

The TOILER

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Including These ---- ?



Newspaper Headline — „Morgans to put all their offices under one roof.

In This Issue: The Trade Union International

Three Criminal Syndicalism Laws

IN OLD RUSSIA.

Here are a few sections of the Imperial Russian Penal Code prohibiting seditious utterances. The code was issued in 1903 and as signed by Nicholas II. The eminent success of the then Russian government in attaining the object aimed at is a matter of recent history.

Article 125. Whoever shall participate in an association having for its object: (1) The inciting to disobedience or resistance to the law or to an ordinance or to a regulation made pursuant to law; (2) Or the exciting of hatred between sections or classes of the population, or between employers and workmen; (3) Or inciting workmen to organize or to continue a strike, prohibited by Article 367;

Shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of detention or in a fortress.

Article 130. Whoever shall be guilty of secretly propaganda doctrines or opinions which incite: (1) The commission of an act of treason or rebellion; (2) The overthrow of the existing social system; (3) Disobedience to laws, regulations or decrees made made by the authorities pursuant to law; (4) The commission of any crime auxiliary to those set forth above—

Shall be punished, if the doctrines or criminal opinions have been propagated among the rural population, persons in the military or naval service, laborers, and in general among such persons where any such inciting would menace the public peace, and who are not mentally capable of resisting such doctrines; by DEPORTATION, for the circulation of doctrines forbidden in such Sections 1 and 2 of this article, and by imprisonment, not exceeding THREE YEARS, in case of propagating the doctrines forbidden by paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article.

IN WASHINGTON

AN ACT RELATING TO CRIMES, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF DOCTRINES INIMICAL TO PUBLIC TRANQUILITY AND ORDERLY GOVERNMENT, AND REPEALING CHAPTER 3 OF THE LAWS OF 1919.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

(1) Advocate, advise, teach or justify crime, sedition, violence, intimidation or injury as a means or way of effecting or resisting any industrial, economic, social or political change, or

(2) Print, publish, edit, issue or knowingly sell, circulate, distribute or display any book, pamphlet, paper, hand-bill, document, or written or printed matter of any form, advocating, advising, teaching or justifying crime, sedition, violence, intimidation or injury as a means or way of effecting or resisting any industrial, economic, social or political change, or

(3) Organize or help to organize, give aid to, be a member of or voluntarily assemble with any group of persons formed to advocate, advise or teach crime, sedition, violence, intimidation or injury as a means or way of effecting or resisting any industrial, economic, social or political change.

SHALL BE GUILTY OF FELONY.*

SECTION 2.—Any owner, lessee, agent, occupant or person in control of any property who shall knowingly permit the use thereof by any person or persons engaged in doing any of the acts or things made unlawful by the preceding section, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SECTION 3.—Chapter 3 of the Laws of 1919 is hereby repealed. This act shall not be construed to repeal or amend any other penal statute.

SECTION 4.—This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and shall take effect immediately.

Passed the Senate March 3, 1919.

Passed by the Governor March 19, 1919.

*The penalty of being convicted for Felony is ten years in the penitentiary or fine of \$5,000 or both.

IN GERMANY

The imperial German Criminal Code of 1870 was signed by Bismarck and William I. The sedition sections quoted below were enforced against newspapers, labor organizations and Socialists with great severity by Bismarck. The result was unexpected, and, in general, so much patriotic loyalty and devotion to the then form of government was generated that a revolution overthrew and sent the Kaiser into Holland studying windmills.

Section 81. Anyone who undertakes by force to alter the constitution of the German Empire or a federal state, or the succession to the crown established therefor... shall be guilty of High Treason and be liable to Penal Internment or Military Detention for life. If there are extenuating circumstances the punishment shall be Military Detention for not less than FIVE YEARS.

Section 82. Any act directly tending to the carrying out of the intention shall be regarded as an undertaking by which the crime of High Treason is completed.

Section 85. Any one who publicly before a crowd, or by declamation or public placarding or public display of writings or other representations, incites to the carrying out of an offense punishable under Section 82, shall be liable to Penal Internment or Military Detention not exceeding ten years. If there are extenuating circumstances the punishment shall be Military Detention of from ONE TO FIVE YEARS.

CHAPTER III

Opposition to Public Authority.

Section 110. Any one who in public and in the presence of a number of persons or by the circulation of statements, the public exhibition of placards or the public distribution of written documents or other representations, incites to disobedience of law or made by a competent authority shall any lawful proclamation or an order be liable to a fine not exceeding six hundred marks or to confinement NOT EXCEEDING TWO YEARS.

Section 111. Any one who incites in the manner aforesaid the commission of punishable act shall, IF A PUNISHABLE ACT OR ATTEMPT RESULTS THEREFROM, be similarly liable as an instigator. IF THERE IS NO SUCH RESULT, the punishment shall be a fine not exceeding ONE YEAR. In no case, however, shall the punishment, exceed that laid down for the act itself.

The Trade Union International

— By G. TSIPEROVITCH —

President of the Professional Unions of Petrograd.

The tendency of Trade Union organizations to unite into an International Federation was already clearly manifested in the First International at Geneva in September, 1866.

The Geneva Congress recognised the importance of the Trade Unions, in the daily struggle in defence of the interests of the working class against "the incessant abuses of capital, and at the same time emphasized the necessity for such associations to extend their activities by "rallying the organizations of the various countries under an international banner."

The Early Revolutionary Aims of the Movement.

The aims of the Trade Union movement, as formulated by this first Congress, and which are still applicable to capitalist countries, were as follows: "Apart from the struggle against the abuses of capital these associations shall make it part of their activity to support every revolutionary, social, and political movement, the ideal aim of which is the complete enfranchisement of the working-class." They will constitute active militant centres capable of defending the interests of workers less favorably distributed, especially rural workers. Such an attitude will attract to the International sections of the proletariat that have hitherto remained indifferent to the appeal of the militants, and will inspire the labouring masses with the conviction that the International, far from pursuing its own narrow interests, is fighting for the liberation of the oppressed millions.

The first attempts to put into practice the resolutions of the Congress of 1866 took place twenty-five years later at the Second International Congress at Brussels, in August, 1891. By that time the International was already in a position to exercise an effective influence on the working class movements of all countries.

To employ this influence the Congress recommended the creation of labour secretariats in every country, so that, in case of conflict between labour and capital, the workers of other States might be informed, and thus be able to adopt, without delay, such measures as might be useful.

