

The Workers Monthly—A Review

BY WALT CARMON.

THE great success of the Workers Monthly from its very beginning five months ago is a measure as to how well it has served as the expression of the militant advance of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Educational League whose official organ it is.

The March issue is sure to gain further favor. A striking cover by a new revolutionary artist well as presses the struggle pictured in the contents of the magazine that reflect the American and world advance of labor. Led by a report of Wm. Z.

ing each battle, the Workers Monthly supplies the theoretical explanation necessary on the conduct of every step of the militant. The serial publication of the Communist classic "The History of the Russian Communist Party" by Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, has attracted well merited interest and attention. The installment in this issue of the Workers Monthly on the struggle between Populism and Marxism in the Russian Communist Party, is of particular historical and theoretical interest. The contribution of Lenin to Marx-

the greater number of photographs and cartoons that brighten up every one of the 48 interesting pages; a double-page centerpiece picturing with drawing and photographs "March the Month of Revolution" and including proclamation of the Paris Commune and a historical summary of the facts of the history of this month, a credit to the editing of the issue.

To everyone who reads this number, the reviewer hastens to bring to their attention a few things of real beauty that are such modest space here, that they escape your attention. These are four poems by Robert L. Wolf, Jacobson Perrault and two by Laurence Hughes, whose work has appeared in previous issues. Each poem is "a thing of beauty" to you measure that they deserve repetition

and reprint—and preservation by all means.

Whether you agree with this review of what is truly the best "best" issue of the Workers Monthly or not, we prophesy that you will read to all your friends and subscribe to it. It is a masterpiece by Jim Waters. "An Administration Delegate Reports," on page 205, and "The History of the Russian Communist Party," on page 206, and "The History of the Russian Communist Party," on page 207, are of particular interest. This, in brief is the March issue of the Workers Monthly: an issue of facts and theory, photographs and cartoons, poetry and humor—and the stuff that will send a thrill of pride down your spine and make you a more informed and better fighter for your class.

Party Construction in the C. I. Sections

(Continued from page 1)

construction of the Communist parties of other countries.

It would be as well to point out yet another difference between the Russian Communist Party (formerly the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party—Bolshevik) and the Communist parties of Europe and America, although this difference has perhaps no direct relation with party construction.

BECAUSE of its 20 years illegal existence the Russian Communist Party produced a type of professional revolutionaries—"The Lenin Guard," which has gone thru "the ordeal of fire, etc." The members of this Lenin Guard have gained great experience in the building up of party organizations dependent on political conditions.

This experience was lacking in the former members of the social-democratic parties of Europe. It is for this reason that our brother Communist parties find it so difficult to adapt their party organizations to the local conditions which have been formed on them by their bourgeoisie.

Nearly all the Communist parties throughout the world were formed between 1918 and 1920 from the left elements of the social-democratic parties (and the French and Czech Communist parties formed from the majority of the French and Czech socialist parties). Although the Communist parties aim at the conquest of power by the working class and at the organization of production on a Communist basis they have taken over, by social-democratic

eratic force of habit, the old social-democratic organizational forms of building up party organizations. This being so, they have been unable to form strong party organizations of the right type and to get into contact with the factories and workshops.

THE ideological influence exerted by the Communist parties of Western Europe over the working class was enormous. As the time of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, Austrian workers organized in Vienna, and most demonstrations before the premises of the central committee of the Austrian Communist Party, suggest that the latter is becoming the leader of the mass movement.

The seizure of factories in Italy in the year 1920 would have taken a different turn if the Italian Communist Party had had a proper and adequate leadership. And finally, if the Communist Party of Germany had had for its basis the factories and workshops, the German October events in 1923 would have had better results, not only for the German but also for the international proletariat.

THE old social-democratic organizational methods in building up party organization did not give our brother Communist parties an opportunity to consolidate organizationally their ideological influence over the working class. This is a serious matter, not mere theorizing, but are based on numerous facts of which the organization department of the C. I. has the documentary proof.

(Concluded next week)

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

MARCH 14, 1925.

SECOND SECTION

This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Party Construction in the C. I. Sections

By OSSIP PIATNITZKY.

PARTY construction and the building up of party organizations in America and other countries differed greatly from the structure of our Russian party organizations which came into being with the very commencement of a labor movement in Russia.

