

MEMBERS OF CARPENTERS' LOCAL CALL HALT ON EXPULSION POLICY; DETERMINED TO DEFEND MILITANTS

The members of Local No. 181, of the Carpenters' Union last Monday night summarily called a halt on the illegal policy of expulsion without trial of loyal members of the union, when a meeting that almost filled Wicker Park hall, rose en masse to defend the illegally expelled members against the tools of Harry Jensen and the small army of policemen who tried to have them ejected from the hall.

A complete story of the case appeared recently in the DAILY WORKER. Briefly stated it is as follows: Several members of Local No. 181 signed a resolution which was passed by the local, protesting against the signing of a scab contract with the Chicago contractors by Harry Jensen, district president. Copies of the resolution and the agreement were forwarded to the Indianapolis convention for distribution there.

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

THERE is a remarkable similarity between the manner in which Ramsay MacDonald was bounced out of office and placed in a bad light before the wavering workers of England and the plot woven around the liberal Premier Herriot of France by the big bourgeoisie of England, quite likely assisted by the big bourgeoisie of France. Herriot, like MacDonald, immediately after recognition of the Soviet government proceeded to make raids on the Communists, presumably in order to prove to the big bourgeoisie that his recognition of Russia did not mean that he was in sympathy with Communism.

It should be noted that MacDonald and his government had the Communist editor, Campbell, arrested just about the time he signed the trade treaties with Russia, and delivered furious attacks on Communism in general and on the Communist International in particular. The bankers must be convinced that MacDonald is not "red." He succeeded in doing that but the bankers were not in the least grateful. Just as soon as they had used Mac for all he was worth, they gave him the order of the boot.

HERRIOT seems to be on the same road as MacDonald. He began to attack the Communists when Krasin, the Soviet ambassador, arrived in Paris. He arrested the French captain, Sadoul, who was sentenced to death by a court martial in 1919, for joining the Bolsheviks. He organized raids on the Communists, on the information that a plot hatched by foreign radicals to overthrow France had been discovered. He removed a Communist mayor because the latter led the workers of the town in a strike. Yet, this conduct does not seem to have appeased his foes, the big capitalists. It certainly does not meet with the approval of the workers.

FOR those who still prattle about Soviet interference in the affairs of other countries, the visit of Austen Chamberlain to Herriot may prove illuminating. The tory minister talked long and secretly with the French premier about the "Communist menace," chiefly in the colonial possessions of the capitalist powers, but also in France. Chamberlain is actually reported to have presented Herriot with evidence of Communist activities in France collected by British secret service operatives. It is stated that this "evidence" induced Herriot to start the anti-Communist raids.

THE big bourgeoisie do not trust the Herriots, MacDonalds or La Follettes any more than the class conscious workers do. Only in cases of necessity, usually when the masses are in a state of incipient revolt and some decoy duck with a radical camouflage is needed to deceive them until the big capitalists get their wind back, do the latter tolerate the leadership of representatives of the petty bourgeoisie. It can be predicted that Herriot will go the same road as MacDonald when he succeeds in discrediting himself with the workers and peasants who mistook him for a radical and when the big bourgeoisie are in a position to ditch him.

THE Communists of Germany put up an excellent fight despite the handicaps under which they suffered, with most of their leaders in jail and the remainder hounded by the police. The social-democrats and the other capitalist parties used the Dawes plan to fool the masses. But the Dawes plan will soon disillusion them and then they will turn to the only party that opposed it from the beginning.

THERE is no indication that capitalism in Europe will be able to get back on its feet. It is very groggy the still able to waddle around. The American bankers gave it an injection of the gold cure which peped it up for a little while, but there will be a

(Continued on Page 2.)

WORKERS IN CLEVELAND POLL 931 VOTES FOR COMMUNIST CANDIDATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Altho no votes were, so far as I know recorded for Foster (the national candidates not being on the ballot and those written in being not counted) the election return on the county and state tickets for the city of Cleveland are as follows, for all Workers Party candidates:
William Elliott for sheriff, 931; John Fromholz for county clerk, 1,135; Carl Hacker and Thomas Bradley, both for county commissioner, 1,207; for state representative, seven offices to fill, Comrades A. Altenbergo, Rose Checel, W. Erdie, Jacob Heindrich, D. Holzman, Rebecca Sacharow, and Elmer Bolch, received approximately the same amounts with the vote varying between 1,368 for Erdie to 1,501 for Rose Checel.

For the six candidates for state senator, our party (the Workers Party) polled a high vote of 1,605 down to a low of 1,358.—Signed, Elmer Bolch.

LEWIS FAILS TO COW HARD COAL STRIKERS

Demand Cappellini Get Out of His Hole

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 9.—

They came, they met and, after five hours of coaxing, pleading and attempting to get the Pennsylvania Coal Co. strikers back to work at any cost, the committee of international board members, sent here by President John L. Lewis, left without having accomplished anything.

To the plea of the committee, that they return to work and leave their grievances in the hands of the officials for settlement, Delegate Joe Fiore, of Old Forge local union, said "We have been bitten twice already, and we are too sore to stand another bite."

Conciliation Board A Graveyard.
For five solid hours, the longest session held in a long time, the various grievances were argued, but reports indicate that the general tone of the officials was just the same as that of the greedy coal operators, "abide by the agreement," "let the officers handle your grievances," etc., etc.

But the pleas were falling into ears of men that knew only too well, the length of time that these grievances have already reposed in the care of the district officials. At the mention of the word "conciliation board," Delegate Londo remarked, "The conciliation board has become the 'graveyard' for our grievances, and we want you to know that these grievances are very much alive, therefore, we do not intend to bury them."

Every mention of "illegal strike" and "violation of agreement" brought forth a chorus of "Tell the operators to abide by the agreement." Many of the responsible leaders of the general grievance committee in charge of the strike, in their talks to the assemblage while the committee of Lewis was present, showed no hesitancy in placing the blame for the present situation, on the shoulders of the officials that they are now asked to trust their troubles to.

All the time the committee was in

ENTIRE CREW ARRIVE HANDCUFFED AND ARE IMMEDIATELY JAILED

ALICANTE, Spain, Dec. 9.—A case of mutiny on the seas was reported by the British steamer Cibel Gadahui which arrived here today. The captain of the ship declared that the crew had attempted revolt and proposed to confiscate the wealth contained on the ship. There was 35,000,000 pesos in gold and currency and the ship was bound for London. The entire crew arrived handcuffed and was arrested immediately upon arrival.

TWO LACKEYS OF WALL ST. IN PALAVER

Mattie Woll Adds Note of Caution

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY (By Mail).—The English section of the capitalist newspaper called "Excelsior," published in this city, gives an account of the grand reception of Samuel Gompers by President Calles of Mexico at the presidential palace.

