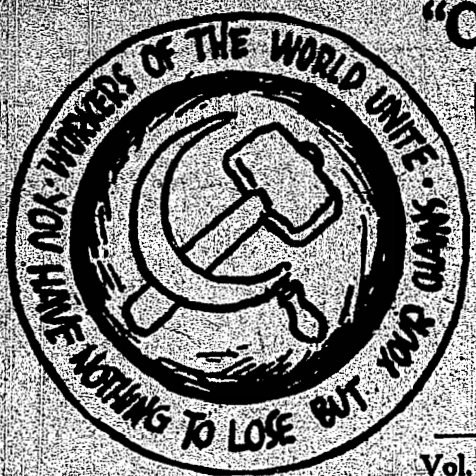




THE WORKER

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Bosses Plan New Attacks

Unite Labor's Forces in the Labor Party

Manifesto of the Workers Party of America

Workers and farmers of the United States!

The workers—the producers—of this country stand before a great decision.

Shall the industrial workers and farmers unite their forces?

Shall they form one great political organization of industrial workers and farmers to fight the political battles of these producers?

Shall a Labor Party be formed to carry on the struggle in the political arena to secure for the industrial workers and farmers more of what they produce thru their labor—a higher standard of life, not only in the necessities of life food, clothing and homes to live in, but the opportunity for better education, for recreation, for enjoyment of all the good things of life.

The Farmer-Labor Party of the United States has called a great convention of labor to be held on July 3rd. To this convention it has invited all trade unions, all organizations of farmers, all labor political groups to send delegates in order to UNITE IN ONE GREAT POLITICAL PARTY OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND FARMERS THE FORCES OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Workers and the Government

Political parties exist to advance the interests of the groups they represent. Every struggle between economic groups becomes a political struggle. The power of the government is used by the group in power to strengthen its position and the competing group endeavors to wrest the governmental power from it.

The struggle of the industrial worker for better wages and working conditions is not only a struggle against the employers in the form of great capitalist organizations which own the industries. It is also a struggle against the government, for the capitalists have unchallenged control of the government whether the Republican or Democratic party is in power.

What happened when the coal miners went on strike to maintain their wages and to protect their organizations against the open shoppers? The government stepped in. The government in control of the capitalist employers and serving the capitalist employers tried thru government commissions, injunctions, courts and soldiers to make the miners accept the terms of the bosses.

What happened when the railroad shopmen tried to prevent a reduction in their standard of living? They found that they had to fight the Railway Labor Board appointed by the government. They found a Daugherty injunction issued by a court of that government taking from them all rights of free speech, free press, freedom of assemblage and the right to organize to advance their common interests.

SURELY NO WORKER WHO THINKS CAN ANY LONGER BE IN DOUBT ABOUT THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE PRESIDENT GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES EXISTS. IT IS A STRIKE-BREAKING AGENCY FOR THE BOSSES. IT'S JOB IS TO MAKE THE WORKERS ACCEPT THE WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS WHICH THE BOSSES ARE READY TO GIVE THEM—AND TO USE INJUNCTIONS, COURTS AND EVEN SOLDIERS TO COMPEL THE WORKERS TO ACCEPT.

The Farmer and the Government

The government under control of the capitalists is just as definitely the enemy of the farmers.

The capitalists rob the industrial workers thru paying them low wages

Socialists Desert United Front

Reject Plan to Build for Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Two acts of its 11th Convention in New York City definitely fix the status of the Socialist Party in the American labor movement.

FIRST:—It rejected the invitation to the Labor Party Conference to be held in Chicago, July 3, at the same time renewing its allegiance to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, that last December took a stand against a "Labor Party".

SECOND:—It refused to repudiate any part of, or censure Abraham Cahan, of the Jewish (Socialist) Daily Forward, for making the most vile attack on Soviet Russia yet heard in this country.

The Socialist declaration on the "Labor Party" was a complete surrender to the most reactionary elements in the American labor movement, who dominated the Cleveland Conference, shut out the Workers Party delegates, and adopted a policy of boring from within the old parties. This position of the Cleveland Conference was recently re-stated by Arthur E. Holder, its new secretary, a Johnston man in the International Association of Machinists, who declared no effort would be made to organize a "Labor Party".

The Socialists thus take a stand against the militants in the American trade unions, who demand a "Labor

Howat Likes "The Worker"

Alexander Howat, the militant spokesman of the Kansas coal miners, says:

"I feel lost when I do not get my copy each week of 'The Worker.' It is one of the best labor papers I have ever seen. It certainly has a great bunch of fine and able writers. Every line of it is interesting, giving just the sort of reading matter that the workers of this country ought to have. Workers everywhere ought to read 'The Worker'."

Set June 4th for Sentence of Ruthenberg

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—There is only one fixed date on the court calendar in the Michigan Communist cases," announces the Labor Defense council in setting at rest rumors circulating thru the labor press regarding the next move at St. Joseph, Mich.

