The Iron Fingers

You Must Unite—Workingmen!

WORKINGMEN! Are all your strikes to be defeated and you forced back to work on the terms of your employers? That is what is happening.

The Steel Workers had been bullied, oppressed and robbed for decades. They had to deal with the greatest industrial organization in this country—an organization that stood in the front ranks of capitalism and consistently held to a policy of treating the workers as slaves.

When the Steel Workers went on strike to force recognition of their claims to decent working conditions and a voice in determining these, they struck a blow at the very heart of capitalism in this country.

The Steel Workers are fighting the battles of all the workers. Their victory would mean a tremendous gain of strength for all the workers. But they are left to make the fight alone and the capitalists are already gleefully shouting that they have been beaten.

Now the Coal Miners are on strike. After using the injunction to try to break their strike the government offered them a pitiable increase in wages, which even their conservative and courageless officials were compelled to refuse.

Miners are being forced to call off their strike and accept defeat by government dictation. The government, acting as the representative of the mine owners, is using all its power against the mine workers.

The miners have shown a splendid courage and solidarity in staying out in spite of the coercion of the government and the betrayal by their officials, who called off the strike because of the government injunction. But again they are fighting alone. They are not united with the Steel Workers. The Railroad Workers, who threaten to strike later if their demands are not granted, do not come to the aid of the Steel Workers and Mine Workers now.

What is true of the strikes of the Steel Workers and the Miners is true of many other strikes. Hundreds of workers in all parts of the country are on strike. The workers are being driven into industrial struggles in greater and greater numbers. The hardships which the capitalists and their profit system inflict upon them are stirring them to action. But the strikes are not united. Each group of workers strikes separately and are separately

(Continued on Page 6.)
War with Mexico?

THE drive for an invasion and conquest of Mexico, in behalf of American and English finance-capital, now proceeds at a feverish pace. In fact, the pace is so fast as to be kept up. The Junkin incident is altogether too flimsy to serve as the pretext for the war, but it is sufficient for an intensification of the war propaganda, a propaganda which becomes more and more insistent, which uses its paltry materials to the utmost. A complication in the further development of this incident, or some new allegation of affront to American national honor—and there will be realized the Hearst dream of honor—and there will be realized the Hearst showing of responsibility for these deaths.

The十四点 points—this time fourteen points—announced just under the heart of the miners' strike. This is the new edition of Wilsonian camouflage covering 100% service to the finance oligarchy.

The operators themselves offered 20%; the highly conservative Secretary of Labor proposed 31%. Now it is 14%—insisted upon by the Department of Justice and the Department of War, with Garfield as the Wilsonian mouthpiece.

The trump card of the Administration—operator combines is that the price of coal is not to be raised. If a coal company were to warrant anything done by the government against the strike, it is the public that is being protected—as usual.

Smith—McAdoo, with shocking disregard of the etiquette which should govern gentlemen on such occasions, has been seen to give sharp reminder of what he learned about the profits of the coal operators while he was Secretary of the Treasury. The figures were public records all the while, and there is much more, ever so much more of this nature concerning which McAdoo has heretofore retained his gentlemanly guise. But it is now open season for presidential investigations; the operators will understand.

Garfield suddenly emerges as the masterful exponent of the strong arm—as suddenly as Professor Wilson and little Mr. Baker undertook the metamorphosis into mighty warriors some month ago. These men of liberal weeds! Garfield easily escapes suspicion. Invisible, the item which had been given unioinette publicity for several days, that it would take about three times fourteen percent just to equalize the miners' wages with the advance in cost of living.

It is the public that is to be saved. This happy idea of not allowing the coal to go any higher—why was this not heralded forth just a bit sooner, let us say just before the last 100% or perhaps 200% jump in return on capital invested in the mines? Strange that the beneficial regard for the public should coincide exactly with the moment when the miners make their unavailing bid for a living wage! But, of course, the public will be highly elated that it is remembered now on the government's own showing that it means to compel a cut in what was already the miserable "American standard of living" among some three million men, women and children whose living depends on mine wages. This fourteen-point assault against the miners—and against the whole working class of America—is to be carried into the mines with bristling bayonets. With the steel workers the military intervention was not even given a fourteen-point camouflage.

(The steel industry is so strong. Besides, who cares about the American standard of living" of hunkies?)
Birth of Labor Party.

According to all that has appeared in our Left Wing and Communist literature, and especially in the leading articles of Laborism, it would appear that we ought to greet the birth of a National Labor Party as a grimy evil portent. But no. We are called to see in a moment of embryonic crisis the advent of the power which is to be our undoing.