"Addressing the chief magistrate in English," says the "Excelsior," "Gompers' speech was translated into Spanish." But the "Excelsior" quotes from the English speech as it fell, like priceless pearls, from the lips of Gompers himself. Sammy spoke as follows:

"Comrade Calles" Greeted "Comrade Calles."
"Comrade Calles, not only to manifest our respect for the president of Mexico, have we come here, but also we realize the importance of the last few days. We have come to express our absolute certainty that American workers are unchangeably loyal, friendly and fraternal towards the president of Mexico and towards the Mexican workers."

Sammy conveniently forgot at this moment that he has aided and abetted in the vicious campaign in the United States against immigrants from Mexico.

"Comrade Calles" Hails "Comrade Gompers"

Then "Comrade Calles" opened up his speech of reply by saying, "Comrade Gompers and esteemed companions." And he kept going like that for a long time, ending up with a tribute to "that great fighter, Samuel Gompers."

It remained for Mattie Woll to sound the note of caution in this conference between "Comrade Gompers" and "Comrade Calles." Mattie hitched up his trousers and released the following

Mattie Gives Conservative Tone.
"The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to capital nor to private ownership. There is nothing in our ideals for Pan-American trade unionism that can meet the disapproval of the Anglo-Saxon, and I believe they will guide the labor movement of Mexico, altho it is true that when the masses of people are oppressed, true reason cannot prevail."

Mattie Woll, disciple of "pure reason" of the "Anglo-Saxon" type, seemed to be entirely untroubled as to whether his "ideals" would "meet with the approval" of the Latins or not. He was solely concerned only with the difficulty he foresaw of having this "Anglo-Saxon" A. F. of L. "guide the labor movement of Mexico."

Down With Anglo-Saxon Imperialism!
In view of the fact that he understood that this was a hard job "when the masses of people are oppressed," we are inclined to agree with him that it is going to be difficult. The Pan-American Anti-Imperialist League, combined with the Communists of both the United States and Mexico, are going to see that Mattie Woll and his Anglo-Saxonism—which is his alias for Wall Street imperialism—has some hard sledding south of the Rio Grande.

Jap Exclusion Denounced.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—The Jap anese exclusion act was characterized as "an international disaster of the first magnitude," by Cyrus E. Woods, former ambassador to Japan, in a letter to the federal council of churches meeting here. Woods characterized the exclusion act as "a disaster to American diplomacy in the far east."

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Foster Gets 15 In Meadowlands.
MEADOWLANDS, Pa., Dec. 9.—This town gave the Workers Party 15 votes for Foster. There is no way we have of telling if all the votes were counted or not.—Signed, George Gudlin.

U. S. ACCEPTS INVITATION TO JOIN LEAGUE TALK ON TRAFFIC IN ARMS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, Dec. 9.—The league of nations received this evening the United States' acceptance of its invitation to participate next May in the international arms traffic control conference.

Communists Gain 18 Seats In Prussian Elections As Socialist Strength Fades

LANDIS AWARD COMMITTEE CLAIMS THEIR POLICY COST ONLY ELEVEN MURDERS SINCE ITS INCEPTION

Under the leadership of Thomas E. Donnelley, chairman of the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis award, Chicago building contractors and business men met on Monday at the Hotel LaSalle and voted to continue indefinitely the union smashing policy of that organization.

While it was unanimously admitted that the open shop policy was a success, since it secured the benevolent neutrality of the labor fakers and the practical endorsement of some, it was nevertheless stated by architects that the work of the committee was lagging behind and did not progress at last year's rate of speed.

The report of the committee showed that in three years the stupendous sum of \$2,053,654 was spent to enforce the Landis award. How much of this went to crooked labor fakers, the report did not state.

An element of unconscious humor was introduced in the report with the admission that "since its inception only eleven deaths or murders are traceable to the Landis award." No doubt, the learned Judge Landis award would consider the smashing of the unions cheap at any price and eleven murders is certainly getting away at cut

GREEK COMMUNIST BRANCHES RALLY TO AID "DAILY" DRIVE

Insurance policies to build the DAILY WORKER for 1925 have been sent to all Greek branches thruout the country, Comrade Crysis, secretary of the Greek Federation announced to the DAILY WORKER. "Our Greek Communist paper 'Empros,' has published stories in three successive issues, telling the Greek Workers Party members and sympathizers about the DAILY WORKER campaign," said Comrade Crysis.

"The quota of \$639.00 which has been set for the Greek Federation is reasonable, and I believe we will exceed this quota before the campaign has come to an end."

NEW YORK STATE GIVES CANNON 7,613 BALLOTS

By RICHARD J. VERHAGEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Schenectady Gazette, altho giving the summary of the election returns as reported on the official count by the state board of canvassers, does not give the Workers Party vote except for governor, where Comrade James P. Cannon is given 7,613 votes.

For the other state offices, such as secretary of state, the Workers Party vote is concealed in the large group of over 200,000 which is termed, "scattering."

However, the official count now being available, the national office of the Workers Party will be informed of the exact vote of the party candidates for every office.

In Schenectady county, the county board of elections has informed me that in the county the vote of our presidential candidate, William Z. Foster was 54, Cannon for governor, 51; Brill for lieutenant-governor, 56; Lilly Loro for secretary of state, 51; Epstein for comptroller, 59; Lindgren for treasurer, 53; Leeds for attorney general, 51; Verhagen for engineer and surveyor, 56.

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NEW YORK DAILY WORKER PLEDGES COMING IN FAST

Ten Thousand Dollars Is the Goal Sought

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 9.—Pledges of many hundreds of dollars to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925 are rolling in from each of the main New York branches of the Workers Party.

What is more significant, these pledges are being immediately followed up by substantial donations of hard cash—enough to not only insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925 but to make it grow.

Comrade L. Weiman, a working woman, paid in the first cash donation to the New York DAILY WORKER agency. Comrade Weiman, altho money comes hard to her, set a good example to the rest of the DAILY WORKER readers by taking out two ten dollar policies.

The downtown English branch has pledged \$175.00. At the last branch meeting personal pledges of the forty members present totaled \$273.00. This is an average of almost seven dollars per member.

Fifty-nine dollars in cash has already come in from the Harlem English branch which pledged \$425.00. The Bronx English branch No. 1 has brought in \$39.00 as the proceeds of the sale of its first eight policies.

New York is expected to go over the top with a fund of over ten thousand dollars to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925.