The Congress of London.

The Congress of London took a further step in this direction by the adoption of the following resolution: "It is

of urgent necessity to create a Central Committee of Trade Unions in each country so as to facilitate uniform Trade Union activity. These Committees will keep themselves informed of the situation of the labour market; they will keep up a regular exchange of statistical information, and will furnish reports of all the important events in the labour world of their respective countries. They will see to it that the Trade Unions of each country shall receive and strive to attract foreign workmen into their organisations, so as to prevent a decrease in wages, to the detriment of the workers of the country, resulting from the employment of foreign labour. In the case of strikes, lock-outs, and boycotts, it will be the duty of these Central Committees to afford material help to the local committees according to the means at their disposal."

Pre-War Solidarity.

Since then the Trade Union International has made striking progress. The creation of international unions of employers closely bound up with international capitalist syndicates and trusts gave a strong impulse to the development of the intelligence departments and increased the solidarity of the workers' organisations of the various countries. The Trade Union Committees united closely for the discussion of questions of general interest; reports on the movements appeared regularly. At the outbreak of the war the Trade Unions could already count more than 9,000,000 members.

Disintegration in 1914.

Nevertheless, in spite of this great influx of members, grave conflicts began to develop within the international Trade Union movement, which on the outbreak of the war produced almost a complete rupture of international relationships. The antagonism between the Trade Unions of the belligerent countries was so acute that each appeared ready to defend the particular interests of its own country by force of arms.

Since then an over-growing animosity manifested itself among the Trade Unions, inspired by the rivalry of the capitalist countries for the markets of the world. At the various international congresses of metal-workers, skin-dressers, textile, and wood-workers, obstinate and fruitless discussions arose as to the place of residence of the Centre

of the International Trade Union. Should it be London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, or Geneva? The French accused the Germans of wishing to usurp power and establish their hegemony over the entire world; the Germans reproached the French with lacking the spirit of organization; the English Trade Unionists shocked the susceptibilities of their colleagues by their aristocratic attitude and their lack of sociability.

National Suspicion and Rivalry.

The effect of the rivalry among the groups for individual preponderance, which in many points resembled the rivalry between the capitalist groups of the various countries for economic priority in the markets of the world, was to modify the resolutions adopted by the First International until they lost all their force; so that when the capitalist organizations of the rival countries, also vacillating between internationalism the instrument of hegemony, found themselves finally plunged into the world war, they met with the opposition of only a fictitious labor organization, and found the organized Trade Unionists disposed to second their interests.

The facility with which, from the first days of the bloody war, Leghien, Jouhaux, Gompers, Henderson etc., renounced their international obligations, is explained by the fact that this renunciation had been preparing long before the declaration of war through the hostility developed between the Trade Unions of the different countries as a result of the imperialist policy of the principal Capitalist States.

During the war the same dissensions in the labour movement continued to manifest themselves, with this difference, that the state of war aggravated the acuteness of the conflicts and rendered a declaration of precise formula necessary. From that moment the Trade Unions, which remained "red" as long as they were in conflict with capitalism, became more and more "yellow," although they still remained under the pressure of the capitalist system. Towards the end of the war, and during the armed truce, the Trade Unions became altogether "yellow." The result was that in more proletarian quarters, notably among the class-conscious workers of Germany and Hungary, the Trade movement came to be regarded as an antiquated form of the working-class struggle, which henceforward could only be harmful to the interests of labour.

A Basis of New Principles.

Arising out of this attitude a revision in the principles of Trade Union organisation took place, facilitated by the clear insight which large sections of the proletariat received during the "armistice" into the true aims and consequences of the imperialist war.

Victorious and vanquished, not to speak of neutral countries are alike faced with ruin. Everywhere triumphant and arrogant capitalism proved itself the irreconcilable enemy of the working class. Everywhere it has rendered the advantage conquered by the workers null and void. A simple stroke of the pen abolished the right of strike, of meeting, and the liberty of speech. Capitalism has established absolutism and its dictatorship with such insolence and cynicism that the working masses have found no other course open to them but to return to the First International, and, guided by its principles, to attempt to reconstruct the Trade Union edifice.

the proletariat of all countries to decide, not to renounce

This revision is progressing rapidly. It has already led Trade Union action, but to give it a new direction and to make it a powerful weapon against capitalism in the great universal struggle. New principles are being elaborated; the movement is becoming "red" again and is denouncing its old "yellow" leaders and their assistants. The rupture between labour and capital has again manifested itself in all capitalist countries.

In England the old Trade Unions are losing their authority over the masses, and the great strikes of the last few months have taken place without them. The direction has in many cases passed into the hands of factory and workshop committees, which are assuming duties hitherto ignored by the Trade Union movement.

The same phenomenon may be observed in America, where the creation of the One Big Union relegates the leaders of the type of Gompers to the background and reduces their functions to a minimum.

No less remarkable is the re-birth of the Trade Union movement in Germany, where experience of the Russian organization is being utilised. The factory and workshop committees are mercilessly sweeping away the old forms of authority of the "yellow" leaders who unexpectedly find themselves on the wrong side of the barricade. New problems are boldly tackled, the control of production is demanded, as is also the nationalization of the large industries; the long, antiquated notion of the neutrality of the Trade Union movement is disappearing, and the tendency is to engage whole-heartedly in the political struggle with the rest of the proletariat.

The Trade Unions of a whole series of industries have already passed into the hands of the reds. This is the case with certain powerful organisations, such as, for example, the Metal workers' Union.

The revolutionary Challenge.

The revolutionary development of the Trade Union movement throws down the challenge to imperialist capital-

ism. If to-day the Italian unions oppose the sending of arms and munitions to Russian White generals; if the English workers organize monster strikes and demand peace with the Soviet Government and the recall of English troops from Russia; if the French Trade Unionists openly declare their solidarity with us—the logic of the class war, rendered acute by the general ruin and ever-increasing misery, will compel them to-morrow to make a decisive pronouncement on the affairs of their own country.

The general sympathy they display toward us, and the material aid which they sometimes afford us, prove their strength more than their weakness. In taking the Russian workers under their protection they are undergoing an apprenticeship in the struggle, without yet attempting to deliver a decisive attack on their own enemies at home. Our sympathy is with a school for the Trade Unions of West European countries; it creates a line of demarcation daily becoming more accentuated between red and yellow tendencies.

Methods of Reactionary Leaders.

