyes and their ears while the French labor faker droned away in broken English his appeal to American Labor to join his capitalist show.

Those who remained awake however gathered the follow message. He wanted the American labor movement to affiliate unofficially with the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations. They should then set to work and induce the United States government to join the League of Nations so that labor could join officially.

Now, what kind of a thing is American labor requested to join? Thomas describes it. The Labor Bureau of the League of Nations is composed of (1) two delegates from each capitalist government affiliated with the League (2) one representative from the capitalists of each government, (3) one delegate from labor. Labor is one to three.

The Labor Bureau cannot pass legislation. It can only recommend measures and Mr. Thomas admitted that these measures only go through in countries where labor is strong and where such reforms are already recognized. Then what good is the Labor Bureau? Well for one thing it provides yellow fakers like Thomas with jobs and keeps the working class expecting reforms from their masters instead of taking what belongs to them by exerting their power.

He deplored the fact that the United States was not in the League of Nations as he hoped the entry of this country would be followed by a general march of the other highly industrialized countries. After wasting a lot of valuable time delivering himself of his laborious message he paused to give the audience an opportunity to ask questions.

An official of the Illinois Federation of Labor rubbed his eyes and hurled the following at him. "Suppose the workers of the United States wanted the seven hour day would not the fact that the League of Nations Bureau having decided in favor of the eight hour day be an obstacle to the achievement of the aims of the American workers since they would be outvoted on the Bureau?"

Thomas was not in the least non-plussed by this question. "Oh, well, not at all he went on. Other governments sometimes side with labor. It is up to labor anyhow to change their governments and democratize the Bureau."

"Would not the Bureau drag America into European complications," asked another political virgin.

The liberal hirsute adornment which serves as a perfect mask for Mr. Thomas's emotions could hardly hide the broad smile that

caused his whiskers to tremble slightly as he shook his head in reply.

Joseph Zsack though not one of the elect had the Communist impertinence to ask Mr. Thomas one of those questions which has the same effect on a bum speaker as if he suddenly sat on a tack. "In view of the fact," began Zsack, "that labor's representation on the bureau is so insignificant that it is nothing but an appendage to the capitalist governments and as the United States government is liable to send Gary and Daugherty to represent it on the bureau, in view of our experience with the Railway Labor Board it is pertinent to ask what advantage is the Bureau to American labor since all such bureau's have always done labor more harm than good." This question tickled the risibles of the audience and there was loud laughter.

### A Little Excitement.

While Thomas looked around for a drink of water, Mr. Perkins came to his rescue. He tried to mollify Zsack by declaring that even though the bureau could do no good it could do no harm.

This reply did not satisfy Thomas, who was now sufficiently recovered to take the floor and tackle the wily Bohemian. "Sometimes," he said, "the capitalist governments side with the workers and if the American wage earners were on the alert they might be able to send Gompers instead of Gary." (Some S. P. members were seen to chuckle over this answer and mutter, "Ha! Ha! he is hitting him now.")

By this time the party was getting rough and Zsack rose again, cleared his throat and hurled another question at Mr. Thomas. "Does not this bureau seek to chloroform the workers into the belief that they can get something without fighting for it?" In reply Thomas admitted that the workers can only get something tangible by fighting for it. But he again emphasized that the league had no power. He appeared to be frightened, lest anybody should imagine that it was either good or bad.

Thomas thanked the crowd for the wonderful patience exhibited by it in listening to him. (A voice: "It was wonderful!")

### English Lord May Be Red!

Mr. Perkins thanked Thomas for coming to American workers with his message, even though he did not agree with him. He hoped some day—no doubt a long way off—the American workers would be able to have some connection with their brothers and sisters in Europe.

Gompers of course is opposed to anything that smacks of internationalism. Perhaps the Labor Bureau of which some English Lord is president is too radical for him.

There was another flunkey there in the capacity of Secretary of the Diplomatic department of the Labor Bureau. He was not quite satisfied on several occasions with the manner in which Thomas muddled the answer so he came to his rescue.

Thomas evidently believes that the political machinery of the capitalist state can be gradually transformed until it can serve the interests of the working class. But perhaps that would be giving him credit for at least good intentions.

### Where to Go.

- Every Sunday—People's Forum at 2512 S. St. S. P. M. Good speakers. Up-to-date subjects.
- Second and Fourth Sunday—North Side Forum in Viking Annex, 2328 Sheffield Ave., 2:30 P. M. Speaker on January 14, Thurston Lewis of Milwaukee on "Herrin—Labor and the Law."
- Jan. 10th—International Lighterment Day, held by Y. W. L., 2723 Hirsch Blvd.
- Jan. 10th—Polish Masquerade Ball, at Walsh Hall, Ashland and Noble Streets.
- Jan. 21st—"Fair" and Bazaar, Lithuanian.
- Jan. 27th—"Vecherinka," Russian Branches.
- Jan. 28th—A Hard Time party and dance given by the Y. W. L. Maplewood Branch at 2723 Hirsch Blvd.
- January 29—Monday, 2 P. M. Membership meeting of Workers Party, So. Side Branch, at Liberty Hall, So. West Cor. 20th St. and So. Union Ave.
- January 30—Tuesday, 2 P. M. Workers Party membership meeting, North and Northwest Side, report and discussion on the National convention at Workers' Lyceum, 2723 Hirsch Blvd.
- January 31—Wednesday, W. Side Branch, at Liberty Club Hall, 2420 W. Roosevelt Road.
- March 2—Red Revel Masquerade Ball in West End Club Hall, 37 So. Ashland Blvd., Cor. Monroe St.
- Apr. 15th—Entertainment and Ball (Sunday afternoon and evening), benefit "Voice of Labor."