RUSSIAN COMRADES IN STRENUOUS DRIVE TO EXCEED THEIR QUOTA

The Russian Federation is behind the DAILY WORKER campaign to build a stronger working class paper for 1925, and is making strenuous efforts to exceed its quota of \$2,745, Comrade A. Striz, secretary of the Russian Federation, told the DAILY WORKER. "Substantial contributions have already come in from Connecticut, Minneapolis, Chicago, Pullman, and many other Russian branches," said Comrade Striz.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Russian branch, last Tuesday, the insurance books were distributed, the campaign was explained, and cash donations were given to the DAILY WORKER.

OPPONENTS OF DAWES' PLAN SCORE VICTORY

Capitalist Press Mute on Communist Gains

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The capitalist press which gloated over the losses of the Communists in the Reichstag were strangely silent over the big gains made by that party in the elections to the Prussian diet.

Provisional figures show that the Communists won 47 seats as against 29 in the last elections while the socialists lost twenty.

The elections to the various state parliaments in Germany are very important. The Prussian diet wields tremendous power. It was the Prussian minister of the interior, Severing, who authorized the raid on the headquarters of the Soviet trade delegation last year. It is significant that the Communist vote should go up in the most highly industrialized part of Germany.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTE STINGS PEORIA STRIKERS

Call for Walkout of All Traction Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 9.—A complete tie-up of street railways in this and surrounding cities loomed up today when officials of locals of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America in Bloomington, Galesburg, Decatur, Champaign, and Danville urged the Peoria local to take the leadership in a general strike against all electric lines in that region unless the traction strike on the Illinois Power and Light corporation is settled shortly.

The railway employes are the victims of an arbitration decision declared President Joseph Scott of the Peoria local.

Tie Up Complete Third Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 9.—The strike of the trainmen of the Illinois Traction System, which has stopped electric passenger and freight service thruout central Illinois, entered its third day.

All the 285 strikers remained away from their posts, according to reports, and no attempt was made to move trains.

The trainmen assert that their real reason for striking was the refusal of the company to grant time and one-half for overtime work and a closed shop.

The role of the peacemaker in the strike of Illinois Traction System trainmen, which has tied up service on 400 miles of electric railroad, was assumed today by the Springfield chamber of commerce, after conferences with strike leaders and company officials.

A committee of leading Springfield business men was appointed to act as a point of contact between the strikers and the company, who have had no negotiations since the train crews walked out Saturday at midnight.

\$150,000,000 for "Roads."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A "good roads" bill, authorizing the appropriation of \$150,000,000 to provide federal aid in the construction of rural post roads, was approved today by the senate post office committee with a recommendation for its immediate passage.

Keeps Fascist on Job.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Coolidge has granted Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, United States marine corps, another leave of absence for one year to enable him to continue as director of safety in Philadelphia.

Every city should have a committee the duty of which should be to visit the branches and give a talk upon the immediate need of insuring the DAILY WORKER. At the next meeting of your City Committee elect an INSURANCE POLICY COMMITTEE.

HERRIOT BITES "RED" BAIT THAT KILLED RAMSAY

Tory Party Nails One More Liberal Sucker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 9.—Premier Herriot is being put on the same toboggan which shot Ramsay MacDonald off into space. After doing the dirty work for the reactionaries and Morgan's banks, in accepting the Dawes plan, getting it put over one a working class which might otherwise object if it were not presented to them by a "radical socialist."

It is pointed out by Communists that the same trick is being used—and apparently with the same success—against Herriot as was used by the English Tories against Ramsay MacDonald. The most astonishing thing is that the English tory foreign minister, Austen Chamberlain, helping his party to frame-up on MacDonald, goes over to Paris on his way to the League of Nations meeting in Italy and puts the same frame-up over on Herriot.

Mac Was Big Sucker.

It must be remembered that MacDonald was confronted with a "red scare" in the form of the forged "Zinoviev letter," which was cold-bloodedly planted on Ramsay. He took the bait, opened an attack on Soviet Russia and, nevertheless, went down to defeat in the elections while the "red scare" was being played up, because the Tories made the electorate believe that MacDonald was "too weak" and was aiding the Communists to overthrow the government.

Now the old trick is working on Herriot. He, too, is falling for the same fish-worm, painted red as before. The reactionary papers of all France begin a stupendous and senseless "red scare." Herriot is called on to "do something." Austen Chamberlain, fresh from the massacre of MacDonald, comes over and genially volunteers the advice that "Bolshevism must be crushed." Herriot announces that he agrees.

The "crushing" begins. Herriot's police, 700 of them, round up the mythical "Soviet army." It turns out to be 500 workers, who were arrested, but that all except six Italians had to be released as there was nothing to hold them about. They had no artillery, no "Zinoviev letter" and very little money. Not one Russian was bagged.

Immediately, the reactionary press attacks Herriot as a "weakening" who "cannot handle the red peril." And the "radical socialist" premier, who is made to walk the plank, can only gasp and surrender to Poincare.

COAL MINERS AT YUKON, PA., POLL 146 VOTES FOR THE COMMUNIST TICKET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YUKON, Pa., Dec. 9.—In this coal mining county—Westmoreland county—Foster received 146 votes for president. Yukon was at the top with 23 (six ballots of ours were spoiled and counted out); Monesson was next with 16; Herminie third with 11. Note that Herminie has no Workers Party branch, and in a place called "Old Madison," where there are supposedly only "100 per centers" living, Foster got three votes.—Signed, M. W. Braj-dich.

Lewis Fails to Cow Coal Miners in the Anthracite Fields

(Continued from Page 1.)

session, arguing against the efforts of the officials to have them return to work, the rank and file miners lined the sidewalks outside the hall waiting for the verdict. I mingled with those men as a disinterested person, questioning them about the strike and its cause, and I was agreeably surprised to find, that all, with whom I talked, were in favor of the strike, declaring it to be a justifiable one.

Without any urging on my part, they all blamed the "crooked" officials, because they allowed the companies to do almost as they pleased with the men. When Chairman Ferry of Lewis' committee finished his plea for the men to end the strike, one by one the delegates arose and began the story of their abuse at the hands of the coal company, as well as the failure to remedy the situation thru official circles. Each also told of the sentiment of their constituencies as well as of themselves, which was for continuance of the strike until "satisfactory" settlement was secured. This was probably best portrayed by a young man named Molecki, vice-chairman of the general grievance committee, who declared, "We are ready to fight, as we have had to fight for everything we ever won. Nothing was ever given to us on a platter."

Demand Capellini Disintern Himself

A demand was also voiced that Rinaldo Capellini come out of his hole and take a position of one kind or another in this situation, for these are the men on whose shoulders Rinaldo rose to power and they want to know now where he stands. Also the story is being circulated that he has not yet returned from El Paso, where he went on the call of John L. Lewis. Little credence is given to the rumor, especially since the outside committee of national board members were summoned here so quickly. This committee while failing to change the minds of the strikers, have been successful in preventing other general bodies from voting to go on strike with the Pennsylvania Coal company men. They have not, however, prevented these bodies from voting to condemn the officials for their action in revoking charters or for the calling of a special convention to air everything.