In other countries at the dawn of the labor movement, there were, comparatively speaking, suitable political conditions which gave the workers an opportunity to organize legal political parties of the working class, as well as to establish local and provincial branches. The latter had the right to convene party meetings and workers mass meetings. They could also have their own party press. Therefore party organizations had from the beginning an existence apart from factories and workshops. This was particularly true in the case of the German social-democratic party, which organized workers' public meetings and party meetings in the workshops and factories (besides, the German capitalists would not have allowed them when they could easily convene them after working hours, and in any locality where the workers lived, meetings were actually very well attended by the workers.

It should also be said that in New York, Paris, London, Berlin and other large towns, the residential quarters of the workers are not in the vicinity of workshops and factories and that in some places there are few late trains. The latter circumstance is even now a great obstacle to making the workshops and factories the main center of Communist work.

There were also two other features in which the party construction and party work of the social-democratic parties of other countries differed from the construction of our Russian party organizations. Side by side with the political proletarian parties of Germany, Austria, France and Italy there existed trade unions. Between these two forms of labor movement there was so to speak a dividing of labor; the trade unions had to stand for all the economic demands of the working class, while the social-democratic parties stood for their political interests. The social-democratic parties cultivated "high" politics and left it to the trade unions to settle all conflicts between the workers and the manufacturers. (In some countries the trade unions, although not connected with the factories and workshops thru their treasurers, did not hold their trade union meetings in the factories and workshops.)

THE other differentiating feature was that all the political parties of the proletariat (social-democratic) in Europe aimed at conducting "the struggle" with capitalism within the framework of the existing order, chiefly by means of the vote (at present it has become an established fact that all social-democratic parties are no longer "opponents" but defenders of the capitalist order). Therefore the continuity was the basis of working class organization.

In Russia conditions were utterly different. The Russian working class even before it made its appearance on the political arena, was deprived of the right of having its own press and its own party and trade unions. Neither did it enjoy the right of meeting. Therefore, the only places where workers could discuss their needs, the political situation of Russia and the tasks of the working class were the factories and workshops where class-conscious workers had an opportunity to agitate, to carry on propaganda

and to form their small factory and workshop political organizations.

As trade unions in the European sense did not exist in Russia (except during the short period 1905-1907) until 1917, the political social-democratic organizations in the factories and workshops and the local committees of the party, which coordinated the later, entered into all the details of the employers' exploitation of men and young workers, formulated the demands of the workers and took the lead in their economic strikes. Moreover, the social-democratic organizations of Russia connected the economic demands of the workers with the political struggle of the working class against the feudal-bourgeois czarist regime of Russia.

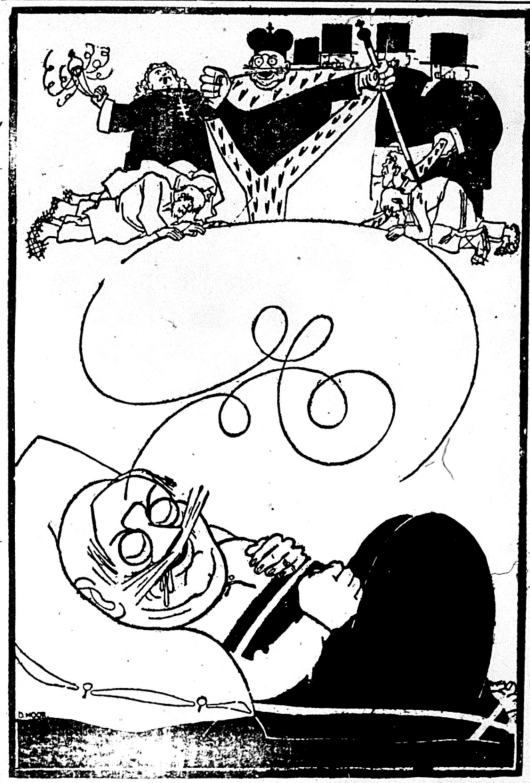
UNTI 1905, there were no parliamentary (duma) elections in Russia, and even after 1905 workers elected their duma representatives thru factory and workshop electoral colleges. Moreover, Russian revolutionary social democrats used the duma election not as an aim in itself, but only as one of the means for the overthrow of the czarist regime thru

armed rising and thru the establishment of proletarian and peasant dictatorship. Therefore, party organizations were built up territorially in accordance with the workers and party members place of employment, and not on a residential qualification.