It was not a birth, but a still-birth.

Theory must not lose its touch with reality; if it becomes a purely dogmatic realm. We have seen the role of Laborism in Europe under one test and another. We have seen Laborism (often under the name of Socialism) come into partial or complete possession of the working class aspirations of the working class, in the cabinets of France, Australia, England, Belgium and in other countries. We have seen the whole movement of labor reformism turned directly against the proletarian revolution—when there was no other effective power to stem the tide of working class revolt and triumph.

Why not the same role for Social Reformism—for Socialist-Laborism—in the United States? The theory is compelling; inherent in labor reformism, with its acceptance of the capitalist power as the one to bring about working class emancipation, is all of the betrayal and the tragic reactionism which has occurred in other countries. Laborism presents the perfect program for the State Capitalism which is now needed as the political basis for finance-imperialism. There is ample capitalistic acquisitiveness in the starting of such a program by the United States, and we may rest assured that there will be no more strenuous opposition than is needed for the purposes of sham battles of a political game where nothing more is at stake than the spoils of office for the professionals who keep up the show. So far as theory goes we might already draw the picture of a Sheilern-Bauer-Noske-Kautsky-Hin­derer-Wright Labor Party in the United States. But the realities to which our theorizing is now to be applied are vastly changed.

The world of the generation preceding 1914 has given way to the new world ushered in on November 7th, 1917. The emergence of Socialist-Laborism in the United States in 1919 cannot be given the perspective of the pre-revolutionary period. Two years after the proletarian victory in Russia, and one year after the abysmal betrayal of the revolutionary working class by the Social Democracy of Germany, the coming of a Labor Party into the field in the United States need excite little unassuaged backwash of the pendulum of our labor movement.

It is certain, then, that the Labor Party arrives after the breakup of the Socialist Party in this country, after the issues have already been projected of the inherent reactionism of Socialist-Laborism, signaled a tremendous and reduced possibility of fooling the workers. Communist propaganda is already firmly entrenched in a strong separate organization. There is no longer the barren condition of revolutionary Social­ism silenced by the official party expression of parliamentary reformism as the sun total of Socialism. Laborism and Socialism together do not single out a single dogmatism. The hopeless slogans of program and practice, must now make way against the assertive challenge of Com­munism—when Communism, in its first great Russian triumph, has already gripped the breath of the toilers everywhere!

The workers of the United States herein to understand that the experiences of labor in Europe mean something to us here. The inspiration for the Labor Party here is the Labor Party of England, and the most superficial reading of the English press shows that Laborism has now become the real party of Liberalism. The merger between Laborites and Liberals has already made the same headway. Arthur Henderson is the personification of this new Socialist-Labor Liberalism—the creed of class peace Laborism, kindly imperialism and rigorous Social Bolshevism. Laborism is safe for British finance-imperialism and British landlordism as was Kerensky for the same interests in Russia, as is Wilson in the United States, or as would be any of our Progressives, Laborites or Socialists.

American labor is bound to be more im­pressed by the Triple Alliance, with its strong trend toward "direct action", tempo­rarily held in check by Trade Union leaders of the Gompers-Levis variety. Nothing will come out of Parliament to make the Labor Party noticeable, except as it adds to the proofs that it is "safe for democracy."}

Even where there are well-established Labor-Parties, or strong Socialist parties of identical character, the workers are no longer looking to the legislative assemblies for the satisfaction of their demands. Mass action is their real dependence.

But the assertion that the new Labor Party is still-born and impotent is not based as much as the surmise that our workers will take to heart the European lessons as upon certain outstanding circumstances which surround the launching of the new political venture.

Political Laborism is the counterpart of Trade Unionism, and it is strikingly ap­parent that official Trade Unionism is rapidly losing its hold on its own membership and is frantically engaged in trying to prevent and stop the membership action. It is not unlikely that wholesale expulsions may even be attempted, as in the case of the Societality with its rebels, with the Railroad Brotherhoods as the initiators of such a policy. It is hardly likely that this is a time when Trade Unionism, somewhat more aggressive than the central A. F. of L. bureaucracy but of the same fundamental viewpoint, can make themselves the mild political leaders of a membership headed up by a new militia.