## STOOL PIGEON FOOLED GREAT DETECTIVE

NEW YORK.—Wolfe Lindenfeld, best known as "Windy Linde," forger, wife deserter, labor spy, police stool pigeon and ex-detective for William J. Burns, has been sent back to Poland after spending several weeks at Ellis Island here, as the prisoner of Burns. Burns, whose agents arrested Lindenfeld in Warsaw a year ago, brought him here to find out all about the Wall St. explosion, which Burns has repeatedly said he knew all about anyhow.

Lindenfeld was deported "by arrangement" between Burns as head of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice and the labor department and the government of Poland—one of those little arrangements between friends by which such trifling things as laws may be set aside.

Just how much public money Burns has spent in the Lindenfeld adventure has not been made public. All that is known in that connection is that when Lindenfeld went to Europe his pockets were lined with about \$3,000 furnished him by Burns to catch the perpetrators of the "Wall St. bomb." But that was before Burns suspected that Lindenfeld knew all about it all the time.

It would not seem to be beyond the bounds of probability that Burns had "Windy Lindy" brought here from Poland just to "bawl him out for helping Burns make himself ridiculous again."

## Another Fink Comes to Grief.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Arthur Miller, an open shop hero, has run afoul of the law here and is being held on a charge of desertion and bigamy. Miller was shipped into West Virginia by a strike breaking agency during the shop crafts strike and placed in the C. & O. yards at Handley, a few miles above this city, where he operated until that road signed up.

His troubles started the other day when his first wife appeared upon the scene and swore out a nonsupport warrant. It developed that Miller deserted wife No. 1 and a child up in Maine and proceeded to New Hampshire, where he married wife No. 2. He went to Montreal in the railroad strike, against radicalism." The Mexican Fascisti is said to have a membership of more than 100,000.

## Fascisti Danger Looms.

NOGALES, ARIZ.—The early organization of the Fascisti in the United States seems probable owing to its rapid spread throughout Mexico and the recent organization of the Nogales, Sonora chapter of the Mexican Fascisti party, which meeting was held in this city and attended by a number of American citizens.

According to El Fascisti, a Nogales, Sonora, publication, the party is not organized for political purposes and is not in opposition to the established government of Mexico, but stands for "individual rights and freedom

## Federal Judges Again Serve Their Masters.

ST. LOUIS.—After years of unceasing effort on the part of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, crowned by the enactment of a railroad shop shed law to protect the workmen in the railroad industry from inclement weather, three federal judges have declared the act unconstitutional.

The shop shed law was passed by the legislature in 1919. Since the shop crafts' strike July 1 the Wabash fled suit for an injunction to restrain Rednick O'Bryan, prosecuting attorney, Randolph county, from prosecuting this railroad for violating the shop law. The opinion was written by Federal Judge Paris and concurred in by Federal Judges Dyer and Kenyon overruling a motion to dismiss the suit of the Wabash against O'Bryan.

# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT W. P. CONVENTION

### Labor Party.

1. The second convention of the Workers' Party greets with joy the movement of the industrial workers, farm laborers, tenant farmers and working farmers for the formation of a Labor Party. It sees in this movement for independent political action a new consciousness of the character of the existing system of exploitation and the government which upholds and protects it, which will ultimately develop into a mass struggle to establish the Workers' Republic and the rule of the workers. We approve of the action of the C. E. C. in actively participating in this campaign and in sending delegates to the Cleveland conference.

2. The formation of the labor party does not mean that we will liquidate the Workers' Party. The Workers' Party will enter the labor party as an autonomous body, maintaining its own organization and carrying on its distinctive work.

3. We condemn the betrayal of the labor party movement at the Cleveland conference by the reactionary trade union leaders of the Johnston, Stone, Keating type who are trying once more to frustrate the aspirations of the workers and farmers for a political party which will fight their class political struggles. These reactionary leaders are endeavoring to stifle the movement of independent political action and a labor party by committing it to the discredited Gompers policy of "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies" of labor. They are endeavoring to defeat the demand of the industrial workers and farmers for a political party of their own and make the movement toward that end the tail to the kite of the so-called "progressive" movement of La Follette, Borah and other middle class leaders.

4. We condemn most emphatically the betrayal of the interests of the industrial workers and farmers by the representatives of the Socialist Party at the Cleveland conference. The Socialist delegates, led by Morris Hillquit, fought with the reactionary trade union leaders against the formation of a labor party. They helped to exclude the delegates of the Workers' Party and the delegates from the local unions, who they know favored a labor party, from the conference. They voted against the recognition of Soviet Russia. They voted to limit the movement for release of class war prisoners to those convicted under wartime legislation, thus ignoring Tom Mooney and the scores of I. W. W. and Communists convicted under criminal syndicalist laws.