REVOLUTIONARY social democrats (now Communists) in Russia built up their party organizations on the basis of factories and workshops, offices, barracks and schools situated in the respective ward, district or small township. But in other countries, working class organizations were based on the constituency in which voters resided. This difference must be taken into consideration when studying the party

(Continued on page 8)

The Dream of the Counter-Revolutionist



Charlie Had a Very Comfortable and Dignified Seat.

Foster on the recently held Unity Conference in England, at which the author was present and giving a picture of the forces playing in the wave of support for the minority movement that threatens the old leadership of British labor, the issue contains articles on the American struggles of the miners, clothing workers and carpenters, illustrated with photographs of the militants the battles have thrown to the forefront. There is inspira-

ism in the article "Lenin and the New Wave of Marxism" by Manuel Gomez, adds weight to a splendidly balanced issue which includes also on this side of the ledger, the article of keen political analysis by Alexander Bittel man and one of three analysis by Earl R. Browder—all crammed full of facts and each one out to make the issue outstanding.

The article by Wm. F. Dunne "Not in the American Industry" is not

only a splendidly written one but tributes in great measure to an understanding of the problem of one-twelfth of the total population of this country. Harrison George's article on "The Prison Story of the Wobblies" has both color and pertinent observation on a once great militant organization. A pleasant addition is



But He Got Up to Show His Authority.

tion for every worker in these well-pictured struggles.

In the article "The Communist Take the Lead in Minnesota" by C. A. Hathaway, you will find a characteristic picture of the struggle that is assuming shape in every unit of organized labor in this country.

As the organ of the militant lead-

WORKERS CO-OP OF GARY HOLDS MASS MEETING TOMORROW

GARY, Ind., March 12.—The Gary Workers' Co-operative Society is holding a mass meeting on Sunday, March 15, at 2 p. m., at 215 West 18th avenue.

Speakers in both Russian and English will take up the history and aims of the cooperative.

Talk it up—your opponent will subscribe!

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And When He Sat Down!
(Cartoons from March issue of Workers Monthly.)

"The Tin Lizzie Peasantry"

By H. M. Bartholomew

CAPITALISM places a premium on dishonesty. Its progress is landmarked by milestones of fraud and deceit. Hypocrisy is its hall-mark of success.

Now, here is this no true as in Western Canada, in desperate straits. North West is a world tale of thievery and corruption. Land grabbers and railroad promoters are an unbroken record of the most unscrupulous and dishonest of the rank and file.

The blackest pages in this black history relate the story of the "tin lizzie" settlers to the "golden west."

Railroad corporations and land companies, aided by corrupt governments, vied with other in the game of "land grabbing." They outbargained Great Britain! Western Canada was populated in the most glowing colors, as a land "flowing with milk and honey" and the "new Eden of the fabulous wealth and a new-found home. Wondrous tales of great riches were told with bated breath. Even the silver mine of countless lakes seemed to tell tales of treasures concealed beneath the earth.

There was coal, and gold, and silver, and copper, and pulp, and iron. And the tin lizzie settlers, bearing pennies beckoning to millions of "plowmen" and to be secured for the mere sabbath of "such" wealth and such opportunities!

There grew up, as a result, the myth of "the golden west," was that of many lands regarded Western Canada as a haven of refuge; as a new Jerusalem, a land of milk and honey, a land of the workless and landless.

Perchance they would pace some dewy city square in the morning, and walk a quarter-section of land—and in a trice, as if by the touch of a magician's wand, the ugliness of the city gave place to oceans of grain touched by a western sun into gold.

It is the "tin lizzie" west to the land where "dreams come true." They came west—only to be disappointed. Their small stretches of land—their little left behind. They came west—only to be disappointed. Their small stretches of land—their little left behind. They came west—only to be disappointed. Their small stretches of land—their little left behind.

The impoverished farmers.

"The new settlers looked early and late." They cleared the forests and broke the virgin soil; built houses and constructed railroads. They performed prodigies of toil—but the die was loaded against them in the struggle for existence.