Civil Liberties Will Continue the Fight to Reinstate Glassberg

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The American Civil Liberties Union has taken its fight for the reinstatement of Benjamin Glassberg to Dr. Frank P. Graves, states commissioner of education.

The Glassberg case came up at the last meeting of the Board of Education and the board refused to review the case. The Civil Liberties statement charges that the meeting was surcharged with prejudice against the case. "We submit that no case can be considered on its merits in the atmosphere created by the presence of a large number of protesting officers and members of the American Legion," reads the petition.

Among the signers of the petition are such well known educators as Professor Thorstein Veblen and Dr. David Star Jordan.

De Silver Killed on Train.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Albert De Silver, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, fell from a platform of a New Haven express train and was killed instantly. De Silver, his wife and their son Harrison were on their way to New Haven to visit friends. He picked up a book and told his wife he would go into the smoker for a while. While passing from one car to the other he fell off the platform.

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KING DEFENDS RUTHLESS WAR AGAINST EGYPT

Does Not Explain the "Zinoviev Forgery"

LONDON, Dec. 9.—King George V. in a speech today opening parliament defended the indefensible action of his government following the death of Sir Lee Stack in Egypt. Of course the speech was prepared for the king by the prime minister.

The royal parasites were closely guarded by policemen on their way to the parliament. Formalities were quickly over and the king launched into his speech.

Wants More Time.

"I follow with deep interest the important deliberations of the league of nations. My government has not yet had time to study in consultation with the dominions the protocol for pacific settlement of disputes drawn up at the last assembly of the league with attention to its character and demands."

"My government is unable to recommend for your consideration treaties with the Soviet Republic signed Aug. 8. It is my desire that normal intercourse between the two countries shall not be interrupted. I trust that attainment of that object will be made possible by strict fulfillment of those conditions of friendly international intercourse which have repeatedly been placed before the Soviet government and accepted by them."

The king said the Anglo-Russian trade agreement "Does all that is at present possible to foster neutral trade."

His Majesty Stuttered.

The king seemed to be embarrassed while reading the speech which was handed to him in view of the audience by the lord chancellor. This open admission that the king does not have anything to do with writing what is supposed to be the "King's Speech" was considered a bad blunder by enthusiastic admirers of the monarchy. George stuttered occasionally while reading the document and once mumbled his words like a little boy sliding over vague parts of the lord's prayer.

Turned Down Burlesque.

The king declared that he had a request from the president of Argentina that the prince of Wales visit South America. Requests from vaudeville and burlesque circuits were turned down but the king announced that his son would be glad to visit South America.

The royal gentleman said many other things that don't amount to much, but the feminists and liberals will chortle over the proposal to legitimize children born of unions resulting in subsequent marriage. He also favored land tax reforms and a guarantee of the Irish Free State land act bonds.

NEW YORK HOLDS CONFERENCE FOR RED AID SUPPORT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Fifty delegates representing the Young Workers League and the Workers Party attended the conference for the organization of a New York branch of the International Workers' Aid.

The conference went on record approving the Red Aid movement and pledging its support. It voted to hold a conference of all workers' organizations sometime in January to draw all workers into the work of support of political prisoners. It then voted to send a communication to all branches of their organizations, labor unions, and fraternal organizations asking them to make Red Aid an order of business at the next meeting.

Comrade Landy reported that a bazaar was arranged jointly with the Labor Defence Council. The conference pledged its support to the bazaar. Tickets, subscription lists and souvenir programs were distributed at the meeting for that purpose.

New Jersey Open Forum.

UNION HILL, N. J., Dec. 9.—Beginning Sunday, December 14, the Workers Party of Hudson county will conduct an open forum at their headquarters, 393 Broadway, Union Hill, N. J. The forums will be held every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 3 p. m. Admission free.

Workers' School.

UNION HILL, N. J., Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the students of the Workers' School the following days for classes were decided upon. English, every Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 p. m. A. B. C. of Communism every Friday evening from 8 to 10 p. m. There is still time to enroll for the above.

SUGAR TRUST RULE DEPORTS STRIKERS FROM CUBAN MILLS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 9.—The Cuban government is showing its servility to the United States Sugar Trust. It is deporting Spanish workers which it had previously inveigled to Cuba with the offer of high wages only to deceive them by the most miserable conditions and wages so insufficient that by debts contracted for living the companies kept them in a state of peonage.

Six Spanish workers who took part in the great strike in the sugar mills were deported about two weeks ago. One American is scheduled for deportation back to the states, and 28 Spaniards were deported a week ago on the French lines LaFayette. The deportations take place without trial and all the legality there is to cover the dictatorship of the sugar trust is the order of the secretary of the interior.

In spite of this deportation of "foreign agitators" the strike in the sugar mills is not entirely defeated, some of the mills being closed and others badly crippled. The authorities are worried that the railroad men may go out, as the workers on the Cuba Northern line have threatened to strike.

SHOW COMMUNIST VOTES STOLEN IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

Many Ballots Cast Never Counted

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9.—In compliance with the request for such information as we have of the stealing of Communist votes in the last election, I wish to report the following:

Two sympathizers who read the DAILY WORKER voted the Workers Party ticket at the same place. Not a single vote has been registered in the returns.

In another precinct of the 20th congressional district, where Comrade Ruthenberg was candidate, ballots were given out for Comrade Brathin, Workers Party candidate of the 22nd district. Needless to say, these ballots were not counted. "Too late to obtain the correct ones," was the claim.

The ruling by the secretary of state that in the elections it would be the right of the Communists to strike out one of the other party's emblems and candidates' names, and write in the name of the Workers Party and its candidates—this ruling has been disregarded by the election clerks and the votes of the Workers Party not counted.

Challengers were admitted to the polls only if they represented the two old parties. Other rumors of fraud are plentiful, but these can be vouched for.—Signed, John Brosch, secretary.

TELEGRAPHERS ON PENNSY BAN COMPANY UNION

Attempts of the railroad systems of this country, led by the Pennsylvania railroad to foist company unionism on their employees was given another jolt when the telegraphers on the Pennsy lines voted overwhelmingly to have officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers represent them in wage disputes before the United States Rail Labor board.

The Pennsy has been nourishing company unionism for quite some time but a tabulation of the vote showed 4,258 for trade unionism and only 318 for the company union.

Don't Want Boss Unions.

