

WARN TERROR RULE IN ESTHONIA

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE organ of the Farm-Labor Union of America, without saying so, takes the same position, politically, as the American Federation of Labor. It declares that the Farm-Labor Union is a "business and not a political organization" and should therefore steer clear of affiliating with any political party, whether it be farmer-labor, progressive, democratic or republican. Gompers' business is managing the members of the American Federation of Labor so that they may remain docile slaves of the capitalists. The fakers in charge of the farm organizations are also non-partisan, which means that they are with the capitalist parties.

MUSSOLINI'S friends are urging him to quit the government until public clamor calls him back again. It is more likely that when Benito drops the dagger, the masses will walk him to the gallows if their patience permits them. The dictator's position is getting slipperier every day. His bourgeois opponents fear that the passing of Fascism will leave the way open for the coming of Communism. Their fears are well grounded.

WE are informed by an enthusiastic capitalist scribe that the president intends to make history. Naturally such an announcement arouses one's interest. We learn that Coolidge is to visit the bulls and other animals in the Chicago stockyards. This is the first time Calvin has been west of Washington for eighteen months. It is a testimony to his political acumen that he did not brave the breezy west until after he was safely elected, and that even then he is trying it on the cows.

A CHARITY BALL without a vaudeville program nowadays would be as kickless as potato water. Therefore the society ladies in Washington who are interested in feeding the czarist refugees have invited a female who styles herself the "Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia" to appear at the ball as an attraction. The ladies are sorry the grand duke could not appear, but perhaps his haberdashery is not up to scratch or perhaps that's the trouble. There may be too much of that kind of thing associated with it.

HOWEVER, these are delicate matters. The duchess will be ignored by the United States government, says a Washington dispatch, which is regrettable, declare the society ladies. To excuse Charlie Hughes for his involuntary inhospitality, the press agent says that Washington has little love for the Soviets but it does not want to go out of its way to hurt their feelings. Red armies have sharp bayonets and dried-up duchesses do not inspire Don Quixotes.

PICTURES are now being sent across three thousand miles of ocean by radio. This is truly remarkable but not more so than the feat accomplished by Messrs. Northcliffe and Bonar Law in sending messages from hell or wherever these two worthies are passing the time, in the theological sense, of course. The two British aristocrats are still true to their class. It would not surprise us if they began discovering "Red Plots," after the earthly liars have played themselves out.

DR. ROACH STRATTON, of New York, a fossilized fundamentalist, got quite peeved after he read John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, sermon on religion in the papers. Young John regretted that the development of the human mind outstripped religious development. The oil king said that science did funny things to the scriptures, without hurting them much. When you boil a potato without the skin, the mineral salts which are next to the skin are thrown away, making the consumer a victim instead of a beneficiary of the appetizing "Murphy."

NOT so with the scriptures, according to John. Science knocks hell out of them, but hell still remains as hot as ever. Dr. Stratton, who looks on Rockefeller, Jr., as a dangerous radical, denounces such sermons as pernicious. He lays much of the blame for modernism in the church on the shoulders of the Rockefelleres whose money, spent in scientific discoveries in order to improve their oil producing machinery ran foul of the christian god in several places, with damaging results to the latter. Perhaps John D., Jr., might secure Stratton's benevolent neutrality with a few thousand dollars. God is known to have often relented for much less.

Cal's Town In 'Daily' Drive

BOSTON IS 100 PER CENT BACK OF 'DAILY' DRIVE

Loeb Gets Big Response in Hub City

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Boston is determined to organize the Workers Party one hundred per cent for the DAILY WORKER drive to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925. The meeting of city central delegates, branch agents and branch secretaries was very well attended, eighteen out of the city's twenty-two branches being present on short notice. Undoubtedly several thousand dollars will be raised by the Boston comrades for their daily paper. Eight hundred dollars is already in sight. Those present greeted the campaign with enthusiasm, evincing particular interest regarding the DAILY WORKER Builders' organization. A full time city agent will be in the field for Boston within the next few days.

FINNISH WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS PLEDGED TO RAISE \$22,893 IN DRIVE TO INSURE DAILY WORKER

The campaign to hold fast to the DAILY WORKER and to build it shot forward with the speed of a bullet when the report reached us that the entire Finnish Federation of the Workers Party would lend the hands of its 7,631 hard-fisted militants to make our English daily safe for the coming year. A decision by the Finnish federation to support the Communist press means action. In accepting the minimum quota of \$22,893 which this federation has promised to raise for the DAILY WORKER, there goes an earnestness and a determination to gather every dollar of this large sum. Acquainted With Press Problems. "We know the trials and troubles the first two years of life brings to workers' revolutionary papers," said Fable Burman, Finnish Federation national secretary, in explanation of the pledge given. "The militant Finnish workers of the United States have established three dailies, the Eteenpain for the Atlantic coast, the Tyomies for the middle states, the Toveri for the Pacific coast. In each instance the going ahead was like trying to sleigh-ride on ashes. But we showed we were stronger than the encumbrances and tribulations which faced us. No matter what the hardships, we fought it and won. Know Need for DAILY WORKER. "We Finnish comrades understand, to the last man and woman in the federation, that the DAILY WORKER is absolutely indispensable to our movement. We must struggle to keep it alive, to make it grow with more of an iron will than we would in the case of any language paper of the party. "For the Finnish Federation you can say that there will be no let-up in this campaign until a receipt from the DAILY WORKER for the very last cent of the \$22,893 is in my hands. As you say in your publicity, we'll meet this expectation, yes, beat it." With loyal support such as this, the voice of our English party organ, the DAILY WORKER, will never be stilled. On the contrary, it will grow in volume until it reaches the ears of the proletarian masses and enlists them in the work of shoving the profitmongers overboard. Make the DAILY WORKER safe! Help insure its future! The country has been painted red with the big BOOKS OF INSURANCE POLICIES. Make it your policy to buy a policy. Buy a \$5.00 policy as a minimum. Every member to this task of weathering the storm and building big so that future storms will be but gusts of wind, filling our sails sufficiently to plow thru every high sea that confronts us. Note.—Read the statement of the allotment of quotas on page four.

HAND OF MORGAN SEEN IN BRAZIL BLOW AT JAPAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 3.—The hand of the American government is seen in the Brazilian government's notification of the Japanese government that the issuance of visas for immigrants from Japan has been suspended. Monroe Doctrine Extended. This slap at Japan by Brazil, marks an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to cover hostility toward Asiatic nations as well as those of Europe. American and British imperialisms have been in hot competition in Brazil. Both nations have had "missions" in Brazil, advising the nation what it ought to do. The British counseled no extension of steel production—they owning all there was previously. But Judge Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation visited Brazil last summer and a loan of \$55,000,000 was arranged by Wall Street to the Brazilian government. It has used this money (Continued on next page.)

CONGRESS OPENS



WORKER AND FARMER: "Hey, are you going to do anything about us?"
CONGRESS: "Sure! Increase the army and conceal the income tax reports."

EXPULSION OF RADICALS SCORED AT T. U. E. L. MEET

Dunne Tears the Labor Mask of El Paso Meet
The rank and file of the local 181 of the Carpenters' Union are outraged over the arbitrary action of the benches of Harry Jensen and General President Hutcheson, in expelling five active members of the local for signing a resolution protesting against the action of Jensen and Hutcheson in accepting a scab contract from the employers of Chicago, according to statements made last Tuesday night before a meeting of the local branch of the Trade Union Educational League by Arne Swaback, Workers Party district organizer, and by one of the expelled members. The trial was a farce. No attempt was made to bring out the facts in the case. The records were perverted and the report of the trial doctored to suit the designs of the persecutors of the militants. Yesterday's issue of The DAILY WORKER contained a complete report of the action of the fakers in local 181, who carried out the orders of Jensen and the notorious Hutcheson, against the opposition of the membership. Intend to Fight. The expelled members and their supporters in the union have only begun to fight, however, and before the battle is over the fakers will learn that doctored reports and lies will not be sufficient to enable them to hold their power in the local. The speakers at the T. U. E. L. meeting explained that the autocratic action of the fakers in local 181 was part of the struggle that is being waged on a national and even international scale by the yellow reactionaries against the radicals. The T. U. E. L. in American, the representative of the Red International of Labor Unions, is the directing head of the resistance to the bureaucrats in this country. William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who was expelled from the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, last year, spoke on the significance of the El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. Wall Street's Handmaiden. This significance, Dunne explained, was not due to any breaking away from its historical attachment to the capitalist parties, but because for the first time it exposed itself as the (Continued on Page 2.)

Loans and Coffee Control Country

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO.—Altho additional investigation shows that the damage to the non-union Joshua Henry iron works at Sunnyvale, with injury of two workers, was caused by a steam explosion, the industrial association of San Francisco (the employers' union) continues to regard it as the result of a bomb thrown by "agitators," and has announced a reward of \$2,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of causing the explosion. Members of the Molders' Union are out from all open shop jobs and the walkout threatens to spread.

MANY DEATHS IN IRELAND AS CROPS FAIL

Repetition of 'Black 47' Is Feared
(Special to The Daily Worker)
DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—Ireland is facing a winter of misery and some persons predict a repetition of the desolate "black '47." That was the year of the potato famine. Crops this year largely have been failures, due to heavy rains. There is an extreme shortage of the peat used for fuel. Poverty has reached an acute stage and reports are coming to Dublin of deaths thru starvation. Unemployed Meet in Church. The council of the unemployed has taken possession of an old church in a Dublin district where suffering is keen and is attempting to feed approximately 1,500 persons weekly. The staple food is bread and butter with tea. When money can be obtained, boiled meat is served. Money to maintain this kitchen is collected in tin cans in the streets. Many deaths from starvation in town and country are reported. Industry in the free state has by no means yet grown to dimensions insuring jobs to anything like all who are willing and eager to work.

California Bosses Again Trying to Cook Up Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 13. (By Mail.)—In an article analyzing the American situation as disclosed by the result of the elections, Karl Radek, in the Pravda of this date, draws the following conclusions: "LaFollette received a large amount of votes but as far as we can judge these votes came from the city petty bourgeois. The LaFollette movement has not been able to grasp the wide masses of the farmers. The defeat of LaFollette does not decide the future of the so-called third party. "If the economic conditions in the United States will grow worse, and it will surely happen so, as Comrade Varga correctly states in his last economic report, there is no proof that the price of grain will continue to rise then the LaFollette movement may yet become a broader movement. "But the election proved undoubtedly one thing, that it is a purely petty bourgeois movement. The Comintern was absolutely correct when it did not sustain that tendency in the American Communist movement which was striving for an alliance with the LaFolletteites for the creation of a labor party. There is no basis as yet for such a party in the United States. "Altho there are in America at present about 3,000,000 out of work, the capitalist system in the United States is still comparatively strong. In a country which owns half of the riches of the world, the wide masses of the workers still have confidence in the stability of capitalism. "Under such conditions the Communist Party will have to conduct preparatory work toward uniting the proletarian center and stiffening it for the struggle. Our brother party received at the greatest about 50,000 votes in a country where there are millions of underpaid workers which have the franchise. "This proves that the party will yet have to work long in the sense of agitation, propaganda and organization. There is nothing horrible in the fact that our party, which two years ago had only a few thousand workers driven underground, being torn by factional fights, a party which only last year was able to start the publication of a daily paper—was not able to poll a million votes. Only in the revolutionary periods do masses ripen quickly. There is no revolution in America. There is still more work necessary before the party becomes the magnet around which the workers may rally. "Our American comrades during the elections worked self-sacrificingly and with great faith in Communism. They did not conceal their aims, but proudly defended them. This proves that they are capable of becoming the great party of the American proletariat. While they will continue their work with an unveiled face, the masses will have time to get rid of their illusions of LaFolletteism. And then will come the time for wide strategic maneuvers of our American party, for its growing into the masses, which will understand that petty bourgeois politics is not a way for struggle against capitalism. "When the results of the elections became known, stocks on the American stock exchange began to rise, first of all, the prices on the Morgan stocks. This is the best illustration of the meaning of the American elections. They again turned over for a period of years to the American financial clique the apparatus of the greatest state in the world."

MAHONEY JOINS IN DRIVE ON COMMUNISTS

Comes Out for "Non-Partisan" Policy
By C. A. HATHAWAY.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 3.—The Hennepin County central committee of the farmer-labor federation has taken another step backward in its betrayal of independent working class political action. This latest move is just a continuation of the trend towards non-partisanship started by the endorsement of LaFollette in the last presidential campaign. This time William Mahoney of St. Paul supported the non-partisans. Two weeks ago, Gustav Drake a local attorney, introduced a resolution providing for the unseating of all delegates who were members of the Workers Party. This resolution came up for action at the last meeting with State Chairman William Mahoney and State Secretary Ralph Harmon present to bolster up the position of those supporting the resolution. I. G. Scott, chairman, ruled the motion out of order. An appeal was immediately made from the decision of the chair resulting in the chairman being sustained by a vote of 34 to 6. Robley D. Cramer then moved to unseat the delegate representing the City Central Committee of the Workers Party which carried by a vote of 26 to 14. The significant part was not the (Continued on Page 2.)

KARL RADEK WRITES ON AMERICAN PARTY FUTURE AS SHOWN BY ELECTIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Dec. 3.—Consternation prevails in the British foreign office over the reports reaching here from Moscow that the delegation sent by the British Trade Union Congress to the Sixth Congress of the Russian Trade Unions at Moscow have protested energetically to the Estonian minister in Moscow against the murderous persecution of Communists in Estonia. Sputtering with rage, the tory press which is responsible for the publication of the forged "Zinoviev letter" are accusing the leading figures of British unions, such as Purcell and Tillet, of being "Communists." Estonia Warned By British Labor. That the British delegation has taken a manly stand on the Estonian murders of Communists cannot be doubted. The whole delegation called at the Estonian embassy in Moscow and warned the minister that if Estonia did not cease its persecution of Communists it would be faced by grave consequences for Estonia itself, as the workers of Great Britain would demand severance of relations politically and would possibly lay down a labor embargo upon all commerce with Estonia. That the British delegation to the Russian trade union congress is taking cognizance of the power of the Soviet trade unions and the Soviet state is evidenced by the signed statements appearing in "Trud," the official daily paper of the Russian unions. Purcell Applauds Soviet Russia. In the issue of Nov. 12 is the following: "The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the first practical step toward the establishment of the united states of Europe by the revolutionary working class. It is making the arms which will achieve the freedom of the world's working class." This is signed by A. A. Purcell, who took the leading part in the Vienna congress of the Amsterdam international. A. H. Findlay, another delegate says, "The workers' and peasants' republic means the birth of a new life. The workers of the whole world look with great and passionate hope upon the struggle of the Russian workers for their right to live and govern themselves." Turner Speaks for Unity. John Turner, another delegate from Britain writes, "At the present time it (Continued on Page 5.)