5. We approve of the policy of the Central Executive Committee in endeavoring through its delegates at Cleveland to work in co-operation with the representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Chicago Federation of Labor and other central bodies and local unions who carried on a sincere fight for the formation of a labor party. Although these groups lacked militant leadership at Cleveland they earnestly carried on the struggle for the formation of the labor party.

6. The Central Executive Committee is directed to carry on the campaign for the formation of a Labor Party with even greater vigor and to enter into negotiations to bring about joint action by those elements in the trade unions, farmers organizations and other workers organizations who favor a labor party for the organization of Labor Party committees, to consist of delegates of all working class organizations favoring the labor party, for the purposes of conducting the campaign for the formation of the Labor Party.

7. We declare our opposition to such labor party organizations entering into the primaries of the old parties. The labor party must be a party distinct from and opposed to the parties of the employers and exploiters of the industrial workers and farmers.

### Industrial Relations.

The second national convention of the Workers' Party views with greatest satisfaction the developing movement, organized and directed by the Trade Union Educational League, for the amalgamation of labor's economic organizations into giant industrial unions.

We call upon all workers to give their support to the struggle of the "left wing" elements in the labor unions to bring about a more militant leadership in the industrial organizations of labor under the inspiration and guidance of the Trade Union Educational League.

We greet with enthusiasm the historic achievements of the conference of the International Committee for the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad organizations just held in Chicago.

We declare our solidarity with the militant coal miners of District Five (Western Pennsylvania) United Mine Workers of America, in their energetic efforts to cleanse their own ranks of reactionary elements, and to develop a more solidified struggle nationally against the mine owners in preparation for the new crisis growing out of the expiration of the present wage agreement in the Spring.

We hail the militant battles of the coal miners and the railroad shopmen this year as a tremendous advance in the waging of the American class struggle, marking, as they did, the inauguration by the workers in this country of nation-wide action against the oppression of their exploiters.

8. We hail the traffic mills, in the face of big

## Join the Workers Party!

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party issued an invitation to all revolutionary elements in the American working class still outside its ranks to enlist under its standards. This invitation was as follows:

### For the Political Unity of All Revolutionary Elements.

The achievements of the Workers Party since its first convention one year ago conclusively demonstrate it to be the rallying center of the revolutionary elements in the political struggle of the American Labor Movement. This surely must now be apparent to all those militant elements that still remain outside its ranks.

To all the members of the Socialist Party who consider themselves revolutionists, to those who refuse to give their assent to the cowardly betrayals of Hillquit, O'Neal and the rest of the Socialist delegates at Cleveland, to these we issue our appeal, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

We call upon all the revolutionary English-speaking elements still affiliated with the Proletarian Party, the Socialist Labor Party and similar organizations, to JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

We recognize that the foreign-born worker has always been the backbone of the American revolutionary working class struggle. In our ranks we have, therefore, foreign-language federations in 16 different tongues. There are, however, at the present time, organizations of Bulgarian, Armenian, Roumanian, Slovak and French workers to all these we issue our call, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

To the thousands, if not ten of thousands, who have for one reason or another, mistakenly as we believe, allowed their membership and active participation in the revolutionary movement to lapse during the last three or four years, we now say, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY, and again become active in the revolutionary struggle.

WORKERS! FORWARD WITH THE WORKERS PARTY! FORWARD TO THE VICTORY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL REVOLUTION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

abances, there was displayed an encouraging solidarity among the striking masses of the workers in this industry.

All members of the Workers' Party must not only become members of but effective workers in the labor unions.

We urge that special efforts be made to organize the foreign born workers, as well as the great masses of English-speaking unorganized labor. Only by developing powerful unions in the steel industry and similar unorganized fields, can labor present a united front to the closely knit forces of the bosses.

Since many unions, justly or unjustly, demand citizenship as a membership qualification, we call upon all foreign-born workers to become naturalized citizens in order that they may become active members of the organized labor movement.

Every possible effort must be made to win all militant unionists to active membership in the Workers' Party.

### Rights of Foreign Born Workers.

1. The separation of the American workers into two divisions—one the English speaking workers—the other the foreign language speaking workers is the greatest obstacle of the unity of action and class consciousness of the American working class.

2. The majority of the workers in the basic industries are foreign born, they are one of the important elements of the American working class.

3. The foreign born working masses are economically exploited and politically oppressed to a greater degree than the English speaking workers.

They cannot write or speak English. They are not citizens. They are therefore robbed of the most important weapons of self protection. They take no part in the political life of the country, to a large extent are not organized industrially, and furthermore among themselves they are divided into scores of national groups. One of the most important

tasks of the W. P. of A. is to draw the foreign born workers into the broad political life of the country.

