

MORGAN LIFTS HIS FIST IN EUROPE

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

J. H. THOMAS, former colonial secretary in the MacDonald government and secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, apparently has not gained in popularity among the members of the union since he became the manager of John Bull's colonies. When Thomas lost his job as colonial minister, he returned to the union's payroll and at the earliest possible moment arranged a mass meeting for himself in London. The London council of the N. U. R. however refused to have anything to do with the faked Thomas' meeting and that worthy gentleman therefore called off his talfest. Things are moving in England.

MUCH indignation is running riot in the capitalist press over the enthusiasm for the Soviet regime shown by the British labor leaders who visited the recent Congress of the All-Russian Trade Unions. The yellow socialist guardians of the Amsterdam International issue warnings that British labor will repudiate Purcell, Tillet and the other visitors, when they return. There will be a fight of course. All British labor is not even as far advanced as Purcell, Tillet and Bromley, but the revolutionary leaver is working, and the Communist Party of Britain, small though it is, gives the revolutionary movement leadership.

ANOTHER desperate effort to kill the Communist government of Russia, is the secret of the present international campaign led by the tory government of England against the Soviet power. The strongest reason for the present campaign is the great inroads Communist propaganda is making in the colonial possessions of the robber powers. The growing influence of Soviet Russia in China, the inspiration given by the workers' republic to the exploited peoples of India, Egypt, Morocco and other countries has created terror among the ruling classes of the world who maintain their power by exploiting their own proletariat at home and by the double exploitation of the poor natives in the colonies.

THE specter of Communism hovers over Europe today much more vividly than when Karl Marx wrote the famous manifesto. The frenzied efforts of the capitalists to destroy this menace by executions and jails will only arouse the working class to more determined action against their enemies. That Herriot, the so-called socialist premier of France should become the lieutenant of the British tory government in leading the anti-Communist fight in Europe, again proves the Communist contention that there is only one party in every country; that is a class party of labor and that is the Communist Party. All other parties are fundamentally anti-labor. Herriot, in France, MacDonald in England and LaFollette in America fight for capitalism when it is in danger just as vigorously as the Baldwins, Poincares and Coolidges.

GREAT BRITAIN has dropped the league of nations and old fashioned diplomacy is no longer on the defensive. Austen Chamberlain is touring Europe making secret treaties in the good old style. The British ruling class will not allow the United States capitalists to snatch world leadership from them without a struggle. Watch the tory government. England has signed commercial treaties with Germany. What this does to the Dawes plan may not appear on the surface, but the D. P. will not run as smoothly as Wall Street would wish. The advantages "civilization" gained by this late war appear so slight that it is even doubtful if Sam Gompers would have the impudence to sing its praises before an audience of mental defectives or labor fakery.

EVEN little Cuba is in the business of deporting labor organizers. Cuba was freed from the tyrannical rule of the Spanish by the troops of the American sugar and tobacco interests. The Cuban wage slaves did not seem to appreciate their liberty. Spanish labor organizers are deported to Spain and another "foreigner" is deported to America.

PRESIDENT CALLES of Mexico is giving supreme satisfaction to the American bankers. This is not surprising. Did not the socialist party of New York hold a torchlight parade (Continued on Page 2.)

FIGHT PLOT TO STEAL VICTORY OF COMMUNIST

Start Recount of Vote for Youngdahl

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—The election machinery of capitalist democracy is under fire in the 35th Minnesota legislative district by the recount starting now.

Emil S. Youngdahl, Communist candidate in the recent election was declared defeated on the official count after his election to the state legislature had been conceded by the daily papers which gave him a majority of approximately 500 votes. In the official returns he was declared defeated by 150 votes.

Show How Results Vary.

A careful check was made by party comrades on the night of the election and in a half dozen election districts the figures reported by them was at great variance from those contained in the official count.

In one district the report showed that Comrade Youngdahl received 43 more votes than the official count gives him. In one precinct he received but 30 votes in the primary election. In the general election a comrade was detailed to watch this precinct and the result was that his vote jumped to 216 in this precinct.

The capitalist tactics was to make any sort of combination against Comrade Youngdahl. Two fake labor tickets were circulated in the district, both of them carrying the name of Gallagher, who was also the candidate of the reactionary red-baiting Minneapolis Journal, and cutting off Comrade Youngdahl, who carried the organized labor's endorsement.

The night before election the agent for the Jewish Daily Forward was presiding at a farmer-labor mass meeting in the Jewish part of the district and made vigorous attempts to stop Comrade Youngdahl from speaking to the assemblage but he failed miserably. Comrade Youngdahl carried the Jewish district by a large majority.

The opposition to Comrade Youngdahl was not confined to the capitalist class and their able allies, the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan. R. D. Cramer, editor of the labor Review, and who had been accused of being a Communist sympathizer, took up the battle against the election of Youngdahl and in an editorial withdrew the support of his publication from Youngdahl's candidacy because of Youngdahl's support of the national Workers Party ticket.

Knew Youngdahl as Communist.

Despite all of these concentrated attacks on the part of the capitalists and the fake labor leaders, Youngdahl polled a vote of 7,835 on the official count. This vote is greater by 600 than the highest vote polled in the legislative contest two years ago in this district. On account of his Communist activities in the labor movement and as a member of the Minneapolis park board, coupled with bitter denunciation directed against him both in the capitalist daily press and fake labor papers, there were very few in the district but knew that Comrade Youngdahl is a Communist. The large vote becomes therefore the more significant.

On the first day's recount Comrade Youngdahl gained 26 votes in five precincts counted. There are 36 precincts yet to be counted. Every one of the precincts counted showed errors at the expense of his vote. This indicates that even in the matter of counting the votes the capitalist enemies were busy.

Comrade C. A. Hathaway, district organizer of district 9, Workers Party, is inspector of the recount for Comrade Youngdahl. The recount is being watched with keen interest throughout the city and the daily press is being forced to give it daily publicity.

IN CHICAGO FINANCIAL CROOKS' ROW



GENERAL DAWES TO LEO KORETZ: "Hell and Maria, Leo, SOME of us have got to do time!"

GERMAN RULING CLASS INSURING THE ELECTIONS

Arrest and Imprison All Leading Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The German election campaign is over, and voting is taking place today. The capitalist and socialist press gleefully predicts losses for the Communist Party in the next Reichstag.

It is only fair to the capitalist to admit that they have taken all precautions to make their predictions air tight.

Many Communists in Jail.

Practically every Communist leader who came within reach of the government is in jail. The entire Communist representation in the reichstag, is either in prison or declared "illegal." The loss of sixty-two prominent leaders, the Communist strength in the last reichstag, is a serious handicap to the party. But that is not all. Every trade union leader who is either a member of the Communist Party or a sympathizer is arrested or threatened with arrest, so that while the official ban of illegality has been lifted from the Communist Party, it is outlawed in this election.

Two Kinds of Terror.

In addition to the campaign of terror carried on by the capitalist government against the Communists, the reactionary trade union leaders are also threatening the workers with starvation and unemployment unless they vote for the Dawes' plan. They point out that the Communists are against the Dawes' plan and if they are given a large vote, the American bankers will lose confidence in Germany and will withdraw its financial support.

The social democrats are vying with the other capitalist parties in praising Wall Street for its aid to German industry. The extreme nationalists are divided, some of them being against the Dawes plan for ultra-patriotic reasons and some favoring it for the same reason. The Communists alone oppose it on the ground that it means a further enslavement of the working class.

THREE COMMUNISTS, SOLDIERS OF CLASS WAR, KILLED BY SPAIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PAMPLONA, Spain, Dec. 7.—The military dictatorship has murdered three more Communists. Juan Santillan and Sanchez Gil were shot in the prison here at dawn yesterday. Pablo Martin took his own life on the way to the execution.

They were given no trial, other than a farcical hearing of a few minutes before a court martial, which would allow no testimony in their behalf or even a legal representative.

Pablo Martin took his own life, when, on the way to the place of execution he broke away from his captors and leaped to his death from a gallery of the prison.

CHICAGO'S ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED FORM COUNCIL

Mass Meeting Called for Thursday, Dec. 11

With the organization of the Council of Progressive Unemployed at a mass meeting of unemployed workers at 913 West Washington St., the thousands of unemployed workers of Chicago began their organized fight for jobs and for sustenance while out of work.

The large audience of unemployed present selected a committee to perfect the council of the unemployed.

Workers Organizations to Attend. The committee will call another mass meeting of unemployed workers, which has been tentatively set for Thursday, Dec. 11, at the same address.

All workers' organizations are invited to send delegates to participate in the work of the council in behalf of Chicago's fast growing army of unemployed workers.

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

LOGAN COUNTY SHERIFF GIVEN ANOTHER BLOW

Valuable Graft Taken Away from Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 7.—That the coal companies of Logan County were the law and the government in this stronghold of the open shop is definitely proven thru an admission from the attorney general of West Virginia, when an injunction was granted prohibiting the "mine guard" system. Judge A. P. Hudson of the Kanawha County circuit court issued the injunction.

The injunction is directed against circuit court judge, Robert Bland, of Logan; prosecuting attorney, John Chafin, of Logan; W. F. Farley, Johnson Queen and P. M. Toney, the Logan county commissioners; C. L. Estep, assistant prosecuting attorney; approximately 250 deputy sheriffs and about 50 Logan county coal companies.

Restraints County Officials.

The order restrains the sheriff, county court and other officials from appointing deputies to act as watchmen for private individuals or corporations, restrains the deputies from further acting or performing any duties in the capacity of guards or watchmen for any private individual, firm or corporation, and restraint the coal company from paying money directly or indirectly to the deputies for services or to Sheriff Chafin for appointing deputies to act for any individual, firm or corporation.

Chafin is charged by the attorney general with illegally appointing nine guards, that the deputies are paid by the coal companies and not by the county and that Don Chafin is paid for making the appointments.

Beats Up on Witness.

Sheriff Chafin recently inflicted injury on a witness who testified against him. The sheriff was arrested and released on bail. The notorious thug and murderer was also convicted of violation of a federal statute and sentenced to the Atlanta penitentiary. But he has sufficient influence to keep him out of jail.

It is reported that a struggle for power between democratic and republican politicians is largely responsible for the present injunction.

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GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND START WHITE TERROR TO FORCE DAWES PLAN ON LABOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 7.—The government of Herriot, the so-called "radical socialist," has arrested 300 Communist workmen and has announced thru Minister of the Interior Chautemps, who is commander of the national police, that it has the movement under control.

These workers were taken in raids upon Communist headquarters both in Paris and throughout France. This is the result of an international conspiracy to crush working class resistance to the Dawes plan.

Twenty police commissioners and 700 men of the political police were engaged in searches for rumored "stores of arms" and the Communist army of 29,000 men" which a catholic cardinal warned against the other day. They got 300 workers but no arms.

Not One Russian—Ain't That Hell?

Only 70 of these workers are foreigners, and not a single Russian was taken, which was quite a disappointment as Herriot had only yesterday declared of the chamber of deputies:

"There are too many foreign Communists in France. They are indulging in political demonstrations and we will not tolerate it; we will not let them meddle in our political life. If we meet resistance we will break it; and we will deport as many as necessary."

That the whole affair is part of the plan by European capitalist governments to attempt to break the resistance of labor to the enslaving Dawes plan, is seen by the statement of Herriot, who frankly admits a conspiracy with the English government against the working class. He says:

Admits Conspiracy Against Workers. "Mr. Chamberlain and I readily agreed to the necessity of putting down the Bolshevik activities." This was openly told press reporters following the conversations between Herriot and Austin Chamberlain, secretary for foreign affairs in the new tory cabinet of England.

The declaration of war on the working class issued by Herriot following the visit of Chamberlain, was made in the chamber of deputies when the 26 members of the Communist parliamentary fraction made a combined attack on the government's suspension of Mayor LaFollette of the village of Douaenre, because he had led and aided strikers in the sardine canneries. Fist fights took place in many parts of the chamber and had to be quelled by the sergeants-at-arms.

The Herriot government has followed up its war upon the Communists with an open drive against a series of strikes in the province of Finistere, by dispatching a punitive expedition of 200 mounted police to crush the strikers.

Fight for Amnesty Spreads.

The famous French Communist, Jacques Sadoul, now a citizen of Soviet Russia, has been transferred from the military prison at Paris to

HERE'S PROGRESSIVE SLATE IN ELECTIONS OF MINERS, TUESDAY

The slate of the Progressive coal miners in the referendum elections to be held Tuesday, Dec. 9, is as follows:

FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

For international president, Geo. Voyzey, Verona, Illinois.

For international vice-president, Arley Staples, Christopher, Illinois.

For international secretary-treasurer, Joe Nearing, Nova Scotia, Canada.

The following is the Progressive slate: For officers of District No. 12 U. M. W. of A.

International board member, Thos. F. Scott, Eldorado, Ill., L. U. No. 1865.

For president, John W. Hindmarsh, Riverton, Ill., L. U. No. 754.

For vice-president, E. B. Hewlett, Orient, Ill., L. U. No. 303.

For secretary-treasurer, Louis J. Conturix, West Frankfort, Ill., L. U. No. 303.

For arbitrator, William E. Wall, Divernon, Ill., L. U. No. 146.

For special accountants, Dan McGill, Springfield, Ill., L. U. No. 731; Joe Angelo, Springfield, Ill., L. U. No. 413.

For legislative committeemen, Oscar Dunnigan, Springfield, Ill., L. U. No. 3495; Tony Schragel, Johnson City, Ill.

For auditors, Dick Swift, Valier, Ill., L. U. No. 3613; William McAulay, Springfield, Ill., L. U. No. 448; John Gartshore, Virden, Ill.

For alternate auditors, Andy Young, O'Fallon, Ill., L. U. No. 705; Charles R. Harris, Herrin, Ill., L. U. No. 1000.

a prison at Orleans. Meanwhile, the Communist newspaper, L'Humanite, is rousing the workers in the great fight for amnesty. It says:

"Our passport today is the same as yesterday—wrench Sadoul away from the military judges, open the frontiers and jail doors to all victims of class sentences, whom the senate is keeping in penal settlements or exile."

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY SHOWS WHY IT IS PERSECUTED—STATES RIGHT WING IN PARTY MUST GO

That the raids on the Communist Party of France, as carried out by the order of Premier Herriot, and the general persecution of French workers on strike, have a clear and direct connection with the domination over France of the banking interests of J. P. Morgan and company, is seen by the analysis of the international political situation given by the Communist Party of France in its latest thesis, a part of which the DAILY WORKER gives below.