The defenders of the moribund forms of the Trade Union movement are trying their utmost to galvanize the movement and to resuscitate methods which have long since been abandoned. With this object in view, shortly after the "Peace of Versailles," the yellow leaders of various countries made repeated, separate attempts to bring back the International into the fold of the old Trade Unionism. They imagined that by reviving the Trade Union International they would again dress the working masses in the armour of fictitious solidarity, which in practice reduces itself to an entente with capitalism and disguised hostility to the workers of different nationality. The check suffered by the miserable efforts of the Amsterdam Congress, where the representatives of the Entente countries could not resist the dubious pleasure of once again humbling the German workers in the face of the capitalists, is generally recognized even by the defenders of yellow Trade Unionism. These efforts were received without approval and without enthusiasm. The attempts made by the Trade Unions to come to an agreement with the employers and to establish the foundations of a new International of Labour at Washington, must also be regarded as a pitiable comedy. The progress of the labours of the Conference at Washington, not to mention the attitude adopted to the conquered, and even to neutral, countries, cannot but excite a smile of pity even among the very organizers of this hypocritical and unhealthy farce. The same unhealthy atmosphere surrounded the recent efforts of Leghien, formerly one of the leaders of the German proletariat, and a "yellow" par excellence. In the name of 12 million workers, organized as he says, in a mythical organization, resident no one

knows where, he applied, if the newspaper are to be believed, to the Trade Unions of Moscow, Petrograd, and Odessa to furnish him with particulars as to their organization and to enter into relationship, with the yellow unions, in the name of which he promised material aid to Soviet Russia. It is not known who authorised him to make these declarations. It was certainly not the factory and workshop committees of Germany, nor the revolutionary unions of Italy, nor the French, nor the working masses of England, for all these display an ineradicable opposition to the yellow leaders.

Wanted: A New International.

The only reply our workers can offer to the invitations of Amsterdam, Washington, and Leghien, all desirous of again abusing the trust of the masses, is to organise the true forces of revolution, in conjunction with the reds of the Western countries, for the creation of a new International which shall be separated by an untraversable ditch from the yellow organizations; to define the real position of the two parties, and in the international arena to prepare the way for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We are satisfied that the creation of this Trade Union International will not be long delayed. The international conference of Transport Workers now being organised proves without a shadow of doubt that the sympathy of the majority of the workers is with the Third International.

Every day brings new evidence of closer union between the organizations of the various countries, and of the common aspirations of the workers in face of their new tasks.

The decay of the Second International and its capitulation to the Communist International furnishes the reds with a powerful weapon for the political struggle.

The first aim to be achieved is to strengthen the spirit of fraternity among the Trade Unions of all countries, and to unite ourselves, not merely in ideas, but also in practice.

The first task of the Trade Unions of all countries is to form in practice, as well as in theory, a powerful international organisation, prepared to fight side by side with the Communist International on all now for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and henceforward to inspire new forms of international proletarian relationship and of the organization of Communist life.

The First International only demanded from its members an exchange of information and of sympathy; what is now necessary is to make the experience gained in organization and technique available to all, and to co-ordinate acts of demonstration and of offence; a uniform plan must be developed for the control of the production of the world, of food supply, and the division of the fruits of production; a single centre must be created for calculat-

ing and distributing the forces of labour, for the protection of labour, and for social insurance. Such, in broad outline, are the tasks of the new Trade Union International.

Far from isolating itself from the Third International, it should follow in the path it has traced out, everywhere establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat on the solid basis of the relationships existing between the producers of all countries. That the political problems of the industrial proletariat of the whole world are identical is proved by incontestable evidence; because of this fact we can to-day define the practical measures to be adopted on the new basis of class solidarity to re-establish the relation-

ships momentarily relaxed between the Trade Unions of all countries. The fight for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat is henceforward the sole motive force of the Trade Union movement, the establishment of universal Communism—its sole aim. One can prophesy without fear that the time is not far distant when the two great currents of the proletarian movement will merge into one in the Third International, when the Communist parties of all countries in full agreement with the red Trade Unions will form one united front against capitalism. By doing so they will be following the vague, but undeniably wise, lead of the First International.

Hands off Soviet Russia!

(Many progressive labor bodies have adopted resolutions similar to the following. The American working class may have to decide very soon whether they will support the International Brigands in a war on the Workers' Republic of Russia. Put your union on record by making a copy of this resolution and presenting it for adoption. Inform The Toiler of the result.)

The workers and peasants of Russia, after long years of suffering under the autocratic rule of czaristic government, which represented capitalists and land owners, overthrew that government and established the rule of the workers through the Soviets.

The Soviet Government has since November 1917 been striving to rebuild Russia to insure the happiness and well-being of the workers of that country. In spite of the blockade and the unceasing war against it, Soviet Russia has succeeded in improving the conditions under which the workers and peasants live. It has achieved wonders in raising Russia out of the disorganization and chaos into which it had been plunged by the world war and the government of the czar.

Today in Russia the great masses of the workers control the government. The labor unions are represented in all phases of the work of production and have a part in determining wages, hours, and all matters which directly concern the workers in the factories. No longer do a few capitalists and land owners control the mines, mills and factories, the land and all other means of production and distribution for their profit. The workers and peasants are conducting the work of society for the service of society, not for the profit of the few.

Understanding that the success of the rule of the workers in Russia will inspire the working-class of other capitalist countries follow their example, the capitalist governments of the world have leagued themselves against Soviet

Russia, and are seeking to destroy it. They blockade Soviet Russia and starve innocent women and children. The governments of France, England and the United States have financed one czarist general after another and incited them to make war against the workers and peasants of Russia. When these generals and their armies were destroyed, England, France, and the United States turned to Poland and urged that country to war upon Soviet Russia. Now that Poland has been beaten they threaten Soviet Russia with direct use of their power.

Because the workers everywhere realize that Soviet Russia is fighting THEIR battle as well as the battle of the workers and peasants of Russia, they are rallying to its support. English and French worker have threatened a general strike and revolution if their governments attack Soviet Russia. Workers of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia are refusing to permit munitions for Poland to pass through their countries. English soldiers at Danzig mutinied when ordered to take the place of dock workers who went on strike rather than help the enemies of Soviet Russia.

We, the members of give our heart endorsement to this demonstration of international solidarity of the workers and call upon all members of our organization and all workingmen and women of this country, to refuse to do any work that will help the enemies of Soviet Russia, but to stand solidly by the workers and peasants of that country in their struggle for freedom.