4. The offensive of the capitalists and the government against the foreign born is today taking on new impetus and activity. Already many states have denied the right to vote to the foreign born workers who could not read or write. Already many states have forbidden foreign born workers to hold meetings in their own language. Today an unprecedented offensive against the foreign born workers has been launched. Pres. Harding in his message to Congress has, as an important point in his program, recommended legislation for the registration of all foreign born workers. The Department of Justice has recommended that all aliens be catalogued with photographs and fingerprints. Secretary Davis has recommended that legislation be enacted giving the government the "authority to revoke naturalization certificates because of gross misconduct or disloyalty occurring subsequent to naturalization." A bill has been introduced by representative Edmonds providing for the deportation of every foreign born worker who participates in any strike or makes a speech in any strike meeting. The government today would register and catalogue the foreign born workers as criminals with photographs and finger prints (Johnson bill).

5. It is the duty of the W. P. of A. to launch an aggressive campaign against this new form of oppression and for the protection of the foreign born workers. The W. P. of A. must draw the foreign born workers into the broad political life of the country; into the general labor movement and must convince the foreign born working masses that the most powerful weapon of protection against the ruthless oppression of the government is a LABOR PARTY. The W. P. of A. must convince the foreign born comrades that they can only protect themselves when they fight side by side with the English speaking workers. At the same time the W. P. of A. must convince the English speaking American workers that an attack upon the foreign born workers is an attack against them, and further, that the division of the working class into these sections enables the capitalists to pit one section of workers against another while exploiting both.

6. The W. P. of A. will organize, on a national basis, committees for the protection of the rights of the foreign born workers. These committees for the protection of the rights of the foreign born workers shall consist of delegates from labor unions and all organizations with foreign born membership such as benefit organizations and educational societies. Our members must wage this campaign so that every separate nationalist element shall be abolished. We must never emphasize special protection for any national group but always the protection for all foreign born workers and the solidarity of the foreign born workers with the American born workers.

## What is a Red Revel?

This question has been asked so many times by readers of the Voice of Labor that visitors from New York are getting the impression that Chicago never before had the opportunity to see for itself what can be done in the line of entertainment through the instrumentality of a Red Revel. But listen New Yorkers! It may take the workers around here a long time to grasp a new idea but once they get it into their heads there is no holding them. They have led New York a merry dance in things politically and we would not be surprised if they did not show some new wrinkles in the way of mirth provoking novelties when the curtain rises on the greatest event ever staged in the Windy City, namely the Red Revel Surprise Masquerade Ball in West End Club Hall, 37 South Ashland Blvd., Cor. Monroe Street, on March 3rd. Here is something the publicity man discovered yesterday. It leaked out mysteriously but newspapermen have no scruples so here goes.

Thomas J. O'Flaherty has secured the uniform of a Hebrew Rabbi and he plans to dance an Irish jig with Phillip Aronberg disguised as an Irish King. The conspirators who thus intended to deceive the public may now change their plans in view of this publicity. This may serve as a warning to others. Select your costume and do not say anything about it. Silence is golden. The element of surprise is sometimes as important in peace as in war. Do not forget that all this nonsense is for the purpose of raising funds for the Voice of Labor. Some very important announcements will be made next week.

### Watch for the next issue.

DAYTON, O.—Over 8,000 people here heard Rev. Billy Sunday read a letter written on the stationery of the Ku Klux Klan in which was enclosed a personal check to Sunday for \$50, with greetings and compliments from the Klan for the "good work you are doing in Dayton." The letter accompanying the check endorsed all of Sunday's teachings. When it was read a great cheer swept through the audience.

For the first time in many years the minting of gold coinage has been resumed in Russia. By a decree of the Council of People's Commissaries gold "chevrons" will be coined.



# The Health School

The Federated Press Health Service  
Conducted by DR. P. L. CLARK

I want to give you some Health School rules on right living:

### Be Moderate.

"Moderation is a gift from heaven." We have the power to choose whether we will indulge ourselves or whether we will be moderate in all things. There is no other single violation of nature's laws which causes so much ill health as overeating.

This habit is usually started early in life by fond parents who feed us cereals and sugar. Such a mixture will shortly become a fermenting mass because the sugar encourages us to eat beyond the digestive capacity and largely increases the amount of acid fermentation.

Indulgent grandmothers give us potentially acid white bread sprinkled with sugar or syrup. Bread with jam is another of the pet indulgences of grandparents and misguided mothers. This is presumed to make bread much more palatable. No wonder the children of today are so troubled with enlarged tonsils, adenoids and systemic catarrh.

When we bolt our food, hunger is not satisfied until the stomach is overloaded because the taste follicles in the mouth never come in contact with sufficient mineral salts to register satisfaction. The large chunks of food poured into the stomach can be, at best, but partly digested. Fermentation and putrefaction result, with consequent acidosis and toxicosis. The stomach has no teeth with which to reduce the chunks of food which are put into it.

Even when eating the most suitable combinations of food—food prepared in the best manner possible—one may overeat because of deliberate failure to heed nature's warning. The instant the sense of having enough is felt, stop eating. If you find that to continue eating you must try something else, particularly a dessert, STOP EATING.