"C. E. Ruthenberg, convicted of criminal syndicalism, has been notified to appear before Judge C. E. White for sentence June 4. At that time, under Michigan practice, the defense will be permitted to move for leave to carry the case direct to the state supreme court on a bill of exceptions. If Judge White grants

Johnston Hits Gompers Defy to Militants

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—The action taken by the executive council, American Federation of Labor, to compel central labor unions and local bodies affiliated with the Federation to boycott the Russian government is receiving criticism in labor circles here.

"I do not know what Seattle did to arouse the council to take action against it but the council's pronouncement would seem to place the Federation in the position of establishing a sort of censorship over central labor unions and local unions. I would not say it was wise action," said William H. Johnston, president, international machinists' union, which has gone on record favoring recognition of Russia.

"I do not approve of the council's statement that the Russian government is trying to destroy the American trade union movement. Mr. Gompers has many views with which I do not agree.

"The executive council's action will not affect the machinists. It cannot be applied to our organization or any of the international bodies."

Seattle Labor Is Hopeful

SEATTLE.—The officers of the Seattle Central Labor council are confident that a satisfactory adjustment with the A. F. of L. can be arrived at," says Sec'y. James A. Duncan. "This will remove any chance of the revoking of the charter and

Big Business Rallies Forces for Action Against Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE

Author of "The Government—Strikebreaker"

Close to 7,000 representatives of every phase of finance, industry and commerce have just adjourned their gatherings in the spacious Hippodrome and the gorgeous Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. They assembled at the conventions of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The delegates to the Convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce represented 1,480 trade and local commercial organizations; 14,500 persons, firms, and corporations holding individual membership and a general membership of 750,000.

In the Manufacturers' Convention there were represented 312 of the most powerful manufacturers' associations in this country.

The delegates to these conventions did not gather to talk. They were the elite of our capitalist class and they attended to their business in excellent fashion. Their business was to devise ways and means of increasing profits, intensifying the exploitation of the workers and crushing Labor beyond any recovery. The speakers hit straight from the shoulder.

In both Conventions the spokesmen of the employing class consciously and otherwise behaved as if their organizations constituted the bridge between the general mass of people and the regularly constituted Governmental authorities. The atmosphere in both gatherings was surcharged with a spirit of insatiable hatred of and arrogant hostility to Labor.

Bless Apostles of Exploitation

Lewis E. Pierson, President of the Merchants' Association of New York bemoaned the fact that "the nation as a whole is divided into groups and classes, each seeking to perpetuate its own prosperity."

It was left to President Julius H. Barnes, just returned from the World Chamber of Commerce Convention at Rome and had been sprinkled

Capitalists on Offensive

By JAY LOVESTONE

In the mother-tongue of American Big Business, there are no such words as "watchful waiting" and delay. Our capitalists are pursuing a strategy which is based on the principle that the best defense is a smashing offensive.

This is the outstanding impression I received as an observer of our captains of finance and industry at work in their national conventions.

with the holy water of Fascism by Mussolini, to strike the keynote of the proceedings. Barnes extolled the "enterprising spirit" of American individualism. He attributed to this spirit the development of America's giant industries. A vicious attack on Soviet Russia took a good deal of time from Barnes.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, followed Barnes. Hoover waxed even more eloquent over American individualism and the menace of Government ownership.

J. E. Edgerton, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, sworn enemy of the workers,

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Big Business Rallies to Action!

(Continued from Page One)

and an indefatigable "Open Shopper," called the labor leaders a "ravenous band of pretenders."

He thundered against the employers who frequent the golf links too often and thus permit the development of dangerous discontent amongst their workers. Edgerton denounced the idea of giving the slightest consideration to the needs of the workers in fixing their wages as "sophistical and wholly un-American." In attacking the advocates of a Bonus for the ex-soldiers Edgerton was especially bitter. He lumped the American soldiers whom he once called "the saviors of civilization," with the barbarian Boches. He told his ear-pricked listeners not to forget that "the ultimate goal of the German soldiery itself was the Treasury at Washington" which was "the rendezvous of the Kaiser's fondest thoughts." Edgerton went on to bellow: "When the enemy was fighting to reach it, our soldiers said: 'They shall not pass.' And they didn't. Now let them exercise the same restraint upon themselves."

The Manufacturers also received by cable the benediction of President Poincaré, lickspittle of the French imperialists. Warren Gamaliel, the Guardian Angel of our own exploiters, telegraphed regrets over his inability to drink in the holy atmosphere and characterized the profiteers as "deserving of most emphatic and unqualified recognition."

More Profits, Bigger Dividends

The delegates were dividend-hungry. Their attitude and approach towards the problems confronting them in their exploitation of the workers showed this very clearly. Addressing the Manufacturers, Acheson Smith, Vice-President of the Acheson Graphite Co., told them that they were "entirely dependent upon alien labor to do most of the manual work," and that because of the present immigration conditions they are "facing one of the most serious problems." In order to afford the employers a superabundance of cheap labor power, John C. Haswell, Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the Manufacturers proposed "that a thoughtful modification of the public contract law would be in the public interest."