The I. W. W. at Philadelphia

— By J. P. CANNON —

Nothing has so stirred the radical labor movement of the East for many an day as the rumor, later verified and admitted to be a fact, that members of the I. W. W. were loading high explosives at Philadelphia to be shipped to Poland and used in the infamous war against Soviet Russia. It seemed unbelievable that the I. W. W. of Frank Little, the I. W. W. that has always been in the vanguard of the class struggle, bearing the brunt of the fight in America and inspiring the whole world's movement by its heroic deeds and sacrifices, could now be engaged in this nefarious enterprise—this high treason to the International working class.

The information reached New York members of the organization (from an outside source, not from protesting members at Philadelphia) on Aug. 6, and, as a result of their prompt intervention and vigorous protest, the matter was brought before the General Executive Board and the Philadelphia branch of 7,000 members expelled. The contention that this dastardly work was done by new members, who are unfamiliar with the principles of the I. W. W., is not borne out by the facts. The Philadelphia Transport Workers' branch is an old one, having been in existence continuously since 1913, and many well known and influential members of the organization are in Philadelphia at the present time taking active part in the affairs of the union. No satisfactory explanation has yet been made of their failure to take quick and decisive action. True revolutionary men, confronted with such a situation, would have prevented the loading of the ships even at the cost of their own lives.

Statement of Executive Board

The General Executive Board has issued a statement in which the actions of the Philadelphia members are severely condemned as being diametrically opposed to every principle of working class honor that the I. W. W. has "stood for, fought for and bled for from its inception." It sounds a new note in the current literature of the organization, in refreshing contrast to the "evolutionary bunk" printed in their official organ, *The One Big Union Monthly*. The

statement, in part, reads as follows:

"The I. W. W. has proven by deeds that it is willing and eager at all costs to fight and sacrifice for the cause of International Solidarity; it still keeps the faith.

"The organization was designed to make it impossible for one group of workers to be used against another group in the great struggle of the Classes. We do not want and will not tolerate in our membership men who can stoop so low as to aid and abet any Capitalist Government of any other National or International section of the common enemy in keeping the Working Class in Slavery. We look with horror and disgust upon the action of the Phila. longshoremen in loading high explosives on ships for the purpose of butchering our brave Fellow Workers in Russia who have established the first Working Class Government in the World.

"The I. W. W. has stood the brunt of the fury of Master Class Hatred in America. More of our members have been imprisoned murdered and brutalized than all other Revolutionary organizations combined. The reason is that we stand and have always stood for the use of militant Direct Action to overthrow the dictatorship of the Capitalist Class.

"The I. W. W. wishes to keep its fair name untarnished in the eyes of the world's Proletariat. We call upon the membership of our Organization to use their utmost power to assist the Soviet Government of Russia in fighting the world's battle against Capitalism.

Appeal to Communists

"We pledge ourselves and our Organization to help overthrow Capitalism and everything that stands for Capitalism.

"We appeal to the Working Class in general and the United Communist Party in particular to take a stand in industry and help build up a Revolutionary Organization that will make forever impossible a repetition of the dastardly action of the Philadelphia longshoremen.

"The I. W. W. holds out the clean hand of Brotherhood to the Revolutionary Workers of the World."

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The Picket Line

THE minimum wage law recently enacted by the Non-partisan League members in the North Dakota Legislature has been held up by a court injunction. This is further proof (isn't it?) that the way to better the conditions of the workers is to have laws passed.

LLOYD George has decided on peace with Soviet Russia since "The Council of Action" told him he couldn't have war. British labor is the British Lion.

SAMUEL Gompers recently delivered himself of the statement that he did not know whether his Federation could "fit in as one of the parts of what is called the international labor movement." Which is quite a compliment to the international labor movement.

AT the very time Secretary Colby was composing the White House attack on the Bolsheviks as tyrants who persecute the Russian people,

the inhabitants of Santo Domingo were appealing to journalists throughout North and South America to petition Woodrow Wilson for relief from the bloody and illegal rule of American military forces in their island.

SEATTLE maintains its reputation of having the most advance central labor council in the country. This body has gone on record by unanimous vote to oppose any effort to aid Poland in its war on Soviet Russia. It has appointed a "committee of action" to make plans in case an emergency arises. They have also called on Gompers to define the attitude of the A. F. of L. on the question. This last is wasted effort, however, as the attitude of Gompers is already defined. He's for anything the American capitalists want.

WHILE the Red Army hammers at the gates of Warsaw, the the Upper Crust cries out that civilization is threatened. But we are not disturbed. YOUR civilization, gentlemen, is of no concern to us.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S terms drawn up for Poland to sign are reported to include disarmament of the capitalists and their supporters, arming of the Polish workers and the organization of a commission to execute the terms of the armistice composed of delegates from trades unions, industrial workers and farm laborers. Fair enough!

"WORKERS' earnings gain", says a headline. Also, the workers' spendings. The last more than the first.

THE New York Times says the New York street car men who lost out in the arbitration are relying on Mayor Hylan. God help 'em!

THE Workers of all the World now realize Soviet Russia represents the interests of the workers everywhere. Soviet Russia is showing the way to Freedom to the workers of all other countries. Soviet Russia is blazing the path that will bring the end of the long struggle of the workers against low wages, long hours, the amassing of great fortunes by the few out of the toil of the masses, the oppression of these masses by the use of the courts, the police, and the armies when the workers strike to improve their position.

An Independent Central Labor Body

By Ernest Lingg.

The campaign to solidify the forces of labor organized independent of the American Federation of Labor received an impetus by the formation in New York recently of a central body known as The United Labor Council. About twenty-five locals, representing a membership of 50,000, have already become affiliated. The new organization, according to an official statement issued, is partly designed to be a defensive measure against the avowed intention of the A. F. of L. to crush all independent organization. The new solidification of forces is also calculated to promote the work of organization in the industries covered by the various affiliated unions.

The following unions, among others, have joined the United Labor Council: Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Amalgamated Metal Workers, Amalgamated Textile Workers, Hotel Workers' Federation, Journeyman Bakers' International Union, International Carpenters' Union, International Furniture Workers' Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers' Union, United Shoe Workers, Dental Mechanics, Painters and Feather Boa Workers.

The principle of the class struggle is emphasized in the constitution which provides for the restriction of membership to unions "which recognize these two cardinal facts: That there is a conflict of interests between the employers and the workers, and that the policies of the American Federation of Labor are unprogressive and harmful to the best interests of the working class."