Today, ninety four per cent of the western farms are heavily mortgaged. The total indebtedness of the farmers exceeds one billion dollars. The load of mortgages and debts has become so heavy that the vast majority of farmers have given up the struggle in despair; tens of thousands more are "in the red" with ill-concealed anxiety and fear.

"This province of Saskatchewan is famed the world over for its wheat fields. It is known as 'the bread basket of the British empire.' It is the greatest wheat-producing area in the whole world. But the tillers of the soil find no abiding care and secure returns in these rural municipalities alone are not sufficient to maintain and menaced by the shadow of the sheriff's writ.

In this single province the average indebtedness of a half section of land (200 acres) is in excess of five thousand dollars. The per capita indebtedness of the whole province is estimated at \$480! In three rural municipalities alone no less than 180,000 acres of land were sold for arrears of taxes—a truly good indication of the deplorable condition of affairs. Manitoba farmers are in as bad a plight. Recent reports indicate that

is filed with the pride of possession. They actually believe that the farm is "theirs." Property concepts still color their viewpoint.

No matter how heavy the load of debt or how large the mortgage, the average farmer will speak with pride of "his farm and his crop." It is one of the strangest illusions of present-day life.

Need for better conditions and he will agree. But tell him of the "tin lizzie" property and of the necessity of social ownership and control, and he will let loose a string of invective and abuse which would strike a Billingsgate porter green with envy.

Worse yet! Even honest and militant members of the labor union movement are obsessed with this "property" concept! They regard the farmer as a "property" owner.

Yet the facts are plain for those who will see. The farmers, far from being the possessors of the land, are the most heavily indebted class in the country. They are the most heavily indebted class in the country. They are the most heavily indebted class in the country.

It is because of this great illusion that the farmers think in terms of "my farm." No matter how heavily mortgaged, they will not give up their own. "Next year," conditions will improve and they will come with mingled joy and fear; hanging on in the vain hope that Dame Prosperity will "turn the corner" once again.

It is small wonder that the disillusioned farmers are cursing those who dangled false promises and who lured them to the banks before their horrified eyes in the "old country." They have been the hapless victims of a colossal fraud. The promised prosperity and freedom has crumbled in their hands—and they find themselves slaves of the soil.

A Great Illusion.

But capitalism is responsible for a fraud much more subtle than the one exposed in the preceding paragraphs. Yet the wretched "backs" of these farmers of the "North West." You will find the whole family busy as bees; the father worried with mounting mortgages and overdue bills and the mother haggard with terrific toil. But you will find, too, that the whole farm

is against the workers? Or will they struggle side by side with workers against capitalist dictatorship? These are questions of paramount importance to the workers of Canada, because of the success of the latter movement is largely determined by the success of the former.

It is imperative that the revolutionary artillery be trained upon this colossal illusion. The national education of the workers is a task of the first importance. One half of the people of the Dominion gain their living directly from the soil, whilst a very large proportion of the industrial workers are indirectly dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that the attitude of the farmers is a matter of great concern to the industrial proletariat of Canada. On which side will the farmers fight? Will they fight the side of the banking barons

How Much Longer Will They Stand It?

By EMBARD.

This is a second article received from a 35-year-old Chinese Communist. In this article he describes the persecution and humiliation inflicted upon Chinese workers by wealthy foreigners, especially Americans—Ed. Note.

An incident which aroused some comment in the correspondence section of the Shanghai newspaper has various aspects which make it necessary of interest to those chroniclers of foreign workers who are working in Honan Road at the wrong time, i. e., when traffic was not proceeding along the same road. A cyclist Chinese was propelling himself along the thoroughfare when he collided with the lady and they were all precipitated to the pavement.

It is a widely known fact that the duration of the life of one of these slaves is comparatively short after the common standards of his class, occupation, ricksha pulling. The reason can be stated in a few words.

It is well known that in New York most of the workers looking for a job have to look first in the columns of the World, and anybody who, like me, has been unfortunate enough to be on the search for a long time, or for periods of time running through the most prosperous years of the war, will find the industrial depression that followed it will be readily understood.

What is the situation for the last three, or four years?

- 1. There is hardly a page or two of evening paper.
- 2. Most of the ads in one or two pages mean nothing to the workers.
- 3. Most of the ads in one or two pages mean nothing to the workers.