It is to be particularly pointed out that the French Communist Party takes the view that the shifting of class alignments in the wake of American imperialism's conquest of Europe, makes necessary a hard fight against social-democratic deviations, in whatever form they appear, in the Communist Party and relentless warfare against French imperialism as part of the fight against world capitalism.

Thesis on the International Situation and Tasks of French Communist Party VI.

The conditions imposed on France by the American capitalists (Hurley-Mellon plan) make her dependent on finance capital, and primarily on American capital. A considerable portion of the reparations payments (more than half of the 52 per cent

which goes to France) will go to England and to America for the payment of foreign debts. The investment of American capital in French industries, as well as the control of the French and Belgian railways, will little by little make of France and Belgium spheres of influence of American tal. The connections between the Morgan trust and the financiers of Europe are the same as those which existed between the trust of Schneider, of Creusot, and the Stinnes trust, during the war of the Ruhr. In other words, these understandings are based on the interest which European financiers have in exploiting with their American colleagues, the mass of the population for a profit, the greater part of the surplus being reserved for American capital.

Parallel with the monopoly of industry which they are trying to get, the United States is seeking to limit European armaments and to exploit the (Continued on Page 2.)

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

Every party member's duty: There are readers of the DAILY WORKER in every branch of the Workers Party. It is the duty of every such reader to insist that the sale of Insurance Policies is made a special order of business at every branch meeting.

TOILERS ATTACK FASCISTI RULE; REVOLT SPREADS

Italian Communists Take Lead in Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Dec. 7.—A tense revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout Italy. Clashes are breaking out in many points between the workers, led by Communists, and the Fascisti.

The workers of Turin have revolted against the Fascisti. Many were killed in the fighting and many others wounded. A strict censorship has been set up by the Fascisti, making it impossible to determine the extent of the revolutionary spirit.

In Chiasso, at the Italo-Swiss frontier, fighting is taking place.

General De Bono, formerly head of the Fascisti militia, has been accused of being the major instigator of the assassination of Matteotti. Finji, formerly secretary of the interior, has also been implicated in the murder.

In his speech before the senate, Mussolini was enabled to keep his power only by telling the senators that if he was not kept in power, the Communists would set up a dictatorship.

The Communists are the strongest and the best organized revolutionary party in Italy, Mussolini declared.

Crooked Labor Faker Will Be Freed by Al Smith After Xmas

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—News that Robert P. Brindell, former president of the Building Trades Council of New York, would be paroled from Great Meadows prison the day after Christmas is not arousing any opposition from Samuel Untermeyer, who conducted the Lockwood Committee investigations that led to the charge of extortion against Brindell.

Untermeyer says he does not understand why there should be such a hullabaloo against Brindell "if," says Untermeyer, "the criminal rich and respectable thieves and grafters in high places who are with immunity stealing the public's money every day of the week; of the stock swindlers, stock washers and manipulators who, under cover of the machinery of the stock exchange, are robbing the people day in day out; if Big Business, through the trusts and illegal trade combinations is at liberty to continue without interruption rendering the cost of living almost prohibitive to the poor, and if the war fraud conspirators of crimes of cunning who habitually go unwhipped of justice," if these, says Untermeyer, were exposed and punished there would be less outcry against the Brindells.

Brindell has served nearly three years and nine months of his five to ten years sentence.

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 5.—Ratification by Oklahoma of the national child labor amendment is demanded in resolutions passed by the Oklahoma state bricklayers conference at Tulsa. Eighteen local unions were represented.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)

for him on Second avenue? Calls promises to give capital, labor and the "public" a square deal. He promises to be nice to the oil companies. In view of these promises why should not Wall Street agree to loan enough money to Mexico to pay all its obligations and leave a little over to entertain Gompers and the other labor lackeys of Wall Street?

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FRENCH COMMUNIST MAYOR HAS TOWN IN UPROAR AS HE LEADS STRIKERS AND TENANTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 7.—The troubles of Premier Herriot increase hourly. Besides the dilemma of the government over the case of Jacques Sadoul, Herriot has a new problem in the shape of a town on the Brittany coast which has raised the red flag over the city hall and told the central government of France to go to the devil.

One of the complications is the fact that in the debate in the French chamber of deputies over the Communist demonstration at the removal of the ashes of Jaures to their new resting place, Herriot argued that the red flag of the Communists had as much right in the streets of Paris as the fleur de lys of the royalists.

Mayor Raises Hobb and the Red Flag.

The red town of Douarnenez, a fishing village, is giving a test case. The crux of the trouble is that the mayor, F. La Flanchec, is the leader of the whole town, and he is a Communist.

For many months La Flanchec has been making things miserable for the bourgeoisie in the village, which is a fishing and sardine packing center. A few months ago some of the fisher folk were ejected from their houses by landlords who seemed quite incensed at the failure of their tenants ever to pay rent.

As mayor of the city La Flanchec halted the ejections, opened the doors of the houses himself and ordered the police to replace the disturbed furniture. Some of those police were amusing spectacles as they aided the housewives to tack down the carpets and put up the dislocated stoves.

Then He Leads a Strike.

But this was only a beginning. Now La Flanchec is really doing something. Under the mayor's leadership a strike was begun in all the sardine packing

FRENCH COMMUNISTS IN DECLARATION

(Continued from page 1)

financial burdens of France, as well as the disintegration of the British empire, in order to enforce their pacifist propaganda in Europe—propaganda which, after the world war, they consider the best ideological method to assure a new imperialist partition of the world.

VII.

The extension of certain industries which assure exceptional profits, as well as the investment of American capital in Europe, bring the United States face to face with the very acute question of markets and colonies. The colonization of Europe and the monopolization of the markets are directly connected with one another. That is the reason why the following events may be considered inevitable:

- A new fight for the colonies.
- Considerable importance of the role of American imperialism in the fight against the U. S. S. R., in alliance with the finance groups of Europe.
- Constant pressure on China and the exploitation of the internal fights of that country.
- The economic weakening of Japan caused by the recent catastrophe allows America to develop her productive powers. The economic crisis has made more acute for Japan the emigration problem, accentuating the antagonism of the two imperialist powers (another important factor in the weakening of Japanese imperialism is the break with England).
- The fight of England for her colonies, a fight in which America will play a two-faced part.
- An economic and political fight against the proletarian masses by the combined forces of capital—a fight which will be organized and led in more co-ordinated fashion than it has formerly been.
- The proletarianization of the peasant masses and of the petty-bourgeoisie and the semi-proletarianization of the middle bourgeoisie will assume broader proportions and a more marked character.

VIII.

The international conflicts and the conflicts between the classes will assume, as a result of the modification of forces, new and very different forms.

The league of nations, the ante chamber of imperialist diplomacy, is trying to hide, under the cloak of liberalism, the antagonisms which are going on—and in this they are aided by the socialists of the Second International. Together they are preparing for the establishment of fascism against the revolutionary proletariat.

- As a result, it is necessary:
- To show the imperialist nature of "pacifism," of monopoly, finance and banking capital.
 - To shed light on the nature of the present conflicts caused by a drift in the direction of a new partition of the world, as well as the attempt of America to put off as far as possible the conflicts in Europe.
 - To call attention to the inevitable revolutionization of Japan and the development of the struggle between finance capital and all the colonies.
 - To call attention to the role of the league of nations, organ of the imperialism of the United States.
 - To call attention to the necessity of making the fight of the colonized German workers and of the Chinese proletariat the fight of the workers of all countries.

IX.

a. The changes in the tactics and the maneuvers of the dominating bourgeoisie inevitably brings fluctuations in the ranks of the petty-bourgeoisie outside of the Communist Party, but on its very outskirts. From this arises

the necessity of a hard fight against reformism, pacifism and the social-democratic deviations, in whatever form they appear, in the Communist Party, as well as against "radical" phraseology and pseudo-revolutionism, which result from lack of faith in the revolution and in the proletariat.

b. Re-enforcement of the ranks of the conscious proletariat and the Bolshevization of the party as a result of the necessity of alliance with the masses of peasants, of petty-bourgeois recently proletarianized, and of oppressed colonies.

c. Internationalization of propaganda, of the organization of the economic and political struggle of the Communist Party.

d. To the solution of finance capital of international questions by means of colonization, of war, and of organized economic crises, we must oppose the proletarian solution of international economic questions (examples, the solution of these questions in the U. S. S. R., program of the proletarian experts of the Communist Party of Germany, reiteration of colonial independence.)

e. It is necessary to develop the fight for the eight-hour day, against the reduction of wages, for aid to the unemployed, on the broadest possible international basis.

X.

Thanks to the improvements in its economic status, to the strengthening of its international position (Anglo-Russian treaty, drawn up under the pressure exerted by the English proletariat, the Russo-German treaty, and the treaty between China and Russia) the U. S. S. R. is becoming the only country independent of America and applying the principle of the right of self-determination, the only stronghold of all the oppressed people and classes.

The attempts of finance capital to impose on the U. S. S. R. conditions comparable to those of the Dawes and the Mellon-Hurley plan are inevitable. The following things are also inevitable:

- Attempts to isolate the U. S. S. R. by means of the imperialist league of nations, representing the imperialists and the financiers of the United States.
- Attempts at making war against certain parts of the U. S. S. R. in order to sap the vitality of its economic life under the disguise of slogans of liberation, as well as open warfare on the Asiatic frontiers of the U. S. S. R. (attempts at counter-revolutionary menshevik insurrections in Georgia and Afghanistan).
- Economic boycott.

The struggle for alliance with Soviet Russia against the colonization of Europe, for the independence of peoples and for the liberation of colonies, are becoming even more important than they have been. This situation brings with it a number of political and practical results, particularly:

- The creation of an international union of delegates from the big factories and mines, to defend the Russian revolution and elementary economic interests of the workers against the offensive of finance capital.
- The struggle for unity in the trade union movement is assuming, under prevailing conditions, exceptional importance. Never has the reformist ideology of the trade union bureaucrats and of the socialist parties been in opposition to the extent that it is now placing itself in opposition, to the inevitable fight of the broad masses for the raising of their standard of living. The strikes in Austria, in Belgium, as well as the mass movements in England for recog-

dition of the Soviets and against the Dawes plan, characterize better than anything else this opposition. In this international organization of the economic fight, the resistance of the chief reformist defenders of the bourgeoisie to the policy and to the class struggle of the proletariat will be quickly broken.

The transformation of socialist parties, the left wing of bourgeois Fascism, into parties of the dominant bourgeoisie, supporting the offensive against the proletariat, will create anti-socialist sentiment among the broad masses. The Communist Party must approach carefully and attentively these masses who, in a practical situation, wake up and engage in the class struggle.

XI.

The realignment of forces and the role of American finance capital have resulted in gaining time for the European bourgeoisie; but the truce which they have succeeded in getting will be of very short duration.

Preparation for decisive battles should be made on as broad a scale as possible, for the capitalist offensive will be carried out on a vast scale indeed. The last act of the last stage of capitalist government is about to begin. The task of the Communist parties in the preparation of the fight for power becomes very much greater. The Communist parties should use the greatest possible determination and show their ability to direct large masses.

The Bolshevization of the Communist parties, their direct connection with the masses—these are conditions necessary to enable them to take part in decisive battles.

Indict Newmark as Counterfeiter.

Ben Newmark, assistant state fire marshal under Governor Small, has been indicted by the grand jury for counterfeiting and selling \$5,000,000 worth of war savings stamps. Eleven other men were indicted together with Small's marshal.

Now They Put it Up to Voters.

Chairman Schwartz of the transportation committee announced in a public statement that they have it all fixed to pass the buck to the voters. The voters, he said, will be asked to decide on a city ordinance providing for the building of the subways when the aldermanic elections take place in February.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Christmas recess of congress will run from Saturday, December 20, to Monday, December 29, under a resolution passed unanimously by the house today. The senate will concur.

Czarism Must Be Rooted Up, Both Plant and Seed, By Workers of America

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, while it is being announced that Communists will be driven out of the capitalist nations of Western Europe by the hundreds of thousands, the American plutocracy receives to its bosom, the "grand duchess" Victoria Feodorovna, wife of the "grand duke" Cyril Vladimirovitch, who recently proclaimed himself Cyril I, "czar" of all the Russians.

Thus the American colony of czarist emigres with the glad consent of the American imperialist government, finds its ranks increased by the sister of Queen Marie, of Roumania, where the lives of workers and peasants have been blotted out by the thousands under one of the most fiendish white terrors Europe has yet seen.

It is well known that the "grand duke" is an extreme eccentric. Under ordinary circumstances he would be confined as a lunatic. Even his own family frowns on its pretensions. It has some other candidate for the job. But harboring this ambition is just as insane as the grandiose announcements of the "duke" himself.

All these titles so grandiloquently proclaimed are "the bunk"; since Russia under Soviet Rule, recognizes no dukes or duchesses. If there are any left in Russia, they have lost their titles and been put to work.

But the American subsidized press recognizes them, the social circles of the parasites bow before them, and the American capitalist dictatorship gives them what standing they can.

When the would-be "czarina" arrived in New York, she was met by a special force of police and detectives, just like any other capitalist "somebody," and the royal suite at the Waldorf-Astoria was turned over to her free of charge. She was even honored with "threatening letters," that the efficient reportorial staffs of the yellow press always furnish the illustrious manikins that they parade thru their columns.

The visit of the fake "duchess" should do much to unmask the fraudulent character of American democracy in this capitalist republic.

With the "admirals," the "generals" and the what-nots, from among the Russian czarist emigres that waited on the "duchess," there appeared Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, president of the Colonial Dames of America, an aggregation of snobs claiming ancestry among those who made victory possible against Great Britain in the revolutionary war of 1776. It is into this atmosphere that LaFollette would have the American workers and poor farmers plunge with his "Back to '76" slogan.

But the workers and poor farmers, if they wish to find the counterparts of the Russian czarists in this country, need only look over the list of hosts to the wandering "duchess," whose family in Russia oppressed the great masses of workers and poor peasants for centuries.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the widow of the American railroad czar, heads the list, with Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, of the newly rich family that owns the New York World, court organ to the democratic wing of Wall Street's bi-partisan politics. She will enter the official political family in Washington as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lansing. This is the Lansing who was secretary of state under Wilson. He did his part in plunging this country into the European blood bath in 1917. The "duchess" will also be received by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, wife of one of the unofficial family of the republican party. Hammond, the multi-millionaire mine owner, has been active as an open-shopper, at the same time lending himself to the class-collaboration schemes of the National Civic Federation, that claims the whole Gompers' regime in the American Federation of Labor as one of its greatest mainstays.