BRITISH LABOR DELEGATES IN MOSCOW THREATEN REPRISALS ON ESTHONIAN WHITE GUARDS

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Protest Mass Meeting Against the Dawes Plan and Mass Arrests of Workers in Germany, Friday Eve, DEC. 5, at LABOR LYCEUM, 243 E. 84th St., New York City

"GOD TO BLAME FOR CAVE-IN," SAY MILFORD "INVESTIGATORS," "BUT WE CAN'T FIND HIM"

CROSBY, Minn., Dec. 3.—Smoldering indignation all up and down the Mesaba iron range is the reaction of the iron miners to the report of the white-washing "investigation" committee appointed by the reactionary governor of Minnesota, Preus, to report upon the mine disaster of Feb. 5, when 41 miners were killed by a cave-in of the Milford mine here.

The committee, of course, was expected to do little but whitewash, considering that it consisted of Bill McEwan of Duluth, Edward Smith of Eveleth, Dwight E. Woodbridge of Duluth, J. Wilbur Van Evera of Crosby, and R. R. Bailey of Virginia, Minnesota.

These are a choice lot of "good fellows" who were guaranteed to do the right thing by the company. Not one of the committee are working miners. Not one is a member of the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union.

Hold Company Blameless. This accounts for the "report" of the committee which is the most brazen piece of evasion that ever saw print. Only by indirection does the committee imply that the disaster was chargeable to slack inspection and rank carelessness of the miners' lives by the mining company. This is evidenced by the four recommendations that there be better inspection hereafter.

Altho this implies that the disaster could have been avoided by better inspection and more care for safety, the report proceeds with the blatant statement that "No blame can be attached to the mining company." This is reiterated time and again throughout the report.

Committee Blames God. Altho there are no "unknown" or "supernatural" factors in mining engineering, and ordinary engineering skill should have perceived both the danger and a way to forestall it, and in spite of the testimony that the company engineer, Captain Eran Crellin whose "war service" was supposed to fit him for any job, was incompetent the committee has the brass to insist and re-insist that "the company was not to blame."

Unable to blame the miners or the company, the committee in searching for an explanation that would account for the disaster, found that God did it. After asserting the rather remarkable fact that the cave-in did not occur before it did, the committee goes on to say that the "silent partner" of the company, God, was responsible.

"But some power," says the report, "decreed that this arch should break thru in the middle of the afternoon when all of the men were peacefully working in their places." Having fixed the liability upon God, who, like the federal government cannot be sued for damages without his consent, the committee makes all action by the miners' dependents against God, impossible by saying that his whereabouts are unknown to the committee, in the following words: "Your committee is unable to find any person or agency upon whose neglect or carelessness the responsibility for this accident can be placed."

In other words, God is to blame, but we cannot find him.

Speed Up Collection Of Funds for the Silk Strikers in Paterson

Twenty-seven dollars for the Paterson silk workers now on strike were turned in by Comrade Sonkin. This is the second collection he has taken in his shop. The other amounted to some \$25.00.

Eight dollars and fifty-five cents were turned in for this purpose for a comrade from another shop.

Other shops and comrades should take up collections among their friends to assist the silk workers in their strike. Donation lists can be secured in Room 307, 169 W. Washington St. Contributions sent to this address will be immediately forwarded to the strike committee.

MONSTER MEETING TOMORROW IN NEW YORK TO PROTEST AGAINST WHOLESALE ARREST OF COMMUNISTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Dawes plan and the wholesale arrests of Communists in Germany will be the subject of a joint mass meeting to be held by the Workers Party and the International Workers' Aid, Friday evening at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street.

The wholesale arrests of the members of the Communist Party in Germany are taking place on the eve of the elections in order to intimidate the workers and to insure the success of the Dawes' plan.

Reichstag Deputies Arrested. The reichstag government of Ebert and Seeckt have stopped at nothing to terrorize the workers. They have arrested reichstag deputies. The moment the reichstag was dissolved and the immunity granted to deputies lifted, the government immediately outlawed the Communist reichstag deputies in order to prevent their opposition to the Dawes' plan in the election campaign. The capitalists of Germany fear the rising tide of revolt against the new burdens which will be placed upon the workers by the imperialists. That is the reason

PROSPECTIVE JURORS WILL BE QUESTIONED ON KLAN AFFILIATIONS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 24.—The conviction of Alex Johnson, Negro, on a charge of stealing livestock, was set aside by the appeals court today on the grounds that Johnson's attorney had not been permitted to question jurors relative to their klan affiliations.

The ruling sets a precedent allowing Jews, Catholics and Negroes to determine the opinion prospective jurors trying them hold of the Ku Klux Klan. The case will be retried.

'OUTLAW' STRIKE LOSES CHARTERS FOR MINE UNIONS

Anthracite Diggers Are Betrayed

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 3.—The charters have been revoked of the eleven M. W. of A. locals engaging in the strike called by the grievance committee at Pittston, representing 11,000 anthracite miners who are now "outlaw" strikers because they insist on the Pennsylvania Coal company keeping its agreement to settle grievances as provided.

This treacherous blow to the miners and help to the company is an act of John L. Lewis, International President, acting thru the temporary district president, George Isaacs, now filling the place of Rinaldo Cappellini, who is in Mexico on a pleasant junket trip at the cost of the Mexican government and the anthracite miners.

Czar Lewis Sends a Wire. On Saturday the grievance committee met at Pittston to discuss the situation, and while in session, listened to the telegram from Lewis to D. W. Davis, who was designated by Lewis to represent him in the district. The wire said that Lewis had instructed acting district president, George Isaacs, to revoke the charters of all locals which did not return to work by Monday, December 1. Davis himself was afraid to attend and the wire was read by Anthony Figloeks, international organizer.

"Please see that proper notification is given affected membership that forfeiture of charters will take place on Monday if strike is still on," said the telegram of Lewis. He did not give any "instructions" to the district officers to take action to enforce the agreement against the company on the matter of settlement of grievances.

Miners Threaten Their Officials. The grievance committee responded by voting to ignore the district officials and Lewis as well, and to run all officials out of the committee's meetings if they dared show their Judas faces there again. This action was taken Saturday, and adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

Expulsion of Radicals Scored at T. U. E. L. Meet

(Continued from Page 1.)
spearhead of American imperialism in Mexico and South America and its handmaidens in bringing the world under the rule of Wall Street.

"The Portland convention," declared Dunne, "demonstrated to the capitalists that the A. F. of L. was the deadly foe of radicalism, and the most loyal ally of capitalism against the Soviet government."

Dunne declared that the A. F. of L. officialdom had neither the driving force nor the inspiration to organize the American workers. The El Paso convention ignored the question of organization of the unorganized, unemployment and kindred subjects. It went out of its way to endorse a larger navy, the military training camps and proved itself the labor lieutenant of American capitalism in its world drive for profits and power.

Comrade Tom Bell, local secretary of the T. U. E. L., who presided, spoke briefly on the campaign to insure THE DAILY WORKER for 1925. Comrades Mrs. Bittelman and Kitty Harrison turned to the audience with the neatly decorated policies which were turned out in the DAILY WORKER printing plant.

Plan Big Meeting For Max Salzman At Dowell, Illinois

Arrangements are being made for a well attended meeting in Dowell, Ill., when Max Salzman, organizer of the Young Workers' League arrives. The meeting will be held in the Rex Theater, Dowell, Ill., at 2 p. m., Sunday, Dec. 7.

Salzman is an excellent speaker and is meeting with success in his tour wherever he goes. His subject will be, "Unemployment—and the Young Miner."

The chaotic condition of the mining industry has had its effect on the Young Workers' League in the south Illinois district and Salzman's trip will solidify the entire district of the young miners into the ranks of the league.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY ARE NOT RECORDED

Conflicting Figures Has Davis Up in the Air

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It is not known how many thousands of industrial workers in the United States were killed this year thru industrial accident, James J. Davis, secretary of labor, declared in his annual report made public this morning. "So far as I can find out," said Secretary Davis, "and I have spent some time in studying the matter, we do not know what we are doing or where we are going in the way of preventing industrial disease."

"Poor" Davis is So Puzzled. "We do not realize that no human being on the face of the earth today can tell within thousands how many American workers were killed in industry last year," Davis added. "I have seen estimates by our very best authorities which fix the number of fatalities annually in industrial accidents at 12,500, 25,000 and 35,000—a range of more than 20,000."

The experts of the bureau of labor statistics have estimated these fatalities at about 21,000. We say that such information as we have indicates that there are 2,453,413 industrial accidents annually. These figures are truly appalling. But in the end they are estimates based on limited statistical data. We want facts. The secretary of labor did not add the well-known fact that many of the large employers, such as the Standard Oil company and the United States steel corporation suppress the facts of the numerous accidents and fatalities to their employes, in many cases falling to even make public an accurate list of those killed.

Who's Prosperity? "The American people are entitled to know exactly what price they pay in human life and limb for our industrial prosperity," is Davis' conclusion.

Davis praises the strike breaking "conciliation commission" of his department. "First of all, the aim of the department of labor thru the conciliation service is to prevent strikes and lockouts," the secretary's labor asserts, "to stop trade disputes before they reach the point where an open break occurs."

Trade unionists know that the commissioners of conciliation of the department of labor work at all times on the side of the employers, settling strikes whenever possible by inducing strikers to go back to work at the employers' terms. This was done in the Pullman strike, and attempted in the garment strike in Chicago by commissioner of conciliation Marshall, who has recently been trying to get the machinists of the Flow-Meters shop to go back to work on the bosses' terms.

Eighty-one "anarchists and violators of wartime legislation," were deported during the year ending June 30, 1924, according to Davis. Two "anarchists" were denied admission to the United States because of political beliefs in the same period.

Hand of Morgan is Seen in Blow at Japan

(Continued from page 1)
in suppressing labor troubles and imprisoning the Communists.

An American Colony. All told that are at least \$200,000,000 of American capital invested in Brazil, mostly in the coffee producing industry, which is so under control of Americans that they have nearly succeeded in getting complete autonomy for their coffee raising district in San Paulo.

American army officers are training the Brazilian army.

That the American secretary of labor, Davis, is now visiting Brazil with the American "mission," gives rise to the belief that he has demanded his affront to Japan, and that the Brazil government has granted the demand. From reports originating in Japan, it seems that Japanese imperialism is fully alive to the meaning of the Brazilian government's action, and has stated thru its foreign office that "this presents itself in a decidedly serious aspect to the Japanese nation."

Garment Labor Considers Agreements
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Upon the return of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union officials from the A. F. of L. convention negotiations for a new agreement to replace the one expiring Dec. 31 will begin with Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., and wholesale representing jobbers in New York and the Association of Dress Manufacturers and contractors, have already begun to formulate the basis on which they will meet union representatives.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

Capitalism Wastes Many Billions While "Economy Cal" Saves Few Nickels

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Strikebreaker Coolidge is heralded as an apostle of "economy". Editorials are written, cartoons are drawn, news stories are turned out by the yard, photographers take up the refrain—the president is making his trip to Chicago in a "regular train," not a "special," at a saving of \$1,750.

Presidents are supposed to travel in private cars on land. The president has a private yacht when he goes on the water. But we are told that Coolidge, on his Chicago trip, decided to dispense with the private car and special train habit "solely by considerations of economy."

Figure it out for yourself. Cal did it with his little pencil. A private car rents at \$90 per day. In addition 25 fares must be purchased. That would make the Chicago trip cost \$2,250. On a regular train the return trip would call for an expenditure of \$500. Take the regular train and the nation is "saved" \$1,750. The kept press slavers so much over this incident that it no doubt has hypnotized itself into hearing millions of unemployed already jingling loose change in their pockets.

But it just happened that in the hours that "Cautious Cal" was preparing to leave Washington, the president's budget estimates were released for publication.

Nearly a billion dollars (\$865,000,000) in interest alone is to be paid on the public debt during the coming year. This debt was piled up by the capitalist wars of American imperialism. The start that was made with the Spanish-American war in 1898 when American imperialism seized Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines reached its greatest fruition in the participation of the United States in the recent world war.

The wastes of past wars are only equalled in the wastes to be found in the preparations for new capitalist wars. Two thirds of another million are to be spent next year for the army and navy; \$347,153,594 for the war department, and \$313,207,257 for the navy department. Thus the capitalist masters squander the wealth produced by the workers to perpetuate their own social system, while their little puppet at Washington saves a few hundred dollars on a trip to Chicago.

This is "Economy" Coolidge, who was known as "The Principal" in the successful looting of the nation's oil reserves. The Teapot Dome scandal has been only equalled by the revelations now being brought out in the Chicago trial of Colonel Charles R. Forbes, recent head of the Veterans' Bureau. Forbes joined with big capitalists to burgle appropriations made for the care of disabled soldiers.

But the wastes in government, where Cal Coolidge's savings of \$1,750 is but a fly speck in the whole ocean of capitalist political muck, find their counterpart on an even larger scale, in the wastes of industry.

Under the boasted capitalist system, engineers tell us, after thoro investigation, that the average manufacturing plant in the United States is only 50 percent efficient, compared with the best production units. They charge that in the building and textile manufacturing industries, the average is about 67 per cent efficient; in the printing trades and the men's clothing industry, 50 per cent; in the boot and shoe industry, 33 per cent; while in the metal industry the standard of efficiency drops to 25 per cent.