### Never Eat When Tired.

Even though but half the accustomed amount be taken overeating will result when tired, as there is not sufficient nerve energy to take care of digestion. In a tired, exhausted condition it is not moderation to load upon your body the call for the nervous energy necessary for the digestion of food, even though it be a greatly reduced quantity compared to that which you ordinarily take.

### Be Thorough.

Be most thorough in the mastication, insalivation and liquefaction of your food.

As an aid to the carrying out of this most important consideration, follow these directions:

(a) Take one-half as much into the mouth for each mouthful as you have been accustomed to take.

(b) Chew each mouthful until liquefied.

(c) Strain the liquid with the tongue so that all particles are kept in the forepart of the mouth, swallowing only the entirely liquefied portion.

(d) Chew each mouthful until there can be extracted from it no further taste.

(e) At each meal watch with painstaking care the first three mouthfuls taken. You will have yourself under control by that time and can finish the meal without bolting partly chewed food.

The evil consequences of imperfect mastication are too numerous to be mentioned here. Thorough mastication does not mean that you shall make a bore of eating by forcibly retaining food in the mouth or counting the chews, but that you shall so thoroughly insalivate and liquefy the food that straining the liquid back with the tongue becomes involuntary.

When you realize the necessity of this and have it thoroughly impressed upon your mind, you will find that with little effort you can acquire the habit.

Digestion and assimilation are a liquefying process. Chunks of food cannot be assimilated. If we carry the explanation to its conclusion, digestion is the analysis of all the food we take into the stomach, while assimilation is the synthesis of the analyzed food. "Analysis means the reducing of anything to its elements, and synthesis the re-formation of these elements into the same or different combinations.

Strict observance of Rule No. 2, Be Thorough, will aid you wonderfully in respect to Rule No. 1, Be Moderate, so you will find yourself easily satisfied with one-half to two-thirds the quantity of food that you have usually eaten when you practice the habit of thoroughly chewing the food you do eat.

Exercise should be carried on in the same way as the consumption of food—moderately but thoroughly. Running two miles before breakfast every morning is fine exercise, but it is certainly an over-indulgence for the average person. Exercises of the nature described in the Health School Exercise Book will exercise the body thoroughly, if carried out systematically.

Rigid adherence to diet is a necessity for anyone attempting to regain good health. I have seen case after case whose progress was not satisfactory, and for which no explanation could be found for some days. Finally it would develop that the man had been smoking or chewing, or the woman had

been taking an "ever-so-occasional" piece of candy, or some indulgence of that nature, which they were sure could do no harm.

Departure from strict adherence to the Health School regime in the shape of indulgences is all right for those in good health when, of course, moderation is closely observed.

### Be Cheerful.

Stop your worrying! Worry prevents sleep, and sleeplessness adds to worry. Remember this, nine-tenths of the things we worry about never happen, and the other one-tenth are never half so bad as we expected them to be. The mere resolution to stop worrying without a positive effort to do so will not accomplish the desired result.

When everything looks blackest, just cheer yourself up with the thought that "it won't make much difference a hundred years from now, anyway."

Bodily comfort is one of the greatest aids to a cheerful mind. For that reason keep yourself warm. It is depressing and enervating if one is cold. The feet, legs, hands and arms should be watched carefully. Cold is death, and very young and old people chill easily. A jug of hot water should be kept continuously at the feet or at the side of anyone who has a tendency to be chilled or cold.

Take particular care when fasting, as the body must feed on its own fat to produce heat when food is withdrawn. Any chill should be quickly overcome by getting into a bath of hot water. Death may follow neglect in overcoming chill.

As a further consideration of an "aid to being cheerful" never eat unless hungry. There is a vast difference between hunger and appetite. All food looks good to one if really hungry. It is better to skip a meal than to eat when not hungry. It is the equivalent of overeating—immersion—to eat without true hunger. Never eat if you have suffered any discomfort from one mealtime to the next. This means if one has suffered pain, discomfort, any distress, mental or physical, sleeplessness, headache, heavy feeling, or has felt tired and nervous, skip the next meal.

The discomfort in most instances is due to the absorption of the products of fermentation and putrefaction from the bowels. When going without food two causes may make you feel ill. Rapid elimination of the toxins (poisons) with which the blood and the body are saturated often pours into the intestines and stomach the virulent liquid poisons which turn to gas, causing discomfort unless they are passed out of the bowels soon enough to prevent reabsorption by the blood. Elimination from the flesh to the intestines in many cases is so rapid that prevention of reabsorption is well-nigh impossible. Enemas will materially aid in the rapid expulsion of this poison and great relief will be experienced by this lessening of reabsorption.

### Food Drunkenness.

"Food drunkenness" is nearly universal. Many of the worst food "drunkards" are those who would be greatly shocked and angered if you intimated to them that they had not the stamina to abstain from alcohol, morphine, or cocaine. Yet these are the very ones who indulge themselves in the consumption of food from day to day and almost from hour to hour.

Finally outraged nature will no longer tolerate overeating, or stimulation with food, cocoa, coffee, tea or tobacco, and disease is manifested through nature's efforts to throw off the poisons. Then a change in the habit of living is forced.