The "duchess" will thus have good democratic and republican connections in Washington. In Philadelphia she will enter the circles of the most exclusive American aristocracy, that stood by Coolidge with its millions in the recent campaign, under the direction of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Gardner Cassatt.

The strike-breaking, union-crushing vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, William Wallace Atterbury, has decided to give the "duchess" a free ride on his railroad, thru turning over to her one of the road's best private cars.

The "duchess" will get some comfort in the fact that she will find her memories of czarist rule in Russia, mirrored in the brutal conditions inflicted upon workers and poor farmers in this country.

Perhaps Mr. Atterbury will let her take a run thru the anthracite coal fields, owned by Pennsylvania's railroads, where the labor hating coal and mine barons join with the labor bureaucracy to keep the workers in submission.

Perhaps the "duchess" will shake hands with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, as a reward for revoking the charters of miners' locals in the hard coal fields, and breaking up their resistance to the mine owners. Perhaps she will give a smile to Lewis' agent in the anthracite fields, President Rinaldo Cappellini, of District One.

Czarist rule has fallen in Russia. But it has deep roots in the United States in American capitalism's fertile soil. Workers and poor farmers here must unite under the same Communist leadership that made Soviet Rule in Russia victorious, to root out and destroy it, plant and seed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Christmas recess of congress will run from Saturday, December 20, to Monday, December 29, under a resolution passed unanimously by the house today. The senate will concur.

IRISH FAMINE RAVAGES CITY AND COUNTRY

Government Refuses to Take Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The spectre of a terrible famine looms over Ireland. In the western part of the country, the failure of the crops presents a situation as threatening as any since the black days of '47. And while deaths from hunger are reported the Free State government does nothing but twiddle its thumbs.

Trade Unions Split.

The crisis is caused by a crop fall ure and also a heavy slump in trade. The extent of the crisis can be gathered from the fact that there are 100,000 industrial workers listed at the unemployment exchanges, while the entire membership of the trade unions at best never exceeded 250,000 and the population of the county is only about 4,000,000. But the distress is not confined to the industrial population, and the figures for the agricultural regions are not easily available as they do not register with the unemployment exchanges.

Food Prices Higher.

Food prices are already higher than in England and are 80 per cent higher than before the war. Instead of doing something to help the famine stricken people, the government has created a commission to inquire into the cause of the crop failure.

When the great famine broke in Russia, the Irish priests attributed the disaster to a visitation of the christian God because the Russian people permitted Bolshevism to find root among them. Ireland is the most catholic and loyal to Rome of any country in the world, yet the western part of the country is a fertile ground for famine and the prayers of the clergy seem to have no influence in increasing the food supply.

AL SMITH AND HILLQUIST UNITE AGAINST STRIKES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Governor Al Smith pledged his aid in preventing strikes in New York state at the annual industrial conference of the state department of labor. Morris Hillquist spoke at the same session. Hillquist declared the "most effective method of minimizing industrial friction thus far has been the system of collective bargaining."

"I cannot think of a more senseless waste than a strike" said Governor Smith. Smith deplored the "waste of time" in a strike and said the "public" is the heaviest sufferer.

Other speakers in addition to Morris Hillquist and Al Smith, were Charles M. Ripley of the general electric company, Lester M. Jones of the publishers' association of New York, Don Seitz of the New York World, and Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of New York.

Chicago Federation of Labor Gets Pleas for Organization Work

At the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday, the organization committee reported that three local unions, the Retail Clerks, the Bank Clerks and the Leather Workers, have appealed to the federation for assistance in organizing.

It was voted that the banks be circulated with requests that they permit their clerks to join the Bank Clerks' union. On behalf of the retail clerks the organization committee is to intervene with the employers who do not recognize the union and pursue negotiations, while recommending the patronage of members of affiliated bodies be given to retail stores which recognize the union.

The executive committee of the federation was instructed to take up the building program of the board of education with the school committee of the board, concerning the platoon system of schools.

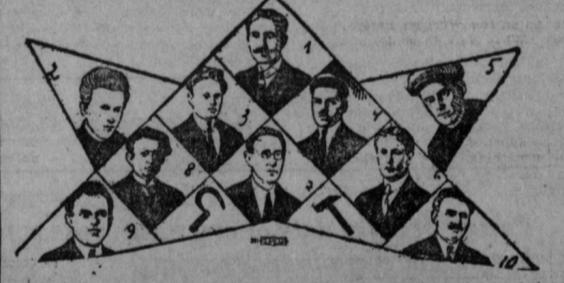
Lower Wages, More Profits.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—Falling into the general goose-step of 19 per cent wage reductions of New England textile mills, the Lonsdale Co., controlled by Goddard Bros., has put its No. 4 and Ann and Hope mills on full time operation without the full force of workers. The company's mills at Hope and Phenix in Pawtucket valley have also been given wage cuts. Lonsdale Co. follows the suit of the two other largest cotton mill groups of Rhode Island, Manville-Jencks Co. and B. B. and R. Knight, Inc.

Would Have Some Patients Killed.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 7.—A bill which would authorize doctors under certain conditions to take the life of a patient without incurring punishment, has been introduced in the Danish parliament by Minister of Justice Steincke.

WHITE GUARD VICTIMS IN ESTHONIA



A group of labor members of the Estonian parliament arrested and courtmartialed by the white guard government. The one marked No. 2, is Comrade Kangur, reported in a cable a few days ago as killed in the uprising.

NEW LABOR BOARD DECISION ENDS EIGHT-HOUR DAY

No Extra Overtime for 9th and 10th Hour

The eight-hour day for maintenance of way men except those working around shops and roundhouses, has been abolished by the railroad labor board, and petitions of the unions for better working conditions have been denied. Twenty-two railroads, including the large transcontinental systems, are affected by the change. "Except for the classes enumerated, the ninth and tenth hours, when worked continuously with regular work periods, shall be paid for at pro-rata hourly rate," says the decision of the U. S. railroad labor board, to take effect from December 1. "Beyond the tenth hour shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half."

Sundays and Holidays Regular.

"A rule providing for the payment of double time after sixteen hours' service is denied," says the railroad board curtly. The railroad labor board again ruled that overtime pay will not be given for Sunday work. "Those regularly assigned to work on Sundays and holidays or those who work in place of those regularly assigned, will be compensated on the same basis as on week days," says the labor board decision.

The petition of the employes for one day rest in seven, and for overtime pay for work on Sunday, was denied by the board, which states: "The positions have always been considered monthly positions and work no hardship on the men. Service necessary for the continuous operation of the railroad should be paid for at the regular pro-rata rate regardless of who performs the service."

A. O. Wharton was the lone member of the board who dissented to the opinion.

RUSSIAN MOVIE ADDS ZEST TO 4-DAY BAZAAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—Russia and Germany, an eight reel picture furnished by the International Worker's Aid Committee drew a very large crowd in Milwaukee and proved a great help in insuring the success of a four days bazaar organized by the Workers Party.

The picture was shown twice on Thursday, Nov. 27, and at both performances in the afternoon and evening the hall was packed, accommodating approximately 1,000 people.

On Friday the Russian night a splendid program was arranged which included among other things singing by the Russian Choir and dancing by Russian children. The West Allis Junior group presented a dialogue between the preacher and the worker.

Saturday night witnessed a splendid program arranged by the Hungarian and South Slavic branches. An interesting play from the history of proletarian revolution in Hungary was staged under the direction of Comrade Kline. The program also included the South Slavic Orchestra and South Slavic Choir and a solo by Comrade Kovach.

Sunday night over seventy five people enjoyed a very fine banquet with Comrade T. J. O'Flaherty as the principal speaker. Representatives of the various branches and the Young Workers League and junior groups delivered excellent speeches on the progress of the movement in the state.

The growth of the influence of our party is demonstrated by the hearty support it receives from the workers in all of its affairs and meetings. At the last election Workers (Communist) Party of America received over 4,000 votes notwithstanding the fact that work during the campaign was greatly handicapped by lack of funds.

Elizabeth, N. J. General Membership Meeting.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 7.—On Monday, Dec. 8, the general membership meeting of the Workers Party of Elizabeth will be held at Ukrainian Hall, 69 South Park street at 8 p. m. Comrade Charles Krumbelt of District No. 2 will address the meeting. Election of officers for 1925 will also take place.

SHALL WE DROP THE SLOGAN OF A POLITICAL UNITED FRONT?

(Continued from Page 3.)

and yellow socialists which claimed to pre-empt the field—we demanded that there be "no renaming of bankrupt disintegrating parties, nor a quiet refuge for effete politicians, but a great mass organization formed by organized labor." As against enemies of the working class, as against existing or future aggregations of socialist party leaders, "progressive" gentlemen-politicians and small groups of yellow trade union bureaucrats forming "labor parties" over night by private conference or conferences excluding all but hand-picked bureaucrats, we very correctly raised the cry, "A labor party only if it is formed by the trade unions!" For the purpose of broadening the movement to the furthest possible limit in the worker's organizations, for the purpose of stirring up and bringing with us into this political activity the last possible rank and file member of a trade union, we described the all-inclusive labor party and had no hesitation even in declaring that "any other form would be a mere caricature, a political swindle, and a miscarriage"; and we have no apology now for having done so under the circumstances of that time. To hear Comrade Bittelmann argue now, after time and the fight have developed a new relationship of forces, that we cannot lead any sort of left wing crystallization of workers willing to turn against their bureaucrats under the slogan of "a mass farmer-labor party," reminds me of old Doctor Isaac Hourwich arguing against the Russian Bolshevik's dispersal of the constituent assembly on the ground that the Bolsheviks had made the calling of it a slogan of struggle.

3. Majority thinks the present trade union bureaucracy must be the leaders of any farmer-labor party that is formed.

The idea of the Foster-Cannon group was that we must refrain from making ourselves and our Communist platform conspicuous in concrete labor-party situations, but must on the contrary let the movement have such non-Communist leaders and platforms as will as Comrade Foster said, "rally the great mass of farmers and workers." "We expect that type of organization and that type of candidates," Comrade Foster told the St. Paul Convention; and he told us that even to consider the possibility of a farmer-labor organization made up of left-wing sympathizing organizations centered and led by Communists would be "dividing the labor movement."

The majority thesis carries out this idea very clearly when it explains, in effect, that the Foster-Cannon group thinks the role of Communists in the labor-party action was to compel the trade union bureaucracy to form a labor party or failing to get Mr. Gompers to do this (the "not necessarily by the Gompers crowd," writes Comrade Bittelmann), to withdraw from the labor party action, denouncing the labor bureaucracy as "exposed." But under no conditions to consider the formation of any farmer-labor crystallization of any other kind.

It might be difficult to believe that the Foster-Cannon group really conceived of a labor party led by the Gompers bureaucracy as a probability and the only possibility in America, if it were not for the use they have made, in their thesis, of the following words:

"We also realized that, unlike the Communist parties of Europe, our task was not to win away the masses from reformist mass political parties speaking in the name of labor, because there were none at that time in the United States, but to compel the reactionary trade union leaders to break with their old non-partisan policies and to lead the unions into the political struggle as labor organizations; that is, to promote among the masses the growing movement in favor of independent political action and thus compel the trade union bureaucracy to either form a labor party or expose themselves before the masses as enemies of the working class." (My emphasis)

I have a haunting impression that the foregoing words were copied or paraphrased from a much worthier document. To state the case as having two alternatives (either the bureaucracy must form and lead, etc. or else the bureaucracy stands exposed etc.) might be a very acceptable way of stating it if the majority realized at the time that it is not truly an alternative, that in fact the bureaucracy is not going to form a labor party, and that really it is only a case of one possibility: the exposure of the bureaucracy and consequent entrenchment of

the Workers Party as the leader in the political united front action, crystallized possibly in a united front organization.

But the majority thesis shows the astonishing fact that the majority considered exactly the opposite alternative to be the only reality: that the only possible organizational outcome of the united front farmer-labor party campaign would be if the trade union bureaucracy actually did form a farmer-labor party!

4. Majority thinks that since the trade union bureaucracy refuses to organize a labor party, and betrays the movement, then the object of the slogan (which was to have a labor party) is lost and the basis of our political united front action has vanished.

For, after the trade union bureaucracy has failed to form one of these farmer-labor parties of the kind which "if it is to be a success cannot be a Communist party," and after they have thus presumably exposed themselves, then, says the majority thesis: "But when the leaders of these organizations enter into a permanent alliance with the petty bourgeoisie and when such an alliance with the LaFollette movement receives the recognition and support of almost the entire organized labor movement, then the question of forming a labor party loses its basic foundation and ceases to be a fighting issue for immediate practical use."

Foster and Cannon think that the desertion of the leaders breaks up the basis of the united front. For them in theory, as in practice it was shown to be, the political united front is inconceivable except as a farmer-labor party to be reached thru agreement from the top. "To say that the Fitzpatrick group did not want a labor party is ridiculous," said Comrade Foster to the Comintern. But now Fitzpatrick is with Gompers, and Comrades Foster and Cannon turn in bitter remorse to tell us: "Now . . . it must be the united front to fight for specific demands, on burning issues, from below in the shape of 'councils of action,' unemployment councils, shop committees, etc., and not the united front from the top in the shape of farmer-labor parties." (See the majority's summary of its thesis.)

5. Is the period of 1924 the same as that of 20 years ago, when British Labor Party was formed?

We assert that the misconception of the Foster-Cannon group in considering that the use of the farmer-labor party united front slogan would not be "profitable or successful" because there is "no immediate possibility of the growth of a mass farmer-labor party," arises from that group's belief that the only "profit or success" from the use of the slogan would be the actual formation of a labor party something after the type of the British labor party, including at one sweep the respectable A. F. of L. practically as a whole. We have never believed this. As we say in our minority thesis:

"The conclusion that it will produce a similar party to that which exists in England ignores the fact that it is developing in a different historical period—the period of the decline of capitalism and of the proletarian revolution."

And as far back as our thesis of November 1923 (which the Foster group desperately fought against but later accepted momentarily for the convention), we said, ". . . It would be an illusion to believe that an all-inclusive mass labor party will be organized in the near future." We said then, "Only the left wing of the labor movement will in the beginning participate in the organization of a mass class party of the farmers and workers." But when the Foster-Cannon group discovers for the first time in November 1924 (exactly a year later) that an all-inclusive mass labor party as large in the girth as the British labor party is not in the immediate future in America, they hurriedly sound the alarm and scurry out of the political united front policy.