These engineers set forth that at least 10 hours per week per man are thrown away on energy-wasting and time-wasting work resulting from lack of shop methods, while an additional two or three hours per man per week are wasted in unnecessary work.

During the day that Coolidge saves his \$1,750 the wastage under capitalist management in the clothing industry alone is estimated at three-quarters of a million dollars. But this wastage is not only for one day, but for every working day in the year.

But the forces of capitalism are not concerned so much about the \$1,750 that Coolidge saves; altho Arthur Brisbane, one of the highest priced "ladies" of America's kept journalism, may gloat over it.

It costs more than that to fire one shot from the big gun of one of Morgan's warships at target practice.

The whole propoganda surrounding the alleged Coolidge "economy" is intended to increase the faith of the masses of workers and poor farmers in the capitalist dictatorship at Washington, the instrument of the biggest exploiters in oppressing them. The masses must be led to believe that Coolidge is watching over their pennies, day and night. Every time that a discontented worker or poor farmer looks at his last piece of silver money he must read the slogan, "In Coolidge We Trust" instead of "In God We Trust". Coolidge must appear as their benefactor. And Coolidge is held up as the custodian of all the ideals of American capitalism.

That sort of lying propoganda, carefully put over during the recent election campaign, helped win the victory at the polls for Wall Street. But the biggest capitalist criminals must feel uneasy on their thrones when they force their White House clown, in Washington, to continue his antics.

Once the faith of the masses in the capitalist state is lost, the whole capitalist social structure will tumble in a heap. When the workers and poor farmers discover the inefficiency and rottenness of the brutal system of oppression that is trying by every conceivable means to keep them in submission, they will rise and destroy it. In that hour Coolidge will really be sent back to a Vermont farm to pitch hay; about the only useful service he will be able to render a social order where the workers and poor farmers are supreme.

Only under Communism will there be real economy and real efficiency in the co-operative effort of all producers to build the world's first civilization worth while.

Lenin Meeting in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA Young Workers League, Workers Party Branches and friendly organizations take notice!

The Philadelphia City Central Committee of the Workers Party has arranged to hold the Lenin Memorial Meeting on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 8 p. m., in the Lulu Temple.

Please arrange no meetings or affairs on that date.

Philadelphia City Central Committee.

RUSSIAN LABOR CHEERS BRITISH PACT FOR UNITY

Tillett, Bromley, Purcell Meet Soviet Unions

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The sixth All Russian Trades Union Congress was opened here today with a gala session. There were present 853 delegates, representing 6,500,000 workers.

Specially enthusiastic receptions were given to the speeches delivered by the British fraternal delegates, Messrs. Purcell, Bromley, and Ben Tillett. In his speech Comrade Tomsky extended greetings to the British delegation, amid rounds of applause, and the singing of the "International" followed.

Comrade Tomsky emphasized the fact that there were great differences between the Soviet trade unions and the Amsterdam International. Nevertheless, the interests of the working class demanded a united front of the trade union movement, and the workers of the most important countries were moving towards this goal.

Zinoviev Cheered. In the name of the Soviet Union, President Kalinin greeted the assembly, laying stress upon the vastly improved material conditions of the workers under the Soviets, and then Zinoviev rose, to speak on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party.

He was received with immense enthusiasm. He spoke with vigor of the new era of reaction which was dawning upon the world.

"Our battle-cry," he declared, "must be: 'Workers! shoulder to shoulder against world-wide reaction!'"

There followed greetings from the French trade unions, and then Purcell, amid terrific applause, rose as the first of the British speakers.

Since he had visited Russia in 1920, said Purcell, wonderful changes and improvements in the conditions of the workers had taken place. Referring to the great achievements of the Russian workers, he declared, "May we live to see changes like this in England!"

British Elections. The British elections, said Purcell, proved that the eyes of the British workers were directed towards Soviet Russia. After the defeat at the polls, the British working class would be found welded more firmly together than before.

Unity must be achieved at an international conference, without unnecessary formula and without any preliminary conditions. The Soviet trade unions must not be allowed to remain outside the ranks of the trade union international.

Bromley followed. After describing the present state of the trade union and political labor movements in Britain, he declared: "We are striving for the same end as the Russian trade unions—namely, the control of the means of production."

Finally, Ben Tillett, who spoke of Lenin as the greatest leader of the working class, whose name was honored by the British workers. The workers of the world were watching with the greatest attention the fight of the working class in Soviet Russia, he declared, and finally called for union in the fight against capitalism.

Australian Female Jingoos Blame John Bull's Sins on French

(By The Federated Press)
MELBOURNE, Australia.—The outrageous treatment of native women in the New Hebrides Islands (South Pacific Ocean) particulars of which have been told in Federated Press dispatches, was discussed at the annual conference of the national council of women of Australia.

Among the allegations made by speakers were that native women were bought and sold as slaves, that natives were being governed under conditions that no decent people would tolerate, that there was enforced prostitution, and that natives were tortured for minor offences. It was asserted that as the government of the islands was under the jurisdiction of the French, the British were unable to do anything.

TECHNICAL AID SOCIETY ARRANGES FAREWELL TO A "RED RAY" GROUP

Another group of the agricultural commune "Red Ray" of the Chicago Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia will leave for Odessa next Saturday at midnight. A farewell will be given to them at the fifth anniversary celebration of the Chicago Society for Technical Aid, Saturday night, Dec. 6, at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St.

All supporters of the work of the society are urged to be present to give these "pioneers" a good send-off.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

WHAT OUR LABOR PARTY POLICY HAS ACCOMPLISHED

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

IN the Workers Party, as a hang over from our two-year labor party campaign, we have a tendency led in the C. E. C. minority by Comrade Lovestone and Ruthenberg, and made up of comrades who may be properly dubbed farmer-labor Communists. These comrades have developed a most extravagant evaluation of the farmer-labor party slogan. With them it has become a fetish. They are for the farmer-labor party dead or alive. Despite their loud protests to the contrary, they tend to look upon the farmer-labor party campaign as an end in itself, and not merely as a means (no longer useful) to build the Workers' Party into a mass Communist Party.

These farmer-labor Communists advance the most bizarre theories and make the wildest claims in order to justify their demand that the Workers Party continue to propagate the dead farmer-labor party slogan. They argue in effect that it constitutes the sole means of applying the united front on the political field. In the Workers' Monthly for December, Comrade Ruthenberg makes this astounding statement: "It (abandonment of F-L slogan) means the repudiation of the united front as a weapon of our party on the political field." These comrades conceive the farmer-labor party as THE united front, and not, as in truth it was, merely one application of the united front tactic. They ignore completely the many forms of the united front being used through the Comintern, and the many that have been used here—of which I shall speak further along. For them the farmer-labor party was the be-all and end-all of the united front program. The essence of their argument is that if we have no farmer-labor party we can have no united front, which is ridiculous.

"Class Party" Confusion.

These comrades, continuing the confusion which was introduced into our party on this subject by Comrade Pepper, also consider the farmer-labor party to be a class party which carries on class political action. Hence, when we make the statement that the farmer-labor party has been amalgamated into the LaFollette movement, Comrade Ruthenberg accuses us (Workers Monthly, December) of saying that "the movement towards class political action by labor is dead." In his mind the farmer-labor party movement and class political action are synonymous. Apparently he does not conceive of a class party except thru his "class" farmer-labor party. Or perhaps, when the difficulty is called to his attention, he will say there are two class political parties, the Workers Party and the "class" farmer-labor party? Is it not high time for all Communists to realize that in the United States there is only one class party, the Workers Party, and that alone—not some semi-dem farmer-labor party—is carrying on class political action?

The Farmer-Labor Legend.

But the point I wish particularly to deal with in this article is the extravagant claim made by the farmer-labor party enthusiasts that the farmer-labor party campaign, as if by magic, built the Workers Party from an obscure sect into a great party. To hear them tell it, the Workers Party was insignificant until it picked up the farmer-labor party slogan, and it will fall back into insignificance again if it drops that slogan. Says Comrade Ruthenberg (Workers Monthly, December): "We shall abandon the slogan which in the past has enabled us to establish close contact with at least the left bloc of the labor movement and to return to our former status of sectarian propaganda."

This legend of the all-creative power of the farmer-labor party slogan has been carefully cultivated in our party by the farmer-labor Communists. It is time to prick the bubble. The fact is, the farmer-labor party campaign was only one of several united fronts, also the major one, carried on by our party. All these have contributed most substantially to the growth and influence of the Workers Party. But the farmer-labor party slogan has hogged the credit. We must get the right perspective on all our united front work, and not simply accept the current notion that the farmer-labor party campaign alone lifted us from sectarianism and made us a real factor in the labor movement. Let us glance for a moment at some of our other united fronts.

Successful United Front Efforts.

An important movement was the united front campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers. That was real political work. It gave us a measure of leadership over great masses of workers under very favorable auspices. It enabled us to enlarge our circle of sympathizers considerably and to start many valuable proletarian elements on the way towards Communism. Unquestionably our party won very much prestige in this campaign.

Then there was the Friends of Soviet Russia movement. That was essentially a united front. Leaving aside

the fact that it collected over \$1,000,000 for famine-stricken Soviet Russia, it offered our party splendid opportunities for propaganda and for the development and winning over of sympathizers. Akin to the F. S. R., but not so extensive, were the other united front committees set up to work for famine relief and the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Another important united front was and is the Labor Defense Council. Our party has been able to utilize it to great advantage. The Michigan trials marked an epoch in our party history. Much of their effectiveness, both in the matter of finance (\$130,000 has been raised to date) and of publicity, depended upon the Labor Defense Council united front. These trials enabled us to bring our Communist message most forcefully to tremendous circles of workers.

Finally, let me mention the amalgamation united front in the trade unions, altho to our C. E. C. minority everything connected directly to the mass trade unions smacks of syndicalism. The amalgamation campaign began when the W. P. was still what the minority calls a "sect;" that is, before it had been saved by the magic labor party slogan. The campaign was highly successful. Fully 2,000,000 union workers were won over to giving organized expression in support of our amalgamation slogan. Large circles of sympathizers were created. Many effective contacts in the unions were secured for our party. These later served as valuable bases for our farmer-labor party agitation. This successful amalgamation united front in the unions did very much to establish our party's prestige and control. Indeed, without it our farmer-labor party campaign would have been a fizzle.

United Front Policy a Success.

All these enumerated united fronts helped very substantially in building our party. But it is quite understandable why the C. E. C. minority, trying desperately to galvanize the dead farmer-labor party slogan into life again, should conveniently overlook them and claim all the credit for their pet slogan. By and large, the farmer-labor party slogan was helpful to the W. P. so long as there was a mass movement existing in support of it. But much of the early gains made thru it were destroyed by the collapse of the farmer-labor party movement. This debacle, which left the Workers Party in a serious crisis, cost us the loss of many valuable sympathizing elements in the unions and elsewhere among the workers. The farmer-labor party boosters, of course, say nothing about this. For them the farmer-labor campaign was all roses and victory. But even the farmer-labor slogan was most highly effective in the past, as its ardent advocates claim, still to attempt to use it now, as the C. E. C. minority proposes, when there is no mass movement to justify its use, would be to hamstring the Workers Party and do it real injury.

For a Real United Front Policy.

To maintain, as Comrade Ruthenberg does, that giving up the farmer-labor party slogan means abandoning the united front program is ridiculous. In the past, as we have seen, we have carried on several very successful united front campaigns, in addition to that for the farmer-labor party. And in the future we shall have many more united fronts upon the burning issues in the class struggle, and these will be far more successful than any we have had in the past. Conceivably, conditions may possibly so change in the time to come that, with the growth of a mass farmer-labor party movement, we can again use the farmer-labor party slogan profitably, but in the absence of such a movement we cannot so use it now.

While the farmer-labor party slogan was alive the tendency was to concentrate on that and to neglect other essential party activities, especially the organization of united fronts around concrete issues in the workers' everyday life. The farmer-labor party was used too much as a sort of catch-all it was a too-ready answer to the workers' demands for organs of struggle and for the struggle itself. It is a very significant fact that only a few days ago the C. E. C. appointed a sub-committee whose function it is to organize, for the first time, our united front work. This committee is charged with constantly surveying the various phases of the class struggle and to initiate, wherever opportunity presents, local and national united front movements around concrete demands of the workers.

The charge of sectarianism against the C. E. C. is "hokum." The united front campaign will not be abandoned simply because we can no longer profitably use the slogan of a farmer-labor party. On the contrary, in its many manifestations, it must and will go ahead more systematically, determinedly, and effectively than ever. The united front is the great means to bring the Workers Party directly into the struggle of the toiling masses and to build it into a mass Communist Party.

An Unanimous Decision

A UNITED FRONT UPON THE POLICY TO

INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925

AT the last full meeting of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party an important decision was made. It was decided that all party papers must precede the discussion going on in their columns regarding the future policy of the party by a call to action, by a call for a united front upon the POLICY TO BUY A POLICY TO INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925.

Nothing must interfere with the campaign now in progress to give the DAILY WORKER a helping hand over a bit of rough road it is at present compelled to travel. The assistance of EVERY party member must be had. The C. E. C. voted that no other campaign shall be made by the party until the DAILY WORKER is made safe.

We understand that the attention of every party member will gravitate towards the interesting party discussion now going on. Every party member should take a vital interest in this discussion. But every party member must give equal attention to helping the DAILY WORKER. The C. E. C. in fact decided that every discussion meeting held must be preceded by a talk upon and sale of INSURANCE POLICIES, issued to INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925.

Your branch secretary has received a BIG RED BOOK OF POLICIES. These INSURANCE POLICIES are priced \$10, \$5 and \$1. Party members should buy no less than a \$5 policy. The \$1 policies can be sold to sympathizers.