Both conventions declared themselves unequivocally for the complete repeal of the excess profits tax, the surtax and all such other "nuisance taxes." The idea of a sales tax which hit even the poorest workers and farmers was particularly popular amongst the delegates.

Special attention was given to the transportation problem. The Manufacturers minced no words. They came out four-square for robbing the railway workers of the right to strike. The National Chamber brought to light part of its "careful study" of the railway problem in the Astor Gallery when the delegates were introduced to W. N. Doak, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Doak mouthed the very sentiments expressed by his predecessor W. G. Lee at the Western Railway Club last February. Sitting and speaking alongside of W. W. Head, Vice-President of the

American Bankers' Association, Doak could never be mistaken for a labor leader. He surely did look like a well-fed, smug, complacent banker. Doak whined: "Our railroads and their employees in my opinion are being mistreated in the manner of public muddling which certainly should cease." He went on to shed tears over the awkward position in which his workers were placed and spoke of the vital interests of the workers in the railway corporations making plenty of profits.

"That's a real friend of labor," said a delegate to the writer. Another delegate characterized Doak to me as "a good fellow who could teach the flannel-mouthed agitators a whole lot." Doak's address greatly pleased the delegates. It was the consensus of opinion that the bankers could count on Doak and his ilk to solve the vexing railway dividend and railway-labor problems.

Seek To Divide Working Masses

The capitalist experts also considered ways and means of dividing the workers. Speaking before the manufacturers, Prof. David Friday, President of the Michigan Agricultural College, delivered the typical employing class propaganda aiming at dividing the city from the rural working masses. He said that the real grievance of the farmer was that the railroad worker, the public utility workers and other workers were getting a better opportunity for leisure and were improving their standards of living while the farmers could not do this.

General Frank T. Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, told the Chamber to give preference to ex-soldiers in employment because they will thus "not only be rendering a patriotic service, but they will find it to be beneficially profitable."

Foresee New Depression

There was much blatant boasting about the terrific prosperity that has overwhelmed the country. But beneath all this empty talk there were frank admissions that Mr. Prosperity had already turned the corner and was perhaps deserting us in great hurry.

Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank, told the Manufacturers that the reaction had begun five or six weeks ago and that, "The business situation today does not seem to have the unlimited possibilities of expansion and profits which short-sighted optimists thought they saw in it two or three months ago. We really have no valid ground for intense, uninterrupted prosperity with the present situation in Europe and with the lack of equilibrium throughout the world which results from this."

And Colonel M. Rorty, President of the International Telephone Security Corporation, and President of the National Bureau of Economic Research told the Manufacturers: "If we consider only the lessons of past business cycles, we should say that most of the signs were today favorable to the beginning of a period of business depression."

Planning Another Open Shop Drive
Anticipating this "readjustment" period during which wages would be

readjusted downwards, the Manufacturers proceeded to a vigorous discussion of a new Open Shop onslaught on the workers.

Mr. S. W. Utley, President of the Employers' Association of Detroit, presided at the debate. Edgerton swore that he would rather see his factory go up in smoke than sacrifice the Open Shop principle. The automobile manufacturer, Mr. Leiland, also dedicated himself to the new crusade against Labor. Then spoke the old Captain Robert Dollar, notorious union-smasher from San Francisco. He gave a picturesque description of how he broke the strike of the marine engineers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and how he has established peace with these engineers thru a system of monthly luncheons with the shipping owners.

Next followed Captain William Porter White of the Lowell Paper Tube Corporation who threw down the gauntlet to Labor. He foamed at the mouth saying: "Labor conditions are getting worse in this city every day. New York will not be so easy to clean up as was San Francisco. In San Francisco they had men of courage. In New York, I regret to say, they have not."

The Manufacturers crowned their efforts by adopting a United Front Program against the workers. This program, dealing with law and order in industry, taxation, immigration, foreign trade, the Bonus, and so forth, will be presented to the coming Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties. Its final form will be left to the National Committee consisting of three members from each of the 15 industrial states.

These Conventions brought out the unity of the Stock Exchange with the Government in all its naked ugliness.

High Government officials and representatives of the army and navy were the chief figures in these conclaves of the most powerful financiers and industrialists. Secretary of Commerce Hoover pledged the support of the Government to the perpetuation of the private ownership of the means of production and exchange. Strikebreaker Ben Hooper, Chairman of the Railway Labor, denounced Socialism, and praised Gompers to the Manufacturers.

Finally, the Manufacturers adjourned with an entertainment and luncheon tendered them by Vice-Admiral J. B. McDowell aboard the battleship Wyoming. The National Chamber adjourned "with a daylight sail to the Military Academy, at West Point."

Workers Must Act At Once

The workers must take a leaf out of the book of their bosses. The workers must get ready to meet this new drive prepared against them at these conventions. A campaign of intensive working class organization must be launched. No time must be lost in these preparations.

In the class war, as in all other wars, the best defensive strategy is the mighty offensive. The workers must organize to take the offensive in their own self-defense.