Read near the Olympic Theater up her home, a distance of about 2 1/2 miles. She would get off the ricksha of his way rather than seem to be lost most probably which he knew as home.

It is a big Englishman had gotten off a ricksha and an argument had caused between the coolie and him self as to the payment for the services rendered. The Englishman had created the coolie. That was obvious because the coolie would not have dared risk the probable blow if he had any grounds for his claims.

When I was living on Rue de l'Obispo in the French consular district (there was a French woman living in the adjoining house. She would make a habit of going from Hubling Well

of the remaining ads to the great majority who have to write telling their whole history and 95 times out of a 100 you don't hear from them, there also will have to stand some expense, stationery, postage, etc.

Editor's Note—This paper is printed for the workers, poor farmers and those who work and sweat under the present system of society. It is addressed to the workers and farmers and for the workers. We want the workers and farmers all over the country to read the Daily Worker. We want the workers and farmers all over the country to read the Daily Worker.

Communist Killed in San Pedro. To the DAILY WORKER. It is the death of our comrade, Ulrich (nick name) who was killed in the steamship, Steel Trader, discharging steel beams, taken into the hold, a depth of four feet, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the hospital in Los Angeles and died four days later, never regaining consciousness.

San Pedro is notorious for industrial accidents and San Pedro is also notorious as a town where organization is severely stamped out. As a result of lack of organization, the issues can practically do as they please with the men who work in the mines. In this port no known union man can get a job.

Second-Hand Books. Used Communist, Labor and Economic books, pamphlets, magazines and maps in all languages. Bought, sold and exchanged at very prices. "Daily" Book Exchange, 805 James St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORKERS, ATTENTION! GREET THE SPRING! on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21 at the SPRING FESTIVAL AND DANCE of the HARLEM ENGLISH BRANCH, WORKERS PARTY at the HARLEM CASINO, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. (S. W. Corner) Admission 50 Cents, including war-dance.

Help Wanted!

By ASSAD.

It is well known that in New York most of the workers looking for a job have to look first in the columns of the World, and anybody who, like me, has been unfortunate enough to be on the search for a long time, or for periods of time running through the most prosperous years of the war, will find the industrial depression that followed it will be readily understood.

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For Communist Clarity— Leninism or Trotskyism By Gregory Zinoviev, I. Stalin and I. Kamenev. 20 CENTS A COPY. Order from the Daily Worker Literature Dept.

The Walden Book Shop 307 Plymouth Court (Between State and Dearborn Just South of Jackson) CHICAGO. "Ido for Workers" (Textbook in German or Russian) 50c "An Elementary Grammar" (in English) 15c The Workers' Ido Federation Room 805 State St. W. 2. PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

GERMANY

BREITLIN—The German Communist Party has published a manifesto vigorously denouncing the yellow trade union leaders and the social democrats who have been turning their backs on the preservation of the eight-hour day and the realization of the Washington program. Urhans was taken absolutely no action in the matter.

It calls attention to the fact that the social-democratic fraction in the Reichstag has not even as yet put forward a measure for the eight-hour day, and declares that only the united struggle of the workers in the shops can force the government to take the eight-hour day in Germany where the 12 and even 14 hour day is now in force in many industries.

Instead of working to protect the workers from the terrible assaults being made upon them under the new law, the social-democratic party is devoting all its energies to violent warfare upon the revolution-ary workers and the Communist movement thus to conceal their own corruption and treachery to the working class while the Communist movement is hot to light in the trial of the international swindler, Barmat, in which all the leading figures of the social-democratic party are involved.

In an article appearing in the *Rote Fahne*, Ruth Plecher, secretary of the Communist fraction, declares that the time has come to transfer the question of the eight-hour day from parliament to the workers.

All over Germany the workers are taking the fight for the eight-hour day into their hands. Hundreds of thousands of ports are carrying on a determined fight for this principle, as well as for the other demands of the workers to the steadily rising cost of living.

Apart from the question of the terrible oppression which the underpaid workers are being subjected to by the excessive hours of work, the eight-hour day is the most important county owing to the fact that several thousand harbor workers are now unemployed.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the dockworkers recently received a subsidy of 100,000,000 gold marks from the state treasury, ostensibly for the prevention of unemployment and the protection of the unemployed. Despite this fact unemployment is steadily on the increase and it is hardly necessary to add that the bosses are not waiting any of the money on the unemployed.