Think of an appeal for democratism pre­sented to American labor at the moment when the whole governmental power which makes it possible to constitute and reform it in this item, one step at a time, is turned directly against the pitiable demands for living wages and human hours of toil—courts, executive departments, Congress, army, all in perfect teamwork. And "the public" voices almost uniform approval in the tens of thousands of newspapers and magazines reaching every nook of the country. It is precisely the organized opinion which is to be reckoned with in the voting game. It is this "public opinion" which is the entire basis of Labor-Democratism, a belief that the government is necessarily capable of any program except that of the status quo, except that of trying to hold things in balance, ignoring the inevitable forces compelling progress through revolu­tion.

The Liberal forty-eight, seeking a new weapon with which to hurl militant labor into democratic repose, and the traitor-Social­ists, the traitor-democrats, the traitor program which might have stood as the greatest barrier against the proletarian revolution in the United States, will do their utmost to prevent any organized reaction of the lower strata of the bourgeoisie. But, fortunately; their undertaking comes too late in history to have any chance for suc­cess.
on which side of the barricade are you?

by george andreytchine.

(reprinted from the industrial worker.)

more practical, at least in part" than bolshevist state communism.

we must remember the shrewd defense of the international workers' organization which was used against revolution, which i regret to say resembles very much the wise sayings of fellow worker sandgren. here is what the ex-anarchist john burns (barricade) said, apologizing for the treacherous abandonment of the general strike, set by himself and his colleagues for july 21st, to save the russian and hungarian worker for the bolshevik state.

"in our opinion the c. g. t. should aim at practical results beyond those commonly conveyed by the word revolution with a big, well-rolled r! it is justly said that revolution is a mere word since for the majority of us there is nothing behind it. but what should it stand for? is it the cataclysmic act which determines the collapse of a system? or is it the long evolutionary process which little by little penetrates the system, the action which has sapped a regime and developed within the regime itself the organism which is to succeed it? that is revolution, and what we seek here is not a realization of the word revolution as the c. g. t. understands it. i have remained faithful to the old idea of proulhine: "the workshop will displace government.

we are not to be done by mere street lighting, by barricades, even by the general strike! one must have a clear conception, ready to apply and understood by those who are to apply it, of the new organization which is to be erected, of the possibility of development into an increase of well-being and not into a famine. for we shall do well to realize very clearly that revolution which ends in famine is not revolution "but the destruction of revolution."

two days after this pompous pronouncement of the pontiff jouhaux, the bela kun government was overthrown with the shameless co-operation of the labor unions, headed by men of hillquist's and berger's type-garam and welton. here sandgren mean endorsement of the ignoble coup d'etat.

much has been said against the bolshevik policy towards france, and each of this criticism may be legitimate. they were not organizing industrial unions, not because they were opposed to them, which is denied by lewin's statement to minor, "the industrial union is the basic unit of the future order of society," but because it was a physical impossibility to do so. also it is true that most of the unions in russia today have been organized by members of the i. w. w., who returned to their native land after the march revolution. robert minor and john reed say that the coal miners' industrial union of doylestown had 50,000 members, all carrying i. w. w. cards and endorsing our preamble. t. c. o., minor says, the german came and with the aid of lewin's statement to minor, "the industrial union is the basic unit of the future order of society."
Recent Development of Japanese Labor Revolt

By Sen Katayama.

ANGER goes before destruction. An angry capitalist government is suicidally tearing down what it built in the past. Capitalists of Japan are losing their temper and are abusing the very social institutions which they have preached must be respected and obeyed by the people. These self-destructive measures have made a steady progress as the ideas of the social revolution have advanced.

A most desperate battle is being fought against indestructible ideas and principles which have been winning progress all over Japan. The Japanese government has been suppressing the socialist movement. It has excluded the books of Lenin and Trotzky and has expelled Bolshevik propagandists from Japan. But the ideas of Bolshevism have been permeating among the Japanese mass.

You may suppress every known propagandist and put them into prison, and you may terrorize the Bolshevik propagandists, but you cannot arrest the thoughts in the minds of the people on the onswep of Bolshevism and realities in spite of all gag laws and gendarmes.

Our capitalists and capitalist government are trying to mislead the awakened masses of the working classes, and liberal promises for the betterment of labor conditions. These apparent relaxations on the part of the ruling classes have given greater impetus to the workers and have been demanding more and more as the ruling classes have been yielding to them. The ruling classes of Japan have been demanding more and more as the rule of one industrial world.