The union officials appeared before the rail labor board a few months ago to speak in behalf of the telegraphers but the company disputed their right to represent their employees, claiming the men would speak for themselves and thru their own leaders and not by "outsiders." The men have spoken and have proved that they are not willing to let the bosses pick their leaders for them the unfortunately, the labor fakers are only too willing to serve the bosses.

Similar votes are now being taken on other railroad systems, and company unionism is not expected to enjoy a long lease of life.

Ninety per cent of the engineers, firemen, hostlers, and hostlers' helpers, on Southern Pacific, El Paso and South Western and Arizona Eastern systems have voted to strike if necessary in order to enforce a settlement of their demands.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—The lives of seventy persons were believed saved today when the Mexican states liner Oaxaca, burning fiercely 40 miles south of Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, was turned ashore, beached and abandoned.

The Grave Diggers of Capitalism Meet Again in Council of "League"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the imperialist diplomats of Western Europe are again assembling in another Council of the League of Nations, being held in the capital city of Fascism, Mussolini's Rome.

It is one more get-together of the enemies of the workers. Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister for Baldwin rule in Great Britain meets with Italy's dictator to win his support for an alliance with England, France and Belgium, with all its Anti-Soviet implications.

Against the growing power of the Union of Soviet Republics, capitalism in western Europe is trying to overcome some of its contradictions and rally some of its scattered forces.

The unmasking of Premier Herriot's democratic pacifism, in his attacks on the French Communists, has given General Wrangel, one of allied imperialism's pet counter-revolutionists against the Workers' Republic, the audacity to raise his voice once more. He is reported as protesting against the return of Russian ships, seized by France, to the Soviet Republic.

The "baron," his hands dripping with the blood of tens of thousands of workers and peasants, men, women and children of Soviet Russia, at this late date, utters the specious plea that, "The Soviets were never legally established as the government of Russia."

That will win applause only among the little circles of czarist emigres that exist by consent and support of foreign capitalist rule. No one else will pay serious attention to it.

The "baron" adds that, "No political regime imposed by force against the will of the nation can last eternally."

Here the "baron" is wrong on two points. A rising subject class can impose its will thru force in tearing down an old social order and building a new system of society upon its ruins. Such force is successful because it has the support of the vast majority, the awakened masses.

"Baron" Wrangel was defeated in all his counter-revolutionary efforts because the Russian workers and peasants were opposed to him. They fought him. Even the few "Hessians" that Wrangel could muster turned against him. The gold, munitions and other war supplies furnished lavishly by the allies of the Versailles Peace were of no avail. The "baron" was trying to use force to keep alive the czarist system that died when the Dictatorship of the Russian Workers and Peasants came into power on Nov. 7, 1917. It was an impossible job. The "baron" professes not yet to realize it. But even he will learn.

Mussolini will also learn the lesson. And Horthy! And all the other fascist dictators that are trying to keep capitalism alive in Western Europe. Two big facts are against them. They are fighting for a dying social order and the masses of the people are against them. Their fascist dictatorships maintain their supremacy for the time being through the most ruthless persecution. But it cannot last. The proletarian masses will gradually develop sufficient strength to win the victory.

The New York Times correspondent in Rome cables to his paper that Chamberlain and Mussolini "appeared highly pleased with the result of their discussion." They must have been smiling with their tongues in their cheeks. Or was it just the sickly smile in reminiscence of Mussolini's recent declaration that, "The Communists constitute the best organized revolutionary force in Italy."

This present meeting of the Council of the League of Nations furnishes just as black an outlook for the Paris allies, as the score of imperialist conferences that have preceded it, during the six years since the world war ended in an impossible truce. The capitalist grave diggers are still at work.

Survey of Daily News Items Gives the Lie to Coolidge Prosperity

A few items taken from one day's news demonstrates how "the country is enjoying prosperity under Coolidge." The news dispatches printed below are typical of those that can be seen in every newspaper every day:

Boston, Mass.—Advertisement appearing in Boston paper: "SLAVE—Situation wanted—Male, 24 (white), sound, intelligent, gentle, belonged to aristocratic family; lease by the year, \$1,000." The advertisement was inserted by Currier Grover Flint, a grandson of John Fiske, historian.

New York.—Fellow employees worked nearly an hour before they recovered the dead body of David McHassie, 48, from a vat of molten talow in the Kirkman soap factory here.

Freeport, L. I.—Harry Riley, a trainman employed by the Long Island railroad, is dying in the Nassau county hospital after swallowing poison tablets. Riley frequently suffered periods of depression because of the struggle to support his family, his wife said. This is Riley's second attempt at suicide.

Government Loses Publicity Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A verdict of "not guilty" in the case of the government against the New York Herald-Tribune for publishing income tax lists, was reached in the federal court here this afternoon.

Farmers' Bank Closes Doors.

WARSAW, Ind., Dec. 9.—Falling in an effort to obtain financial assistance from banks at Goshen and Warsaw, the Farmers State Bank of Milford closed its doors today.

MANY SALZMAN MEETINGS AMONG YOUNG MINERS

Peps Up Organization Drive of Y. W. L.

On December 17 Comrade Max Zalzman, touring the Illinois mining district for the Young Workers League, will speak at a public meeting arranged for Hrubetz Hall, Maryville, Ill., at 7 p. m. All miners, young and old, are urged to attend this meeting.

The Young Workers League coal campaign is getting under way. Every party and federation branch has pledged its support. With this aid the league will be able to reach many more young miners and bring before them for discussion and adoption the slogans and demands of the Y. W. L.

Salzman has already had several good meetings in the towns he has visited. With the support of every party comrade and sympathizer in each of these towns the tour will be a thoro success. The balance of his dates are as follows:

- Buckner, Ill.—Dec. 12.
- Zeigler, Ill.—Dec. 13, 14.
- Benton, Ill.—Dec. 15, 16.
- Collinsville, Ill.—Dec. 17, Hrubetz Hall, 7 p. m.
- O'Fallon, Ill.—Dec. 18.
- Belleville, Ill.—Dec. 19.
- St. Louis, Mo.—Dec. 20, 21, 22, 23.
- Labor Lyceum, Garrison St. Springfield, Ill.—Dec. 24, 25, 26, 27.
- Peoria, Ill.—Dec. 28, 29.
- Rockford, Ill.—Dec. 30, 31.

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

LEFT WING IS GROWING ACTIVE AMONG PRINTERS

Militants Call Organ "Amalgamationist"

A sign of reviving interest in the left wing work in the printing trades, which promises to become by steady progress a force to reckon with in this industry, is appearing in the form of a publication called "The Amalgamationist."