### Do Not Talk About Your Troubles.

If you have anything the matter with you do not think about it! If it is anything really very serious you will have it impressed upon your attention enough without spending any time or devoting any energy to its further consideration.

Do not talk about your ailments to anyone but your physician—and if he has good sense he won't let you. The more you go over and over your symptoms and troubles the greater the sick-habit you build. Make every other consideration secondary to the business of getting well.

Dependable health requires a rejuvenation of the tissues of your body and this is accomplished by a process of growth. This growth takes time, varying, in accordance with the state of degeneration, from some weeks to two or three years.

### Morning Greetings.

Who has not heard the fool friend who will say, "How bad you look? Have you been sick?"

Whether you think it or not, when you see a friend in the morning say, "How well you look this morning." If you do this you will probably see your friend throw his shoulders back and his head up and look a great deal better than he did ten seconds before you greeted him.

Try the invigorating effort of such greetings and thoughts on yourself and others.

The primary purpose of the Health School is to teach health and right living, the prevention of



By BILL LLOYD.

Sometimes I crack a great big smile that overalls is still in style. Most girls now carry mental loads a-keeping up with Paris modes. The skirts got short and shorter still, until their legs sure got a chill, while men got abcess on the eye, a-watching of 'em going by.

Girls' waists they travel up and back until the poor men find they lack the knowing where to put their arm when they go out to court and charm. Sometimes they's sleeves; sometimes they ain't, and low-down backs just make one faint. And sometimes all they wear of rags would go inside their shopping bags.

Their skin ain't what it wuz of yore. It comes now from a swell drug store. Face powder that is made of rice is sprinkled on to make 'em nice. Their color comes from a rouge pot, sometimes on straight and sometimes not, while eyebrows and their glowing lips stick out like rigging on the ships. These days they ain't a girl you hit that ain't a-lugging beauty kit. Some girls may be most awful fools, but they is handy with the tools, and if they make up long enough, they look almost like the real stuff.

And men's modes, too, ain't far behind. To be well dressed is sure some grind. Why, last year's heavy overcoat looks like it came from lands remote, and last year's hat will sure recall a place in some memorial hall.

The folks who go and change the style do sure make money by the pile. Their game it is to make us blow almost all we can do, for fear that we shall be a mile behind the leaders of the style. It's part of competition's game that styles shall never be the same for more than six months at a time, and so we're slaves to fashion's crime.

But high top boots and corduroys so surely give me lots of joy, for I can keep a smiling face, a-watching those in fashion's race. I never feel no envious twitches when I hitch up my working britches.

## Our New Encyclopaedia



A MOSSBACK.—Called Mossback because he lives so many years in stagnant and dark places that moss accumulates as a part of his covering.

Habitant: Courts, legislative halls and congresses.

## Quit Catering to Blackleg Politicians

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Commenting on the suspension of publication of an eastern labor paper, The Illinois Industrial Review, a Federal Press member paper, says editorially, in part:

"It may be presumptuous on our part to attempt to decide what is the matter with the labor press or the members who fail to support it. Our experience in this line has been somewhat limited, but it occurs to us that there are mistakes on both sides that should be corrected.

"First, the labor press, if it caters to the workers, should represent the workers and furnish them material along the lines upon which they are interested. They make the mistake of furnishing a little 'boller plate' that one would have to be confined in solitary confinement before one would get so desperate as to read it.

disease and the prolongation of life. The economic aspect will also be presented.

Questions will be answered in the order received. The readers of this publication may, if they desire, receive free treatment at The Health School Clinic at 8 p. m. every Sunday, room 817, Kimball Hall Bldg., Jackson Blvd. and Wabash Ave., Chicago. A fee is charged for private consultation. Address all inquiries to Dr. P. L. Clark, 20 S. State St., Chicago.

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# Red Propaganda

By EDGAR OWENS

"Where is the Party in opposition that has not been decised as communistic by its opponents in power? Where is the opposition that has not hurled back the branding reproach of Communism against the more advanced Parties as well as its reactionary adversaries?" (Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels.)

We are reminded of the above paragraph from the Manifesto by an editorial in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune.

Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. wrote a letter to the Tribune, anent the famous Judge Gary Christmas interview on the twelve hour day, in which the Crown Prince charges Gary with being a communist propagandist.

"Lenin and Trotsky," wrote Woll, "with their little hand of secret communists, are merely playthings of the art of manufacturing 'red' propaganda when compared to the propaganda being constantly created by the twelve hour grind of the steel mills maintained by the United States Steel Corporation."

The Tribune agrees with Woll.

But as we read on we learn that the Tribune is not concerned with the demoralizing effect of a twelve hour grind upon the men employed in the Gary hell holes. Rather is the Tribune concerned about the "investors in United States Steel securities and (of) all men and women who have a stake in the defense of the right of private property and the American social system."

Conversely, the Tribune would have no objection to the twelve hour day if private property and capitalism itself, (which the Tribune cleverly designates as the American social system) were not involved.

It is amusing to note how the spectre of Communism lurks apparently conflicting elements into the same camp. The Tribune is all sincerity editorializes on behalf of "investors and all who have a stake in the right of private property," while Woll sends forth his hypocritical wail on behalf of the steel mill slaves.