Every suspect is blacklisted. But it is known from my own personal contact that the Japanese workers are accustomed to the use of sabotage, mostly destructive, in furtherance of their strikes, just as historically they had the experiences of violent mass assertions to demand the righting of their grievances during the feudal regime. The rice riots of 1876 showed the destructive workings of the masses.

But the recent use of sabotage is something new. It is open and in the form of mass action, or rather a mass helanc. To give a concrete instance. At the Kawasaki Shipbuilding yards, at Kobe, 15,000 employees demanded a 50% wage increase and the 8-hour day. Upon the refusal of their demands, they all decided upon a program of sabotage. They reported at the factory every morning at usual hour, with every one of the 15,000 at his place of work ready to do his best, with the strike leader, if necessary, cut in two, and nothing is produced. Besides the 15,000 workers there are 300 engineers and 800 foremen and supervisors. The foremen of passive sabotage by the workers because all the 15,000 are acting like a single man! This passive form of sabotage continued for 10 days, beginning on September 18th. On the 29th it was decided by unanimous referendum vote to continue the sabotage. A committee was sent to negotiate with the President of the Company, but without result. The workers of two other factories joined in the demonstration as a sympathetic sabotage, but still the demands were stubbornly ignored. Finally the engineers acted in a body to express their sympathy with the workers and the sabotage spread to demand the President to grant their demands. Then the 800 bosses followed the example of the engineers. This concerted stand of all the employees of the company made the President yield to the workers. Thus by a very quiet and peaceful method—the passive sabotage—15,000 workers obtained all they asked for.

The workers of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding yards have given an example which shows how to strike and win in the modern industrial world.
The Drift of Things

J. ODGEN ARMOUR expressed himself on Mexico without the intervention of his more democratically, astute political sycophants, with this highly candid result:

It's high time the United States used the strong hand in Mexico. The only thing that stands in the way of those fellows is that at the end of a gun. The trouble never will be settled by talking, although it is 100 times easier to talk than to act. The easy way is usually the wrong way, and the hard way is usually the right way and the easiest in the end. Americans have invested in Mexico and should be protected. The government has promised Cuba. It was a land of unrest and trouble until America took a hand and established a stable government, put Cuba on its feet and made investment of capital possible by assuring protection of that capital. Today Cuba is one of the most prosperous countries in the world. But the United States didn't make it prosperous by writing notes. The sooner we use the strong hand in Cuba the better. It will be the lesser of a decent, prosperous country.

Cuba and the United States are "decent, prosperous democracies," but it appears to me that the decency and the prosperity are shared by very few.

J. Ogden was thinking in such straight lines about the near and cold storage of rolled oats business in Mexico that he forgot even to mention our "national honor" and the lost lives, the propaganda specials.

What a stirring war slogan: "To make Mexico safe for American capital!"

US REVOLUTION POSSIBLE, asks and answers Alvin Johnson in the "New Republic" of November 26th. After eight pages comes the reassuring conclusion:

"The general economic system founded upon private property is no present danger in America. Any future danger to that system is remote," which is the result of a dispassionate examination of the facts in the case.

Of course we are not dispassionate, which makes our query in extremis. Nevertheless, do we have a suspicion that, in spite of our revolutionary exuberances, we are quite as dispassionate in meeting Professor Johnson's query as he is himself? Could anyone imagine any treatment of the facts in the case, and any selection out of all the facts, by the professorial editor of the New Republic which might produce some other conclusion? Whom is the Professor kidding? Doesn't he know that we all know that he only wrote the eight pages as a sedative for the nerved of revolution-scared gentlefolk and that he dispassionately framed an article for that express purpose? Indeed, the only thing convincing about the entire eight pages is the title. Why the need to allay those fears? They are the first stages of the revolution.

The dispassionate argument? There are many farmers in the United States and these are the anchors of capitalism.

The industrial workers to be reckoned as the revolutionary force constitute only one-third of the population, consisted largely within a small section of the country. As yet tenancy prevails on but 40 per cent of American farms. But we can depend on the farm owners to hold the tenants and farm laborers in line. Therefore, no revolution, not for a general strike at any rate, during which the proportion of industrial workers and tenant farmers will go up.

Just like an equation in algebra. Of course all history is just like mathematics. With the special provision that the dispassionate Professor might command the social digits to move according to his will, his nice equation might prove out. However, we have some misgivings about this two-thirds force being thrown against the one-third quantity. The fact is that more than two-thirds of the two-thirds have no private property interests; and it is not so clear that even if the farm owners might, under a new social opinion, prefer to make terms with a dominant proletariat "rather than the fighting for the ousted finance oligarchy," which after all has not their profound devotion.