Our conception of the aim of the united front has differed from theirs from the time of our first practical action—that of the Chicago farmer-labor convention of July 3, 1923, when our policy was the ruling policy. From the beginning our conception of the united front labor-party policy has always been that:

"The first task of the Workers Party is to become a mass Communist Party of workers." (Immediately after the July 3 Chicago convention it was Comrade Pepper who called the political committee together furiously to denounce the inadvertent slogan which had crept into the party organ, "build the F. F. L. P.," and to demand that it be changed to "Build the Workers Party!" and that any efforts to get individual members for the F. F. L. P. be stopped, and that the slogan in regard to that body be, "Secure affiliations of labor organizations for the F. F. L. P.")

We followed the united front labor party tactic for this purpose, realizing that we are not living in the period of before the war in which labor bureaucrats would form British labor parties, but that the mass cry of independent political action, even tho it expresses itself in picturing an all-inclusive labor party in America, will in the course of the united front action, reveal that only a left wing can

be rallied for the slogan of independent political action; and that this left wing can be material over which we can establish our leadership for the purpose of building our Workers Party into a mass Communist party.

6. Does the betrayal by Gompers, Fitzpatrick, Hillman, Hillquit & Co., or the electoral defeat of LaFollette, destroy the basis for the use of the labor party slogan?

We assert that the mass basis of the demand for independent political action (historically expressed as the labor party demand) is still in existence. This demand did not originate in the soliloquies of Mr. Fitzpatrick or Mr. Hillman or Mr. Johnston, and therefore the Foster-Cannon group is wrong when it says that "when the leaders . . . enter into a permanent alliance with the petty-bourgeoisie" and get for the alliance the support of "almost the entire organized labor movement" which they control—that then "the question of forming a labor party loses its basic foundation." On the contrary, if the class struggle is sharpening and creating the friction which generates the mass demand, and unless the class struggle is being abated, the betrayal of these leaders creates the best possible basis for the use of the slogan. The greetings sent to our last year's convention by the Comintern are still valid and quite applicable on this point:

"That Gompers and his reactionary trade union officialdom oppose it (the united front) because of their antiquated, treacherous policy of 'rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor' in the capitalist parties; that the socialists, having renounced every revolutionary idea and lined up with the reactionary forces of the country, also oppose it; and that a few so-called 'progressive' trade union leaders of the middle west have betrayed the workers and gone over to Gompers, that they denounce the ideas they once stood for and therefore also oppose the united front—is creating the best basis for the united front policy."

The class struggle is sharpening in America, not abating. The fury of government repression will strike death blows at labor more, not less, in the immediate future. The demand for political action on the united front basis (which historically takes the form of the demand for a "farmer-labor party") will be more urgent now than ever before.

But "the present situation calls for neither a labor party policy nor a labor party slogan," writes Comrade Bittelmann! And under such guidance we slip into setiarian solitude while the A. F. of L. convention comes and goes, and the C. P. P. A. conference, where the betrayed trade union dupes of LaFollette were to have their showdown on the promise of "a labor party after election," comes and goes, and the Communist Workers Party no longer speaks for political action on the basis of the united front.

SOVIET ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO ITS MISSIONS

Emphasises Proletarian Rule in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—The Soviet government has issued instructions governing the conduct of its diplomatic agents accredited to foreign capitalist nations. The regulations emphasize the proletarian character of the Soviet government and are designed to meet the wide social and other differences existing between the Soviet and other governments.

After stating that the Soviet missions would observe the principle that nations do not appoint foreign missions for the purpose of carrying on propaganda, it points out that the Soviet missions represent a republic of workers and peasants where there exists a special mode of life and special social and moral convictions.

The statement continues: "Owing to this fact Soviet missions accredited to foreign countries must in their personal relations as well as in their diplomatic households observe simplicity of form and economy of expenditure. Their refusal to participate in the customary diplomatic and social functions of foreign countries does not arise from the position they occupy and should not be regarded as an unfriendly act."

"The same view should be taken regarding their refusal to participate in manifestations which have a monarchial character or which generally are not in harmony with the Soviet principles. Such acts should not be considered in the nature of propaganda or as demonstrations of a political character."

"On the other hand, the Soviet government will not regard as an unfriendly act the refusal by foreign diplomats accredited to Soviet Russia to participate in functions which they consider contrary to their custom or which appear to have a revolutionary character."

"We believe observance of these regulations will establish better understandings between the Soviet and foreign countries."

Your Policy must Be — Buy a Policy —

These are DAILY WORKER Agents —the Captains and Lieutenants in the Army of Builders.

If you don't see your branch mentioned—it means your branch has no DAILY WORKER Agent to mobilize the comrades to "Build the DAILY WORKER."

Get one elected at the next branch meeting and send us his name and address!

Captain L. E. Katterfeld, City Agent



Captain Thurber Lewis, City Agent



Captain John Lyman, City Agent

ROLL CALL

OF The Daily Worker Army of Builders

PRESENT! NEW YORK

- Astoria, L. I., English.....J. Herman
- Astoria, L. I., Italian.....Samuel Matriel
- Corona, L. I., Italian.....O. Menegon
- Maspeth, L. I., Lithuanian No. 3.....Job. Staneis
- New York, Spanish U. T.....Isaac Amir
- New York, Armenian.....D. Baitavan
- New York, Y. W. L. 11.....Louis Barnett
- Bronx, Y. W. L. 29.....David Berchenko
- Bronx, Y. W. L. 1.....Sulvia Blescker
- New York, English W. S.....Fred Cammer
- New York, Jewish D. T. No. 1.....Eva Cohen
- New York, Russian Harlem.....Rose Cohn
- Brooklyn, Jugo-Slavic.....Christ Cosich
- Brooklyn, English Boro Park.....Eliza Douzmaschkin
- New York, Lettish Branch.....E. Eikwald
- Bronx, English No. 3.....Ray Feinstein
- New York, Hungarian D. T.....Morris Friedman
- Brooklyn, Y. W. L. 16.....Jacob Glass
- Bronx, Jewish No. 2.....J. Goldberg
- Brooklyn, Jewish, Bath Beach.....Max Goldberg
- New York, German, Yorkville.....G. Gratis
- Brooklyn, Y. W. L. 5.....Lillian Greensweig
- New York, Greek Section 11.....A. Hadgis
- New York, English, Harlem.....L. Hirschman
- New York, Ukrainian D. T.....John Hnatysh
- New York, English No. 2, Bronx.....Morris Hurwitz
- Brooklyn, Jewish D. T. No. 4.....Harry Kah
- Mariners Harbor, Finnish Branch S. I.....Yrja Kakkala
- New York, Russian D. T.....S. Kankoff
- New York, Scandinavian U. T.....L. Lagen
- Bronx, Hungarian No. 45.....Voros Lasziem
- New York, Finnish U. T.....Leo Laukki
- Bronx, Jewish No. 1, Bronx.....Leon Litvin
- New York, Estonian.....Aug. Mackle
- New York, English.....M. L. Malkin
- Brooklyn, Y. W. L. 14.....Max Manus
- Bronx, Y. W. L. 12.....Wm. Margolis
- New York, Italian W. S.....A. Mellina
- Brooklyn, Y. W. L. No. 2.....Lily Mickell
- Brooklyn, Brownsville English.....E. Mitnick
- Jamaica, S. L. I., Finnish.....Albert Muller
- Brooklyn, German, Bushwick.....P. Mueller
- New York, Checho-Slovak.....Chas. Musil
- Brooklyn, Williamsburg English.....Jos. Newman
- Rockaway Beach, L. I., Oriental D. T.....Y. Nishimura
- Brooklyn, Jewish U. W. L. No. 24.....Hyman Oliva
- New York, Polish D. T.....S. Ogrzednick
- Brooklyn, Scandinavian.....C. O. Peterson
- Brooklyn, Finnish, South.....P. Peterson
- New York, Bronx No. 1 English.....S. A. Pollack
- Brooklyn, Jewish, Brownsville.....David Portugal
- Brooklyn, Y. W. L. No. 18.....G. Putnam
- New York, Lithuanian No. 32.....P. Rainis
- Brooklyn, German, Ridgewood.....M. Reitter
- New York, Hungarian.....Michael Rosenberger
- New York, Jewish No. 2, Bronx.....Louis Rosenthal
- New York, Jewish No. 3 D. T.....H. Sazer
- Coney Island, English.....A. Salkend
- New York, Jewish, Harlem.....Ed. Schwartz
- Bronx, German Section 111.....Ed. Sontag
- New York, English, Yorkville.....J. Toycoudsky
- Brooklyn, Lithuanian No. 1.....J. Undjus
- Brooklyn, Jewish, Williamsburg.....Morris Weiner
- Brooklyn, Lithuanian, Boro Park.....J. Weiss
- Brooklyn, Ukrainian, Williamsburg.....H. Wengryn
- Brooklyn, Russian, Williamsburg.....S. Wershtiz

CHICAGO, ILL.

- Chicago, Lithuanian No. 5.....S. Zalpis
- Chicago, Lithuanian.....J. Bendokaitis
- Chicago, Scandinavian Lakeview.....Henry Berglund
- Chicago, Scandinavian K. M.....H. P. Clausen
- Chicago, Lithuanian.....Paul Clausen
- Cicero, English.....J. H. Danta
- Chicago, Italian.....E. Del Bello
- Chicago, District No. 6.....D. E. Earley
- Chicago, English.....Chas. Erdman
- Chicago, District No. 3.....David Foster
- Chicago, Y. W. L. Rykov.....W. Galotzky
- Chicago, English Irving Park.....Andrew Graham
- Chicago, Y. W. L. Irving Park.....Anton Hahn
- Chicago, Roumanian.....John Indrika
- Chicago, D. P. Jewish.....W. Joffe
- Chicago, Finnish.....Hans Johnson
- Chicago, Greek.....Geo. Koutoumas
- Chicago, Checho-Slovak.....Chas. Kratochvil
- Chicago, Polish.....H. Las
- Chicago, German.....Frank Martin
- Chicago, Russian.....Geo. Mishinoff
- Chicago, Ukrainian No. 2.....M. Moskaluk
- Chicago, John Reed Y. W. L.....C. Rubenstein
- Chicago, Marshfield Y. W. L.....Sam Ruer
- Chicago, Lithuanian No. 3.....J. Samuilonis
- Chicago, Lettish.....E. Sarapu
- Chicago, So. Slavic.....V. Sarich
- Chicago, District No. 1, Agent.....Heinz Schroeter
- Chicago, Hungarian.....John Skovera
- Chicago, Douglas Park English.....D. C. Spiegl
- Chicago, Northwest English.....A. Valentine
- Chicago, District 3, Agent.....Geo. Winsberg

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

- Philadelphia, Italian.....J. Baldy
- Philadelphia, Armenian.....M. Egavian
- Philadelphia, Lithuanian, No. 76.....A. Galkus
- Philadelphia, Jewish N. W.....M. Glass
- Philadelphia, Finnish.....Wm. Kainu
- Philadelphia, S. Slavic.....M. Kale
- Philadelphia, Hungarian.....Jos. Kosta
- Philadelphia, Lettish.....Robert Lespa
- Philadelphia, Y. W. L.....L. Mascitti
- Philadelphia, Russian.....Mrs. G. Mitchnick
- Philadelphia, Jewish.....Celia Lichtman
- Philadelphia, Jewish (Strawberry Mansion).....J. Stempiewich
- Philadelphia, Scandinavian.....Edwin Swan
- Philadelphia, English.....R. Tefelman
- Philadelphia, German.....F. Winkler

Watch for your local—and if your branch is not mentioned—remember—elect one at your next branch meeting. We Need His Help to

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925 and BUILD ON IT!

Members of Local 39 Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Employed by A. B. Price & Co. Are Giving \$44.00 to their shop chairman MEYER PERSON (Shop 2) And \$29.00 to their shop chairlady MAY HILL (Shop 1) AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

Lovestone Quotes Mahoney

By JAMES P. CANNON.

The more the party controversy is brought out into the open, and the more the minority is compelled to defend its position, the more does the shallow opportunism of both the minority position and of its advocates become revealed. In my previous article, I showed how the false policy of the minority had already led them, in seven concrete instances, to a non-Communist attitude toward our election campaign.

I can now add another example, more clear, more obvious, and more damning than the others. The latest and worst example is given to the party by Comrade Lovestone in his article in the DAILY WORKER of Dec. 3. This is only natural, since the policy of the minority is the policy of Lovestone, and is the logical outcome of his opposition to the Workers Party entering the election campaign under its own name in the July meeting of the C. E. C.

"If you give a finger to opportunism," said Zinoviev, in speaking of Serrati, "you will soon have to give your whole hand." Comrade Lovestone has not given his whole hand as yet. But, in his article in the DAILY WORKER of Dec. 3, he adds another finger to the one he gave last July. At the rate he is traveling to the right, and if the more stable elements of the minority do not call him to order, we may expect that he will soon give his whole hand—and his head, too.

From the very beginning of the discussion, the C. E. C., placing itself on the ground of reality, has put one insistent question to the advocates of "an intensified campaign for a class farmer-labor party." That question is: Where is the sentiment amongst the working masses for this so-called "class" party? Time and again we have begged them to tell us in what trade unions, in what cities, states or localities this sentiment exists and how it is manifesting itself.

Up till Dec. 3, the minority made no answer. Oh, yes, Comrade Ruthenberg answered. His answer was a formula. He told us, in effect: "The contradictions of capitalism will intensify the class antagonisms. The capitalist state power will be used against the workers and the latter will be driven to independent political action. Therefore, we must build a 'class farmer-labor party.' This is a fundamental of Marxism. Please do not press the question any further."

But it soon became evident that the sophoric essays of Comrade Ruthenberg were not satisfying the party. The party wanted facts, and not merely formulas. In the ranks of the minority itself voices began to be raised: "Give us some facts about the actual sentiment for a 'class farmer-labor party' so that we can at least answer the merciless attacks of those comrades who say there is no mass sentiment for it."

Comrade Lovestone Takes the Stand and Introduces Mahoney's Editorial as "Exhibit A."

At this juncture Comrade Lovestone stepped into the breach. The question of facts was no problem for him, for he is not an expert "research worker" and "fact-finder" as well as an expert and experienced witness? He took the witness stand, so to speak, in his article of Dec. 3, to "give evidence." He had "run down" the elusive sentiment for a "class farmer-labor party," captured it, and brought it into court with him.

What is this evidence? First and foremost, it is a quotation from the Minnesota Trade Union Advocate, edited by William Mahoney.

Think of it! After all our experience with this renegade and faker, after his treacherous performances at the St. Paul convention and since, Comrade Lovestone still wants us to put faith in him and rely on him as an ally in the fight for a "class" movement.

Basing his conclusions solely on the quotations from Mahoney, Comrade Lovestone says: "It is only natural that the first tangible crystallization of disillusionment with LaFolletteism should manifest itself in Minnesota. . . . It is only a matter of time when similar manifestations will be displayed in other sections of the farmer-labor movement."