The printing trades workers have many battles to fight if they are to make headway in the immediate struggles to improve conditions and to become conscious that these immediate struggles, be they won or lost, are only a preparation for the revolutionary struggles.

Must Fight Militantly.

The workers of the printing trades in common with those from all other industries will not advance even their immediate interests, unless they fight militantly, clearly realizing that the basis of all disputes with employers, is the class struggle; that strikes are only separate battles in the class war, which is not settled when this or that strike is won or lost, but which must go on until a climax comes in which the working class, as a whole, attains supreme power and ends class exploitation.

In the struggle, the printing trades have a highly important part to play, and the employing class, well aware of the need for controlling the organizations of the workers, not only fight them by frontal attacks in such manner as the "open shop," but by a more dangerous method of controlling the workers' unions with weak, hesitating, or even openly traitorous officials. These officials keep the mass of the union membership conservative if possible, and when that fails, they expell the most militant and active members, as is demonstrated by George L. Berry in New York and elsewhere.

Amalgamation Primary Need.

In the printing trades, as elsewhere, the conservative officials oppose the greatest improvement in the industry that could be imagined in any one measure. That is, the uniting of all crafts in the industry into one union, with the necessary departments of course, with one set of officers and one policy which must be to forward the interests of the workers at all times.

Only by such unification can the printing trades workers become able to fight the "open shop." The best thing in the "Amalgamationist" is, therefore, a complete plan of amalgamation for the printing trade unions. This should be studied and applied by a persistent fight of rank and file workers.

New Jap Ambassador.

TOKYO, Dec. 9.—Appointment of Tsuneo Matsudaira as Japanese ambassador to the United States was officially announced here today. He is expected to leave for Washington before next Friday. Matsudaira succeeds former Ambassador Matsudo Hanhara, who left Washington following passage by the American congress of the anti-Japanese exclusion law.

On Trial For Money Shortage.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—Political circles were stirred today by the charges pending against Eduardo Ruiz, minister to Costa Rica, ordered brought to trial for failure to account for 15,000 pesos of government funds.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)

"morning after." The European tour of Austen Chamberlain is for the purpose of building up an entente against the Soviet Republic. When King Edward made his famous journey in 1905 he organized an iron ring around capitalist Germany and succeeded in destroying a competitor, at least temporarily. Forming an iron ring around Soviet Russia will prove more difficult, because not all the supporters of Soviet Russia live in Russia.

If Calvin Coolidge follows the precedent set by him in his recent visit to the cattle in the stock yard, the White House appropriation for traveling expenses will be intact when his next term of office is ended. It may be turned over to the G. O. P. campaign fund to pay the deficit if there is any. One queer fellow from Marion, Ohio, criticized the president for traveling in an ordinary train instead of in a special one, on the ground that his election cost too much money and he should be more careful of his person. It might be remarked that Harding hailed from Marion; that he traveled in a special train and became a total loss. Perhaps "Cal" is displaying his usual caution.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ATTENTION!

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BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT THE BAZAAR.

The entire proceeds of this undertaking will go to the destitute families of Political Prisoners' Fund.

Internat. Workers' Aid Committee of Los Angeles, Calif.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

LOVESTONE EXPOSES THE RIGHT-WING ORIENTATION OF THE MINORITY

By EARL R. BROWDER.

COMRADE LOVESTONE has exposed another section of the right wing deviation of his group. In his article in the DAILY WORKER of Dec. 9, he says:

"No one will contend that there is 'TODAY, NOW,' a mass demand for Communism or for amalgamation. Yet we very properly today, now, propagate and work for Communism, for the Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Republic and for amalgamation, because there is an economic basis for these slogans."

Now we know the reason for the hysterical defense of the farmer-labor slogan by the minority. They think it expresses the same basic need of the proletariat as does Communism, or amalgamation. They think the farmer-labor party is an organ of the class struggle, equal in historical validity with the Communist Party or with the economic organs of struggle of the workers. Therefore, to them it makes no difference that the immediate political conditions have changed; they did not favor the farmer-labor slogan on the grounds of immediate conditions, but, as they favor the Communist Party or the amalgamation of the trade unions, they stand for it whether it is a practical mass slogan or not. They have faith that it must become a mass slogan just as must Communism, the Soviet Republic, or amalgamation of the trade unions.

The Same Mistake as That of the German Right Wing.

This is petty bourgeois opportunism with a vengeance, more open and flagrant than any ever exhibited in the German party. The only reason why it does not promise such immediate disaster is that the American political struggle is not so far advanced. Our minority is the American expression of right wing revisionism against which the Fifth Congress sounded the alarm. We never expected that we would have the same fight in America so quickly. But here it is.

What was the essential error of the German right wing? It is stated in a paragraph by A. Maslow, leader of the German Communist Party at present, in an article in Inprekorr No. 77, Nov. 6:

"The Communist party is THE party of the PROLETARIAT. The essence of Leninism is that it theoretically propagates and practically realizes the thesis: there is and can be only ONE party. THE party of the revolutionary proletariat. Events in Europe have fully confirmed this doctrine. Wherever it has been disregarded (as in Germany in 1923) the proletariat has experienced a defeat."

But Comrade Lovestone does not believe this. He believes that there not only can be two class parties (the Communist and farmer-labor parties) but that there must be the two, that the second is fully as historically required as the first. He believes that it is just as much a duty of Communists to raise the slogan of a farmer-labor party as it is to raise the slogan of a Workers' and Farmers' Government. His position is identical in theory with that of the German right wing which received such a castigation at the Fifth Congress. The only difference is that Comrade Lovestone has not had an opportunity for doing so much mischief.

Lovestone Says Labor Party Equally Important With Amalgamation.

Our right wing says that the farmer-labor party is equally as important as the amalgamation of the trade unions; they really think it much more important than the trade unions, as they will doubtless say openly before long. Lovestone specifically says that if the amalgamation slogan is always timely, then so, also, is the farmer-labor party slogan. Is this a Bolshevik viewpoint? It is not. It is another side of the same error pointed out above, the complete misunderstanding of the role of the Workers' (Communist) Party on the one hand and a similarly complete misunderstanding of the role of the trade unions on the other.

"You are aware," said Zinoviev at the Fifth Congress, speaking on the trade union question, "that the first split between the Bolsheviks and the mensheviks occurred in 1903, that is more than 20 years ago. The Bolsheviks have acted quite differently in the trade union question. In spite of the various splits in the political organizations we have neither before, during, nor after the revolution caused a split in any trade union."

struggle for the unity of the trade union movement is one of the characteristic features of Bolshevism. . . . solely for one reason, because we regarded the trade unions as a center around which the mass of the proletariat, the whole working class gathered. . . . They are the historic form of the mass organization of the proletariat under capitalism."