But if we go on we might appear to be making a case for the acquiescence of ninety per cent of the population in the proletarian revolution, though it is consistent determined upon by less than one-third of the population. But why go on? Our examination of the facts would not be dispassionate, by our own admission. We have a pre-conviction that revolt is impossible. We see it happening all about us, and always there are figures and arguments to prove that the United States is different, though American capitalism is today compelling the cataclysmic mass protests which are the first stages of the revolution.

A Free Speech Victory.

JUSTICES HOLMES and Brandeis dissented from the Supreme Court decision which held the convictions in the case of the United States vs. Jacob Abrams and four others, the notorious prosecution under the Espionage Act for protesting against the intervention in Russia. It was a scathing dissent where this sentence indicates: "In this case sentences of twenty years imprisonment have been imposed for the publishing of two leaflets that I believe the defendants had as much right to hold as those of the Government to publish the Constitution of the United States now vainly invoked by them."

The author of this sentence and many other strong sentences in this dissenting opinion happens to be also the author of the opinion in the Debs case, when the court was unanimous. It is absolutely incontestable that the logic of the dissenting opinion in the Abrams case should have led Holmes and Brandeis to dissent in the Debs case.

There never was a more palpable adjustment of legal reasoning to time and circumstance. The class issue could not have been ignored in the challenge which Debs made at Cleveland; it could very well be ignored, and the occasion could be used for an attempt to resurrect the fiction of "free speech" under the capitalist democracy, when five negligible aliens and two inconsequential leaflets against the unpopular Russian intervention were all that were before these Liberal jurists. We have there ever a more cynical example of the treacherous vice of Liberalism.

Quite consistently, the Liberal journals are making a great deal about the dissent. Quite as consistently, the government prosecutors—backed up by the decision of seven judges, not merely by the dissent of two, whose dissent is hopelessly compromised by their class status in the Debs case—are preparing to avail themselves of the full force of the drastic prevailing opinion.

The working class will win free speech by the own dissenting opinion, expressed in revolutionary mass action, and not in any other way.

You Must Unite—Workingmen!

(Continued from Page 1.)

united by the united capitalist class, of whose rule and power the government—the State—is the visible expression.

WORKINGMEN, YOU MUST UNITE! YOU MUST STRIKE TOGETHER!

The capitalist system is breaking down. Its contradictions are of such a character that it becomes increasingly difficult to make a living. In place of supplying food, clothing and homes to live in to the workers, it is producing misery and hardships. It is the capitalist system which is responsible for the high cost of living. It is the greed of the capitalists that threatens us with the suffering from cold because no coal is being mined. It is the capitalists' desire for the unwholesome railroad strike which may bring hunger and even starvation to the whole country.

The capitalist control of industry will result in more and more strikes, more and more struggles of the workers to force the capitalist to accept the opportunity to live happy, healthy lives.

These strikes can only succeed if the power of the workers is united. The workers must strike together. The capitalists can beat the strikes of sections of the working class. They are powerless if the situation is united.

The conservative and reactionary union officials who stand in the way and betray the workers, who block united action, must be swept aside. Strike councils with delegates from every industry, whether the workers are organized or unorganized, must be united in a district council and the district councils in a national council.

Create your own organs for the struggle against capitalism, workingmen!

Send men who work with you and strike with you to the strike councils. They will represent you. They will not betray you. They will raise the laborers locally, in the district, and nationally. Then you can act together. Then you are invincible.

ORGANIZE THE STRIKE COUNCIL! STRIKE TOGETHER!

Your power will be greater than that of the capitalists through their control of the government. You will have your own organs of working class government.

Then you will be the capitalists; and victory, and good food, good clothes, good homes, a voice in the management of the shop, and the opportunity for happy, healthy lives will be yours.

UNITE THE STRIKES!
The Party Organization

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, 1219 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

To the Comrades of the Finnish and Scandinavian Federations

YOUR organizations are now discussing the question of their future affiliations. The purpose of this statement is to present to you the viewpoint of the Communist Party, with which we hope you will find yourself in agreement.

You are familiar with the general development in the working class movement resulting from the crisis of action precipitated by the world war. In every country fundamental differences developed between groups which previously had worked together within one organization. These differences varied in sharpness from the situation in Germany, where the Social Democrats have fought against those who had previously been part of their organization, to such a factional struggle as is going on in France between the same elements still included within the one party.