HAMBURG—The harbor workers of the ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin are carrying on an energetic fight for a new working agreement the failure of the whole north-east coast of Germany joining them in the struggle. The chief point at issue is the re-establishment of the eight-hour day. At a conference of the dockworkers the following demands were made: the re-establishment of the eight-hour day; the rejection of all overtime work; a 50 per cent wage increase; bringing the wages of non-skilled workers to the level of skilled workers; abolition of the present regulations in regard to sailors. In addition, the conference sent an order to workers to quit work after the eighth hour.

The men have unanimously rejected the wage increase of 6 marks to 8.50 marks an hour fixed by the arbitrator, in favor of their demand of a 50 per cent increase.

Negotiations between the Bremen harbor workers and employers have been broken off because of the latter's refusal to comply with the workers' demands in regard to working hours.

Communist's Trial
HAMBURG—The trial of eight Communist leaders, who were arrested in connection of the Hamburg demonstration of October, 1932, has just come to an end. In a speech, that will remain a Communist classic, the principal defendant, Comrade Thiermann, gave a remarkable survey of the

conditions leading up to the insurance law, proving conclusively that it was reworked by the transport unions but not a "gutsch" engineered by the Communists, but a spontaneous revolt on the part of the workers against their intolerable exploitation at the hands of German capitalism in which the workers naturally turned to the Communists for leadership. For having "prepared a conspiracy favoring high treason," Urhans was condemned to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 marks; and the other comrades to sentences ranging from two and a half to six years.

CHINA

SHANGHAI—In the Shanghai district 20,000 cotton-mill workers are on strike against their merciless exploitation by the Japanese capitalists who

Friday" in 1931, when the labor union reconstituted the transport unions but not a "gutsch" engineered by the Communists, but a spontaneous revolt on the part of the workers against their intolerable exploitation at the hands of German capitalism in which the workers naturally turned to the Communists for leadership. For having "prepared a conspiracy favoring high treason," Urhans was condemned to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 marks; and the other comrades to sentences ranging from two and a half to six years.

The union secretary declared that the miners would continue striking work after the fifth day until the five day week became the general practice. Another official said that there were over 4,000 miners unemployed in the county of Lanarkshire, and he believed that the adoption of the five day week would lead to these men finding occupation.

The mine-owners are replying to

substitute wage to be established for adult piece-workers, to be not less than 2 shillings a day over that provided for day-workers; that all day-partners in the present category, such as by-product works, etc. (which are highly profitable) shall be included under the new scale; that the new scale with a view to fixing wage rates; and that owners' costs in compensation cases and the cost of health and employment insurance shall be excluded from "other costs" and not charged against the industry for wage purposes.

In regard to shut-downs the miners are demanding that before any colliery, owner close down temporarily any pit, he must receive the consent of a committee representing owners, workers, and this consent shall be given only after that committee has investigated the financial position of the mine, and has found that such closing is an economic necessity.

Britannia and Her Poodles



The Anti-Soviet Block. (From Gudock.)

own the mills. The strike is daily assuming a more serious character, and there have already been a number of clashes between the workers and the police in which many workers were wounded.

Finally, the Japanese consul is trying to whitewash his boss by accusing the Kuomintang (Sun Yat Sen's party), and the Communists of having provoked the strike.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON—The presence of the Minority (left wing) Movement in the English trade unions and its wide appeal to the workers, has led the majority of miners, metal workers and railwaymen is showing very definite results. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has sent a proposal to the National Union of Railwaymen, the Transport Workers' Federation and the Amalgamated Union of Engineers asking for a new alliance between these organizations, the most powerful unions in Great Britain. The former alliance existing between the miners, railwaymen and other transport workers was practically dissolved after the great betrayal of "black

these tactics on the part of the workers by numerous lockouts, but the miners are persisting and believe that they will win out.

Northumberland Miners.
LONDON—The Northumberland miners have formulated a number of demands to form a basis for a new national agreement between the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the mine-owners that will take the place of the present one when it expires next July.

