The convention of the official Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota was held in St. Cloud on the 15th. In the convention were all the Minne-
sota groups that had participated in the previous conventions with the addition of the official ma-
chine dominated by State Chairman Pike. It was felt by the delegates from the Farmer-Labor Federation that an endorsement of the June 17 convention by this body would be a desirable thing but that the success of the farmer-labor party movement did not depend upon it since the Federation in itself was a bosses' govern-
ment. The left wing wanted the farmer-labor convention to sup-
port the movement and beyond all else to issue a separate call for a convention at some other time. The reactionaries, consisting of the old Non-partisan League officials that had joined with Chairman Pike to prevent endorsement and Pike showed their intention to confuse their disrupt-
ive tactics by trying to force a discredited league official on the convention as temporary chairman.

Unity Saved by Left Wing

The attempt was defeated because the left wingers were on guard. Had it been successful there might have been a different story to tell but this defeat discouraged the disrupters to such an extent that when William Mahoney, reporting for the resolution committee, moved the adoption of the recommendation for endorsement of the June convention, it passed by a large majority. It is peculiarly the achievement of the left wing. It was accomplished in spite of what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles and it is a living ref-
nutation of the reactionary claim that the attitude of the rank and file of the workers and farmers is accurately represented by officials who differ in no wise from the agents of the capitalist class.

Onward to June 17th

The Minnesota conferences and the results thereof demonstrate with crystalline clearness the fact that millions of workers and farmers of America are ready to discard forever all adher-
ence to the fraudulent doctrine of identity of interest between exploiter and exploited; that they are preparing to build a gigantic mass movement directed against capitalist industry and capitalist government and that an officialism which opposes instead of leading the movement will be thrown on the scrap heap.

June 17 will be a great occasion for the workers and farmers of America. On this date the discontent of the working masses will be given expression in the Longshoremen's Union and the L. I. W. U., wish to state again our determination to do everything in our power to make the cause of the workers victorious over the exploiters, and to this end we again declare our willingness to undertake whatever tasks the organization may assign to us.

We state, at the same time, that the action which will do most to solidify and encourage the members of the union and under the best possible conditions, will be complete the reinstatement of the expelled mem-
bers in full rights within the union.

When this communication came before the Joint Board that body demonstrated its understanding of the falsity of all charges against the expelled members, as well as their value as practical work-
ers in the union, by accepting the services of the proffered ser-
VICES. On Feb. 27th, when the strike began, the expelled members were all at their posts at strike head-Quarters. The rebel leaders have served steadily since then in some of the most important work. Dora Lip-
nick, one of the expelled, is secretary for the strike commit-
tee at the downtown headquarters.

Injunctions and Police Brutality

The clothing employers quickly called in their allies in the city and county government, particu-
larly the police and the courts. Judge Dennis Sullivan, a notorious enemy of labor, issued in-
junctions covering most of the shops affected by the strike involving about 3,500 workers. Large scale arrests of union leaders and private gunmen were thrown into the battle. Arrests of pickets have been daily occurrences, more than 300 men and women being taken from the picket line and hauled to jail in the police wagon. Among these have been the expelled members.

Police brutality is increasing in the strike as this is written. The employers seem determined to teach the workers the lesson that the present government in all its branches is a bosses' govern-
ment. Sophie Altschuler, one of the left-wingers and an active militant, was beaten up by policeman No. 3181 so badly as to be confined in bed for some time. Dora Lipnick, one of the girls who have been thrown into jail, the policeman's fists and clubs and bear their marks. After being subjected to official violence, they have all been thrown into jail. Nine of them have been convicted of violating the Sullivan in-
junction, and one, Florence Corn, has already been sentenced to 30 days in the county jail.

The Department of Labor is reported to have sent Benjamin Marshman, a "Federal conciliator," to attempt arbitration. He is supposed to have approached the employers but they refused all intervention. They are evidently counting upon the police to do their work for them, and the police should be more gentle. Such efforts have not accomplished much as yet, for the police have intensified their rough tactics rather than otherwise.

Mass Picketing to Defy Injunction

On March 14th, the beginnings were made of an application of mass picketing when 100 union men and women from other trades marched in a body to the strike zone to join the union pickets. The effect of this was to put even more energy into the strikers, and at the meeting of the Chi-
ago Federation on the 16th the demand was made that the C. F. of L. itself endorse and organize mass picketing, both as a demonstration of the solidarity of the whole labor movement with the strikers and as one of the most effective weapons of the strike itself.

Del. Johnston of the Painters' Union pointed out that the injunction is threatening the very life

Ladies' Garment Workers In Struggle

By L. I. Davidson

I

n their participation in the Chicago strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the members expelled last summer for their educational work in behalf of amalgamation and the one, Florence Corn, has already been sentenced to 30 days in the county jail.