The issues involved in this struggle is the method through which the emancipation of the workers is to be brought about. In every Socialist Party there are those, who in spite of the experience in Russia, Hungary and Germany, still hope to establish Socialism through the use of the machinery of the bourgeois parliaments. The fact that in the hour of need the Social Democrats have held true to their own principles has not changed the position of these elements in those countries where the crisis has not developed. On the other hand, those have developed in every party a militant group which accepts the principle which the world war has brought and thus its principles and tactics upon the lessons which we have gained from revolutionary proletarian experience.

This fundamental difference of principle was bound to make itself felt in the Socialist Movement in this country. In the action of the Left Wing, which is organized in the organization of the Communist Party, was not the work of individuals and 'leaders' but the natural expression of the membership of the Socialist Party to the world-wide movement to harmonize the party program with the new knowledge (that experience had brought us).

That the Communist Party correctly expresses the new principles in its program and constitution even its worst enemies has not dared to challenge. The Communist Party accepts the principles laid down in the program of the Communist International and its program of action is a re-statement of these principles to meet the peculiar problems which it has to face in this country.

Within the ranks of the party are to be found today the great majority of these elements which were foremost in developing the Left Wing in this country. The credentials of the delegates to the convention which created the party show clearly that 88,000 members were represented, and this membership figure is being realized in charter applications and the dues payments.

The party constitution is based on the principle of centralization, without which effective action is impossible in the conditions in which the party has to act. The party faced problems that are peculiar to this country in a realistic spirit. Figures are at hand to prove that nearly 76% of the workers in the basic industries of this country are foreigners. These workers control the economic life of the country. They can best be reached and organized through their language groups. Within the Communist Party there are already Federations of the Eastonian, German, Hungarian, Jewish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, South Slavie and Ukrainian language groups. These organizations make it possible for the Communist Party to carry on its work with more efficiency and effectiveness than would otherwise be possible.

In addition to these groups there are today in our organization the bulk of the English membership in all the large industrial centres of the country. Practically the entire Left Wing Organizations in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore, Detroit, Los Angeles and many other places have affiliated with the party.

In judging our organization you need not depend alone upon the organizations affiliated and the membership figures, but although the party has been in existence only a short time, there is the party's general action to judge it by. The Steel Strike offered the first opportunity for participation in the industrial struggles of the workers and the party responded with its leadership on the military invasion ofGary, driving home the lesson to the working class in a fashion that resulted in country-wide attention on the part of the press of the ruling class. The party has since developed a campaign against the blockade of Southern Europe and made the same use of the real strike crisis that it did of the Steel Strike. The general attack made upon the Communist Party by the government in its recent raids is evidence that in the eyes of the ruling class our is the organization that is to be crushed if it cannot be crushed in infancy. This persecution will produce that discipline and organization strength that will carry us on to victory.

We have reached the period in which the contradictions of capitalist production are developing the crises that will precipitate the world revolutions of the workers. The advanced sections of our movement are already in the midst of the revolutionary struggle. Even in this country the signs are not wanting that we are moving to an early decision. Our party has no need to make up the space which the capitalists have to make up in the capitalist classes and the capitalist system, with a program adapted to the present epoch.

A Communist party must necessarily be made up of those who are in agreement on fundamental principles. Unless thus united it will develop weaknesses in action. Therefore the Communist Party has not and does not now make a general appeal to the former Socialist Party branches to join it, but it does appeal to all those organizations which can enforce its program and constitution to join.

We ask your careful consideration of the present situation and if you are in agreement with Communist principles, we will be glad to have you affiliate with us.

Yours sincerely,

Central Executive Committee Communist Party of America.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive secretary.

By motion at C. E. C. meeting of Nov. 10th.

AGAIN COMRADE RUTHENBERG IS HELD AWAY FROM OFFICE BY COURT'S DECISION TO ISSUЕ THE TIME ON A CRIMINAL ANARCHY EXTRADITION WARRANT FROM NEW YORK! THINK OF THE OUTRAGEOUS HOUNDING—THE NEW YORK PROSECUTORS TRYING TO PROVE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO, ALSO THOSE OF ILLINOIS WHERE COMRADE RUTHENBERG HAS BEEN OPENLY ENGAGED IN COMMUNIST WORK, IN HIS OFFICE AND ON THE PLATFORM, FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

COMRADE RUTHENBERG WAS IN NEW YORK BUT ONCE IN HIS LIFE, AT THE TIME OF THE LEFT WING CONFERENCE, WHEN HE MADE A SPEECH IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—THE SAME SPEECH, IN SUBSTANCE, WHICH FIGURED IN THE RECENT TRIAL AND ACQUITTED IN CLEVELAND.