Let us examine the black record of this "ally" whom Comrade Lovestone has found. Let us see how much the party can depend on this "first tangible disillusionment with LaFolletteism."

The whole story cannot be told here. Mahoney's treachery multiplies daily and only a resident of St. Paul can keep track of it. But we all—including Comrade Lovestone—know enough facts to take his measure and estimate him properly. Let me set down here a few outstanding facts about Mahoney which are known to us:

1. On the very day that Comrade Lovestone's article appeared in the DAILY WORKER, and on the day following, a news story from Minneapolis also appeared containing the information that the Hennepin County central committee of the farmer-labor federation, with the full support of Mahoney, had expelled the delegates of the Workers Party.

The news story in the DAILY WORKER of Dec. 4, signed by Comrade C. A. Hathaway, our district or-

ganizer, says:

"Mahoney, in his speech after the motion was carried, stated that the farmer-labor federation of Minnesota was essentially a non-partisan organization having no goal aside from its immediate aims for social reform."

"In conversation after the meeting he repudiated all the progressive ideas previously held and even went so far as to condemn the workers and peasants' government of Russia. He further stated that at the state convention to be held in the near future that the federation would have to take steps to rid itself of the 'troublesome' left wing."

Lovestone's Quotation From Mahoney Throws a Searchlight on His Opportunistic Policy.

2. This present attitude of Mahoney is no temporary aberration. It is the logical outcome of a long and consistent series of betrayals which are known to us, and known to Comrade Lovestone. Here are a few of them:

(a) Mahoney fought for LaFollette before, during, and after the St. Paul convention.

(b) Mahoney fought in the arrangements committee which met on the eve of the St. Paul convention for a resolution excluding the delegates of the Workers Party.

(c) At the Cleveland conference of the C. P. P. A. Mahoney swore allegiance to LaFollette and repudiated the St. Paul convention.

(d) Mahoney supported Keller, the republican candidate for congress in St. Paul, and fought against Comrade Emme, the candidate of the farmer-labor party.

More evidence can be cited by our Minnesota comrades to prove the systematic treachery of this faker and renegade. But the facts set forth above are more than enough to show that he is no friend of a "class farmer-labor party," no friend of the Communists, and no ally for us.

Mahoney serves one good purpose, however. His introduction into the party controversy as "Exhibit A" for Comrade Lovestone's policy is sufficient to prove that Comrade Lovestone's policy is no good, that it is built in quicksand, that it is opportunistic in the worst and most dangerous sense of the term, and that it would lead the party to the "united front around the conference table with 'farmer-labor' fakers, and, consequently, to the degeneration of the Workers Party.

Lovestone Finds Sentiment for the "Class Farmer-Labor Party" Even in the Camp of Coolidge.

Another word about Minnesota before we pass over to "Exhibit B"—the farmer-labor leaders of Washington.

Comrade Lovestone found sentiment for his "class farmer-labor party" in the most strange and unexpected places. First he found it in the camp of LaFollette embodied in the person of William Mahoney. Next he found it in the camp of Coolidge!

The fact that the farmer-labor party of Minnesota jumped down LaFollette's throat and insisted upon being swallowed, digested, and excreted does not mean, according to Com. Lovestone, that it suffered any serious injury. It was a "mere election union" and it emerged from the bowels of LaFollette in better shape than ever, strong enough to go to Coolidge and repeat the process. Read this piece of evidence for the "class farmer-labor party" submitted by Comrade Lovestone:

"Least of all does it follow that such a campaign alliance (Comrade Lovestone still has that 'election alliance' in his head, as I shall prove in another article. J. P. C.) means the uprooting of the idea and sentiment for a farmer-labor party. . . . For instance, in Minnesota, Magnus Johnson and Olson, running on the farmer-labor party ticket polled a higher vote than LaFollette. The majority by which LaFollette, running on an independent ticket was beaten by Coolidge was much larger than the majority by which those running on the farmer-labor party ticket were beaten."

This is telling evidence indeed! Do you comprehend the situation? There were, it appears, some tens of thousands of workers in Minnesota who were hot-foot for a "class" party. Therefore, they couldn't bring themselves to vote for LaFollette. Comrade Foster, the candidate of the Workers Party, was on the ballot, but he wouldn't do for them. They, like the minority, wanted "independent class political action." They, like the minority, wanted a "class party that would fight the battles of the workers and farmers." This, of course, eliminated the Workers Party.

What were these desperate supporters of the "class party" to do? They couldn't vote for LaFollette since he represented no class party. Foster was out of the question since the Workers Party has no class at all when it appears under its own name. Then something truly remarkable happened. These workers and farmers of Minnesota executed a stroke of grand strategy. They showed such proficiency in the difficult art of going North by running South that they deserve to have their names appended as honorary signatories to the minority the-

UPON ONE POLICY WE ARE ALL UNITED and that is to

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

A MOST complete discussion upon future party policy is possible today because we have the DAILY WORKER. Every party member who reads the DAILY WORKER, yes, and every one that does not because he cannot read English, will understand this to be an advantage of prime importance to the theoretical development of our members.

But the DAILY WORKER serves the party in many other ways. It is an all the year around weapon against the foe, it is an educator, it is a propagandist—and also, it is a bond, a chain, which ties member to member, city to city, district to district. It is the DAILY WORKER that helps to centralize our party into the effective machine it should be.

We must keep the DAILY WORKER and make it safe for 1925. To do this we must give our dollars generously today. If we expect to win, then the DAILY WORKER must live and prosper. With the DAILY WORKER, forward to victory, or—nothing. It should be easy to choose.

INSURANCE POLICIES are in the hands of the branches. They are priced \$10, \$5 and \$1. The Central Executive Committee has decided that every member shall buy. Every member should buy no less than a \$5 POLICY.

And while the party seeths with discussion over our future policy and tasks, there is one Policy upon which there must be unanimous agreement. That is the POLICY to BUY A POLICY to INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925.

William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

These dauntless proletarians of the plains voted for Coolidge! By this master-stroke they accomplished three things: First, they proved that "the LaFollette movement is disintegrating"; second, they got their "class" party; and third, they provided the minority with an argument in favor of their thesis. It is as good as any argument the minority have.

Lovestone Condemns the Treachery of the Farmer-Labor Leaders of Washington.

One more quotation from Comrade Lovestone's article will complete the proof that his conception of "an intensified campaign for a class farmer-labor party" is an opportunistic conception of the "united front from the top only" by means of negotiations and conferences with reformist leaders of reformist organizations. Moreover, it will show that he condemns our Communist action in entering the Workers Party in the election campaign under its own banner because it alienated some of these reformist leaders.

Comrade Lovestone's "Exhibit B" is the farmer-labor party of Washington, a reformist party, predominantly agrarian and based on individual membership. Comrade Lovestone is very indulgent towards this so-called party. He says, it "merely endorsed LaFollette and Wheeler."

The leaders of this party attacked and denounced the Workers Party throughout the campaign, but Comrade Lovestone does not seem to hold that against them. It was all our fault!

Read what he says in his article in the DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, on Dec. 3:

"More than that. There is good reason to believe that the leaders of this farmer-labor party would likely never have sought to secure the endorsement of their organization for LaFollette or be tempted to drive their followers into the LaFollette election camp if the Workers Party had not cut itself loose from the national farmer-labor party on July 10. The bung-

ling manner in which we handled our change in policy then was especially harmful."

Here in plain words we have the real policy of Comrade Lovestone which is the policy of the minority. The evasive, double-meaning language of the minority thesis is put aside. The mask of Marxian phraseology is torn off and the party has an opportunity to see the ugly face of opportunism that hid behind it.

The minority thesis speaks very vaguely and evasively about the means to be employed to form the "political united front" by organizing a "class farmer-labor party." Comrade Lovestone makes the matter clear.

We will "handle" the reformist leaders of reformist organizations more carefully. We will not make again the stupid blunder of raising our own party's banner in the elections. We will see what the "leaders" want us to do and do it. Then these leaders will not "be tempted to drive their followers into the LaFollette election camp."

These leaders, who, according to Comrade Lovestone are, after all, not so bad, delivered their organization to LaFollette; they "drove their followers into the LaFollette election camp"; and they maligned and denounced our party and its candidates. But why did they make these trifling errors? Because "The Workers Party cut itself loose from the farmer-labor party on July 10."

Comrade Ruthenberg complains because we are not observing the amenities of parliamentary debate, and he raises a special "point of order" against the term "farmer-labor Communism." But he is criticizing us from the wrong side. We believe that when the party considers all the implications of Comrade Lovestone's article, it will say that the word "Communism" should be eliminated entirely from the definition of his policy. The party and the C. I. will say this policy is "farmer-laborism." And they will kill it, too!

A FARMER-LABOR IDEA OF WORKING CLASS POLITICAL ACTION

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Whether the Workers Party shall follow the policy mapped out for it by the central executive committee, that is, the policy of building itself into a powerful mass Communist party, or whether it shall dissipate its energies in juggling with a fake farmer-labor party, a thing without any visible means of support and to which the Workers Party must play the role of wet nurse, is the big question that the next party convention must decide. The object of the present discussion initiated by the central executive committee is to clarify the minds of the membership so that they shall be able to decide intelligently which policy to adopt and elect delegates to the next convention on the basis of that decision.

The central executive committee, led by Foster, has formulated a policy in accordance with the basic tactic of the Communist International, i. e., the united front from below.

The central executive committee in its thesis offers proof that the political and industrial battlefields of America are not so lacking in fertility that their output is limited to only one slogan, "For a Class Farmer-Labor Party"—which is constantly trimmed by the Ruthenberg minority faction in accordance with the financial and commercial statistics gleaned from the columns of the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and the Annalist, organs of big capital, but by no means as infallible.

Like the captain of a gas balloon, who drops ballast when atmospheric pressure weighs heavily on his ship, Comrade Ruthenberg drops his "farmer cargo" when he learns from the New York Times that there is a rise in the price of alfalfa or turnips. And

again, when "Bob" Minor draws a splendid cartoon showing the farmer with his furniture on his back and his family bringing up the rear on their way to the city, he brings out his farmer, throws a fistful of dirt on him and gives him the leading position in his farmer-labor act.

Amazing Confusion. As Ruthenberg is the accepted leader of the farmer-labor wing of the Workers Party, it is only fair that his position should be subjected to analysis as the viewpoint of his faction. Therefore his article in the December issue of The Workers Monthly, entitled: "Is the Movement Towards Class Political Action Dead?" has added importance in that it does not represent merely the views of the author but of a definitely organized group, on the central executive committee and through the party.

The very title of this article is nothing short of amazing as it puts the x-ray on Comrade Ruthenberg's political mind. If he had posed the question "Is the Movement Towards the Organization of a Mass Farmer-Labor Party Dead?" one might dispute his analysis of the present situation; one might dispute his facts, but such a title would not leave him open to the suspicion that he does not consider the Workers Party a party of class political action. This is a serious frame of mind for the executive secretary of a section of the Communist International to find himself in.

Where is "the Class Party?" Comrade Ruthenberg charges Foster with the heresy of claiming that "the movement for class political action is dead," and that therefore the Workers Party must abandon the farmer-labor party slogan. This is a gross

misinterpretation of the position of the central executive committee, which does not state that the movement towards class political action is dead, not so long as the Workers Party continues as a Communist Party. It states that the movement towards the organization of a "mass farmer-labor party" was successfully killed by LaFollette and that the latter is the ideological leader of those masses who once groped around for an easy way out of their misery and are now satisfied that the Wisconsin senator is their one and only Moses.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of the truth of the Foster contention is in the fact, that the piper of Hamelin never blew on his flute with more effect than did LaFollette when he sounded the siren call that alienated the affections of farmer-labor leaders from their former political love, and inveigled them into the more seductive love palace of the C. P. P. A. and its bourgeois affinities.

Today, a fine-toothed comb could not scrape up a trade unionist willing to be seen walking the street with a farmer-labor enthusiast, whereas two years ago the woods were full of them. Sentiment for a farmer-labor party shook the big international unions two years ago; today this sentiment is confined to what is left of the socialist party and the right wing of the Workers Party.

Class Struggle Still with Us.

Ruthenberg in his article, writes, "The policy of the united front was and is that Communist parties shall take up the immediate issues growing out of the class struggle. . . ." Quite true. But the organization of a mass farmer-labor party is no longer an immediate issue. It is so far in the future that it is an open question whether it shall ever again arouse the masses.

But the class struggle still lives and it is a prolific source of slogans. There will be strikes, unemployment, open shop drives, injunctions, attacks on the foreign-born workers, wars and threats of war etc. "Ah," Ruthenberg may exclaim, "but these are industrial and not political issues." But we have not traveled so far from 1919 that we do not remember how we insisted that every struggle of the working class against the capitalists, whether it be in an election campaign or in a strike, is a political struggle. The great majority of our party still holds to that healthy point of view.

Ruthenberg seems to think that the reason the C. E. C. decided to adopt the slogan of a farmer-labor party was because no such party already existed, and not because of the fact that there was a mass sentiment for such a party, which it was our duty to impregnate with Communist propaganda. It is certainly a new and interesting deviation from Communist tactics that we must organize the workers whose ideology still is petty-bourgeois into farmer-labor parties, simply because such parties don't exist. This is a novel conception of the function of a Communist Party.

Barren Conception of Party Role.

In the entire article Ruthenberg never once hints that the Workers Party has any other function on the political field than to set up a fake farmer-labor party, into which we could inveigle "the most conscious and radical workers in the labor movement." This is amusing. It seems to me that the place for "the most conscious and radical workers" is the Workers Party. The best probationary school for members of the Workers (Communist) Party is in the workshops and in the trade unions and not in a half-way house such as Ruthenberg proposes to set up. A donkey may be induced to speed his gait by dangling a carrot before his nose, but the workers are not donkeys. Communism is not moonshine and our role is not that of political bootleggers.

It is a fundamental fallacy to assume that it is the duty of a Communist Party to build a political corral for those workers who are not yet ripe for the Workers Party. We might then use the second party to build an other corral for those not ripe enough to feel comfortable inside its walls. And so on ad infinitum. And our members would be kept quite busy caucusing to maintain control of those political man-traps. The secretaries of these fake parties would be Communists. So would the members of the executive committees. The members of the Workers Party would supply the funds and Comrade Ruthenberg would have a jolly old time writing the manifestos. The Workers Party would be all dressed up with no place to go.

No Exaggeration.