The twelve hour day was not an issue in the controversy of last summer between the coal barons and the miners. But the spectre of communism made the passing weeks one long night of terror to "all who have a stake in the right of private property."

And in railroad circles where the 8 hour day "has received the sanction of a judgement of society" the striking shopmen were each and all characterized as communists by editors, churchmen, professors and politicians.

The eight hour day is not a preventive against communist propaganda. It is not even a hindrance.

It is not the method nor degree of exploitation, but exploitation itself that is responsible for discontent. And exploitation is the soul of capitalism.

## Mine Agreement Expected

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

CHICAGO.—While operators and miners were deadlocked over the question of four-state versus ditricat (single state) agreements, to be concluded before the present four-state contract expires March 31, the lobbies of the Congress hotel where the meetings were being held buzzed with gossip that an understanding might be reached after all.

The presence in Chicago of both the policy committee and the scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America gave rise to the feeling that the two parties would be taking turkey before long. The policy committee has power to determine the nature and extent of the agreement to be entered into with the operators while the scale committee is empowered to negotiate the wages to be paid.

President John L. Lewis of the miners moved that a joint subcommittee be appointed when the operators brought in their proposal for ditricat agreements and for sliding wage scales to meet nonunion competition. The miners insist on the traditional four-state central competitive field agreement which lays down uniform scales for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania and sets a standard that other union fields approximate in their contracts.

Another bone of contention is the life of the proposed contract. The usual term of two years is advanced by the miners. Some operators think one year is long enough in view of changing conditions. The federal coal commission, which injected a telegraphed threat into the proceedings at the start, wired a compromise plan the following day. It suggests that the present contract be renewed again to April 1, 1924, one year after its expiration, in order to preserve peace in the industry until the commission has collected the facts it needs to report on what is to be done.

## City Central Committee.

The next meeting of the City Central Committee, Local Chicago, W. P., will be held on Tuesday, January 16, 8 P. M., at Hirsch Blvd. All delegates are requested to attend.

## Recognized Czar; Why Not Soviet Asks Reed

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—There is no danger of war to the United States, there is no threat of bolshevism in America, and the administration should immediately recognize the government of Russia and the Obregon government of Mexico—these blasts of sane doctrine were blown through the senate on Dec. 29 by Jim Reed, of Missouri.

Sen. Reed got a "bad press" on his speech. The reporters' gallery had its mind on other things. The gentleman from Missouri said in part:

"Why is it that Mexico, with only the Rio Grande dividing her from us, is largely cut off from American trade today? What kind of stupidity is it that does not open that door? How long does a government have to exist before it can be recognized? What kind of civil service examination and certificate of character will satisfy the state department and the president?"

"You say you do not like the Russian government. Well, did you like the government of the Sioux Indian when we traded with him? Did you like the government of the czar of Russia when he ruled by his cossacks and his bayonets? Did you like the government set up by Belgium in the Congo? Yet we traded with Belgium."

## Thurber Lewis to Speak.

The subject of a lecture to be delivered by Thurber Lewis in Viking Annex, School st. and Sheffield Ave., on January 14 (Sunday) 2 P. M., will be "Herrin—Labor and the Law." Comrade Lewis will explain the role played by capitalist courts in the industrial struggles in the United States and the fallacy of the theory that all are equal under the law as long as society exists on the basis of class rule. Admission will be free.

Workers' Party members purchase an extra copy of Voice each week and introduce it to a friend. He may become a subscriber. Become a booster for your party.

## Krumbein to Tour District 8 for Workers Party

Charles Krumbein, District Organizer of District 8 has notified all City Central Committees and branches where no central committees exist that he has made arrangements to tour the district for the purpose of reporting on the recent National Convention of the Workers' Party held in New York, to which he was a delegate.

"The National Convention," declared Krumbein, "was unparalleled for doing real constructive work to build up a strong communist movement in this country." The party has established itself among the workers and through its activity in all their struggles since its formation one year ago has gained their confidence. The situation at the present time presents a favorable opportunity for the building up of the party and all members are urged to co-operate in making this tour a success and to see that the sinews of war in the shape of funds are supplied to the party to carry on its work.

Branches are urged to arrange general membership meetings to which all workers who sympathize with the party are urged to attend. Members also called upon to bring all these they know to be inclined to the radical movement to these meetings.

The District organizer plans to spend as much time as he possibly can doing field work and will pay special attention to building up English speaking branches. He is scheduled to speak in the following sections:

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Waukegan, Ill.     | Jan. 22 |
| Kenosha, Wis.      | " 24    |
| Racine, Wis.       | " 25    |
| Milwaukee, Wis.    | " 26    |
| East Chicago, Ind. | " 31    |
| Gary, Indiana      | Feb. 1  |
| So. Bend, Ind.     | " 2     |
| Rockford, Ill.     | " 11    |
| Moline, Ill.       | " 12    |
| Peoria, Ill.       | " 15    |
| Joliet, Ill.       | " 17    |
| Aurora, Ill.       | " 18    |

In addition to above dates for meetings, several days will be spent in number of the cities to do organization work.