THIS OUTRAGEOUS PERSECUTION OF OUR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY MUST BE MET BY A VIGOROUS RESPONSE IN ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY, AS WELL AS IMMEDIATE BOOSTING THE DEFENSE FUND.

NO INDIVIDUAL IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN MORE SHAMELESSLY HOUNDED THAN COMRADE RUTHENBERG.

COMRADES, SHOW YOUR RECOGNITION OF HIS DEFENSE NOT ONLY BY DONATION OF FUNDS, BUT EVEN MORE BY EFFECTIVE EFFORT IN THE BUILDING OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION AND IN EXTENDING ITS INFLUENCE.

LONG LIVE COMMUNISM!

Mexican Communists Make Progress

THE Mexican Communist Party is now definitely organized in five states and provisionally organized in ten others of the Mexican republic. The provisional officers of the party are: International Secretary, Geo. Barreda; National Secretary, Enrique H. Arce, Treasurer, C. F. Tabler; Executive Committee, Geo. Barreda, Enrique H. Arce, C. F. Tabler, Lynn A. E. Gale, F. C. Luna, Adolfo Santibanez, Demitri Nikitin, J. C. Parker and A. P. Araujo. The states which are permanently organized are those of Mexico, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Jalisco and Coahuila.

Comrade Araujo, member of the Executive Committee and State Secretary for Coahuila, is one of the Mexican revolutionists who fled to the United States during the Diaz regime. He spent 11 years in New York but once in his life, at the time of the Left Wing Conference, when he made a speech in Madison Square Garden—the same speech in substance, which figured in the recent trial and acquitted in Cleveland.

Comrades, show your response in his defense, not only by donation of funds, but even more by effective effort in the building of the party organization and extending its influence.

Long live communism!
Recent Development of Japanese Labor Revolt. (Continued from page 5)

workers in one factory after another through­out the country. On the fifth of October 7,000 workers in the Osaka Iron Mill started a strike. By the 3d of this month the Steel Works entered upon a sabotage of more violent character.

This is the best method for winning labor demands, because a strike or walk-out on the part of the workers without the support of well organized unions is a dangerous fight against the capital­ists who command legal as well as finan­cial aid. The strikers may defy the law which condemns them. The company can­not fire the men without declaring in which case there is the obligation to make a certain dismissal payment to the employ­ees. Thus under the present conditions in Japan sabotage is adopted by the workers as the best way to attain their objects.

At this stage of development we cannot predict what counter-move will be adopted against sabotage by the employers and author­ities. But this much is certain, that the government publicly announced that it will introduce a trades-union bill to the coming parliament. By this declaration the government practically recognizes the labor union.

The labor movement of Japan has been assuming more radical and more independent character. Even that privileged of labor organizations, Ari-Ai-Kai, has changed from the autocratic rule of its president, Banji Suzuki, to a democratic administra­tion under the new name of “The General Federation of Labor Organizations”. The executive work of the Federation is entrusted to 25 directors including two women. There are still a few advisers, mostly bourgeoisie economists or professors from the universities, but the big capitalists and members of the House of Peers and many others have been dropped or have stepped out of their own choice since the organization assumed a class-conscious character. The Federation is growing steadily into the ONE BIG UNION of Japan. Already the Printers Union has joined and the dockers in Comrade Sakai and others. It is a great change for the Federation to invite the Bolshevik Socialist Sakai to address the annual meeting, to the app­roval of the members present.

The Federation has adopted a rather r. di­cal platform and manifesto in which it de­clared labor and political agitation its work hereafter. In fact there are quite strong radical and Socialist elements in the direct­ing personnel. Indeed its official organ “Labor and Industry” has been publishing in its pages the life of Karl Marx. This is an encouraging omen for the future of the Ja­panese labor movement.

This hopeful change of the labor move­ment, however, does not by any means open the way for its peaceful progress. On the contrary it will be proscribed and obstructed by the reactionary government which has an increased Prussianized gendarmerie to put down any labor-socialist movement that tends toward the Bolshevik ideas.