Unions joining the United Labor Council are required to sever connections with the A. F. of L., if so affiliated, within three months. Other aims and purposes are set forth in the constitution which follows:

UNITED LABOR COUNCIL CONSTITUTION.

NAME:—The name of this organization shall be the United Labor Council.

AIM and PURPOSE:—All unions forming the United Labor Council hereby agree upon the fundamental principle that an injury to one is the concern of all, and, therefore, there must be a closer relation between them all in order that an offensive and defensive alliance be formed for the

proper protection of all workers in any branch of industry.

The aim, therefore, is to concentrate the efforts of all unions forming this Council, in order to exert the maximum power of the working-class against organized Capital, thereby shortening the industrial conflict.

DUTIES and POWERS:—The duties of the U. L. C. shall consist of giving consideration to all industrial conditions involving the various unions connected therewith and give counsel, advice and aid whenever and wherever possible; also to assist in planning and organizing campaigns among the unorganized and to give attention to matters of civic and social betterment.

Its powers shall lie, to authorize, through the Executive Board the unified action of all units involved whenever necessity may require same; to assist in raising funds for propaganda and organizing work; to map out educational campaigns among the various unions through lectures, newspapers and other mediums deemed proper.

COMPOSITION of COUNCIL. The Council shall be composed of delegates, elected from the rank and file of the various unions, which recognize these two cardinal facts. That there is conflict of interests between the employers and the workers, and that the policies of the American Federation of Labor are unprogressive and harmful to the best interests of the working-class.

Any union accepted to membership in the U. L. C. must, within a period of three months sever all connections with the A. F. of L. if so affiliated.

Each local union shall be entitled to a delegation of two (2) for the first three hundred (300) members or less, and one delegate for each three hundred additional members or major fraction thereof.

BOARD OF THE UNITED LABOR COUNCIL:—The Executive Board of the U. L. C. shall consist of the business agents and organizers, of each affiliated union, or such officials of the local unions as do the work of organizers and business agents. They shall meet together as often as conditions may require, but at least once weekly in the forenoon. The Council shall have regularly elected officers consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Executive Secretary-Treasurer and three trustees. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be a paid official and shall also act as secretary of the Executive Board, and he shall be bonded.

FINANCES. — An initiation fee of five dollars shall be levied against all organizations affiliating with the U. L. C.

Sailors Strike Against Carrying Polish Troops

— By Martha Foley. —

Fifty-five Italian sailors, the entire crew of the Calabria of the Anchor line, struck on August 13 when they learned that the ship was to carry Polish soldiers to Danzig to fight against their Russian comrades. They refused not only to work but also to leave the ship because they wanted to do all in their power to prevent the ship leaving on such a mission. Finally their belongings were thrown overboard and they were forced to land at the point of revolvers.

These sailors are members of the Italian Seamen's union which owns and operates five co-operative vessels, one of which, the Crema, was the first ship flying the red flag to enter an American port. This union has forbidden all its members to engage in any activity either in Russia or elsewhere that will injure the workers' cause. They realise that the workers of all countries must unite and that an injury to one is an injury to all.

One of the sailors said after they had left the ship, "we felt that we could not hold up our heads if we went back to Italy after we had taken this ship to Danzig. Our fellow-workers would call us traitors to the working class. We feel that we would have been co-operating with Polish and Anti-Soviet imperialists. We would rather die than do so."

A per capita tax shall be levied against the affiliated local unions on the basis of two (2) cents per month per members in good standing, payable monthly in advance.

AMENDMENTS. To amend, alter or change this constitution, a resolution endorsed by three local unions from three different organizations, bearing the seal and signatures of the responsible officers of said local unions, must be presented at a regular meeting of the Council. Each local union endorsing such resolution must state the number of members voting for or against the resolutions.

Such resolutions, conforming to the above rules and stipulations must be sent by the General Secretary to the various affiliated unions for a referendum vote of their respective membership.

The resolution, if carried by a majority of the membership voting, shall become an amendment to the constitution. Any parts of the constitution conflicting with such resolution shall be declared null and void.

The Italian Chamber of Labor of New York gave a banquet to the strikers. Speakers representing American labor organisations congratulated the men upon the splendid stand they had taken. Red roses were presented them by the United Communist Party of America. The meeting closed with cries of "Long live Soviet Russia! Long live Soviet Italy! Long live Soviet Poland; and Long live Soviet America!"

These Italian sailors cannot understand how some of the workers of this country can be so blind to their own interests as to scab on the Russian workers by helping in the manufacture and shipping of ammunition to be used against Soviet Russia. The Bolsheviki are fighting so hard against the Big Business Interests of the world, the same Big Business Interests that are exploiting the workers of America, in order that the workers everywhere may be freed from economic slavery.



Out of the Depths



Out of the Depths

Freedom For ALL Class War Prisoners!

The following letter from Mollie Stimer, the young girl who is serving a fifteen year sentence for distributing leaflets protesting against the blockade on Russia, to the "Women's Kate O'Hare Committee" is a fitting rebuke to those who concern themselves only with the cases of individuals prisoners, while thousand of others suffer and die neglected and forgotten, as well to those individual prisoners who accept such support.

Missouri State Penitentiary,
June 27th 1920.

To the Women's Committee,
That previously worked for the release of Kate O'Hare, and now undertake to do so for me.

My dear Women:

In answering people who intended to do anything in my behalf alone, I made it as clear as I possibly could, that I want **no one** to work for my release individually. I said (and I mean that with **all** my heart) that I consider it a disgrace to the worker's cause to work for the release of **one class war** prisoner when so many of us are in the American Penitentiaries!

I believe in the Solidarity of all class conscious working men and women, and I shall try to live up to my principles when in jail as well as outside of it. Political prisoners are consumptives, some are getting blind, others, are otherwise sick. Many undergo more suffering than I do. Is it not more reasonable to work for the freedom of **all** instead of one?? You might say: "well, we are **women** and we are trying to obtain the release of a woman," To me, men and women are **alike**.

My friends, I am a working girl and prefer to suffer together with my imprisoned fellow workers and comrades and the freed **when they will**.

Undoubtedly, your intentions are to do **me** good. And I assure you that if would carry on any sort of propaganda in my behalf alone, you will cause me pain.

I hope that you will give this letter earnest consideration and either work for the release of all Political Prisoners, or—**dissolve** the Committee in my behalf.