While the party seethes with discussion over our future party policy and tasks, there is ONE POLICY upon which there must be unanimous agreement. That is the POLICY to buy a POLICY to INSURE OUR DAILY.

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

COMMUNIST ACTION NEEDED ON THE POLITICAL FIELD AS WELL AS COMMUNIST FAITH

By KARL REEVE.

Altho the C. E. C. majority declares its supreme faith in the Workers Party, the C. E. C. majority thesis itself leads to just the opposite conclusion. A pessimism and an unwarranted feeling of hopelessness is manifested by the majority when confronted with the present political situation.

Comrade Bittleman, who has signed the C. E. C. majority thesis, declared in a former article on the party discussion, "We (the majority) still have faith in the Workers Party. We still believe in its ability to develop and grow and become the recognized leader of the American

working class. We are not disappointed in the Workers Party." And Comrade Browder declares that the minority "betrays a complete lack of confidence in our party."

The C. E. C. majority thesis, however, declares, "The masses of the workers and poor farmers, inasmuch as they reject the leadership of the old capitalist parties, and are not yet ready to accept the leadership of and to give their support to the Workers Party, follow the lead of the LaFollette movement."

The C. E. C. majority thesis displays no faith, no hope of the possibility, in fact, that the Workers Party, by means of the united front

Bittleman Speaks at German Federation National Convention

Speech of Alexander Bittleman, C. E. C. Representative at the Convention of The German Federation of the Workers Party, New York City, Nov. 29.

COMRADES: Greetings and good wishes from the Central Executive Committee of the party.

The German Federation of the party, whom you comrades represent, is an important section of the Workers Party. First, because it is the oldest one. The first pioneers of an organized socialist labor movement in the United States were German-speaking workers. They were class-conscious fighters in the cause of the proletariat, driven from their homeland by the capitalist junker reaction and compelled to look for a settlement in the United States. When they came here, they continued the struggle. At the cost of tremendous effort and heavy sacrifice, these German-speaking workers have laid the basis for a socialist movement in the United States. And your federation being the descendant of those socialist pioneers, occupies indeed, an honorable place in the American class struggle. Thru your federation, the Workers Party as a whole, a comparatively young organization, becomes linked up in an organic manner with the first builders in the U. S. of a political party of the class-conscious proletariat.

Your daily organ, the "Volkszeitung," is one of our oldest and best established papers. Thru years of struggle in the cause of the working class it has acquired influence among wide circles of workers. It has become an instrument of extreme value for the further development of our movement.

The Central Executive Committee fully realizes the importance of the German section and of our German organ, the Volkszeitung. The party is highly appreciative of the great services to our movement rendered by both our German section and our German organ, and is determined to do all in its power to further promote the Communist movement among the German-speaking workers of America.

At the same time, the Central Executive Committee is very much aware of the serious shortcomings and deviations from the line of policy of the Communist International manifested by the Volkszeitung on a number of occasions. Later in my speech I shall discuss that at greater length. It is the wish of the Central Executive Committee, in accord with the Communist International, that everything be done by this convention to correct and straighten out the lines of deviation from the C. I. and to assure the German-speaking workers of America and our party movement as a whole, a real, Bolshevik German section of the party and a real Bolshevik Volkszeitung.

Your convention meets prior to the party convention. This is somewhat irregular, since the established and correct practice of our movement is that conventions of language sections be held subsequent to the party convention. However, the C. E. C. permitted the exception for what it considered sufficient reasons. And now, since the German section of the party is in convention assembled and since the pre-convention period has been officially opened, you will no doubt contribute your share of experience and knowledge to the solution of the major problems that are confronting at present our party.

A Year of Quick Change.

The past year will go down in the history of our party as the year of quick change in tactics. During this period our party was tested by events as never before in its history. In the face of the enemy and actually under

the political fire of our opponents, the Workers Party found it necessary twice to change its tactics. This was no easy matter. And the fact that our party succeeded in carrying out these quick and sudden changes, in a disciplined and organized way, is proof that we are well on the road to become a real Leninist party.

What were these changes? You will recall, comrades, that at the time of the third party convention (January, 1924) we were in the midst of what I designate as our "northwestern orientation." We were then preparing the ground, politically, and organizationally, for a new national farmer-labor center, which resulted later in the formation of the organization committee for the St. Paul Convention. The proposition of the third party alliance was a result of this orientation on the agrarian northwest and a basic part of our general strategy pursued in those days. It is now clear that had it been known to the farmer-labor parties of the northwest that the Workers Party will eventually be compelled to fight the LaFollette candidacy even after he was nominated, we would have never succeeded in bringing to life the organization committee for the St. Paul Convention.

The third party alliance was implied in every move we made between August, 1923, and May, 1924. Altho the matter was referred in January to the C. I. for advice and remained pending until May, the C. E. C. continued to base its everyday tactics on the policy of a third party alliance. And it could not have been otherwise. Events were moving. The C. E. C. had to act almost daily. And to act meant to apply policy, a policy which the C. E. C. believed in, which was the policy of a third party alliance.

Then came the change. It was in May. First came LaFollette's attack on the June 17th Convention, and then the advice of the C. I. A quick change in tactics was necessary. We were compelled to change positions under the enemies' fire, the worst situation imaginable.

I maintain, comrades, that under the leadership of the C. E. C. the party executed the maneuver in a most satisfactory manner. We retained the initiative and continued on the offensive against the LaFollette movement until this very day. It was a critical situation such as our party has hardly ever experienced before. But we passed over it, in good trim and orderly formation and thus reached the Convention of June 17th.

When we got there, we already knew that the bulk of the farmer-labor movement in the northwest was with LaFollette and wanted him to be its standard bearer in the elections. We struggled against it. We succeeded, without compromising anything of importance, in preventing an open split. But the tide outside of the convention was going against us. The then existing farmer-labor movement, erroneously considered by some of us a class movement, different in ideology from the LaFollette movement, was already crying for LaFollette. On July 4 he made known his decision to run as an independent candidate and thereby assumed charge over the farmer-labor movement.

Again a new situation calling for new tactics. Quick action was necessary, because the arrangements perfected at the June 17th convention (Committee and Candidates) were losing their foundation and were going to pieces. On July 8, the C. E. C. came to a decision. It withdrew its support from MacDonald and Bouck and nominated its own candidates.

Another quick change in tactics forced upon us by a change in the

situation, and executed in a manner most satisfactory and successful from every point of view.

It is perfectly clear now that the decision of the Comintern was correct, not only because the third party alliance was wrong strategy but also because it was wrong tactics. The farmer-labor movement could not be saved from the LaFollette sweep even by the dangerous expedient of the third party alliance.

I would like to say in parenthesis that according to the Comintern the third party alliance was no good, not because it was a "maneuver" and that maneuvers are no good, but because this particular maneuver happened to be a bad one. We are Marxians, Leninists, and therefore, dialecticians. To us a maneuver is not an abstraction. A maneuver is nothing else than a political act, a concrete move in a definite direction, designed to weaken our enemies and strengthen the workers and their leader, the Communist Party. A maneuver is good if it tends to produce favorable results for the class struggle and for our party. A maneuver is bad if it fails to produce such results or if it tends to produce contrary results. The third party alliance, under the existing conditions, would have produced results contrary to the interests of the class struggle and of the Workers Party. Therefore, it was a bad maneuver.

I also want to say that the second change in tactics, the one made on July 8, by our party nominating its own candidates, proved to be correct and of great benefit to our movement. We established our party as the only party of the class struggle. The 100,000 votes that were undoubtedly polled by our candidates, which indicated the strength of our party only among those workers that have the right to vote, is proof sufficient that there are in the United States many more hundreds of thousands of workers, particularly among the unorganized, unskilled and disfranchised, that are in sympathy with our movement and that are ready to follow our leadership. It is something that our party may very well be proud of.

In looking over the past ten months, we shall find that in addition to our gains as manifested in the election returns, our party has been making steady progress all around. True, we have no spectacular victories to register, no sensational successes based on sand or on inflated imaginations, which disappear in smoke and noise at the first touch of reality, but steady, solid progress in every phase of our work.

Despite the critical situation in which our party found itself due to the LaFollette sweep and our third party entanglements, the following characterizes the development of our party.

- (1) Constant increase in dues-paying membership.
- (2) DAILY WORKER is making steady progress. The present campaign which is bound to bring in at least \$40,000.00 and five thousand new subscribers will undoubtedly insure the existence of our "Daily" for the year 1925.
- (3) The "Workers Monthly" altho only in the third month of its existence, is establishing for itself a solid basis financially and is becoming the ideological leader of every active working class militant on every field of the class struggle.
- (4) The language press of our party is growing ever stronger and more influential.
- (5) Our activities for the development of the left wing in the trade unions is constantly moving ahead despite the difficulties created by the split of July 3 and the comparative isolation of our party that resulted

from the LaFollette sweep. Our comrades and sympathizers in the unions had to withstand during the past year the most ferocious, at times bloody attacks, expulsions from the unions, denial of the right to work and many other forms of brutal persecutions. But in spite of all that, the left wing under the leadership of the T. U. E. L. continues to grow. The future will no doubt present us with many new and difficult problems on the trade union field, but there will be no cause for worry as long as we follow the Leninist policy and tactics and keep the main objectives of our movement clearly before our eyes.

(6) In the sphere of party education, we have made considerable progress.

(7) Thus we can safely state that our party today is a better party, a larger party, much more of a Bolshevik party than it was a year ago. We can hopefully look into the future for bigger conquests and greater victories. The immediate tasks of our party.

In discussing the present situation and the immediate tasks of our party, the following points should be remembered:

(a) Altho the Workers Party is yet a small party, it is the only party in America that stands for the class struggle. This means that, as conditions will compel the workers to struggle against the capitalists, the working masses will progressively accept the slogans and leadership of our party. There is therefore no cause for weakening or getting disappointed in the slow growth of our party. Our great task is to make the W. P. a mass Communist Party.

(b) The Workers Party, altho a party of Communists, is not yet a real Bolshevik, Leninist Party. In the measure in which we succeed in Bolshevikizing the Workers Party we shall be developing it into a mass Communist Party.

(c) There is no movement now in existence tending in the direction of a farmer-labor party, distinct from both the W. P. and the LaFollette movement, standing between these two. There is no such movement now in existence, nor is there any basis for the appearance of such a movement in the near future.

(d) There is no mass urge now towards the formation of any new political party, except a mild sentiment for the formation of a third LaFollette party. The masses are at rest as far as the organization of a farmer-labor party (distinct from a LaFollette party) is concerned.

(e) But the masses are not restful at all as far as their immediate needs are concerned. They will struggle for whatever seems to offer immediate improvement of their conditions.

(f) Hence, the farmer-labor party slogan is dead. The slogans that will set the masses into motion for organized political struggles are precisely those slogans that touch close and burning needs. Our tactics therefore must be the tactics of the united front from below on the basis of immediate elementary demands of the masses.

This is the position of the C. E. C. expressed first in its statement on the election results and now in the theses on the present situation and the immediate tasks of our party.

This policy calls for real struggle. Not negotiations with farmer-labor leaders around a conference table, as was the case in about one-half of our work for a farmer-labor party, but actual struggle in the unions and in the shops and among the unemployed directed against the capitalists and their servants, the reactionary-labor bureaucrats.

(Continued on page 4)

slogans on the political field, can wrest leadership of the workers and poor farmers away from the petty bourgeois LaFollette leadership.

Yet, in my opinion, there is every reason to believe that the Workers Party can be successful in breaking the masses of industrial workers and poor farmers following LaFollette away from his petty bourgeois leadership. True, as the C. E. C. majority declares, "the masses of the workers and poor farmers are not yet ready to accept the leadership of and give their support to the Workers Party." But that is why we have united front slogans. The slogan of the class farmer-labor party will serve to show these misguided workers that the LaFollette petty bourgeois leadership is against their working class interests.

The outlook is hopeless indeed if we accept the survey of the political field made by the C. E. C. majority. "The question of trying to build a mass farmer-labor party which shall base itself on the mass organizations of the workers and poorer sections of the farmers is definitely out of the range of practical politics for the immediate future," says the C. E. C. majority thesis.

The C. E. C. majority statement would lead us to believe that we must "have faith in the Workers Party" only on the industrial field. The present political situation presents a challenge to the Workers Party. Here we admittedly have large masses of

workers and poor farmers who have broken away from the two old parties and are floundering under the leadership of the petty bourgeois LaFollette.

On the field of industrial work we are using the united front slogans. We are fighting the well organized Gompers machine as well as other well organized petty bourgeois machines. On the political field, on the other hand, the petty bourgeois have not yet effected, let alone completed, their organization of a "progressive" party, which the majority declares, "will be accepted by the laboring masses."

The C. E. C. majority thesis prophesies that the LaFollette movement will crystallize into a political party. But that party is not yet formed. It will be noted that the C. E. C. majority thesis refers to the "future LaFollette party" and mentions its present "loose" form.

Here would seem to be fertile ground for our class farmer-labor party slogan. The masses are admittedly following this party. The form of organization is loose and the leaders have received a setback in the elections. Does it not seem more logical to use the farmer-labor party united front slogan on the political field as well as the industrial field than to use it exclusively on the industrial field?

As a political party what are we to do with regard to the united front on the political field? Apparently ac-

ording to the majority we are to sit back and watch the petty bourgeois LaFollette group perfect their leadership over the masses. For the C. E. C. majority thesis, while declaring that the masses will follow LaFollette, and that they are not yet ready to follow the Workers Party, broaches no effort to win the leadership of these misguided workers and poor farmers thru the united front on the political field. It is the majority that has no faith in the leadership of the Workers Party, in so far as the political field is concerned.

What will the workers eventually say of the Communist movement of America if we desert the united front on the political field now. The collapse of capitalism is being accelerated the world over, making united fronts with the working class on the political field more and more necessary. If the class farmer labor party slogan was good just before election, what makes it bad now, when the petty bourgeois leadership is going thru a crisis? Must we tell the workers "There is no hope for you, go to the leadership of LaFollette and when you have learned your lesson come back to us. If the time is ripe, we will lead you?"