"Lenin often said that had we not had the unions behind us in 1917, the dictatorship would not have lasted months, let alone years."

In other words, the Communists fight for unity of the trade unions (amalgamation) at any and all times because it is a historic necessity for the revolution, because the winning of the trade unions is basic revolutionary strategy, because the Communists must have them as fundamental weapons for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

What does it mean, therefore, when Lovestone says the slogan of the farmer-labor party is equally important with that of amalgamation? It can have but one meaning: Lovestone and our right wing are revising their conception of the role of the Workers' (Communist) Party. They do not believe that "there is and can be only ONE party." They think that the farmer-labor party is just as necessary for the revolution as revolutionary trade unions and a Communist party. Or—is it possible—have they stopped thinking about the revolution?

An Unanimous Decision

A UNITED FRONT UPON THE POLICY TO

INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detroit Experience Supports C. E. C. Thesis

By EDGAR OWENS

District Organizer, Dist. No. 7.

THE party discussion should be made the means of a real Communist education for our membership. Every phase of the theses should be fully treated, every tendency explained. And when the convention speaks we should have traveled a long way on the road to being "a monolithic party, hewn of one piece."

My contribution to the discussion shall be based upon our experience with the farmer-labor party movement in Detroit. I think this experience will not differ greatly from that in other localities. As I have been able to judge from information that has come to me the experience of the party the country over has been singularly uniform.

Here in Detroit the party has carried on an energetic campaign for the farmer-labor party policy. Early in 1923 the party machinery was mobilized for the July 3 Chicago convention. The labor movement here prides itself on being "progressive," and resolutions "for a labor party" met with comparatively little opposition. Numerous unions endorsed the July 3 convention call. The Detroit Federation of Labor voted to send delegates.

After the convention of the federated farmer-labor party, Geo. Tries, D. F. of L. delegate who had been made a member of the F. F. L. P. Executive Council made his report, and we got the surprise of our lives. We were ignominiously defeated.

But we were not long in learning the reasons for our defeat.

During the whole campaign for the F. F. L. P. we had seriously neglected to take the elementary steps that were absolutely essential to make the F. F. L. P. policy a successful policy. Our program states that "a real labor party cannot be formed without the trade unions. . . ."

But the fact was our membership were not in the trade unions. And this was (and is) true not only in Detroit but through the entire country. Reports from the industrial department of our party showed that only a small fraction of the membership were in the unions, and the further fact, that only a small fraction of those in the unions really participated in trade union activity.

Here in Detroit we undertook to remedy this defect. We undertook an intensive campaign to get our membership in the unions, and our effort achieved considerable success. But we were not so successful in getting them to function actively in the trade unions.

During the fall and winter of 1923 and the spring of 1924 we waged the campaign for F. F. L. P. and we felt we were making progress.

Our campaign for the June 17 con-

vention went forward. Again we went to the unions with resolutions. Again we secured the passage of these resolutions.

Last April we issued the call for the Wayne county farmer-labor party convention. The D. F. of L. considered this piece of impertinence on our part. Delegates came from the Carpenters, Painters, Molders, Machinists, Barbers, and several other unions. But most of them were members of our party. We endorsed the June 17 call and instituted an intensive campaign to gain support.

Now we were working against the bitter opposition of the trade union politicians. We fought for June 17. They fought for July 4. We advocated class struggle. They advocated class collaboration.

The result? The sentiment we had labored so diligently to develop veered around to the collaborationist policy of the C. P. P. A.

Michigan sent 13 delegates to St. Paul. Eleven of them were members of the Workers Party.

We returned from St. Paul to continue the fight. On July 6 we had a picnic under the auspices of the Wayne county farmer-labor party. Alex Howat and Alice Lorraine Daly were widely advertised as the speakers. But on July 4 the C. P. P. A. endorsed LaFollette for president, and I doubt if 200 non-party members attended our picnic. Our Wayne county farmer-labor party resolved itself into what it had really been from its inception—the Workers Party.

The farmer-labor party as distinct from a LaFollette party is dead in Detroit. The F. F. L. P. is not an issue

with them.

And what is of greater importance, our membership is not for it. They carry out party decisions in a formal manner, but there has never been any real enthusiasm for it. And if a slogan will not move the membership, what must the effect of this slogan be with the masses?

Our first task is to Bolshevize our party. And this process of Bolshevization can best be carried out by participation in the struggle of the masses for their elementary economic needs. Making revolutionary speeches will not do it, though this may help. Issuing revolutionary proclamations will not do it, though this too may help.

Political action is something more than participation in election campaigns. And it is these more elementary forms of political action that our party must enter into. Wage cuts affect our members as the broad masses are affected. The fight against the wage cuts brings the masses into conflict with the capitalist state power. The same is true of the struggle against the open shop. The organization of the unorganized carries with it strikes and lockouts with the police and soldiery hurled against the workers. And so on down the line with all these elementary economic issues that confront the workers practically every moment of their lives.

It is in these struggles that our party must train itself for the leadership of the masses. It lacks the glow of the spotlight. It falls short of the front page. But it is here, and only here that we can gain the support without which, no matter how much we make a noise like a Bolshevik, we are nothing more than spouters of hot air.

THE ISSUES IN THE PARTY DISCUSSION

By HAROLD R. JOHN

IN the discussion now going on within the party as to our party's immediate tasks, particularly in relation to the party's "farmer-labor party" policy, there is agreement on four points, although the conclusions are reached in a slightly different way.

1. The proponents of each point of view claim that their proposed policy is the one which is consistent with the present policy of the Communist International. Both agree, rightly, that such consistency is desirable.
2. Both groups agree on the necessity of the Bolshevization of the party.
3. Both groups advocate the building of the "United Front from Below."
4. The two points of view meet on the proposition that the Workers Party is the leader of the left wing of the labor movement.

This agreement on fundamentals, while differing as to the methods necessary to pursue for their accomplishment, pending final decision of the party in Communist fashion, is quite as it should be and in keeping with Communist practice. If it were not for such differences, there would be no discussions, and the party would stagnate, which is not a Communist condition. These differences, and therefore the discussions, lead to the growth and strengthening, the Bolshevization of the Workers Party and therefore should be welcomed by all of us.

The C. E. C. majority and minority differ solely on how to "Go to the Workers," otherwise they appear to be in agreement.

The majority claims that a non-Communist mass party of workers and poorer farmers is not necessary,

not conducive to the building up and strengthening of the Workers Party and increasing its prestige and ability to lead the left wing of the labor movement; that the reorganization of the party on the shop nucleus basis, the creation of shop committees and the organization of the unemployed, are the necessary methods.