This is no exaggeration of Ruthenberg's position. The formation of another federated farmer-labor party would lead to the liquidation of the Workers Party. Parties no more than human organisms grow unless they have a function to perform. The minority wants the "class farmer-labor party" to take over the daily tasks of the W. P.

Dropping Dead Slogans.

The policy of the Central Executive Committee is a realistic Communist policy. It drops a dead slogan with as little compunction as one would drop a dead cat into a sewer. It proposes to go to the masses with slogans that arise out of their daily strug-

gles, the only slogans that amount to a tinker's damn. It proposes to recruit the ranks of the party from the militants in the trade unions and the workshops. Instead of diplomatic intrigues with Hillmans and Mahoneys it proposes open dealing with the masses whose class interests lead them into conflict with the Hillmans and the other labor fakers, who are but the labor lieutenants of the capitalists.

In this way our party will popularize itself with the exploited masses. It will win their confidence. It cannot be charged with deceit or trickery. Our party will not be in the position of asking the workers to join a yellow farmer-labor party instead of a revolutionary working class political party.

Sneaking Up on the Workers.

Against this policy what has Ruthenberg to offer? To quote from his famous article, "Its aim (the aim of the W. P.) in conducting the agitation under the slogan 'For a Class Labor Party' (note the farmer is ditched) must be the ultimate mobilization of the left wing radical block in the labor movement under the leadership of the Workers Party." This group he would inculcate with his brand of Communism in homeopathic doses un-

til its personnel could be finally "absorbed into the Workers Party." What a kettle of muck!

Then Ruthenberg hurls his brimstone at the head of the heretic Foster who has the audacity to suggest that the Workers Party is good enough for the radical workers in the labor movement. He says "The Foster group proposes as a substitute for this policy, the direct attempt to draw into the Workers Party the workers whom capitalism teaches the necessity of labor fighting as a class on the political field." This kind of thing, what the Communists of every country in the world are doing, is branded as "sectarian propaganda." It is branded as a repudiation of the united front, which only proves that it is Comrade Ruthenberg who is very much "up in the air" about the united front and not the Central Executive Committee.

The duty of the membership of the Workers Party in this struggle within our party is to deliver such a severe defeat to farmer-laborism that it will never raised its head again in our ranks.

The policy of the Central Executive Committee will lead to the development of our party into a mass Communist Party. Ruthenberg's policy will lead to its liquidation.

SHALL WE DROP THE SLOGAN OF THE POLITICAL UNITED FRONT?

By ROBERT MINOR.

In the competing theses of the majority and minority groups of the Central Executive Committee there are many differences, some of which are very profound. For the purpose of this article we will take only one point—the question as to whether we shall continue to use the united front tactic on the political field, thru the use of the slogan "For a mass farmer-labor party."

I support the minority view: that we must continue to use the united front farmer-labor party tactic, more energetically now than ever before, and with a fundamental correction of our conception of what the united front tactic is.

I believe that a profound misconception of the Bolshevik tactic of the united front underlies the whole policy of the majority of the C. E. C. as carried out in the past eleven months, and that only their mistaken application of it has brought them to the pass where now they wish to discard it as far as the political field is concerned. I will indicate what I think are these misconceptions of the majority:

1. Majority group thinks success of a farmer-labor party movement depends upon its not being Communist and not being led by Communists.

That the Foster-Cannon group conceived of the farmer-labor united front tactic as one in which the Communists would be as inconspicuous as possible, while quietly trying to "promote" the formation of a farmer-labor party, has been expressed in many ways, but perhaps best in Comrade Foster's speech at the St. Paul convention, when he said:

"In answer to the statement which was made by Brother Mahoney, I want to state in behalf of the Workers Party that we have not come here for the purpose of capturing this convention."

"We realize that in order for a farmer-labor party to be a success it cannot be a Communist Party."

"We do not expect to see a Communist program come out of this convention, a Communist form of organization, or Communist candidates nominated."

"We expect to see a platform which will rally the great mass of farmers and workers. We expect that type of organization and that type of candidates."

It is a curious coincidence that Comrade Foster's speech was almost a perfect paraphrase of a statement issued by the non-Communist Minnesota farmer-labor convention arrangements committee some weeks earlier:

"There will no doubt be Communists as there will be other schools of thought represented at the convention, but they will represent such a small fraction that even if they so desired, they would make no impression on the great mass of farmers and workers who are interested in practical legislative measures and not in visionary doctrines."

This passage from the farmer-labor arrangements committee's statement had been sharply called to the C. E. C.'s attention, because of the fact that it had appeared in newspapers as signed by a member of the Communist Party, Comrade Hathaway, as secretary of the arrangements committee, as well as by the non-Communist chairman of the same committee. Comrade Foster had in his pocket at the moment he arose to make his speech, a communication from the Communist International Executive Committee declaring the apparent signing of the statement by Comrade Hathaway as "conduct inadmissible for a member of the Communist Party," and expressing its surprise that the C. E. C. "did not answer this statement by removing such a member from his post, and did not show the party as a whole that the Com-

munist Party and the Communists, when forming a bloc with the petty-bourgeois elements, must so much the more sharply underscore their views instead of disavowing them." (It appears now that Comrade Hathaway did not actually sign the statement, and that its appearing in the capitalist press over his signature was due to its being accompanied by a mimeographed form letter bearing Comrade Hathaway's signature requesting its publication. Comrade Hathaway explained that it passed thru his hands merely as a matter of routine and that had he noticed the passage above quoted he would have objected to it.)

Yet Comrade Foster, confronted with the accusation that the "reds" were capturing the leadership of the convention, could not refrain from getting up and repeating the spirit of the statement, idea for idea, phrase for phrase, from beginning to end.

Later, at a meeting of the party editors and district organizers called by the C. E. C. in Chicago on July 10, Comrade Foster responded to questioning by admitting that he should not have made such a statement to the St. Paul convention, but explained that this was a typical example of the kind of things we are forced to do as the inevitable result of the anomalous position we were in at St. Paul; the anomaly being that we found a majority of the convention with us, whereas our "natural" position in such an action was to be in the minority. Because we found ourselves in possession of a majority and therefore responsible for the convention, he said, we were forced into a position of denying our principles—a position which we must be careful never to be forced into again.

This idea of the Communist role in the labor-party united front is very definitely continued in the majority thesis of the Foster-Cannon group now before the party.

2. Majority thinks a Communist-led left wing farmer-labor party would be "dual unionism on the political field."

When in 1923, in the "August thesis" of the C. E. C., we who were then a majority spoke of the possibility of a left wing labor party being developed into a mass Communist Party as one alternative that might arise, the Foster group violently objected to the idea of the left wing of the labor movement crystallizing into a labor party, and demanded its repudiation as "dual unionism on the political field" and as the "split theory." The idea of the possibility of using the labor party slogan with a view possibly to develop a left wing labor party organization into a mass Communist Party, was most bitterly attacked by the Foster group, who denounced it as criminal folly and as the absolute negation of the basic purpose of the labor party tactic which was to get a labor party.

For us, on the contrary, this united front labor party action like all other present actions, had and continues to have only the unchangeable purpose of building the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party, any other purpose being subordinate, tentative and subject to change to conform to the one supreme purpose. As declared in our August thesis, the development of a mass Communist Party of some hundreds of thousands of members would be a far greater attainment, and far more advantageous to the masses of the exploited, than to get a farmer-labor party of three millions based upon what is called the "bona fide" trade unions and led by the leaders of those unions. It is true that we unhesitatingly formulated the slogan, "a great mass organization formed by organized labor." Confronted with the fact that there already existed several embryonic frameworks claiming to be "labor parties"—abortive movements of trade union reformists

(Continued on page 4)

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

SOVIET WORKERS GAIN DESPITE ANCIENT TOOLS

Labor Unions Oversee Apprentice System

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Russian workmen are ingenious mechanics, says Samuel Shipman, for two years labor manager for the industrial plants in the autonomous industrial colony of Kuzbas, Siberia. The Russian workers can get along with antique or broken down machinery that would drive an American mechanic to despair. Accustomed to work with poor materials during the years of czarism and the blockade that followed the revolution they have learned to improvise their own ways of getting things done.

The difficulty comes in getting the Russian mechanic used to the modern machinery that is being installed in the Kuzbas district and in the industrial centers of old Russia. For this new, modern machinery, Shipman says, young men and boys are more adaptable.

To Train Apprentices.
 Shipman told of the apprentice training system at the colony. The industrial laws of new Russia compel each plant to carry and train a number of apprentices equal to six per cent of the total force. The labor unions oversee the apprenticeship system in order that the coming mechanics get the proper training and the proper health safeguards while learning. Youngsters between fourteen and sixteen are permitted to work only four hours daily; between sixteen and eighteen only six hours.

No worker can be discharged without the consent of the union but the unions feel the responsibility for production success as they do not in capitalist communities so no worker who is not pulling for the benefit of the colony can expect the backing of his organization.

Bronx Educational Work.
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A class for new party members in the Bronx has been organized. This class is conducted by Comrade Stamler and the subject is the A. B. C. of Communism. It meets every Tuesday evening at 8:30 at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. We wish to particularly stress to our new party members the importance of attending these classes. The discussion at these classes made up of new party members who are equally eager for a clear understanding of the aims of our movement will be very helpful for future active participation in branch activities. Do not fail to take this class seriously. Come next Tuesday night.

THE EMBODIMENT OF THE PROLETARIAN WILL TO POWER

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 eighteenth chapter is entitled, "The Embodiment of the Proletarian Will to Power."

ONE of Lenin's most notable characteristics was his will power. He knew nothing but the revolution, and had been pursuing this end with all his energy. So-called public opinion had no influence over him. He never paid any attention to "what the other fellow will say." He always felt the pulsation of the working class, because he was so closely connected with it. He also knew how to swim against the current, how to overcome obstacles, whenever this was demanded by the revolution. Let us recollect how he passed to Russia through Germany at the beginning of the revolution without paying the least attention to the insinuations of the capitalist and reformist press of the world. He possessed the ability to concentrate his will power and to strike the enemy at the weakest spot. While he was very patient with his friends he never knew or showed any tolerance to the betrayers of the working class. When a friend of yesterday would become the enemy of today Lenin would pursue the same tactics of uncompromising hostility. His tactics were always elastic, which enabled him to utilize even the slightest mistake of his opponent in order to drive a wedge into the ranks of the enemy. He never shunned responsibility, especially in decisive moments of struggle. He always knew what he wanted. The most characteristic feature of the political and moral physiognomy of Lenin, this gigantic concentration of the will of the proletariat, were his extraordinary will power and his all-inclusive spirit.

Standard Oil Places Another Man on Senate Foreign Relations Body

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON.—Standard Oil has taken another place on the senate foreign relations committee, by securing the approval of the republican committee on committees to the candidacy of Senator Edge of New Jersey. He will fill the place held by Lodge of Massachusetts. To the place left vacant by the death of Brandegee of Connecticut on the same committee, the party has chosen his colleague, McLean, who has been faithful to the bosses and is chairman of the banking and currency committee.

With Borah as chairman and Hiram Johnson as ranking majority member, the committee dealing with foreign relations will comprise Moses, McCormick, Wadsworth, Lenroot, Willis, Pepper, Shipstead, Swanson, Pittman, Shields, Robinson, Underwood, Walsh of Montana and Owen, this winter. McCormick, Shields and Owen will drop out in March. If Borah finds a way to lead a majority of the republican members on any important issue it will be because he is in accord with the Mellon-Coolidge plans.

Swanson, the ranking democratic member, is as hostile to recognition of Russia as is Wadsworth or Edge.

New York Workers' School.
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ANOTHER STEP TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI

Witness Declares He Never Saw Sacco

(By The Federated Press)
BOSTON, Mass.—Another legal step was taken towards saving Nicola Sacco and Bartolemeo Vanzetti from the electric chair when a fourth bill of exceptions was filed in Dedham courthouse to Judge Thayer's ruling against a new trial.

This fourth bill will inform the Massachusetts supreme court about the affidavit of Roy E. Gould, a witness of the South Braintree payroll robbery and murder, whom the prosecution failed to call, because his testimony refuted the charges against the two workmen. Gould's affidavit tells how he stood within five to ten feet of the murder car, so close that one of the bandits fired point blank at him, thinking to put a possible identifying witness out of the way.

The shot passed thru his overcoat says Gould. He got a good view of the bandit doing the shooting, the one on the right hand seat of the car. Gould told his story to the South Braintree police chief at the time and the story was published in Boston papers. In the months before the trial came he went out of town. The prosecution had his address—the defense did not—but the prosecution refused to call him. Long after the trial he was found by a defense investigator and taken before Sacco in Dedham jail.

Had Never Seen Him.
 Gould positively declared that he had never seen Sacco before, that Sacco was not the bandit he remembered so clearly. This refuted the prosecution's assertion that the bandit on the right hand seat was Sacco.

Gould's new evidence was hard for Judge Thayer to get around, when the judge wrote his lengthy decision denying a new trial to the men convicted in his court. The judge did not challenge Gould's veracity. Instead he adopted the novel tactic of saying that the case against Sacco and Vanzetti did not depend on eye witnesses—and after all, he said, Gould was only another eye witness. The case, said Thayer, rested on circumstantial evidence.

Convinced of Frame-Up.
 This amazing confession of the judge, that circumstantial evidence was all the state had to convict the two workmen, astonished New England folk who had been following the case. It convinced many more persons that the two defendants were being framed. With vital direct evidence, such as Gould's ignored, and affidavits from Lola Andrews and Pelzer, confessing to perjury in their identifications of Sacco; with the micro-photographs showing Sacco's gun barrel does not fit the mortal bullet, the array of proof is breaking down the barriers of prejudice.

The Gould evidence, filed again by the defense attorneys, will put the issue before the higher court. Three other bills of exceptions had already been filed. The Massachusetts supreme court, is the last stage in the legal proceedings for these famous international working class defendants unless they can be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

WORKERS' REVOLT IN PHILIPPINES TERMED TRIFLE

Weeks Says "Finances" Are in Sound Condition

Everything is lovely in the Philippine Islands under the dictatorship of General Leonard Wood, according to the report of Secretary of War Weeks, except that there have been two serious outbreaks of natives, and that the Philippine legislature has presented several petitions to the president.

Secretary Weeks attempts to minimize these "trifles." "The outstanding accomplishment of General Wood's administration in the islands is the stabilization of exchange. As a result of rigid economy and careful supervision, the finances of the government are in sound condition," says the secretary of war.

The secretary of war fails to mention that the natives of the Philippine Islands have been clamoring for independence. He characterizes the disturbance in Surigao as an "outbreak which involved thousands of ignorant Christian religious fanatics who had fallen under the influence of unprincipled leaders, who used them for their financial advantage."