Is it not better Communism to fulfill our historic mission of quickening the decay of capitalism by practicing the united front on the political field—by challenging LaFollette's leadership and opposing it with the slogan

of a class farmer labor party?

Because "the masses of the workers and poor farmers are not yet ready to accept the leadership of the Workers Party," must we desert them and turn them over to the LaFollette third party movement instead of putting against the petty bourgeois leadership of the "progressives" the slogan of a "class farmer labor party"? Rather than employ the united front on the political field must we merely "have faith in the Workers Party"?

The majority emphasizes "the united front from below." We must have a united front to combat child labor exploitation, "the Dawes plan," for nationalization of mines, etc., we must have a special C. E. C. sub-committee to restate the old ways and to ferret out new ways of applying the united front. But we must desert the united front on the political field. And we must not annoy LaFollette with our class farmer labor party slogan while he is inducting masses of industrial workers and poor farmers into his new petty bourgeois party.

We must, according to the majority, leave the workers and poor farmers entirely to LaFollette on the political field, and sit back and wait until the workers are ready to come to us, and say to us, "Because you showed us so clearly the fallacy of the LaFollette illusion we will now join the Communist Party."

COOLIDGE OPENS MOUTH AND OUT POPS 'OPEN SHOP'

In Speech to Congress Reassures Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—President Coolidge again revealed himself as an arch strike breaker and upholder of capital in advocating the suppression of strikes, and declaring in favor of the laws of private property, in his message to the second session of the sixty-eighth congress today.

Coolidge declared for the reduction of taxes on business corporations, and against making public the income tax lists. Coolidge insisted that the debts of foreign nations must be paid, praised the Daves plan, and altho not mentioning Soviet Russia by name indirectly reiterated his opposition to recognition of the Soviet government. Promises More Profits to Railroads.

Speaking of governmental aid to monopolies of railroads, Coolidge declared, "The principle of government control of rates and profits at once eliminates the need of competition by small units as a method of rate adjustment. The consolidation of the railroads into larger units . . . has been the logical conclusion of congress in its previous enactments. Such consolidation will afford a greater element of competition as to service, but it will afford economy of operation, greater stability in railway earnings, and more economical financing."

After assuring his aid to the railroads in securing more stable and higher profits, Coolidge declared against strikes, his statement recalling the days when he pushed himself into the graces of the employers, when as governor of Massachusetts he broke the Boston police strike with the aid of state troops. "Such legislation (collective bargaining), will not meet the requirements of the situation," Coolidge said yesterday, "Unless it recognizes the principle that the public has the right to uninterrupted service of transportation, and therefore a right to be heard when there is danger that the nation may suffer great injury thru the interruption of operations because of labor disputes."

Taxes Must Go Down—For Rich. In pleading for the elimination of excess profits taxes levied on large corporations and rich individuals Coolidge stated, "It would be idle to expect any such results (stimulation to business) unless business can continue free from excess profits taxation and be accorded a system of surtaxes at rates which have for their object . . . the production of the greatest amount of revenue from large incomes." Coolidge declared that the basis of taxation on large incomes, should be "scientifically revised downward."

Coolidge advised more power be given the United States supreme court, "because the docket of the supreme court is becoming congested." He advised the supreme court be given power to expedite justice.

The wage earner and the Negro are in splendid shape, Coolidge told congress, in direct contradiction to the facts. In spite of the fact that reduction in the wages of steel workers and railway workers is imminent, and the trend of wages in the building trades is downward, Coolidge said, "It is gratifying to report that the progress of industry and the high rate of wages have all combined to furnish our people with an abundance of the necessities and conveniences of life."

BITTELMAN SPEAKS AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF GERMAN FEDERATION

(Continued from Page 3.)
It is a policy that will demand strategy and maneuvering such as the party has never known before. And we have no doubt that the party will accept the position of the C. E. C.

Support Without Reservations. In asking support for the position of the C. E. C., I wish to state that what we request is conscious, whole-hearted agreement with our position, that is, support without reservations. If there is a tendency in our party which does not fully agree with the position of either the C. E. C. or the minority, this tendency is in duty bound to submit its views to the party and have the party pass upon them.

The theses of the C. E. C. is what the C. E. C. stands for in all the major phases of our activities. One section of it is inseparable from the others. Consequently, agreement with one part of our theses and disagreement with another part of it is tantamount in our opinion to complete disagreement with the C. E. C.

Position of Minority. The minority wants a Farmer-Labor Party. And if they cannot have the party, give them at least the slogan. The minority stands for the advocacy of a Farmer-Labor Party.

What is the basis of their position? They have two great ideas—both wrong—upon which they base their proposed policy. One is that the only way the American working masses can participate as a class in the political struggle is thru a Farmer-Labor Party. This is the so-called theory of their thesis. The other idea is that there is actually such a movement on foot and it is our duty to step into it and assume leadership.

The first idea is monstrous, unheard of among Communists and is in diametrical opposition to every fundamental of Communism. To say that a farmer-labor party is the only medium thru which the American workers can participate as a class in political action is theoretically the same as saying that the Workers (Communist) Party cannot be the leader of the class struggle and practically it means to reduce the W. P. to a propaganda club for the final aims of Communism.

The second idea that there is now actually a mass movement for a farmer-labor party or that there is likely to arise such a movement for a new political party, in the near future, is without any basis or foundation.

The C. E. C. maintains that the coming months will see severe struggles of the workers against the capitalists, but these struggles must not necessarily express themselves in a movement for a new party. In fact, the F-L-P. idea is the most unlikely form that the coming struggles of the toiling masses will take.

We may expect a movement for shop committees as organs of direct struggle, we may expect a strong revival of the movement for amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions. We should expect and prepare ourselves to lead sporadic (out-law) strikes and movements of the unemployed. In short, we should prepare our party and the workers for the creation in the coming fight of direct organs of rank and file struggle, and not bother our heads with dead slogans. The minority will say—in fact they do so—that all this is not political action, that only election campaigns thru a farmer-labor party is "real" political action. If they really mean it, then the party may at last begin to know who its real right wing is.

Bolshevize the Party. The Bolshevization of our party is one of the great tasks of the C. E. C. In a sense, it is the only great task because the Bolshevization of the Workers Party will mean the making of it a mass Communist Party. It is a process of organization, political training and theoretical education all along the lines of the principles and

tactics of Leninism. I need not go here into detail of how the C. E. C. proposes to carry on the Bolshevization of the party. The theses of the C. E. C. treats the matter fully. I must say a few words upon one phase of the Bolshevization of the party, namely the struggle against opportunism and opportunist tendencies.

Of such we have in the Workers Party two varieties. One is the tendency which the C. I. characterized as the remnants of the ideology of the Second-and-a-Half International. The Communist International referred directly to Comrade Lore's view on a number of matters as expressed in certain editorials in the Volkszeitung. The other opportunist variety is the farmer-laboristic tendency in our party. I personally would find it difficult to say which of the two is more dangerous to the growth of the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party. One thing is certain, they are both dangerous and both must be relentlessly combated.

I have already spoken of the characteristics of the farmer-laborists in our party. Now let's see what are the characteristics of the tendency which the C. I. designates as the remnants of the ideology of the Second-and-a-Half International. Let's enumerate them:

1. This tendency always sides with the right wing in the C. I. Examples: Levi, Serrati, Trotsky and the Russian opposition.

2. Loose conception of discipline. Free lancing.

3. Super-critical attitude to the C. I. and its leaders. Weak sense of loyalty and responsibility to the party and to the Comintern.

4. Opposition in principle to the tactics of maneuvering which in reality is opposition to participation in actual struggle.

The German organ of our party and its editor, Comrade Lore, have been guilty on many occasions of committing such offenses against our movement as are enumerated above. Such tendencies as these are totally incompatible with a Communist, Leninist organization. You must recognize, comrades, that these are menacing tendencies for our party and the sooner we eradicate them the better.

Tasks of the German Convention. Permit me, in conclusion, to give you a brief outline of what the C. E. C. considers the most important tasks of this convention of the German Federation:

1. To provide for such a bureau and other responsible workers of the federation and its press as will loyally and effectively carry out the policies of the Communist International and of the C. E. C. of the party.

2. Carry on a systematic educational and ideological campaign to eradicate the remnants of the ideology of the Second-and-a-Half International and to instill into the membership the spirit of the teachings of Leninism.

3. Bolshevize the Volkszeitung. Elect a bureau of the best Bolsheviks in your ranks and place the Volkszeitung under the direct control, editorial, management and ownership, of the bureau and the party.

4. Educate your membership to the understanding of the necessity of shop nuclei organization and provide for co-operation with the general party units in carry out the reorganization.

The above we consider the fundamental tasks of your convention. Failure to carry out these tasks will mean failure for the German Federation to become a real, living part of our party and of the Communist International.

Prohibition for Dublin.

DUBLIN.—Temporary prohibition may strike Dublin tomorrow. The bartenders have agreed to quit because their wage demands have been refused.

Heave the Brick Back!

PATERSON SILK STRIKE NAILS UP MORE VICTORIES

Communist Aid Proved of Immense Value

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Paterson broad silk weavers gained another victory when the Imperial Silk company settled with the Associated Silk Workers, granting wage increases of 15 per cent and upward to all of its seventy weavers and guaranteeing the two-loom system, as opposed to the three and four loom operation against which the strike was called. The Imperial had fought picketers hard for four months.

About two thousand are still on strike out of the eight to nine thousand originally walking out. The others are back under the two-loom system. Several small shops were recently struck for the second time after the manufacturers attempted to cut wages again.

Great success has been attained by the various strike relief agencies which have been ministering to the strikers. A total of \$40,000 has been received, says the union. Of this \$2,500 was raised at three tag days held over the week end and a week ago in New York City and neighboring towns in Connecticut and New Jersey. Seven thousand dollars was raised by the Workers Party relief committee. Thousands of dollars have come from sympathetic labor unions or been contributed direct by friends in and out of Paterson.

CONCERT SUNDAY BY THE FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY

Sunday evening, Dec. 7, the well known and justly popular Communist entertainers, the Freiheit Singing Society and the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra will give their tenth anniversary celebration. The rich program arranged for the occasion promises a real treat for lovers of music. Walpurga's Night by Goethe with music by Mendelssohn is one of the selections to be rendered by the entire cast of the Freiheit Singing Society and the 30 musicians of the Symphony Orchestra. Another attraction will be the rendering of selections by the three artists, Bertha Long, contralto, L. Lipner, tenor and I. Mishkin, baritone, who are well known to working class audiences.

The entertainments given by this revolutionary workers' musical society are always looked forward to as a treat. Buy your tickets now at the Freiheit headquarters, 2837 W. Roosevelt Road and come early as the concert starts promptly at eight.

Your Policy Must Be Buy a Policy

Remember These Dates.

THE entire New York organization is expected to co-operate in the following affairs. All affiliated and sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange conflicting dates.

Jan. 11, Sunday afternoon and evening, DAILY WORKER Jubilee, New Star Casino.

Feb. 1, Sunday afternoon, Lenin Memorial, Madison Square Garden.

Feb. 11-14, Defense Bazaar, The Lyceum, 65th street.

March 15, Sunday afternoon and evening, Press Pageant and Paris Commune Celebration, Madison Square Garden.

READ THE DAILY WORKER

Allotment of Quotas In Daily Worker Drive

Districts and Federations of the Workers Party to Share Equally in Insuring the Daily Worker for 1925.

The goal is \$50,000 and not one cent less. Of course, there would be great rejoicing in the DAILY WORKER office if the Workers Party members would take this campaign to make the DAILY WORKER safe so seriously and prosecute it so determinedly as to make returns register far above the minimum of \$50,000 set.

The quota we give below are ABSOLUTE MINIMUM. For once we are not asking for twice as much as is needed in order to get half as much as is asked for. We are telling all party members very frankly that it will take exactly \$50,000 to INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925. We shall work with might and main until this \$50,000 is forthcoming.

Every branch member must join in this task by insisting at every branch meeting that INSURANCE POLICIES receive consideration. Every branch secretary, every city central committee, every district organizer and federation secretary is conscripted, by decision, to assist to the limit.

DISTRICT QUOTAS. Each district of the Workers Party is expected to meet the absolute minimum as quoted below. Full record of all remittances will be kept at campaign headquarters. District 2 (New York) has already pledged \$10,000 as its minimum total contribution.

District Number	Average Membership	Minimum Quota
1	2,110	\$6,330
2	3,017	9,051
3	786	2,458
4	541	1,623
5	1,294	3,882
6	1,003	3,009
7	1,107	3,321
8	2,917	8,751
9	1,922	5,766
12	678	2,034
13	750	2,250
15	255	765
Agricultural District	91	273
National Office Territory	360	1,080

FEDERATION QUOTAS.

The Finnish Federation has pledged its share of the \$50,000 required to make sure that the DAILY WORKER will live and grow during the coming year. Other federations should underwrite their pledges and mail them to us.

Name of Federation	Average Membership	Minimum Quota
Armenian	71	\$ 213
Czecho-Slovak	250	750
Esthonian	79	227
Finnish	7,631	22,893
German	560	1,680
Greek	213	639
Hungarian	541	1,623
Italian	566	1,698
Jewish	1,506	4,518
Lettish	425	1,275
Lithuanian	761	2,283
Polish	150	450
Russian	918	2,754
Scandinavian	276	828
South Slavic	1,287	3,861
Ukrainian	772	2,316
Roumanian	96	288
English branches	1,946	5,838

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE QUOTAS

The quotas of all city central committees and all branches must be computed upon the basis of \$3.00 per member. A branch of 30 members must remit \$90. A city committee of 150 members must supervise the campaign until the branches belonging to it remit \$450. City central committees must place upon their order of business reports from branches on sale of INSURANCE POLICIES.

Now to the task! Fill these quotas to the last dollar! Let's show a sincerity in this Communist work such as will give all to understand that we mean to win.