Special attention is paid to the question of giving the workers a voice in the mine management, and to the exclusive employment of union labor. In the former connection, the miners demand that the new national agreement shall provide for the constitution of joint pit committees, district, committee and national board, "so as to give the workers, thru their representatives a voice in the direction of the mine, the sale and delivery of coal and other mine products, and in questions affecting the coal industry as a whole."

The following are the principal wage demands: That the 1914 rate of wages be increased from time to time by the percentage increase in the cost of living over 1914; that a

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE—After a struggle which has lasted for many weeks the Australian Dockers' Federation has won a complete victory, forcing the ship-owners to cease from employing any but union labor. The victory of these dockers and longshoremen is due to the remarkable solidarity displayed by the workers, during the strike. The 49 unions affiliated with the federation all obeyed the strike order, and in a number of ports shipping was completely paralyzed.

The strike was called because of the attempt of the ship-owners to establish overseas bureaus to recruit seaboys in order to break up the union. The strike became a leading question in the Australian parliament, and Prime Minister Bruce did everything in his power to aid the ship-owners in breaking the resistance of the men.

The capitalist press of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, which carried out vile propaganda against the strikers, is commenting bitterly on the fact that the upholders of direct action in Germany, Australia and elsewhere have broken the combined resistance of the ship-owners and the state.

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Social-Democracy Strips Itself Naked

WELLS AS WITNESS.

"Stop Such Things at Any Price!"

WITNESS Otto Wels (chairman of the German socialist party): The first meeting which was held in the place on Feb. 10 at Friedrichstrasse station. I was alone there, as there was a meeting of the party committee. I also took part in a second meeting on Feb. 11 at Friedrichstrasse station. I was alone there, as there was a meeting of the party committee.

B. D. Leaders Sabotage Strike.

L. ANDERBERG (for the defense): It was the subject of relentless condemnation that our brothers at the front might be exposed defenceless to the fire of the enemy by a strike on the part of the munition workers. In 1917 the party committee, cooperation with the trade union commission, had been able to prevent a threatened strike of armament workers.

Ebert has announced that he joined the strike committee with the firm determination to put an end to the movement. The social-democratic leaders in the place of the trade union. This is the final and the actual cause of the strike.

Landsberg's Speech for the Defense of Social Treachery.

WHEN the war broke out on Aug. 4, 1914, the social-democratic made a declaration in the Reichstag: "We shall not desert our country in the hour of danger." At that time it was hoped that the division of the parties into national and anti-national, into friends and foes of the Reich, would put an end to once for all, and that a German would never again doubt the honorable patriotic feeling of another German. This hope was frustrated, the party of the coplanist (Ebert's party) was not to blame for this, for this party never forgot its duty to the fatherland during the whole frightful war. One man belonging to this party (Karl Liebknecht) endeavored to thwart its aims, and to be born a name highly honored in this party, he was expelled from it. There were internal struggles in the party, the rebelling fraction and the organization (Ebert) led; but in spite of all, Ebert as a leader of the party, he had to calculate with the possibility of losing mighty troops of followers to the radicals, never vacillated for a moment but held to his conviction that his place was in Germany's camp, and that his party stood for a honorable peace.

Ebert—"The German Man."

Ebert remained the tower of that wing of the social-democratic party standing for national defense. For him there was no alternative but the agreements with the other socialist party. Under his leadership the social-democratic voted for the auxiliary service law in the interests of the defense of the country. The characterization of Ebert as given by General Field Marshal von Hindenburg is perfectly justified. During the war Ebert proved himself to be the German man whom Hindenburg designated, and this letter honors both writer and recipient. When the abdication of the social-democratic in the cabinet was demanded later on by Prince Max of Baden it was again Ebert who succeeded in forming the cabinet, although the other leaders in the party committee were first opposed to it.

He did not gain any specially high honors in his conduct, he merely did his duty as a firm and honest man. It is a very deep insult to him if he

have testified, declined to lie on the spot which others had made. Or do you really believe that the social-democratic leaders were pleased to cooperate with people who were their bitterest enemies, who abused the social-democratic? They would not have done it, had they not been pressed to do so by their own party comrades.

B. D. Leaders Sabotage Strike.

L. ANDERBERG (for the defense): It was the subject of relentless condemnation that our brothers at the front might be exposed defenceless to the fire of the enemy by a strike on the part of the munition workers. In 1917 the party committee, cooperation with the trade union commission, had been able to prevent a threatened strike of armament workers.