While the peaceful attempts of the Moder­ates are making some progress, the vast masses are profoundly interested in the revolutionary activities of the Russian soviet system. Like the Russian peasants they are slowly but surely making a mighty stride from feudalism to Communism. One sign of Union in Japan is the spread of faith in the hitherto most supreme and divine ruler of Japan. To take away idols of faith from heathen and the old order of society will and must inevitably crumble to pieces. That is now happening in Japan in response to the world wide revolutionary movement of all mankind.

It is appropriate to conclude this review with the manifestos of the new monthly “Emancipation”:

The workers, about to be re-constructed. The dawn of the new civilization begins to simmer. The bell of Emancipation rings to tell us that the dawn breaks our long dream. At this time the magazine—“Emanci­pation”

We proclaim: Emancipate humanity from the pressure of militarism and autocracy! Emancipate the nationalities of the world from destructive Czarism! Emancipate the life of civilized peoples from chais of gold, iron and fire! Emancipate the workers from poverty and overwork! Emancipate women from the iron heel of man! Emancipate young men from obstinate and superstitious old men! Emancipate classes of people from misuse! These are the principles of EMANCIPATION that we will hold forth as our aim and ideal.

We believe that spiritual submission follows material submission. If we desire to obtain complete spiritual emancipation we must seek to obtain fully material emancipation. Desire for material freedom first re­veals itself in the minds of people as the desire for spiritual freedom. Only where there is fervent desire for spiritual freedom there grows firm resolve for material freedom.

In Japan, the new form of the old army will not seek after emancipation from tradition­al, age-long customary and reactionary old ideas. This is the real duty, mission and rai­son d’etre of “Emancipation”! The EMAN­CIPATION BULLETIN is born with such high spirits and ambition.

This represents fairly the spirit of the Japanese ideas, and there are against no new progressive ideas and movements for­ces well organized and powerful which are becoming more conservative, oppressive and utterly inimical toward the new enlighten­ment. When will the crash come between these two forces? We do not know just when, but we know it will surely come—and that time will be the dawn of the social rev­olution.

On Which Side of the Barricade are You? (Continued from page 4)

for the Soviets, said to Arthur Ransome, the correspondent of the London Daily News: “We are willing to sacrifice another generation to by the Bolsheviki are left alone by the Allied bands I will be the first to pull them down!”

We are not blind to the fact that Russia is ruled by a political minority. Rather than political minorities and this is, to my humble opinion, the cause of all opposition at home and abroad. But the labor unions are co-oper­ating with the Bolsheviki and the only phase of the revolution so far has been the marvel­ous re-organization of the system of produc­tion. The mechanism of Russian industry was dislocated and sabotaged long before the Bolsheviki arrived on the help of state power. Nay, since then the reactionaries and wild visionaries from the left have con­tributed much to its demoralization. Under such conditions it is doubtful whether a single political or industrial group could make a dazzling success.

For two whole years the revolution has survived the vicious attacks of the imperial­ist mercenaries from outside and counter-revolutionary obstruction from inside. To a remarkable degree the new regime has over­come the handicaps of the abnormal state of affairs and now has achieved a sin­gular victory over capitalism.

And if the Bolshevist government is willing to make concessions to the Allied plun­derers, it is the fault of the revolutionary workers of the strengthens of capitalism in America, England, Japan and France. We have failed to live through the struggle of the toiling masses of Russia; we have even gone so far as to sneer at their mistakes in the gigantic task—the overthrow of capi­talist exploitation which they assumed upon themselves. Their idealism and devotion to the common cause of the working class has failed to inspire us with the lofty vision cap­able of obliterating the petty frontiers of dogmatic differences.

Those of us who remember the heroic struggles of the working men of the General Confederation of Labor in France about 1906, the most revolutionary epoch of its picturesque history, will recall the fateful words of thearch-demagogue Clemenceau.

then prime minister, who was trying to crush the C. G. T. Being reminded of his revolutionary past, (having taken part in the Paris Commune), by a delegation from the labor unions, he arrogantly replied: “Gentle­men, do not forget that I am on the other side of the barricade!”

The revolution has crystallized a new aug­ment in the revolutionary labor move­ment. There is no middle ground, there is only one alternative—either with the Bolshevists against capitalism and yellow Socialism, or with Imperialism in which a masked defenders, hiding behind red screens, Syndicalists, Socialists and Anarchists.

It will be a painful blow to our Communist movement to have to bear the burden of industrial Workers of the World is not with them in the most critical and trying moments in the history of the class struggle.

The revolution is our only creed, our only principle. Let us extend our hand of sol­darity and fellowship to our Russian fellow workers and join them in the heroic struggle against the exploiters of mankind.