ALL PARTY MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATIONS JOT DOWN THIS DATE

Fourth international bazaar for political prisoners of Europe, India, and America will be held jointly by International Workers' Aid and Labor Defense Council, Feb. 11, 12, 13 and 14. All organizations are requested to avoid conflicting affairs.

READ THE DAILY WORKER

Party Activities of Local Chicago

Thursday, Dec. 4.
South Slavic No. 1, 1806 S. Racine St. Finnish Branch, 2409 N. Halsted St. 11th Ward Italian, 2439 S. Oakley Blvd. 31st Ward Italian, 511 N. Sangamon St. South Side English, 3201 S. Wabash. Russian No. 1, 1902 W. Division St. Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2753 Hirsch Blvd. Lithuanian No. 41, 4138 Archer Ave.
Friday, Dec. 5.
Industrial organizers' meeting, Room 207, 156 W. Washington St., 8 p. m. Polish North Side, 1902 W. Division St. Greek Branch, 722 Blue Island Ave.
Saturday, Dec. 6.
Metal Trades T. U. P. L. Group, 7:30 p. m., 722 Blue Island Ave.
Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, fifth anniversary celebration at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St.

NEEDLE TRADES GROUP.

A special meeting of the needle trades Party and Young Workers' League members has been called for SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, AT 10:30 A. M. AT 3322 DOUGLAS BLVD.

Every member of the Workers' Party and the Young Workers' League in the needle trades is instructed to be present at this meeting.

There will be a complete discussion of the policy in the needle trades, past and present and with this clarification every comrade is expected to put his energies to the end of developing the systematic work and organization within the needle trade unions.

Comrade! Reserve this date! T. U. E. L. New Year's Eve ball, The Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago, will hold its annual ball and festival on New Year's Eve, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1924, 8 p. m. at the west end Woman's Club, 37 So. Ashland Blvd. Admission will be fifty cents.

GREEK WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY ASSAIL FASCISM

Resolution Against the Blackshirts Adopted

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Black-shirt tyranny in Greece and American imperialism were the target of the same shot at the meeting of the Greek branch of the Workers Party at Bryant Hall, 42nd St. and 6th Ave.

The Greek workers that crowded the hall enthusiastically listened and applauded the two Greek speakers, Comrades Socrates Georganteas and George Arvanitis, and Ben Gitlow, vice-presidential candidate on the Workers Party ticket in the recent elections, who spoke in English.

Denounce General Kondylis. The meeting was called in protest of the persecutions of the Greek workers by the fascist General Kondylis, who only lately ordered his hordes to shoot at workers in the port of Cavalla, Greece, because the tobacco workers fought against the exportation of raw tobacco from Greece in order to save the industry and provide work for the workers who suffer from long periods of unemployment. The speakers assailed the Greek government, which is the tool of the American Tobacco Trust, because it cares more for the interests of the trust than for the preservation of the industry and the provision of work for the workers.

Comrade Arvanitis, himself a tobacco worker, in his inspiring talk described what the exportation of such raw tobacco meant to the workers. He also aroused great enthusiasm when he told the audience about the reward that the workers get when they come back from the battle front of the wars of the imperialists. He said that the workers are good and loyal as long as they give their lives and leave their limbs in the valleys of Macedonia and Asia Minor, where they were sent to "liberate our unredeemed christian brothers from the Turkish and Bulgarian tyranny," but they get bullets and bayonets when they get wise and have the "audacity" to ask for a few more crumbs of bread. He accused the Greek government for having asked the Bulgarian government about the "hereditary enemy," how the latter manages in combating Communism within its boundaries.

Comrade Gitlow in his inspiring speech attacked the American Tobacco Trust, that as a gigantic octopus has under its influence the governments of the Balkan states, and thru its activities wants to totally subjugate the tobacco industry and, therefore, the workers that get their livelihood from it. He added that this policy is nothing else but part of a general program of American imperialist capitalism to enslave the peoples of the tobacco producing countries.

A resolution of protest against the Greek government and sympathy to the fighting workers of Greece was adopted unanimously. The resolution follows:

Resolution. "We, the Greek workers and toilers of New York and vicinity, at a meeting at Bryant Hall, after having heard the Greek and American speakers resolve:

"We protest vehemently against the fascist orgies of the capitalist government of Greece, and especially against the crimes committed by the arch-fascist General Kondylis, who spills the blood of our innocent brothers, persecutes, jails and deports the leaders of the Communist Party of Greece and request the immediate ceasing of these persecutions:

"We expose to the parties of the workers of the world the crimes committed against the Greek workers;

"We call upon the workers and peasants of Greece to close their ranks and organize themselves in the Communist Party of Greece, the only organization that is able to successfully combat the tyranny, and to protect the suppressed rights of the working masses. We declare that the salvation of the working people of Greece, as well as of the working peoples of the Balkan states, where the ugly paws of fascism are shown to the toiling masses, lies only in the union and solidarity of the workers and peasants of the Balkans, and to this end declare ourselves in favor of the Balkan Workers' Federation;

"We stand by the Communist Party of Greece, the Communist (Workers) Party of America, and the Communist Parties of the world, because we are convinced that only Communism is able to put an end to capitalist exploitation and to bloody fascism, and to liberate the working class.

"We resolve that copies of this resolution be sent to the Greek Communist organ of America, the Empros, THE DAILY WORKER, the Rizospasias, the daily Communist paper of Athens, and to the Communist Parties of Greece and America."

Views of Our Readers on Many Subjects

Police Lack Originality.

To the DAILY WORKER: The police of San Pedro and Los Angeles lack originality, but they have acquired a nation-wide notoriety, firstly as to their rawbone methods in dealing with the "reds" and secondly as to the microscopical proportions of their brain capacity. They certainly fill the bill as far as stout backs and weak heads are concerned.

During the past few weeks we have been engaged in sundry election activities here, doing our work as good members of the Workers' Party. In the grand finale to the campaign, distributing literature, we ran into the upholders of the law. Two comrades going from house to house were grabbed by two policemen who jumped out of a slyver, searched for guns or bombs, and dragged to the police station. There they were called "damned wobbles," and plain clothes men hurled obscene insults at them. Their bundles of literature were confiscated, but meanwhile other comrades were doing good work passing out leaflets and putting up posters and other campaign work.

The following night one of the same cops appeared at our open air meeting and ordered us to move 75 feet up the

street. After we had complied, we were arrested, and finally fined \$10, altho no witnesses appeared against us.

The kings of the past or present can do no wrong. Such a thing as rights for the proletariat do not exist in our capitalist "democracy." But we expect nothing less, and far from being a damper on our spirits, it serves on the contrary as an urge to carry on the work of those obnoxious to the master class, a work whose obnoxiousness to the master class and their henchmen will win for it the stamp of approval from the slaves in industry.—J. Stevenson.

Russian Comrade Speaks.

To the DAILY WORKER.—I don't claim this letter to be of very great importance (knowing full well your time is valuable), excepting the fact of its being a mark of gratitude to you for the splendid work being carried on by our great paper The DAILY WORKER.

Its activity is simply amazing in view of the fact of all the difficulties and spreading Communist ideas, and its urging upon us working "stiffs" to fight, to oppose the dark forces of reaction in this land of "dollar democ-

racy," as well as to fight all other blood suckers the world over.

On certain occasions I have listened to remarkable speeches delivered by comrades, no I should rather call them Tovarishchi, Foster, Ergdahl, Gitlow, and here lately to Tovarishch Dunne, who spoke here in honor of the 7th anniversary of the glorious existence of our dear U. S. S. R.

Comrade Dunne was magnificent in his stirring appeal to Detroit's working class. I am no sentimentalist, for I have seen the real stuff over there, but I must say that it was a masterful cry to rise, to rebel, to fight for a better future.

I do wonder at times and forces that helped to bring forth such great characters as our above-mentioned comrades! How come in this land of "dollar grabbism" and sordidness?

What are barricades and onslaughts to a class conscious worker under such splendid generalship?

Yours for a better future, Tovarishch.

To the DAILY WORKER: Some weeks ago I happened to read your article while in Los Angeles about the famous boss-master. I must say that at present I am out of luck, that

I have not a "boss" but am a soldier of the unemployed army of California. Now if it is agreeable to you I will send in occasionally my experiences in looking for one, yes looking for "a boss." But I must state here that I am not a writer, and that at present living in "the city of knowledge" I have not had the chance to be inside of the University of California.

Besides I am not an Irishman who handles the English language as you do, but I am one of those foreigners—Russians who are not satisfied with just words but want something more and if they don't get it they kick like hell. I must many times look in the dictionary if I want to write a letter but I do hope that this letter will meet with your approval and you will not turn me down on account of my Russian accent.

Now then as soon as I get an answer from you I shall do my best to translate into words my experiences. I am a machinist by trade but God help those who are out of work now. In Los Angeles they are working as low as 45 cents per hour—the scale of the union is 85 cents and 90 cents; the scale in this district (bay district) is a little better, but there are not enough jobs. I am enclosing

a clipping of the daily paper from the S. P. men voting for strike. I am yours for Communism. P. R. Ogle Berkeley, Calif.

Disillusioned at Last.

To the DAILY WORKER.—This is the story of the disillusionment of one socialist and 3 LaFolletteists. I work in a shop with the above mentioned and we had quite some arguments, the writer always taking the Communist position with the usual termination of disruptions of the progressive. Yesterday (Friday) the socialist, who is a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council, came in fuming that he would never participate again in the labor movement as the Lefkowitz bunch of LaFolletteists and any one else who took the opposition to the Holland-Sullivan faction were everything that he (the socialist) had been calling the Communists. The others don't say much. But I now have some material to work on.

Yours for Communism, V., New York.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

MINER HAD NO IDEA OF FAKERS' GREED FOR CASH

The More He Gets the More He Wants

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 MARIANNA, Pa., Dec. 3.—Last night I attended what was advertised as a mass meeting to be held at the U. M. W. A. Hall. Not being at present a member of the organization I went in the character of one of the masses. That was all right, at least I was allowed to be present at the meeting at which speakers Pat Toohy of Cannonsburg and James Oates of Charleroi delivered addresses regarding the present conditions of the organization, particularly as to the official machine, the depleted financial condition of the order, and the proposed remedy.

According to the speaker this condition is due to the rule of a band of officials whose chief aim is to draw fat salaries, to acquire as much graft as possible, and to perpetuate themselves in office by any means whatsoever.

The remedy proposed naturally, is to oust these crooked and greedy officials and elect a set of honest, competent men in their places. One brother arose to point out that perhaps it was best to keep the present officials and let them continue stealing, on the ground that they were now well fixed financially and would let up a little, whereas a new set would ruin us completely.

A resolution was passed to look into the matter of sending delegates to interview Governor Morgan of West Virginia about getting a pardon or parole for some 30 imprisoned miners. The audience listened attentively to the speakers.

The miners here have been working at the rate of four days a week for about two months.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

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Huge Profits of Capitalist Press

By LELAND OLDS
 (Federated Press Industrial Editor)
 Huge profits made by the great propaganda consolidations of the employing class reveal how workers both in industry and on the farms support those that feed them with lies. The combined 1923 profits of 8 of the leading propaganda trusts are shown by income tax statistics to have reached a grand total of \$31,916,630.

Compare this figure with the financial statement of the local paper representing the interests of the worker—or with the regular annual deficit of The Federated Press which is struggling to organize a news service to counteract this profitable flood of lies. The contrast will show that the workers are paying a high price for being fooled into thinking and voting as the bosses want while they allow the labor press to die for lack of funds.

Below are listed the 8 publishing organizations together with 1923 net income indicated by their tax returns.

1923 Net Income

Curtis Pub. Co. (Sat. Eve. Post, etc.)	\$11,863,433
Hearst Publications, Inc.	6,474,133
Star Co. (Hearst eastern publications)	3,777,179
The Tribune Co. (Chicago)	3,285,709
New York Times Co.	2,886,030
Chicago Daily News	1,494,612
Funk & Wagnalls (Literary Digest, etc.)	1,415,990
Press Publishing Co. (N. Y. World)	610,645

The enormous influence wielded by these companies will be understood upon examination of the circulation statistics published in Ayers Newspaper Annual.

Among the Curtis publication are the Saturday Evening Post with a circulation of over 2,200,000; the Country Gentleman with over 900,000; the Philadelphia Ledger with 272,000 and the New York Evening Post with 55,000.

Hearst's combined morning circulation is 1,250,000, his evening circulation 2,275,000, his Sunday circulation 4,550,000, while his magazines circulate to a combined total of 2,900,000.

Funk & Wagnalls' Literary Digest has a circulation of 1,200,000; the Chicago Tribune 517,000; the Chicago Daily News 397,000 and the New York Times 345,000.

In other words these eight companies issue practically over 15,000,000 of their publications probably reaching at least 3 times that number of people.

The consolidation of this propaganda industry which holds the opinions and standards of the entire people has been going steadily forward. Originally the control was rather loosely held by business interests through their ability to give or withhold advertising. But within the last ten years the Curtis mergers in the United States have paralleled Lord Rothermere's mergers in England to create huge corporate power to sway public opinion.

Until labor gets behind a press with sufficient power to break this control of people's thought there is little hope that it will exercise any real control over government.

Warn Terror Rule In Esthonia

(Continued from page 1)
 is especially important to unite the workers of all lands on the basis of common interests and lay the foundation of international unity." This is regarded as particularly important in view of the attempt by the American Federation of Labor under the reactionary control of Gompers to prevent Amsterdam admitting the Russian unions of uniting with the Profintern.

A Surprise from Tillet.
 Ben Tillet in the same paper writes, after saying that Lenin was the greatest man that ever lived, as follows: "The Soviet government is the most prized possession of the world democracy. Let it be always dear to the heroic workers who achieved the victory over capitalism."

News from Reval states that the same general who sat upon the court martial over the Communist prisoners whose "trial" began on Nov. 10, led in the attack of the white guards who recaptured the railway station from the revolutionary workers in Monday's uprising. This is General Podder, who has announced in a brutal boast that the workers who surrendered could have their choice of punishment, they would either be shot or hung.