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of the labor movement. He showed that if the Chicago Federation were to allow the garment workers' strike to be strangled by this legal weapon, that the death of the labor movement could expect the same treatment. This is a fact recognized by the whole American Federation of Labor for many years. Johnstone quoted the declaration of the 1916 Convention of the A. F. of L. at Baltimore:

We, therefore, recommend that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employee, as absolutely treated as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences happen as they will. They may be and were disobeyed, and sometimes dis obeyed. In cases of this kind judges must be disobeyed, and should be

**The Daily Worker in the Strike**

As usual in strikes, the capitalist press has been carrying propaganda for the employers, discouraging the strikers and charging them with all sorts of crimes. Not a single capitalist daily has mentioned the police brutality or explained the reasons for the strike. The garment workers, however, have suddenly awakened to the fact that they are no longer dependent upon the Chicago Tribune, the Daily News, or the Hearst papers. For the Chicago has a daily paper that carries the workers' own story of the struggle—The Daily Worker. At every strike meeting and on the picket line, as well as in the homes of the garment workers generally, The Daily Worker has carried the message of the union and reported every day all the important events of the battle. Even the militant officials have been forced to admit the tremendous effectiveness of The Daily Worker in making this a real strike, and to call upon it for assistance which has been immediately forthcoming. There is no doubt that the new working class daily has proven its value to the Chicago labor movement in this strike.

The Trade Union Educational League has been thrown into full influence into support of the striking garment workers. It has been mobilizing its members to distribute The Daily Worker at all its various meetings, in cooperation with the Young Workers' League and the Workers' Party. It is preparing to furnish groups of its members for mass picketing as soon as the Chicago Federation gives its approval and calls for this move against the injunction. While exerting every effort to strengthen the union and help win the strike, it has not for one moment forgotten those who were and are still being victimized because of the suffering they pointed out the only means by which the union could effectively prepare for war. The attitude of the League is well expressed in a statement issued during the strike which read as follows:

The exposure of States Attorney Crowe as an agent of the clothing employers to crush the Garment Workers' Union, it but another proof of the policies advocated by the Trade Union Educational League. With all the Employers' Associations united against them, using in addition to private thugs and gunmen the official of the Government, the garment workers should show a greater need of a unification of all needle trades unions into one powerful organization and the political unity of all labor into a great Labor Party. Those same members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, associated with the T. U. E. L., who were expelled for propaganda within the union and for a Labor Party, are now proving by their sterling services to the strike, that they can fight for the smallest needs of the workers as well as for these larger needs of industrial unionism and political solidarity which are now more than ever the crying necessity. Workers, the Trade Union Educational League calls upon you to support the strike, and at the same time to unite your union more closely by reinstating the expelled members.

**League Goes Into Action**

That the T. U. E. L. is willing to give more than formal support and lip-service to the struggle of the garment workers was proven by the manner in which the Chicago Local League militants followed up the above statement with action. Regardless of what trade they followed they joined in the organization of support of the union pickets. The League of their own volition stepped forward in the daily battle by League members and their stand on the picket lines with the girls strikers, defying with them blizzards, police, and injunctions, going to the streets with banners to show their opposition to the organized slaughter of workers on behalf of imperialistic capitalists. In the various national and international conventions the Social-Democrats followed the same policy. In high voice they declared that they were willing to use "every method within their power" to prevent war, even though they did skilfully avoid endorsing the proposition of the declaration of an international general strike by the workers simultaneously with the declaration of war by the capitalist government. But when the great war crisis came in August, 1914, they turned tail upon all their fine revolutionary protestations. They lined up solidly behind the imperial government. They flayed the proposal of a general strike on an international scale by the workers and committed their fate along with that of the capitalists of Germany. They acted as recruiting sergeants of the government, and every militant German worker into the bloody slaughter. They broke the international solidarity of the working class and made all effective opposition to the war impossible. Nor were their political brethren of the other countries long in following suit. All through the terrific struggle the German Socialists lent themselves to every measure calculated to defend German capitalism from the working class and from the trade unions of other countries. For this gigantic work of Judas, their Party and unions were petted and pampered and the leaders flattered with attentions from the capitalists.

**Betraying the Revolution**

When at last, in November, 1918, the German working class, goaded on to desperation by the defeat in the war, rose up en masse and overthrew the government, took charge of the army and navy and otherwise placed themselves in control of society, the Social-Democratic Party remained on hand to continue its work of betraying the Socialist leaders had no faith that the workers, then controlling the country through their Soviets, could organize society anew upon a revolutionary basis. They could not conceive any plan whatever for a real control independent of capitalist control. So they proceeded to sell out the revolution and to turn society back to its erstwhile masters.

This betrayal, the worst that working class history with all its record of false and treasonable leadership can show, was carried out deliberately and systematically. The first great move in the process was when the trade union representatives, under the leadership of Karl Lepsius, went down with the industrial representatives, headed by Hugo Stinnes, right in the midst of the November revolution, and drafted a trade union agreement which practically established the terms upon which the revolution was to be killed. In return for permitting the capitalists to rob the German workers, the trade unions, they guaranteed, the right of the Socialists to be petted and pampered and the leaders flattered with attentions from the capitalists.