Belittles Struggle for Independence.
 Unable to ignore the missions sent to the United States asking that the dictatorship of Wood cease and that the Philippine Islands be granted independence, Secretary Weeks attempts to belittle the agitation for independence. "Two missions representative of the legislature visited the United States during the year," he says. It is noticeable that the war department fails to mention the purpose of these missions, which was to seek Philippine independence from control by American capitalists. "The first of these, headed by the speaker of the lower house of the Philippine legislature," declares Weeks, "presented a petition to the president to which a formal reply was made."

"This reply was well received and appreciated" Weeks continued, "unmindful of the growing agitation for independence among the Philippines." "Notwithstanding the fact that it was in effect, a denial of the requests of the petition."

"The second mission, headed by prominent leaders of the three parties participating in the last general election in the islands, arrived at about the close of the congressional hearing, but was given an opportunity to set forth its views. There was no resulting legislation."

Next Sunday Night and Every Sunday Night, the Open Forum.

SOLIDARITY OF PRIVATE BANKERS REAL END ACHIEVED BY CREATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Witness Declares He Never Saw Sacco

In Union There Is Strength was the slogan of the private bankers when they put over on the country a new constitution which vastly extended their title to exploit the wage earners and farmers.

This new constitution which superseded that adopted in 1787 is known as the federal reserve act of 1913. It was amended in 1917.

This further increased the power of the bankers to exact every ounce of increased productivity from the actual producers who were thus left no better off as the result of the progress of industry.

Solidarity of the private bankers was the real end achieved by the creation of the federal reserve system. The full resources of the country's money power thus became available to prevent collapse in any locality where suspicion developed that title to this power rests on fraud. The federal reserve act gave the bankers power to issue paper money guaranteed by the United States in order to allay any such suspicion.

Want Power to Issue Money.
 Approximately 95 per cent of all the money used today is created by the private bankers and circulated in the form of checks. It is supposed to be secured by the paper profits derived from bank-made money of the past. It is really a mortgage on the surplus which labor will create in the future.

In 1907 the bankers found that the old banking law limited their ability to create this loan money by requiring a reserve of at least 25 per cent of it in gold. This actually prevented them from expanding their money as fast as the productivity of industry. The result would have been a steady reduction in prices, a consequent increase in the purchasing power of the people and a collapse of the huge capitalization which had been reared on the expectation that prices would be maintained at a level which would take the entire surplus production as profits. A panic followed.

The panic of 1907 was a result of the conflict between the principle of limiting the right of private bankers to issue money and the capitalist determination to control the issue of money to expand their profits and power.

Morgan was able to prevent the spread of this threat to the entire power of capital and the bankers immediately set about forestalling a more serious one in the future. They spent over \$1,000,000 in a campaign to prove to the people that the welfare of the country demanded bank reform.

The reform which they secured was Woodrow Wilson's federal reserve which permits them to consolidate the entire bank reserve of the country and to issue as much money as might be necessary to keep up prices as the productivity of the people expanded in the future. As a result private bankers can today create bank-made money not to 4 times their reserve but to 20 times their reserve. And the money they create is a mortgage on the future production of wage earners and farmers.

In brief the financial oligarchy has kept up prices and vastly extended its power to prevent the workers from consuming their increased production.

WATCHMAKERS OF WALTHAM IN STRIKE TO WIN

Bosses Refuse Workers Right to Organize

By ESTHER LOWELL
 (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—"We won't go back until we all go back and Waltham Watch company recognizes the union!" emphatically declare Bertha Fulton, Alma Sciotte and Ruth Weatherly, striking watchmakers from Waltham, Mass., who are telling New York labor unions about their fight for organization. "We're fighting for those who'll come after us." It is a tough battle, the girls admit, especially against the group of bankers and brokers controlling not only Waltham Watch company but Ameskeag Manufacturing company and other textile mills as well as numerous enterprises of various sorts all over the country.

Will Not Deal with Union.
 Altho Frederick C. Dumaine and I. E. Boucher, president and superintendent of Waltham Watch company, pretend that they are not against the principle of workers' organization they will not deal with the union at all, the girls assert. "We call Dumaine a great organizer," says Mrs. Fulton, "because his action forced us out and together." The strike of watchmakers began with a spontaneous walkout in August after another wage cut had been posted. The strikers' Watchmakers' Protective Association grew out of this first demonstration of solidarity and is now affiliated with the International Jewelry Workers' Union.

Strikers Holding Out.
 "Some of our workers have had to get odd jobs," say the girls. "The Watch Manufacturers' Association agreed not to take Waltham strikers in other factories. Waltham Watch company has a 99 year lease for water power on the Charles river and with the cotton mill will not allow outside enterprises to come in so that there isn't much work in town. But the strikers are holding out splendidly; getting along on almost nothing some of them. We have to help them get rooms and give some money for food. One crippled man who can't work anywhere but at his job in the watch factory refused to go back to work when given a special offer altho he has a wife and two children dependent."

"Waltham workers were never known to be overpaid," declares Mrs. Weatherly. "Boys in my department, 12 size, are given only \$13.92 to start and were cut nearly \$1.05." From 25 cents to 40 cents an hour is paid for day work. Dumaine put most of the workers on piece work which amounted to a wage cut. Six months is needed to learn each job and there are many intricate, delicate tasks necessary to make the fine grade watches that Waltham produces.

Work Nerve Wracking.
 All the job masters are striking, the girls state, so that the company cannot train any new workers they might be able to get. Workers in other watch factories will not come to Waltham because the wage scale is even less than their own. President Faulkner of the Watchmakers' Protective has job prices from Elgin which show that Dumaine's contention that he was paying as much as other watch factories is false. Work on a watch is nerve-wracking, say the girls, "and Dumaine won't let us get up from our benches and walk around a bit for relief as we used to." Boucher wanted the lower halves of the windows frosted so that workers could not look out occasionally to relieve eye strain. Many workers must wear glasses.

The Machinists' local in Waltham is keeping up the picketing with the strikers. The Women's Trade Union League of New York is assisting the Waltham girls and providing escorts for them in their canvassing of local union meetings for funds.

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

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR THE GROWING GIRL

4966. Here we have a fashion's latest expression, the tunic blouse, developed for the school girl in most popular lines. The skirt is joined to long body portions which may be of lining. This model will be good in velveteen and homespun combined, using the velveteen for the blouse; or, one could use homespun or wool repp.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make as illustrated for a 12 year size, will require 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material with 3/4 yard of lining 40 inches wide for the underbody, and 1/4 yard of contrasting material for trimming.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

IN ORDERING YOUR PATTERN BE SURE TO MENTION THE SIZE YOU WANT IT IN.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924.

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FACTS FOR WORKERS

PROFITS OF BIGGEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, 1923:

Name	Approximate Net Income, 1923
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia Public Ledger, New York Evening Post, Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman)	\$11,863,432
Hearst's Publications	6,474,133
Tribune (Chicago)	3,285,709
New York Times	2,886,030
Chicago Daily News	1,494,612
Funk & Wagnall's (Literary Digest)	1,415,890
Scripps Publishing Co. (Cincinnati)	1,027,257
Press Publishing Co. (New York Morning and Evening World)	619,645
Post Publishing Co. (Cincinnati)	585,067
Boston Publishing Co. (Herald and Traveler)	492,492
McFadden Publications	243,978
N. E. A. Service (Cincinnati)	147,441
Boston Transcript Co.	126,413

The London Daily Mail, owned by Lord Rothermere, has the largest newspaper circulation in the world, selling 1,750,000 per day. Last year's approximate net income of Lord Rothermere's Associated Newspaper, Ltd., totalled close to \$4,000,000.

The circulation of Hearst's publications are as follows: Morning papers, 1,250,000; evening papers, 2,275,000; Sunday, 4,550,000; magazine, 2,900,000.

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.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

"I ought to have dumb bells to exercise with."

"Take the clappers out and you can't hear 'em!"

"There are your dumb bells!"

"Have you any silent bells?"

How to Be Healthy

DR. TAFT

For many years people have been suffering from various ailments and operations they failed to regain their health.

Men and women you are suffering from any ailments, come to my office and I will try to help you without the use of medicine or an operation.

DR. TAFT
 1555 West Roosevelt Road
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 Sundays and Holidays 9 to 12 a. m.
 TELEPHONE CANAL 3459

Next Sunday Night and Every Sunday Night, the Open Forum.

YOUR UNION MEETING

SECOND MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1924

- | No. | Name of Local and Meeting Place |
|--|---|
| 625 | Boiler Makers, 524 S. Halsted St. |
| 14 | Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave. |
| 1700 | W. 21st St. |
| 801 | Brewery Workers' 1700 W. 21st St. |
| 1 | Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 919 W. Monroe St. |
| 693 | Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. |
| Cap Makers, 4093 Roosevelt Road. | |
| 70 | Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St. |
| 80 | Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St. |
| 181 | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. |
| 199 | Carpenters, S. C., 3139 Commercial Ave. |
| 416 | Carpenters, 505 S. State St. |
| 419 | Carpenters, 1487 Clybourn Ave. |
| 448 | Carpenters, 222 N. W. St., Waukegan. |
| 1367 | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. |
| 2506 | Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St. |
| 14 | Cigar Makers Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. |
| 625 | Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted St. |
| 4 | Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg. |
| 400 | Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St. |
| 401 | Engineers, 211 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 559 | Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 629 | Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 645 | Engineers, (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road. |
| 750 | Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m. |
| 50 | Firemen and Engineers, 5053 Wentworth Ave. |
| 7 | Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash. St. |
| 7144 | Gardeners and Florists, Neldog's Bldg., Hinsdale. |
| Hotel and Restaurant Emps' Joint Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m. | |
| 59 | Ladies' Garter, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 74 | Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. |
| 444 | Longshoremen, 385 N. Clark St. |
| 101 | Machinists Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland. |
| 101 | Molders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop St. |
| 147 | Painters, 12 W. Adams St. |
| 194 | Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. |
| 265 | Painters, 11th and Michigan Ave. |
| 373 | Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. |
| 830 | Painters, 20 W. Randolph St. |
| 227 | Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior. |
| 452 | Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland. |
| 1962 | Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial. |
| 1162 | Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore. |
| Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St. | |
| 276 | Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St. |
| 242 | Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St. |
| 649 | Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento. |
| 695 | Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel. |
| 751 | Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd. |
| 877 | Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m. |
| 195 | Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland. |
| Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St. | |
| 16986 | Scientific Laboratory Workers, Carter Hall, Room 212. |
| 143 | Signalmen, 2100 W. 51st St. |
| 3 | Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet. |
| 706 | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. | |
| 320 | Typographical, 150 W. Washington (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.) |

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THE DAILY WORKER

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290 Advertising rates on application

The European Crisis

Two facts stand out from the European dispatches of the last three days. 1. That there is a great revival of revolutionary sentiment and action on the continent, and 2. That the capitalist governments are hysterical and fearful of mass uprisings right at the time when the Dawes plan was supposed to have lulled the masses into that state of somnolence which is necessary for their successful plundering.

One more conclusion can be drawn from the European news and its full significance will be understood. It is that under the domination of American capital, to which every western European power is mortgaged now, there is being prepared another offensive against Soviet Russia that waits a favorable opportunity to go into action.

The success of the Dawes plan depends upon the wholesale subjugation of European labor. The Communists in every nation are the leaders of the fight against the Dawes plan and it is the purpose of the capitalist governments to crush the Communist parties which take the lead in organizing the European working class against the Dawes plan and against war on Soviet Russia.

Raids, arrests and mass murder are not going to stamp out the Communist parties. The European working class already know that they have been sold by their rulers to American imperialism. The capitalists of Europe have lost their greatest propaganda weapon. They can no longer raise the slogan of defense of the fatherland and rally the masses of the workers who know that the House of Morgan speaks thru every European cabinet.

The raids on the Communists, as in France and Germany, the death sentences passed out en masse in Estonia, Spain, Roumania and Bulgaria, the foolish stories of the "tottering Soviet government," are not evidence of the strength of European capitalism, but of a new crisis within it that means its greater instability and greater mass movements of the working class led by the Communist parties, a continual acute crisis that even floods of American gold cannot cure.

Justice

The class nature of judicial processes in the United States is shown again in a recent ruling of Judge Anderson of Indianapolis who, after accepting in 1922 the evidence of hundreds of government stoolpigeons and provocateurs as a basis for the nation-wide injunction against the striking railway shopmen, reprimands a federal narcotic agent for "framing up" a morphine peddler.

Opium and morphine salesmen, white slavers and defaulting bankers, being more or less useful to capitalism at times, must be accorded their constitutional rights. But striking workers and revolutionary agitators, being a menace to the system that makes judges and dope fiends common defenders of its sanctity, need be given no such consideration. They are without the pale and any evidence—none at all is better, according to General Panther—and any method is good that puts them behind the bars.

Beating the Boss to the Punch

The workers employed by the Illinois Traction company at Springfield have gone on strike for a 10 per cent increase in wages. Their chances of winning are good inasmuch as they gave the company only a few hours notice instead of thirty, sixty or ninety days as is customary in respectable union circles.

When the American unions develop the system of surprise attack—a military tactic endorsed by the best authorities—as one of the most dependable weapons in industrial warfare in place of long drawn out negotiations that give the capitalists ample time to recruit scabs and gunmen, they will be on more even terms with the bosses and the labor movement will profit immensely by the militant spirit that this tactic will spring from and increase.

New War on Children

That the fight against child labor launched by the Workers (Communist) Party of America is actually a struggle against capitalism is shown by the organization recently in North Carolina of an association of cotton manufacturers to fight any encroachment on their power to exploit the labor of children. The North Carolina organization is, so its supporters claim, the beginning of a nationwide militant organization of textile capitalists for the perpetuation of child slavery. Tobacco manufacturers and growers will also be lined up against the children and the Workers (Communist) Party, whose program, with its provision for government maintenance of all children of school age, meets the situation in the only way it can be met—short of the abolition of capitalism for which the party also strives.

Comrade Trotsky Can't Explain This

Comrade Trotsky is not helping himself or the Communist International by the continuation of his opposition expressed in his recent book, "Lessons of the 1917 Revolution." He is a member of the political bureau of the Russian Communist Party and his opposition is therefore the more reprehensible than if it came from one of the rank and file.

Comrade Trotsky approaches genius in many ways, but it seems that he has never learned to submerge himself in the party except during periods of the greatest crisis. He must express his individuality at all costs and in a nation which has the whole of the capitalist world to fight, such an attitude on the part of one of the leading comrades of the ruling Communist Party is a danger, not only to the Russian working class, but to the whole revolutionary movement.