Uprising Followed Farical "Trial."
 The uprising, which grew out of the savage persecution of Communists, occurred at the end of the farical "trial," and was fought heroically by something like 200 workers divided in

FIRST MEETING OF RED ATHLETIC CLUB IN NEW YORK, DEC. 6

The Workers' Sport Alliance today issued a call to all Workers Party members in the English and Jewish branches and to the members of the Young Workers League to join the Workers' Sport Alliance by forming a New York Red Athletic Club.

The first meeting to organize this Red Athletic Club will be held on Saturday, December 6, 1 p. m., at 208 East 12th street.

All members interested in sports are invited to attend this first meeting and join the New York Red Athletic Club.

small detachments. The shooting to death of defendants on trial and the life sentences to thirty-nine of the leading Communist Party members provoked the rising.

On the 10th of November there was commenced before the Reval military tribunal the trial of 149 workers, among them members of the Communist fraction of the national assembly, of the central committee of the Esthonian labor party, of the executive committee of the Reval and other Esthonian trade unions, as well as members of the united front group.

The accused demanded that they should be allowed to have defenders from the Soviet Union.

The military court decided to admit the defenders provided they complied with the regulations as regards criminal procedure.

Soviet Defenders Willing.
 Upon the initiative of the international legal defense bureau in Moscow, members of the barristers' organization of the Soviet Union expressed their readiness to undertake the defense of the accused, and the military court in Reval was informed by telegraph three times of this fact.

Although the accused sent urgent telegrams requesting that the defenders should proceed to Reval, and although the military court had agreed to admit the defenders, the Esthonian foreign ministry refused to grant the defenders the necessary visas to enter the country, as a result of which the accused were left without defenders.

The trial which has already lasted several days, has been accompanied by dramatic scenes. The court buildings are surrounded by police and military. Numerous arrests have taken place thruout the whole of Esthonia in order to prevent mass demonstrations of protest. Two workers,

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IF YOU HAVE EVER BEEN IN JAIL—

COMRADE BAKOSH of Newark, N. J., has probably never been in jail. But his class feeling is so strong it would not allow him to forget others who are—and it induced him to make a collection at a meeting for the first time in his life to get funds for subscriptions to our publications, for class war prisoners.

Thru the efforts of this comrade we have been able to send both the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY to a comrade whose revolutionary spirit has not been dimmed in a prison cell. Obviously, we can't print his name nor the prison he is in but the letter may give us who are not in (as yet) more inspiration in our work—and a picture of what the DAILY WORKER means to the best fighters in our movement. The letter reads:

Dear Comrades:—I have received from you several communications, lists that should have gone back filled with donations, bricks that should have opened (not literally) the minds of some misguided workers—and all this remained unanswered because—look where I am!

I am in the clutches of the powers that be, one of those unfortunate whom the right even to be a wage slave is denied. But I shall not trouble you with personal grievances. Probably you know enough about prison already. Let me tell you of the hope and determination that fills my breast. I have been a wage worker before this imprisonment and will have to be one when it is over; but I am a wage slave with a will to power, with a determination to be free. In my heart burns a revolutionary fire, which shall burst in a flame once this forced suppression is removed.

But even now under adverse circumstances our (I am not the only Communist here) spirit is not broken. This is not a fit place for Communist activities, yet, thru individual conversations and the circulation of our literature the "Bolsheviks" are an issue on par with baseball and criminology. I am confident that we have neutralized many a would-be strike breaker; and we are recruiting the more promising material for future working class struggles.

In spite of the censor, I manage to get a few books, and, the most of my reading is inconsequential, I am learning to understand their "elitism" . . . their propaganda. Perhaps I may be able to use it for good purpose. You will hear from some of us; I am sure you will hear from me.

I have received your card notifying me that my subscription expires soon. Even before that I had written to a friend, who subscribed the paper for me the first time, to renew it. WE ONLY EARN A CENT AND A HALF A DAY. Continue to send the paper.

Fraternally yours,

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
 CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

In the coal campaign being carried on by the Young Workers League the entire party and federation apparatus is being mobilized into action.

All units of the party are assisting the league in rallying the young miners to fight for its demands and to organize into mine nuclei of the league.

Meetings are being held in the various mine territories. As a part of this national campaign Comrade Max Salzman, well known league organizer, is touring the entire southern Illinois mining field on behalf of the league. All progressive miners are requested to attend these meetings and give their undivided support. Salzman's dates are as follows:

Johnston City—Dec. 4, 5.
 Duquoin, Ill.—Dec. 6.
 Dowell, Ill.—Dec. 7.
 Christopher, Ill.—Dec. 8, 9.
 Valler, Ill.—Dec. 11, 12.
 Buckner, Ill.—Dec. 12.
 Zeigler, Ill.—Dec. 13, 14.
 Benton, Ill.—Dec. 15, 16.
 Collinsville, Ill.—Dec. 17.
 O'Fallon, Ill.—Dec. 18.
 Belleville, Ill.—Dec. 19.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Dec. 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Springfield, Ill.—Dec. 24, 25, 26, 27.
 Peoria, Ill.—Dec. 28, 29.
 Rockford, Ill.—Dec. 30, 31.

Small Raises in Wages Are Given Rail Telegraphers

Telegraphers on three western railroads were given insignificant raises by the railroad labor board, at the same time that important changes were made in the working rules.

Some of the telegraphers on the Santa Fe railroad were given an increase of three cents an hour. On the Denver and Rio Grande the increase was only one cent an hour. The Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western railroad telegraphers were given a three cent an hour increase. Telegraphers employed by the Southern Pacific and the Central railroad of New Jersey were refused pay increases.

VETERAN BUREAU OFFICIALS PLAY EASY MONEY GAME

Nearly \$1,000,000 Involved in Crooked Deal

The name of Charles Cramer, general counsel for the veterans' bureau, was linked with Charles Forbes, former head of the bureau, now on trial here charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of a million dollars.

Cramer, it is charged, is a fellow conspirator with Mortimer, Forbes and J. W. Thompson, St. Louis contractor, in the stealing of governmental hospital funds which was checked by the congressional exposures. Forbes resigned as director of the veterans' bureau while being investigated by both houses of congress.

Telegrams read in court revealed that Cramer, Mortimer and Forbes were to split \$100,000, if they could ease the Guthell boat case thru the department of justice with the aid of the late Jesse Smith. Mortimer charges that when Forbes went west he left the interests of the conspirators in Cramer's hands.

J. W. Thompson, the contractor who worked hand in hand with Forbes in the letting of contracts to him of hospital construction, had nearly a million dollars at stake in the Guthell boat case.

Your Union Meeting

FIRST THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
271	Allied Printing Trades Council, 55 E. Van Buren St., 8:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave. 93
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 115 S. Ashland Blvd.
82	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
484	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
694	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 753 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 481 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7473 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 5223 Houston Ave.
429	Firemen and Engineers, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3701 E. 92nd St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 324 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies Garment Workers, 828 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
233	Molders, 119 S. Throop St. Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
2	Piano and Organ Wkrs., 186 W. Washington.
281	Pumblers (Railway), Menros and Peoria Sts.
724	Railway Carman, 76th and Drexel Ave.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
122	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stone Employes, Masonic Temple, 1052 S. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 8205 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110	Upholsterers, 190 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

FACTS FOR WORKERS

By JAY LOVESTONE

1. Average Daily Wages of Railroad Workers, 1923:

Group	Number	Daily Wage
Maintenance of way	580,000	\$3.24
Marine department	10,000	4.13
Clerical and station	334,000	4.45
Stationery engineers, etc.	9,000	4.54
Engine service	153,000	4.39 to 7.43
Train service	206,000	4.41 to 6.37
Telegraphers, etc.	67,000	4.78
Shop employes	455,000	5.03

2. Railroad Workers by Wage Groups, 1923:

Average Daily Wage	Number
Under \$3.00	389,494
\$3.00 to \$3.99	218,704
\$4.00 to \$4.99	396,857
\$5.00 to \$5.99	415,361
\$6.00 to \$6.99	99,750
\$7.00 to \$7.43	47,923

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

What's your hurry?
 Why so fast, Wiggily?
 Where you going?
 I left the garden hose out and I'm afraid it will get wet!

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
(Phone: Monroe 4712)

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1118 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923, at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application

The Left Wing and Hutcheson

The Hutcheson machine of the Carpenters' Union upheld its reputation for warfare on the militants by expelling five of the most active members on Monday.

The workers who were expelled were members of the Workers (Communist) party and led the fight in Chicago against the Landis award open shoppers. Everyone of them has a long record of service to the union to his credit. They were expelled because they fought the Hutcheson machine and because at the recent convention of the union they aided in exposing the fact that Hutcheson, after the members in Chicago had won the fight, has signed an agreement with the bosses for less than the Landis award scale.

To put it plainly, they have been expelled in order to cow other members into keeping their mouth shut about other well-known acts of treachery pulled off by the machine.

There is a campaign on in the Carpenters' Union and Hutcheson is up for re-election. He is opposed by Morris Rosen who is supported by the left wing and the Workers Party members. Rosen has already carried Detroit. Here is another reason for the expulsions. Hutcheson wants to show that it is dangerous for the members of the union to differ with him on any policy—even that of selling out to the bosses.

The campaign of the left wing might have gathered less impetus if Hutcheson had not resorted to these tactics. As it is, every sincere member of the union will be able to understand exactly what the issue is, the left wing slate will get more publicity than it could have got without these expulsions and the Hutcheson machine will be badly shaken as a result of the wide exposure of its methods.

The fight for the reinstatement of the expelled militants began the moment their expulsions were ratified and it will go on until the left wing wins.

Mooney and the Molders' Strike

History is repeating itself in San Francisco. The Molders' Union has pulled its members out of all "open shops," an explosion has occurred in one of them, two scabs have been injured and the employers' association has offered a reward of \$2,500 for those responsible for what is at once called a "bomb outrage."

Tom Mooney is a member of the Molders' Union and it was because of his activity in strikes and organization work that he incurred the hatred of the open shoppers. It will be surprising if the \$2,500 reward is not claimed soon by some vulture who has been able to frame, with the co-operation of the police department, sufficient evidence to hold some union man for the alleged crime.

There will be many more Mooneys among the workers of San Francisco before labor there sweeps out the treacherous gang of union misleaders that deserted Tom Mooney. It may even be that out of this little strike of molders there may come an awakening that will free both Tom Mooney and the San Francisco labor movement.

Hail the Esthonian Comrades!

No class conscious worker but will be thrilled by the story of the heroic struggle waged against that lackey of the British imperialism—the Esthonian fascist government. To members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America the brave attempt of our comrades in Esthonia to break the grip of the Esthonian militarists upon the masses of that nation is another glorious page in the history of the world revolution.

That it seems to have met with temporary defeat matters nothing. The workers of the world have been made to know that the Esthonian Communist workers are not afraid to die, and which is more important, that they know how to die—with faces to the capitalist enemy, with smoking weapons in their hands that dealt death a thousand times deserved to the murderers of the Esthonian working class.

Good news, too, is it that the delegation of the British trade unions in Moscow have voiced their protest against the terrorism of the Esthonian government, that precipitated the revolt, after they had pledged solidarity with the trade unionists of Soviet Russia in the name of the British labor movement.

This amounts to a direct challenge to British imperialism because without its financial aid the Esthonian government could not last twenty-four hours.

When a revolt in tiny Esthonia has repercussions in London, there is good evidence of the Gordian knot in which world capitalism has tied itself.

Hail the Esthonian comrades!
Long live the World Revolution!

Where Are the LaFolletteites?

In the appropriation bill called up in the senate there are some stupendous sums that need explanation and would get an airing if the so-called "progressive" bloc were more progressive and less block.

Two items in particular stand out as the measures of capitalist government against the interests of the workers. The first is an attempt to get docile foreign labor which will scab instead of joining a union or going on strike. The second provides funds for spying upon and trying to overthrow the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

The state department of Charley Hughes wants no less than \$500,000 to begin its "inspection of immigrants abroad." This means that American detectives will be given positions in all foreign ports of embarkation and under the guise of "inspection" of workers wishing to come to the United States, these workers will be made to prove that they never belonged to a union, engaged in a strike and have no "Bolshevik ideas" before they are allowed even to get aboard ship.

This is done to assure the American employing class a stream of workers who will be "strike-proof." When the unions in the steel mills or coal mines call a strike, these "inspected and passed" workers are supposed to be immune to such agitation. In spite of this vicious anti-labor provision, no sign has been made of opposition to it by either the Gompers labor bureaucracy or the so-called "progressive bloc" of LaFollette.

The second anti-labor provision of the appropriation bill is the sum of \$450,000 for the state department's "foreign service." This money is used in posting spies inside the borders of Soviet Russia to provoke uprisings if possible and commit crimes against the Soviet government.

The "progressive bloc" of LaFollette is just as silent on this as on the first anti-labor provision for "inspecting" immigrants. LaFollette himself sits silent and lets these things go, so far, without protest. Wheeler openly says he will "go along" with the old gang on appropriations.

New York Speaks Again

All readers of the DAILY WORKER will be greatly encouraged by the news from New York City that the comrades of the nation's metropolis has pledged themselves for the sum of \$10,000.00 to "insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925."

This splendid showing was made at a gathering of delegates of the local Workers Party branches addressed by Moritz J. Loeb, business manager of the DAILY WORKER. It is only another indication that the New York comrades are determined to build our Communist daily press so strong that there will soon be a special New York edition of "Our Daily." The pledge of \$10,000.00 to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925 comes on the heels of the campaign that brought in 1,200 new "subs" for the Daily in New York City, followed by the placing of "Our Daily" on the news stands, so that New York's workers may purchase their paper on the streets as easily as the workers in Chicago.

New York City has again set the pace for DAILY WORKER supporters thruout the entire country. It is a fast pace. But workers in every city of the land, in proportion, can keep up with it. In the words of the manager of the campaign drive, Alfred Wagenknecht, "Let's Go!"