Ebert has announced that he joined the strike committee with the firm determination to put an end to the movement. The social-democratic leaders in the place of the trade union. This is the final and the actual cause of the strike.

At that time the danger for the state did not lie in the strike itself but in the possible realization of the aims of the revolutionaries. The seeds of revolution had already germinated to such an extent, that Captain Hinemann was right in saying that a few days' abstention from working during the war was not the worst evil, but the fact that emboldened all glories among the able, and the workers had lost all desire to work. The social-democratic leaders were taken by surprise by the outbreak of the strike (Vorwarts, Dec. 20).

"No Allies" of the Strikers.

L. ANDERBERG (harshly): How could they know it, when not even the ministers for this, for this party never forgot its duty to the fatherland during the whole frightful war. One man belonging to this party (Karl Liebknecht) endeavored to thwart its aims, and to be born a name highly honored in this party, he was expelled from it. There were internal struggles in the party, the rebelling fraction and the organization (Ebert) led; but in spite of all, Ebert as a leader of the party, he had to calculate with the possibility of losing mighty troops of followers to the radicals, never vacillated for a moment but held to his conviction that his place was in Germany's camp, and that his party stood for a honorable peace.

CELEBRATE THE 18th OF MARCH!

By LUDWIG LORE.

In spite of the comparatively short history of the revolutionary working-class movement, its calendar presents a surprising number of days upon which the class-conscious worker feels impelled to meet his comrades to commemorate a great event.

Of these none is more fitted to be the occasion for a huge celebration than the 18th of March, the anniversary of the Paris Commune, the day on which the starving, desperate proletariat of Paris dreamed their short, but glorious dream of industrial and political liberation. The great and glorious attempt that represents the climax of the history of the revolutionary, international working class.

Squire's Garden demonstration have in their program, caught the romantic spirit that characterizes our conception of the Paris Commune. There was a time, when the 18th of March was a day of terror and carnage, when the international working class came to their meetings with head-bowed and shoulders slumped, and back their tears when they spoke of the men, women and children of the Paris Commune. The time is passed. To us today, the 18th of March is a day of joy and triumph. It is a day when we are reminded of the heroism of the Paris Commune, and the terror of those who

have testified, declined to lie on the spot which others had made. Or do you really believe that the social-democratic leaders were pleased to cooperate with people who were their bitterest enemies, who abused the social-democratic? They would not have done it, had they not been pressed to do so by their own party comrades.

Ebert, Savior of the Fatherland.

L. ANDERBERG (harshly): Now as to the meeting in the Troop Park. The identity of the witness, Ebert, prohibits my inquiring whether he is a more credible witness than a Strig or a Gobert. It would be perfect madness to assert or assume that Ebert, who lost two sons in the war, should have publicly called upon ten thousand people to refuse to obey when called up for military service. The best defender of the president of the Reich is the witness Landsberg, the sole witness able to repeat Ebert's speech in detail. At that time Ebert employed the whole of his authority for the purpose of making it clear to the strikers that the strike was dangerous and detrimental, both for the front and for home. This speech was a deed in the eyes of the world. It showed a strength of character of which the man, whom I have the honor to defend, may be proud. It was his endeavor not only to end the munition strike, but to remove the ground from under the whole strike movement during the war.

L. ANDERBERG (harshly): Richard Müller wished the strike to culminate in a revolution. Amongst other demands, the leading one was for the amnesty of all political offenders, so that a pistol could be held to the head of the government, and all negotiations rendered impossible and hopeless from the commencement.

The social-democratic at once renounced the alteration of the seven known demands of the radical strike committee, this was refused. Mr. Wallat would have done better to resign the deputation of striking workmen.

He would have helped the men in the strike committee who were exerting their utmost endeavors for the restoration of the so necessary economic peace.

He refused to receive the deputation, and now the cart was stuck fast in the mud. It was necessary for the social-democratic to join the strike committee, for it was necessary to catch over the slow down and to set of people of the worst to be avoided. But the men who, under took this thankless task do not

by the mistakes that they had made, that the working class of the world is strong enough, virile enough to grow and to conquer in spite of the terrible defeat of that 18th of March.

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