With greetings,
Mollie Stimer.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS:

We, the shop-delegates of the Waist and Dressmakers Union Local 25, at a conference held June 19th, 1920, at Webster Hall, find our beloved fellow co-worker, Mollie Steimer still unjustly condemned and imprisoned, together with all the other class-war and political prisoners, by the capitalistic injustice of this country:

We therefore demand the immediate release of all those who are imprisoned for the Worker's cause.

And be it further resolved that We, the shop representatives of 25,000 organized workers, pledge ourselves not to give up the fight until all the class-war prisoners are released:

Moreover be it resolved that copies of ~~this~~ resolution be given out to the press and sent to our Fellow-Worker Mollie Steimer.

Pauline Morgenstein, Chairwoman.

EIGHT VICTIMS

Huntington, West Va.
Aug. 13, 1920

Dear Comrades:

A friend and myself have a few lines of news we would like to have you print in the Toiler about "eight victims" of the capitalist system."

We do not know just exactly how to word the piece, so will give you the facts of the case in fairly good form and you may correct any error we may make so as not to change the meaning.

The chain workers belonging to the

International Chain Workers' Union were called on a strike July 8th. There were eight men who returned to work the next day. The shops had been shutting down every week or so for four months and they did not have to work then, but as soon as we went on a strike they could not stand it to lay around.

The leader of this gang of scabs used to be the International President of the Chain Workers' Union. He ran for Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, on the Socialist ticket in 1908 or 1910. The

other scabs claim to be socialists also. Some of them claim to be very religious and go to church every Sunday. One of them claims he gets his socialism out of the bible. These same men used to go around teaching unionism to the younger class of people!

As for the brothers who are still on strike, we can say that all of them, with the exception of three or four, are of a revolutionary spirit and will fight to a finish.

A COUPLE OF REDS.

The "Independents"

— By JAMES PATRICK —

One of the most important battle fronts in the class war is that one on which the progressive and reactionary labor organizations fight for supremacy. The struggle is at all times a hard one and the pioneers of the rebel labor movement, who have fostered one independent effort after another, only to see them isolated and crushed by the Gompers machine, have had much cause for discouragement.

The strength of reactionary unionism lies in its superior organization and equipment. Not, however, organization for waging war on the bosses, but organization of the officialdom for the purpose of fighting any movement toward rank and file control. Their equipment consists of large treasuries (built up by the members and used against them) and the ready support of the bosses, the government and the press.

Also, on this issue, the officials are united. No matter how much they may pull apart on other questions, against any movement of the membership to take away their control they band

themselves together "like thieves at a fair." The One Big Union of Labor Skates has for its motto: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

But the independent movement has grown steadily in spite of all and its real strength today is much greater than is generally known. New unions such as the Yardmen's Association are springing up and manifesting an astonishing vitality. Older unions are merging with new secessions from the A. F. of L. on an industrial basis, as in the case of the Amalgamated Metal Workers. The I. W. W. stubbornly maintains its grip in certain industries, particularly the metal mines and lumber woods of the west, notwithstanding the continued persecution. And a new and most significant development is seen in the formation of a central labor council of independent unions recently in New York, as reported on another page of this issue.

The Independent labor movement as a whole is a healthy one. It is producing many able organizers and executives; the membership is growing

and is manifesting a more militant spirit as a result of the constant struggles forced upon it. While the principles of revolutionary industrial unionism are not as clearly stated in their various programs as we would like to see, the trend in that direction is stronger than ever.

The one union of militant labor—which must and shall be realized without needless delay—is not a thing that will materialize out of thin air on some bright morning. On the contrary it will be built out of the tangible material that is to be found close at hand; and no small part of that material will consist of the independent unions which are already in the field.



Too Slow!



Too Slow!

The Black Sheep.

Chapter LXV.

Returning to his own.

Wearied of the battle that he and Collins had fought almost without intermission for the last six months, and eager to live his own life, and follow his own bent of mind, as he had longed to do since childhood, he decided to quit the mines, and go in search of more congenial employment. He wanted to find some kind of work that would take him out into the open, and at the same time give him an opportunity to pursue his investigations on the flora and fauna of various regions. This had been his desire from childhood. Ever since he had been compelled to leave home he had longed for unrestrained freedom in this respect. But the class struggle had been against him. The need of working for his daily bread had curtailed his opportunities, and what was more such opportunities as he might have taken had he been alone, Collins had caused him to spend in the selling of literature, in the holding of meetings, and in endless arguments about things as they might be, if they did not happen to be as they are.

Nevertheless, he was glad that George and Herman had taught him economics, and that Rudolph and Collins had made him familiar with the true nature of the class war in society. He had no delusions concerning the claw and fang nature of human economic relations. He realized that he was a slave who could only expect a slave's lot, in the world as it is. But he was not a slave in the biologic sense, for he aimed at using his brain to work himself out of that class if it were humanly possible to do so, saying that as the freedom from slavery was a collective problem with them, no matter what opportunities presented themselves to make his individual escape. "Until all are free none are free," he often quoted. For him to escape from the working class, he considered as treason in the first place, and what he would gain by it, as nothing more than a false and evanescent liberty. He maintained that there could not be freedom, in the real meaning of that word, in a two class world.

Of all this Jack took an opposite view. He reasoned that if the working classes did not want to take a hold of economic truth, and translate it into actions of liberty, that then, his duty was at an end, and that if he saw a way open to personal well being, it would be only folly not to walk in that way. He maintained that the mass of the workers were incapable

of thinking in terms of collectivism, making it sheer folly on the part of the radicals, who did see, to show the master piece of "Industrial Democracy" to congenital blind men.

A man always seeks a justification in logic for his every act, and so it was that Jack reviewed both Collins and his own views in an effort to justify his contemplated change of activity. And he naturally decided on the side of his desires—men generally do, for if reason played a determining part in their decisions this world he quits a different world.—Thus Collins desired to be an agitator, which ultimately made him a martyr, loved by a few hated by some and feared by others. It was his life, and found his reward in the consciousness that he had lived fearlessly and honestly according to the light that was in him. This alone entitles him to a place in the ranks of Earth's noblest sons. And on the other hand, Jack who was not equally impressed with the idea of agitation, would not have been honest with himself, if he had followed this line of work simply for Collins' sake. He would then have been in very truth a slave, more slavish than the masses with whom he labored. At least such were his conclusions at the time, and he followed them not with out difficulty, until he found for himself a place in the world of science, where he found as much happiness as can come to one who knows the hideous arrangement of our social structure, and is not utterly dead to all human feeling. But we are digressing from the story.