The Centralia Prisoners

New efforts are being made to free the eight members of the I. W. W. now in the Walla Walla penitentiary, Washington, because they killed four members of the American Legion while defending themselves and their hall from attack organized by the Centralia chamber of commerce, following an armistice day parade November 11, 1919.

Two overseas veterans have made affidavits recently giving further details of the plot, proving that it was a deliberately planned affair and exonerating the I. W. W. Seven jurors who, intimidated by the terrorism of the legionnaires, signed the verdict of murder in the second degree, have also made affidavits detailing the methods used to influence them and have asked freedom for the men they helped convict.

The raid on the Centralia hall, the torture and lynching of Wesley Everest, one of the defenders, the conviction of the other eight workers, constitutes one of the most dastardly crimes chargeable to the capitalists and their hangers-on. The members of the I. W. W. who faced the maddened and well-armed, white-collared mob, and did deadly execution, rendered a noble service to every labor organization in the United States. They stopped for a long time the raiding of halls and assaults upon the militant workers.

Now is the time to show the appreciation due these comrades. Every workers' organization should not only contribute to the campaign, but should send strongly worded demands for a complete pardon to Governor Hart of Washington.

This is the very least that should be done.

*The Daily Worker
We've Got It!
Let's Keep It!
And Build It!*

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

ELECTIONS TAKE PLACE IN REICH NEXT SUNDAY

Communist Leaders Are Thrown Into Jail

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Reich elections take place next Sunday with practically the entire parliamentary group of the Communist Party in jail or "on the run." In addition hundreds of local Communist Party functionaries are imprisoned and wanted by the police.

The large vote polled by the Communists in the last national elections and recently in Hamburg has frightened the social democrats and the government. They do not want a repetition of that vote. Not that they fear the overthrow of the capitalist dictatorship by Communist deputies in side the reichstag, but Germany's credit among the international bankers would be materially weakened by a heavy Communist vote.

The socialists, who are the strongest supporters of the Dawes plan, are not following the customary methods of appealing to the masses in this campaign. They are using the yellow trade union machinery to scare the workers into voting for them, the same policy that the republican party

The Other Day

The other day the collapse of Soviet Russia was again predicted.

Every time the collapse of Soviet Russia is predicted the counter-revolutionary Russians in Reval, Riga, Paris, Berlin, London, Shanghai (there's quite a nest of them in the United States, too) form cabinets for the New Russia of their dreams.

At one time two or three such complete cabinets, from prime minister down to the king's fool were organized among the whites in Reval alone.

Generals without an army, today. But any day the imperialists may provide the forces for an attack upon Soviet Russia.

We will then need a POWERFUL DAILY to warn the masses, to arouse them against the whites and the yellows, to secure their support for the reds.

If we are to have the DAILY WORKER when this moment arrives we will have to INSURE IT NOW.

It is for this reason we are asking you to make it your policy to buy a policy in the big campaign to

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

of America used in the elections there. Twenty-nine million votes were cast in the national elections. It is not expected that this election will bring out as many voters.

New York Workers' School.
Register Now—208 E. 12th St.
READ THE DAILY WORKER.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

GET AN "AD" FOR THE DAILY WORKER

WAGES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

By Israel Amter

The Chicago Tribune of Sunday, Nov. 16, contained an article on wages in Soviet Russia. In a scintilla it stated that the maximum salary of doctors is \$42. There was also a long list of wages paid to various categories of workers.

The purpose of this article was clear. The Chicago Tribune, sympathizing with the viewpoint of Emma Goldman, the "arch-revolutionist," tried to depict horrible conditions in Soviet Russia, in which even such essential parts of a social organization as physicians are supposedly suffering physical misery.

Confronted with Mighty Tasks. The salaries of physicians have been low since the revolution. The Soviet government had several mighty tasks upon taking power. The first one was to resist the attacks of the capitalist governments, including that of the "arch-democrat" and advocate of "self-determination of peoples," Mr. Wilson. The second one was to fight the counter-revolution within the country, fostered and financed by the United States, British, and French governments, as admitted by Savinkov, one of the main conspirators, who was captured and in Moscow sentenced to prison in the month of August; and as declared by Nitti, the Italian statesman in a work entitled "The Tragedy of Europe—America?" The third one was to rebuild the industries destroyed by the war and counter-revolution. The fourth one was to secure the position of the working class. The fifth one was to adjust the relations between the working class and the peasants.

The editors of the Chicago Tribune might do well to study the history of the United States. Let them find out how the American colonies looked after the revolution in 1776; let them delve a little into the history of the reconstruction period after the civil war. Then let them begin to talk about conditions in Soviet Russia.

Enemies on All Sides. Soviet Russia undertook the solution of the above tasks almost in the order given above. The Soviet government, beset on all sides by enemies, had to perform the most necessary tasks first. The defense of the revolution was the supreme task—and the workers and peasants sacrificed themselves as no other people have fought to preserve the fruits of the revolution. And what is more they saved them. Only one who has been in Soviet Russia and has talked with the workers would realize what they think about the revolution. They hate the bourgeoisie with all the hate that workers who have lived thru generations of oppression can feel. Perhaps the best indicator would be their attitude to American agricultural communes made up of American workers and farmers who have settled in Soviet Russia. The American workers were better dressed, they had a full equipment of machinery. The Russian peasants that they were the bourgeoisie returning to the country. Hence they eyed them with suspicion, until convinced of their real nature.

Attack Domestic Problems with Zeal. Having saved the revolution, the Soviet government—and before the government, the Russian Communist Party which is responsible for the activities of the government—turned to domestic problems with increased zeal. The situation of the proletariat was the first consideration. There was unemployment, housing conditions were poor owing to the destruction of the war period and the general deterioration of dwellings, which could not be combated for lack of funds and time. Municipal soviets attacked these two problems, especially in 1923-4. As the industries were not able to install new machinery, owing to lack of capital, the existing machinery had to be reorganized and put in

shape. The relation of the proletariat to the peasant had to be adjusted. The peasants, the overwhelming majority of the population, could not buy industrial products owing to the high cost of production. The new economic policy, the brilliant achievement of Comrade Lenin, a stroke that only a genius could dictate, took things along the right path. It was the strategy of the real revolutionary, who recognizes the forces at play not in his own country alone, but the world over.

New Economic Policy Was Correct. The new economic policy was correct, a thousand times correct, and has made Soviet Russia a more powerful factor in the world revolution than before.

Factories increased their production. The light industry not needing such a large investment of capital progressed more rapidly. The textile industry, the cigarette and preserve industries moved with giant steps. During the last year, the workers in the two latter industries increased their wages. The essential element, however, is the heavy industry. The violent discussion in the Russian Communist Party from last November to January, revolved in part about that point. Can the heavy industries be developed, or is Soviet Russia in no position at this time to strengthen them and therefore must purchase all such products abroad? The decision was made that even at a great expense to the Soviet government, the heavy industries must be developed.

A Natural Outcome. The decision of the central executive committee of the Russian Communist Party was correct. And as a consequence, the textile workers are earning 82 per cent, workers in the printing industry 73 per cent, food 113 per cent, leather 92 per cent, paper 100 per cent, wood industry 80 per cent. The average in Moscow is 93 per cent of pre-war wages.

It was obvious, therefore, that categories of workers such as physicians and teachers would suffer. A working class at war with foreign and domestic enemies cannot pay its major attention to these matters. Even the schools suffered, at one time, just before the new economic policy was adopted, they had to be taken over in main by the trade unions and the factories. But today, things are on the upgrade.

Wages in Soviet Russia should not be interpreted in American terms. First of all, it must always be remembered that Soviet Russia inherited the Russia of the tsars—its corruption, disorganization and misery. Out of the chaos has come order—and out of order has come continuous progress and consolidation.

Buying Power Is What Counts. Some workers get what might be considered a low wage in the United States. But their actual wages are far higher than those earned, for instance, by similar categories of German workers. A skilled German worker gets, on the average, less than \$30 a month; an inexperienced worker as low as \$15. But even this is not the sole criterion of wages. The real criterion is their buying power. Can a worker get as much for his wages in Soviet Russia, as, for instance, in Germany? He gets far more. In the United States and Germany, a worker has to pay one-fourth or one-third of his wages for rent. A worker in Soviet Russia with a low wage pays either no rent at all, or only two or three rubles (\$1.00 to \$1.50) a month including light and heat. Every factory has a club. This club is the cultural center for all the workers. It is the center for theatrical work classes, lectures; it contains a library with the daily papers, periodicals and the latest books on all subjects. It is the center of the sporting activities.

Each worker contributes a few kopeks a month for his maintenance. Lecturers on all subjects visit the clubs in the cities, smaller towns and villages alike. Movies circulate thruout the workers' clubs.

Workers Trade at Co-operatives. The Russian worker gets his food thru the co-operatives, one of which is attached to practically every factory. The campaign for taking the retail trade out of private hands (the nepmen) has resulted in an immense drive of the co-operatives, which now have their shops in the smallest village and sell at far lower prices than the nepmen. It is utterly untrue, that an ordinary suit of clothes costs \$100 and a pair of shoes \$20 in Soviet Russia as the Chicago Tribune claims. Shoes are still dear, but could be obtained for 12 rubles (\$6); a suit of clothes cost from 40 rubles (\$20) upwards. The Soviet government was not satisfied with these prices, for it prevented the workers and, above all, the peasants from purchasing manufactured goods. Hence prices dropped in 1923, and recently were again reduced 10 per cent. The consequence is that the textile and shoe factories cannot supply the demand.

The introduction of the co-operatives in the villages has had an electric effect. The peasants are able to get a far larger selection of merchandise than ever before, for the co-operatives have a full stock, something that the private dealers could never boast.

Meals at Cost Price. Finally, the workers get their noonday meal at the communal factory dining room; practically at cost price. Every factory has a nursery, where the working women leave their children; there is a kindergarten attached to every factory. There is a dispensary, a hospital, a recreation home in the mountains or country, a dentist's office.

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POWER OF CONCENTRATION

Editor's Note.—Every day until publication has been completed, the DAILY WORKER will publish a new chapter from the book, "Lenin: The Great Strategist of the Class War," by A. Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions. The sixteenth chapter is entitled, "Power of Concentration."

As a foremost strategist Lenin understood how to direct the attention of the masses to itself, how to concentrate the fighting energies of the masses, directing them to some central point. He knew the secret of formulating slogans in a simple and universally understood manner. He also knew as nobody else did how to organize the masses and lead them into struggle, always in accordance with the fundamental principle of strategy which is, the offensive is the best defensive. Lenin never permitted the initiative to slip out of his hands. He knew that the moment the enemy seizes the initiative our battle is lost. He was always striving towards determining results, even if they were small. He pursued our class enemies to the point of their complete destruction. He knew neither sentimentalism nor vacillation, which was his result, not of his "blood-thirstiness" as our class enemies would have us believe, but of his deep understanding of the mechanism of the social struggle.

When the class struggle reaches a sharpened stage, indecision is much more costly to the working class than the utmost relentlessness towards the

FRANCE STIRRED BY POLITICAL GRAFT SCANDAL

Compared with Teapot Dome, It's Innocent

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 3.—There is lively political scandal running loose here, the compared to the Teapot Dome affair it is but puny. Nothing worse than accepting money from a capitalist concern for political purposes is charged against Herriot's minister of commerce, M. Raynaldy.

The minister first acknowledges receiving the money as a subsidy for a paper he was running. It appears that Raynaldy has an elastic political conscience and any scruples he may have can be saved by francs.

The catholic church is organizing a bitter opposition against the Herriot government, owing to the premier's stand on the religious question.

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The situation of the teachers and physicians—practically of all intellectuals—has been given the close attention of the Soviet government, which is settling it.

Won't Tolerate Bourgeoisie.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune might ask the physicians and teachers—and the workers and peasants—if they would like the bourgeoisie to return—if they would like a restoration of the beautiful capitalist system that the workers, farmers, teachers of the United States must endure and at the same time smile. Ask them as I have asked them, and the answer will be an emphatic no! The question the workers and peasants and the intellectuals of Soviet Russia constantly asked me was: When are the workers and poor farmers of the United States going to wake up and put an end to their capitalist government?

The question of wages must be considered economically. It must be weighed in its actual and relative terms. Wages are constantly increasing in Soviet Russia; Soviet Russia is getting back to normal times. It will not be long before she has touched the figure of pre-war times. Then she will go on to Communist economy. In the meantime, wages and conditions for the working class in every part of the capitalist world are deteriorating, because capitalism no longer forms a basis for world economy. The workers and poor peasants of Italy, Poland, Roumania, Mexico, the near and far east might answer this question. The textile and farm workers, and the millions of unskilled workers, the clerks and department store slaves in the United States, might answer this question best of all. The poor farmers have had a long taste of capitalist "prosperity." The working class as a whole will soon get another one.

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enemy. In moments of decision the least failure to adopt energetic measures results in the working class paying with thousands of lives. Such indecision enables the enemy to collect its forces and to assume the offensive. In the whole of Lenin's activities the following passes like a red thread: Initiative, determination, ruthlessness, the pursuit of the enemy until he is destroyed, quick action and the concentration of the proletarian forces at the weakest spot of the enemy's front.

At the same time Lenin understood how to diagnose the weak spots in the armor of his own class. He would fight and exclude from the midst of the proletariat many elements and whole social groups that were steering against the course of the proletarian movement. He had a very fine sense of perception for all the quiet processes that are going on within the masses, he sensed very quickly all the subterranean forces within the proletariat, and he always understood how to differentiate between the sound and unsound tendencies within the working class. We must not forget that the working class finds itself within the capitalist order of society, and that as a result of this, capitalism is exerting a great influence over the proletarian masses. Reformism, for instance, is the ideology of the bourgeoisie transplanted on working class soil. Lenin was in possession of an iron will to fight. He never permitted himself to be intimidated by defeats. He always entrenched himself in the positions to which the working class would be compelled to retreat and from there again assume the offensive.

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Tomorrow—"An Organizer of Masses."