Comrade Trotsky has many admirers in America—he even has a few imitators in the American Communist Party—and his departure from a leading position in the Communist International and the Russian Communist Party, inevitable if his present attitude is continued, will cause more excitement here than in Russia where the party is supreme.

The ill-concealed glee with which the capitalist and social-democratic press greets every new opposition utterance of Comrade Trotsky ought to be enough to convince him of his error. Certainly it is enough to convince millions of far more humble and less able comrades in the parties of the Communist International.

This joyous chronicling of his opposition by the blackest enemies of the world's working class is something that not all of Trotsky's literary skill is able to explain away.

Lewis and the Left Wing

There is a definite revival of left wing sentiment in the labor movement. In the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, in the railway terminals where the shop crafts are employed, even in the Carpenters' Union, long believed almost lost, election results and actions of the workers indicate new militancy.

In line with this is the great revolt of the rank and file of the miners against the continuous betrayals of Lewis and his underlings. The anthracite territory is in open rebellion and Lewis has answered with the old weapon of the reactionary enemies of the labor movement—revocation of charters, disruption of the union, denunciation of the striking miners in the capitalist press, a united front with the bosses and vilification of the left wing elements.

The best way to get a clear idea of exactly what this expulsion of thousands of miners from the union means at this time, is to briefly review the condition in which the union is at present. It is the target of a well-planned and carefully organized attack from the coal operators' association. Non-union mines in the south are being developed rapidly and the coal from these mines is given preference over union-mined coal right in the natural markets of the union districts. Even with winter coming on the union has been unable to develop over fifty per cent employment for its members because of the flood of non-union coal. The crying need is for organization of these non-union fields, but instead of this the Lewis machine disrupts the union in the districts that are needed to furnish the money and men for organization work in the scab territory.

This is playing the game of the bosses with a vengeance and it is no wonder that the Lewis machine hates with a poisonous hatred the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League that exposes this betrayal of the dues-paying membership and the whole working class.

The Bully Becomes a Bum

The immediate outcome of the volcanic situation in Italy is not hard to predict.

There will be an entente cordiale between the remnants of fascism and the constitutional opposition—a united front against the Communists and the working class—for a time. This is already forecast in the speech of Mussolini who frightened the yellow socialists and liberals and cajoled them into giving him another vote of confidence by playing up his downfall as a surrender to Communism.

That it would be tantamount to this no one will deny who is familiar with the speedy march of events in Italy. The bloody and bombastic bully, Mussolini, has become a cawing raven with spotted plumage that droops more sadly at every new victory of the Communists. His loud challenges to the whole world have shrunk to whispered exhortations for aid from the constitutional opposition which, like Mussolini, sees and fears the advancing forces of the Italian working class who have learned in the last year and a half how to deal with their oppressors and betrayers. Mussolini, the bold "bad man," has become Mussolini the bum—begging favors from former enemies.

The Italian situation is full of gloom for capitalism and its procurers, but full of hope and promise of victory for the workers.

What does Judge Elbert Gary think of Mussolini now as his idol trembles and pales in the face of the wrath of the Italian working class? Which reminds us that another Communist baiter, somewhat nearer home, one Rinaldo Cappellini, is hiding from the outraged Italian-American miners in the anthracite district.

CELEBRATE THE FIFTH YEAR OF TECHNICAL AID

Group of the "Red Ray" Commune Leaves

The fight of the local Russian counter-revolutionary clique against the influence of the "Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia" and its "Soviet School" took the form, last Saturday night, of a Russian motion picture program in opposition to the fifth anniversary celebration and farewell party in honor of a group leaving for the "Red Ray Commune" near Odessa.

The picture program was heavily advertised and praised in the local reactionary sheet "Rusky Viestnik," and the advertisements were so worded as to draw both the reactionaries and the radicals.

For instance, altho the main five-reel film was called "The Calvary of Russian Womanhood," other titles read, "Russian Movies, 1918-1919," "Red Leaders in Kiev," "The Cheka in Kiev," etc. What Russian is not interested in motion pictures of 1918? So this program was staged at 1839 W. Division street. The Soviet School is at 1902 W. Division street. And to make doubly sure the counter-revolutionists secured a so-called "friend of labor," M. I. Vorobiev and his "Russian-American Choir" as entertainers.

"Hero" Hissed.

But only a handful showed up, and even this small crowd was unsympathetic toward the white guardists. Whenever the "hero" Denikin appeared as the "Saviour" of Kiev, he was greeted by more hisses than cheers, while the "villain" Trotsky received tremendous applause.

This greatly disheartened the Denikinites. The greater part of the crowd left immediately after the show for the already crowded farewell party at the Soviet School and the fiasco of their "white" enemy added to the good spirit there. The program was furnished by the Y. W. L. orchestra and members of the John Reed Junior Group. A well-known Russian proletarian actress, Nangova, sang the hymn of the Russian youth, "The Young Guard."

The chairman, in his review of the five years of activity of the local S. P. A. S. R., stated that many members of the society were now busy in the mills, mines, factories and fields of Soviet Russia. The largest group of the society, the commune "Red Ray," has over fifty members, with modern American implements, tilling the soil in the Odessa district. At the conclusion of the program lantern pictures of the activity of the society were shown. The greatest applause was brought forward by the pictures of the actual work in the "Red Ray" commune in Russia, and by the persecution visited upon the society in the 1919 raids.

Get Big Sendoff.

The group, which left on the midnight train, was given a rousing send-off. As they marched to the door the entire audience stood up singing "The International." Dancing concluded the program.

On Saturday, Dec. 27, 8 p. m., the society will give a Russian play entitled "Miner Kort." This is a revolutionary episode in the struggles of the miners of the Donetz Basin during the perilous days of 1918. The play is being directed by the celebrated Russian actor, A. Pokotilov. It will be held at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago, and many comrades who do not understand Russian know from attendance at previous plays that the acting is so excellent that failure to understand the words does not take away the enjoyment of the play.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

All friendly organizations, T. U. E. L. groups, party branches, language federations and Y. W. L. branches! Arrangements have been made for the following major city affairs. Do not arrange conflicting affairs on these days:

T. U. E. L. Ball—Wednesday, Dec. 31, West End Women's Club Hall, Monroe and Ashland.

Karl Liebknecht Celebration—Sunday, January 11, Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. Auspices Y. W. L., Local Chicago.

Lenin memorial meeting—Wednesday, Jan. 21, Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Ashland. Workers Party, Local Chicago.

The Red Revel—Saturday, Feb. 28, West End Women's Club Hall.

Your Policy Must Be Buy a Policy

"TECH AID" WORKERS IN RUSSIA



A group of workers at the Russian-American auto factory "Amo" near Moscow. Fifteen members of the Chicago Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia are working in that factory.

WISCONSIN S. P. IS READY TO SHUFFLE OFF GENERAL WU'S FOLLOWERS NOW

Prepares for Alliance with Republicans

By G. S. SHKLAR. (Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—The socialist party of Wisconsin is getting ready for the final act of betrayal of giving up its socialist name and definitely aligning with the middle class movement.

William Coleman, state secretary of the socialist party, participated in the meeting of the state conference of the conference for progressive political action in Madison, Wisconsin, on Nov. 30, at which it was decided to go ahead with the formation of a "new political party."

It is interesting to observe that the socialist party does not even play with the words farmer-labor. In giving up its radical name, it will change it for a real innocent name that would not be offensive to the middle class politicians. It is apparent that the S. P. will go a long way toward forming an alliance with the republican party politicians. Any kind of a party will do seems to be their slogan.

S. P. is C. P. P. A. in Wisconsin. The conference for progressive political action in the state of Wisconsin is composed chiefly of the socialist party politicians and the followers of former Lieutenant Governor Comings, an unsuccessful candidate for governor on the republican party ticket, who was defeated by Governor Blaine.

The true virtue of Comings consists of, the socialists say, of being a true christian and in being very honest. The issues of honesty the S. P. of Wisconsin substituted for the class struggle. A truly unique perversion of Marxism.

Both of these groups claim to be the only true followers of LaFollette but it seems that LaFollette does not care for people who seem to take him too seriously. At the crucial moment in the election campaign LaFollette endorsed Blaine in opposition to other candidates and Blaine received most of LaFollette's votes, while the opposition group including the socialists could rally only 45,000 votes of the total 350,000 votes cast for LaFollette.

And still this group persists in licking LaFollette's boots and fights for the favors of wearing the master's name, while at the same time displaying intolerance and had hate towards the Communist movement. The group humbly submitting to the dictatorship of LaFollette is madly raving about the proletarian dictatorship in Russia.

It is apparent that if the new party is formed it will be nothing but another political abortion including the renegade socialist party and a small group of sympathizers. This group will claim for itself the heritage to LaFollette's movement and will eventually be outwitted and destroyed by the LaFollette republican machine headed by Blaine, even as this group was outwitted in the last elections.

Communist Movement Growing. The final betrayal of the socialist party politicians will help to clarify the issue. The elimination of the socialist party from the political arena offer wonderful opportunities for the Communist movement. The membership of the Workers Party in Wisconsin will maintain contact with workers who still follow the lead of the socialist party and who will eventually follow and join our movement as soon as they will learn to understand the impotence and treacherous character of the socialist party.

To win the masses away from the corrupt leadership of the socialist party and under the banner of the Communist movement is one of the principal tasks of our party in Wisconsin.

The socialist party is dead—Long live the party of revolutionary socialism—The Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

LA FOLLETTE IN MOVE TO FLOAT BOURGEOIS PARTY

Will Use Farmer-Labor Movement as Ballast

By LAURENCE TODD. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Borger is keenly enjoying the situation created by the LaFollette movement.

"Sen. LaFollette has fought the republican party and left it; there is no question about that," he has told the press. "The senators barred by the republican caucus have made speeches charging that the republican party is corrupt and operates as the enemy of the farmers and wage workers, as an enemy of the common people. They have done all they possibly could to defeat the republican party."

"There is just as much cause and reason to keep them out of the republican caucus as there would be to keep me out if I claimed now to be a republican. I believe it is dishonest to use a false label to get into office. Sen. LaFollette has nothing to lose by making good his promise, by joining a new party. The chances are that he will be re-elected to the senate in four years if he takes that course. As for the house members they may feel the loss of committee appointments but they must be willing to pay the price if they are to be pioneers."

LaFollette's circular letter to state chairmen of the progressive campaign organization is indicative of his intention to do the thing that Borger urges him to do. After thanking the chairmen for their efforts in the campaign in which he says a vote of 6,000,000 was cast for the independent ticket, the Wisconsin senator sounds the keynote—"We have just begun to fight!" He says the Coolidge organization employed misrepresentation, slander and intimidation to an extent hitherto never dreamed of in American politics, and he emphasizes the economic pressure applied in every direction to break down the political revolt of the people.

"In order that we may carry on the work we have begun," he asks for detailed information as to names and addresses of persons who helped in the campaign, the character and extent of work done, the character of intimidation and slander used by the opposition, the cost of the campaign on both sides and the result of the final count of ballots. Repeatedly he warns them against becoming discouraged at the outcome of this battle; "we just begun to fight."

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK CITY

CLASSES AND OPEN FORUMS IN THE BRONX.

Bronx Readers, Attention! "A. B. C. of Communism," every Tuesday night, at 1347 Boston Road. Dr. I. Stambler, instructor. All members of Bronx Section, Workers Party, who have joined the party within a year, must attend this class. Others invited.

English, Elementary, Monday night, at 511 East 173rd St. S. Felshin, instructor.

Advanced English, every Friday night, at 511 East 173rd St. Ely Jacobson, instructor.

Bronx Open Forums—Every Sunday Night, at 1347 Boston Road. Dec. 14—L. Lore on "Aftermath of German Elections."

Dec. 21—M. J. Olgin on "Revolutionary Aspects of Russian Culture." Watch these columns for further announcements.



WHAT CAUSES OUR POORNESS?

Translated from "Nasha Molodjezh" By HELEN VRABEL (13 years old.)

Did you ever stop to think why we are so poor? Did you ever talk to your parents about it? No? Wouldn't you like to know why we cannot have everything like the rich people? Of course you do!

First of all let us consider how we live. All the things we need for our comfort, for the comfort of those we love and which we cannot afford to buy.

We are told at school what kind of food to eat to give us strength but our mother has just so much money to spend on food and she must buy the food that is cheap and satisfies our hunger rather than that which will build finer bodies for us. Such expensive food is for those who have money to spend without an end.

The stores are filled with good warm clothes. They are beautiful to look at. We need new clothes but we know that we can only wear the clothes our parents can afford to buy for us. Most of us must wear clothes that our mother makes over from old clothing.

When we come home from school everywhere in our home we see poorness. Our mother is so tired from overwork that she hardly has time or the strength to talk to us, let alone play with us. Our father comes home from work, eats his supper and then

GRAND OPERA DATES

Thursday night brings the first presentation of Lakme with Pareto, Schipa, Cotreuil; Onkrainsky, and Corps de Ballet, with Charles Lauwers, Lauwers, making his American debut as conductor.

Friday night Carmen will be sung with Garden, Macbeth, Anseau, Rimini; Onkrainsky, Miles, Ellisius, Milar, Nemeroff, Shermont and Corps de Ballet. Conductor Polacco.

Saturday matinee brings the first presentation of the Jewels of the Madonna, with Raisa, Lamont, and Rimini; Onkrainsky, Miles, Nemeroff, Shermont and Corps de Ballet. Conductor Cimini.

Traviata will again be sung on Saturday evening with Pareto, Schipa, Schwartz; Onkrainsky, Miles, Milar, Shermont and Corps de Ballet. Conductor Cimini.

he must go to bed so that he will be strong enough to work and keep his job. He is always telling mother about the boss. We hear little bits of conversation between them. "Today the boss said twenty men will be laid off." Mother looks up worried. "I don't think I will be laid off but those who remain will get a cut in wages." Or, "I suppose I will be laid off and have to look for a job again. Better buy shoes for all the children. Buy shoes for John and mend John's old ones for Tom."

And we wonder! Why are we poor? What causes this poorness? Is it our father's fault? Is it because he is lazy? Is it because he does not bring all the money he earns home to us?

No indeed. Our father works hard and brings his money home. He is not lazy. Whose fault is it then? What causes our poorness?

(To be continued tomorrow)

Yesterday I saw at the fair, A big, fat greedy millionaire. His eyes are sharp like a pin Greedy to grab the money in.

He sends out some of his trusty spies, Then closes one of his greedy eyes And fancies he sees the money come in From the poor workers who are so thin.

By a Little Junior 9 Years Old.