Firmly decided to find other employment, and to break away from what with more bitterness than sincerity he called social fanaticism, he concluded that he would spend the next day out on the desert and gather what information he could concerning the life that was to be found on and over it. It is a mistake to think of deserts, as always barren and lifeless regions. Some of the western deserts are at certain seasons of the year richly clothed in a variety of beautiful flowers, and at all times are they dressed in sage brush of different varieties, and not infrequently are certain parts covered with the desert cedar, and juniper trees, and even, in the most barren regions, one will meet with cactus and mesal plants, such as are never seen in less arid places. Aside from the flora we find animate life not entirely absent. There are rodents of different varieties, and species including the rabbit, and where the rabbit is found their coyote will be found also, to say nothing of birds, insects and reptiles. In truth for the

naturalist earth holds no barren ground. Jack was aware of this, and accordingly on the next morning, armed with note books and camera he started in quest of trophies.

It was a wonderful morning, as he climbed up out of the canyon in which the mining camp was located, and walked out across the plateau. The sun sailing aloft above the eastern mountains flooded the desert with what maybe called a mystic light. A mirage hung in the western skies; it was the first phenomena of this Jack had ever seen. Great mountains hung inverted in the air, and seemed to tremble in the purple desert haze. He sat down upon a ledge of rock that constituted and watched it until it faded out of the sky. It reminded him of the way he had first looked at Collins visioning of what he called "The Industrial Republic," or as George and Herman had called it, "The Co-operative Commonwealth." In the morning of his studies in sociology and economics their appearance had been intrinsically beautiful, but like this mirage, distant and somewhat up in the air. And finally as he had studied deeper, or as one might say, when the sun of his knowledge had ascended higher the vision had trembled and finally passed from out his sight leaving only the sand and rock bound desert of reality. As he sat musingly upon his ledge of rock overlooking the desert his soul breathed a prayer to whatever gods maybe that his friends might never lose the vision, as he had not it, that their mirage might last forever, that is, until their life that seemed to only live for their vision would mingle with its primal elements.

He arose and started on his journey across the plain. At length at the edge of a hollow washed in the plateau by the spring freshets of the mountains he saw a man standing behind some device on a tripod, and waving his arms wildly from time to time as if becoming some one at a distance. It was a surveyor who thru his transit. He was signalling his directions to the chainmen at work down in the hollow. Jack approached him and started a conversation which terminated in his being invited to share the noon lunch with the party.

He accepted the invitation, not without some hesitation for he had made up his mind to wander far afield. He would have been much further had he not stopped to watch the mirage, but now it was nearly noon and the surveyors invitation was so cordial that he felt he ought not to refuse. Near was he sorry when the crew finally assembled near a spring in the hollow, for they were a different type of men from the miners at the camp. As much so as the miners were different from a migratory worker, and as were the migratory workers from the bewhiskered guardians of the Faith at Westfield.

The field engineer as well as the transit man took an interest in him and the work he was doing. And they placed him with many questions regarding his views on the local species and their development.

The conversation started in earnest when the chief asked him what school he was from, and the boy replied. "I am from the school of life."

"I don't know that I get your meaning," observed the chief.

"It is sometimes called the school of hard knocks," Jack explained.

"Do you mean to tell me that you have never been to high school or college; that you have mastered that vocabulary all by yourself?" the chief almost exclaimed. Then turning to the transit man who had been brewing the java over a sage brush fire, he said, "What do you think of this? Here is a kid who says he has never been to school and who unconsciously uses the vocabulary of a college man."

"It is quite true that I never went to an organized school, yet I have not allowed my mentality to atrophy. I have managed to take a few grades

in the school of life for it contains every department of knowledge. Permit me to illustrate skeletons by the way-side lecture to me on comparative anatomy. That is the sub-division of it commonly known as osteology. It gives me a good deal of pleasure to be able to tell from a chance bone to which species it belongs. In the same way one can study orthology, entomology, sociology and economics. I study by direct observation and then check up my conclusions in books, and again I read books and check up by direct observation. Of course I am handicapped by the fact that I do not possess microscopes, test tubes and other necessary laboratory apparatus. But I'll get them some day. For the present I can only say, its hell to be poor."

So it happened that after the lunch was over the chief tried to persuade him to join the party and go with them across the Sierra Nevadas to the head of Owens river, California. "We'll give you a job as back flagman. Then you can carry your books with you and read all you please."

"Yes, and be the mule for the whole party," Jack interrupted, which made the whole crew laugh. For while it is true that the back flagman has an easy job as far as actual surveying is concerned it also falls to his lot to carry the lunch, and all accessory equipment for the party from one station to another. He had noticed the particularly heavy load with which the rear flagman came forward from his station back on the line at lunch time.

Still the chief's offer interested him greatly, and he told him that while he could not accept definitely, that in all probability he would be ready to join the party in a week. This was entirely agreeable to his prospective employer. As the anticipated vacancy in the party would not occur for several days.

That afternoon the boy rambled down the gullies and over the plains, taking a series of pictures and making notes, as was his habit so that it was nearly sundown before he returned to his cabin, where a genuine surprise awaited him.

(Concluded next week.)

Palmer and the Cost of Living

From the Knot Hole

Reading Mr. Palmer's anti-profiteering stuff leaves us with a deep sense of humility. Prior to perusing it we had been inclined to agree with certain made, coarse persons like Mr. McAdoo who think the campaign a joke. However, after examining 31 pages of Mr. Palmer's advice, we are convinced that the Attorney-General is a profound economist and the unthinking rabble will yet see the strength of his position.

Like most profound plans it is extremely simple. The campaign for cheaper cuts of meats is illustrative of the whole theory. Rightly understood, the cheapened meat campaign is a flank- ing movement—that is, it is intended to attack the cow from the rear. Our understanding of the theory is roughly as follows: Certain cuts of meat are expensive. Others are more so. Let us therefore eat only the expensive ones and let the more so ones alone till they come down. Or, to illustrate the idea graphically, let us divide the cow into two halves. The Attorney-General would have us eat of, say, the hind end of the cow exclusively until the other end gets cheaper. Then, having feasted upon the rearmost zone until the front end became cheap as dirt, his idea would be to shift the attack brilliantly

and rapidly to the anterior section and there focus consumption until the nethermost cuts are similarly reduced. This scheme would thus leave the entire cow as cheap as dogmeat. It is plain that the flesh of any quadruped capable of such bisecting can be cheapened by like means. Nay, more; what is to prevent wearing the front or rear end of a suit of clothes exclusively until the laws of supply and demand operate beneficently. Maybe that would be going too far, for it might be asking too much to require a staid attorney-general to sit on a government-operated, cane-seated chair with a pair of seatless trousers. However, we cite the latter example only to indicate the possibilities.