## Membership Meeting.

January 29, Monday, 8 P. M.—South Side Branch at Liberty Hall, So. West corner 30th St. and S. Union Ave.

January 30, Labor movie co-operation of Party members not far away from the Northwest side, report and discussion on the National Convention at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

January 31, Wednesday, South West Side Branch, at Liberty Club Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.

## THEATRICAL WORKERS ORGANIZED.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators' Local No. 482 is organized 100 per cent in the Twin Cities (Champaign and Urbana). Its members are all employed under union conditions.

## Amalgamation or Federation?

Under a New York date line a news item was carried in the local press announcing plans for a needles trade alliance which would unite 400,000 members of the different needle trade unions.

The plan is submitted by the United Cloth, Hat and Capmakers of America to the executive boards of the other unions in New York. The story in part is as follows:

The proposal calls for the establishment of a federation, modeled after the American Federation of Labor, and to be known as the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance.

It is expected to be considered by the executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at a meeting in Baltimore next Thursday. The international Ladies' Garment Workers will take up the matter in Montreal next week.

The other two organizations, the International Fur Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Union will make decisions later. The conventions of all five of the organizations have adopted resolutions favoring an alliance, but have failed to agree upon a plan.

## Max Lerner Organizing in New England States

Comrade Max Lerner, one of the twenty communists under indictment in the state of Michigan is touring New England as organizer for the Workers' Party and lecturing on the subject "Small Labor have a Political Party of its own?"

The Party from now on intends to develop more activity along field organization lines and Comrade Lerner's campaign in the New England States is in harmony with that policy. Comrade Lerner is making a special effort to line up English speaking workers in the party activities.



# Soviet Only Honest Government

NEW YORK.—"A short time ago," said Capt. Paxton Hibben, speaking here on The New Russia, "I said in a public address that the soviet government of Russia is the only honest government in the world today. Certain newspaper editorial writers were duly indignant. Let us see how honest the Russian government is, and how little honest some of the other governments are."

"It is claimed that the Russian government has repudiated the debts of the previous, or czarist government. If so, then there is scarcely a country in the world which has not at some time been dishonest in the same way—and one-third of the states of these United States are tarred by the same brush."

"There has been a revolution in Russia. It is an accepted doctrine of international law that a revolution cancels the financial obligations of the preceding regime; it has always been so, and it will always be so. The American republic certainly did not assume the financial obligations of its former rulers, the British government. Moreover, it did not even redeem its own paper at par."

"But the Russian government is not like this. It is more honest if there may be any grades in honesty. As far back as 1918 the Russian government did offer to pay all the debts to the United States which had been contracted by the previous regime. It was we who refused to touch this 'tainted money.' And it is scarcely decent for us to be so grasping now to get our hands on this 'tainted money.' Chicherin said at Genoa that the Russian government is now, and has always been ready to reach a practical solution of the problem of its debts with those concerned—and it has so reached a solution with its creditors in this country, as several of them have been repeatedly informed."

### Hibben Sold Himself Gold Brick.

"That is one side of the picture. Now for the other side:

"Let us see now just how honest our own government is. When I went into the army in 1917 I was detailed to duty for a while to help sell liberty bonds. I made speeches, as I was told to do and as I at that time believed, saying that our liberty bonds were as good as gold and that not a man who invested in them could lose a cent. I bought some myself. Then when I was demobilized in 1919, and out of a job, and hard up, I had to sell my bonds. I got about 72 for them. Today I can buy them back from the bankers to whom I sold them at about par. I do not think that that was honest. I think I was sold a gold brick."

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# Stool Pigeon Out of Luck

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Bob Coates, a private detective, who has posed as an operative of the Burns and other agencies, and who has spent much of his time in West Virginia during industrial conflicts, has come to grief.

Recently Coates' house in this city was raided by revenue agents, who found contraband liquors. Federal Judge McClintock gave him a fine of \$1,000 and one year in jail. According to reports Coates' most recent activities have been devoted to assisting coal operators' lawyers in digging up "witnesses" and securing "evidence" against union coal miners in this section.

### MUCH ADÓ ABOUT NOTHING.

We hear that the Chicago Poles are very excited because County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki has turned against his political wet nurse Congressman Stanley Kunz.

Now it seems that instead of following the Sam Gompers' policy of "reward and punish" Jarecki has turned around and picked Republicans for favored positions instead of bestowing the ripe and seasonable plums on Democrats.

We did not hear that the Poles who work in the stockyards were considering going on a one day strike in protest against this act of political ingratitude. But is it not strange how a few Polish capitalist politicians can speak in the name of all Poles in Chicago?

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**DYNASTIC AMERICA, AND THOSE WHO OWN IT**, by H. H. Klein. "Unrestricted greed has produced gross social inequality in this country and throughout the world. Europe is in chaos and we should readjust our affairs in order to restore a balance, not only in the United States, but by example, in every other nation. Think this over and decide what steps should be adopted," says the author. The book is a mass of facts and figures. To read the book is just like having all those who own America lined up before you. Price \$2.00. Special for our readers..... \$1.25

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