Of course the gulleless public are not required to attack the problem blindly. Mr. Palmer's 31 pages are packed with good counsel. He advises one, for instance, not to speculate, not to open numberless charge accounts and not to "let worry go hand in hand with unpaid bills." On this latter point we agree with Mr. Palmer, but our printer thinks we ought to worry a little more. He has done most of it so far.

There are some features of the program that are somewhat delphic. Just

what is meant by the advice to buy few well-chosen serviceable garments? Is Mitchell going to advise us to go around in B. V. D.'s this summer? If so, we appreciate his further advice not to "let things rip". Mr. Palmer's advice to purchasers of clothing is also enlightening. We quote: "Hold the cloth firmly in both hands and pull diagonally back and forth. If the threads separate the cloth is apt to prove unsatisfactory." If we may paraphrase this language and make it specific we should say something like the following: In purchasing a pair of trousers first put them on. Then have a friend grasp them firmly by the seat and pull. If the seat comes away in the friend's grasp, that particular pair would be unsatisfactory, and Mr. Palmer would not recommend them for evening wear.

The best piece of advice in the entire layout, however, is the sage observation that "if means are taken to prevent perspiration stains the waist will last much longer." We have decided to take that advice, get a job in the Department of Justice and quit sweating.

Buy Your Books of The Toiler Book Department

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We advise you to "read up" on Russia if you would understand the present world-wide proletarian revolution that is holding aloft the torch of liberty to the earth's disinherited. Here are the books you cannot afford NOT to read:

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The World Wide Movement

British Labor Talks Rough.

In striking contrast to the officials of American labor organizations, who are bold only when ordering strikers back to work, and pusillanimous in their dealings with the bosses, is the attitude of the leaders of British labor. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Northumberland miners, "Bob" Smillie said the Federation would refuse to work under the Mines Bill, now before Parliament, which is aimed at its destruction. Smillie scoffed at reports in the press that nationalization is dead, saying that nationalization might come in another way than through a government elected for that purpose. "The miners of this country may make up their minds to refuse to produce coal any longer for the maintenance of private interests," he said.

Frank Hodges said that unless some great transformation took place the economic well-being of the miners and others dependent upon them would be seriously prejudiced. The determination of the miners that the people of the country should not pay the 1s. 2d. increase was, he said, the greatest example of their moral relationship to the country.

"Be prepared for the hardest fight in your history," continued Hodges. "Be prepared in your organization; be prepared with your commissariat and your co-operative movements; be prepared financially; be prepared for anything that may happen in the near future. I feel sure that the forces that are at work are such that we are in for the gravest period in our history."

Toward One Big Union in Australia

An industrial conference was recently held in Perth, Western Australia to deal with the question of forming One Big Union in that Australian State. It was decided to adopt the O. B. U. constitution on the same lines as that adopted in other Australian States with minor alterations, and to organize the workers on an industrial basis in 31 industrial sections instead of the present craft union system.

It was decided to call the O. B. U. by the official name of "The Work-

ers' Industrial Union of Australia, West Australian Section", with the head office situated at the Trades' Hall, Perth. The objective of the O. B. U. was set out as follows:—"To unite the workers of Australia in one organization, to replace the present competitive system by one of social ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and to advocate the formation of One Big Union of workers in Australia." The scheme was drafted under the following six departments: Building and Construction; Manufacture and General Production; Transportation and Communication; Agricultural, Land and Fisheries; Civil Service and Public Utilities; and Mining.

Rank-and-file movement in Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Herald reports the development of a strong rank-and-file movement among the coal miners in the Ruhr region. The officials of the German Miners' Union have adopted such a wavering policy that the members of the organization are showing a strong tendency to over-ride them and to take matters into their own hands. The "mine committees", which are somewhat similar to the British shop stewards, are being federated into a sort of unofficial economic soviet. One hundred and ten delegates of the rank and file, in a conference, decided to refuse all overtime work, unless the right of control over production, distribution and price of coal is given to the miners in cooperation with the consumers.

The German capitalists are very much alarmed at this powerful movement toward rank and file control which is developing among other important unions as well as the miners. That the capitalists feel a much closer kinship with the capitalists of Allied countries than with the workers of Germany is plainly indicated by the recent declaration of Hugo Stinnes, the great Westphalian coal magnate. He announced himself in favor of Allied occupation of the Ruhr district because the Allied troops would force the miners to work longer hours.

internationally against the bosses organized internationally.

Industrial Unionism in Ireland.

Organized labor in Ireland is developing along very advanced lines. It would be difficult to find a country where the theory of the One Big Union is more unquestioningly accepted by the rank and file of labor. Of the half million active trade unionists in Ireland half are now members of the great Transport and General Workers' Union.

This organization, founded by Jim Larkin in 1909 as a militantly class-conscious industrial union, is today one of the most advanced and powerful labor bodies in the world. Its recent it has 125,000 members in 450 branch-growth has been phenomenal. 5 years ago during the ebb-tide which followed the outbreak of the war, it counted but 5,000 members in ten branches. Today it has 1250,000 members in 450 branches, including 40,000 agricultural workers, and further amalgamations,—not federations—are going forward rapidly.

It is leading the way for a nationally organized and thoroughly industrialized Irish labor movement built on the same general principles as the I. W. W. in America.

REVAL, June 25.—(By Mail.)—N. Bureau.)—Strong protest against the arrest of 17 trade unionists in Batoum by British authorities has been made to men arrested included the Batoum labor council and the editorial staff of the labor paper, "The Voice of Labor." They have been taken to Malta, here they are held in close confinement. The manifesto appeals to the British workers to stop further "scoundrelly acts" by their government.

CALCUTA, INDIA—The revolutionary activities in India are growing so fast that the British authorities have decided to remove the mint of Calcutta from Bari Bazar where military defense is difficult, to the Hastings by the Ganges. In its position the mint can be easily commanded by the guns of the Calcutta fort; and if necessary may easily be shipped off.