The minority agrees that the latter steps are not only desirable but extremely necessary, but claims that political organization of the entire left wing, including the Workers Party, as an entity, with the non-Communists, as a forerunner to a mass Communist Party and the political unity of all the workers, is also of prime importance.

The majority claims that there is no demand, at present, for a mass, class farmer-labor party, that those who did formerly stand for the formation of such a party are now satisfied that in the LaFollette progressive movement they have such a party or, at least, the makings of one.

The minority deny that the demand for a class party of workers and poorer farmers has ceased to exist outside the ranks of the present supporters of the LaFollette-progressive movement, and contend that the latter elements look forward, not to the formation of a class party of labor, but to a progressive, capitalistic party which shall include, and be dominated by, a labor membership. They (the minority) say that those workers who did mistakenly support the LaFollette-progressive movement in the recent election, thinking that, as a result, a class party of labor would be formed, have been disillusioned and have already deserted, or will desert, the LaFollette leadership.

The above, I think is truthful, if on-

ly partial, presentation of the claims of the majority and the contentions of the minority of the C. E. C. Which is right?

Both as a result of logic and of my personal observations I think that the minority is right. If they, and I, are wrong, I believe this discussion will serve to clarify the situation and set us right.

However much we wish it were so, the Workers Party is not the left wing but only part of it, to say nothing of the party being the working class, nor is the left wing ready to become Communist, even tho it has recognized the necessity of united, class action politically and will follow Communist leadership. The Workers Party is the leader of the left wing. We must be well organized, better than at present, in order to lead. The left wing, out-

side the Workers Party, must be organized politically in order that it can be led by anybody and the Workers Party must be included in that organization so that Communists can lead. Such leadership of the Workers Party should be open, as the majority would have it.

Furthermore, we look to the slogan, "For a farmer-labor party," meaning a mass, class party of industrial workers and working farmers, not so much as a means of organizing a farmer-labor party, but rather as a rallying cry thru which we can bring nearer to us the non-Communist left wing which has progressed only so far as to demand simply class action and not revolutionary class action. Remember: "Workers (not revolutionary workers only) of the World, Unite!" For clarity, then action.

thus practically repudiate the past in a masked form. Such tactics may serve for a political advantage of some comrades, but it certainly will not serve our party, which must find its mistakes, if there are any, state them clearly and openly and try to avoid them in the future.

Now the question arises: What happened with the sentiment and the movement for independent political action? The majority answers bluntly: Mr. LaFollette came along and swallowed it up or "absorbed it." The majority goes even further and assures us that "the masses of the workers and the poor farmers follow the lead of the LaFollette movement." Well, and what must we do about it? The majority practically says: Let them go. We say: No!

We say to these masses: The LaFollette movement is not a movement in the interests of your class. You must organize yourself as a class politically into your own class mass party which will fight your battles.

But the majority is not so foolish as to say to the LaFollette movement openly and directly: "We wish you good luck! Grow and prosper!" No, they propose to put up against the LaFollette party the Workers Party. And they think that here they have discovered and proposed something entirely new, something unheard of.

We always thought that it is our Communist duty to put up always and everywhere the Workers Party against all other political parties, including labor parties, farmer-labor parties, or socialist parties, etc., but it seems that the majority did not think that way. They thought that if we raise the slogan "for a farmer-labor party" we must forget about the Workers Party. It seems that they had been working under this wrong and dangerous conception when they stood and worked for the farmer-labor party during last summer.

No, there is nothing new in their proposal to put up the Workers Party against the LaFollette party. This is our Communist duty, which we must not forget for a single moment, if we want to remain Communists. There are certain fundamentals in the Communist movement which we must learn by heart, remember them and fight for them always. We cannot make any compromises on them, and one of these fundamentals is, that for us the Communist Party is "first, last and all the time." Another: "revolution versus reformism." Third: "Soviets versus parliaments." Fourth: "Communism versus capitalism." These fundamentals are as old as the Communist movement itself. We do not have to repeat them in our theses every two or three months.

The majority, by repeating this long ago accepted duty of every comrade, only tries to avoid the real question of the controversy and wants to appear before the membership as the only real patriots and protectors of our party. "You see, we are putting forth the Workers Party, and they are proposing something else, so they are not Communists at all." Such tactics in the Communist Party will not work.

The real controversial question is not "the Workers Party versus the LaFollette party." It is a question, by what means and slogans can we strengthen the Workers Party, bring it into contact with the widest masses of workers, so that we would be in a position to propagate to them the Communist ideas and lead them forward towards the proletarian revolution.

The comrades of the majority themselves admit that the "masses of the workers and poor farmers are not yet ready to accept the leadership of and to give their support to the Workers Party," that they "follow the lead of the LaFollette movement." Now the question arises: How and by what slogans can we get these masses away from the leadership of the LaFollette movement and bring them nearer to the Workers Party? The saying that we propose to them the acceptance of the Workers Party and, further, that we will invite them to join the Workers Party is no answer to this question. The authors of the majority theses themselves admit that the masses "are not yet ready to accept the leadership of the Workers Party." By raising the slogan "for a farmer-labor party," which is much easier for the masses to digest at the present time, we, the Workers Party, and under the name of the Workers Party immediately advance to them and acquaint them with the leadership of the Workers Party.

They will immediately see that we are trying to approach them and point out to them a way. Not proposing to them any practical slogan and only hollering on the corner "come along into the folds of the Workers Party," we will not advance our real cause. We cannot and we must not accept the sectarian tactics of the socialist labor party.

Now as to the sentiment for independent political action. By what means does the majority measure this sentiment? They admit that there were about five million votes cast for LaFollette and that about one million were not accounted for him. Among this six million votes, at least several million were votes of workers and poor farmers. Why did they vote for Mr. LaFollette? Does the majority dare to deny the fact that a great many of these workers voted for Mr.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

By ANTON BIMBA.

THE convention of the Workers Party is coming and there are some very vital questions before us, which must be thoroughly discussed by the membership.

Here I have before me two long statements on the results of the election campaign, by the majority and the minority of the C. E. C., and two sets of theses, each 14 columns long, on the results of the election campaign. And all of them emanating from members of the C. E. C. Do you, poor rank and file, understand them? No, of course not. They were not written for you to understand them. The authors of the documents themselves know this fact, so I noticed they have decided to go along with their theses and explain them to you. So there you are; you got tired of working during the campaign, you got more tired reading about 35 columns of massed material on the results of the campaign and you will get still more tired listening to the explanation of these theses in a closed room filled with smoke. And I think that when you have passed thru this Turkish bath, you will know just as much as when you started.

I have read both of these statements and both sets of theses. It was quite a hard job, I tell you. I am quite sure that only a very small portion of the membership will take pains to read them thru. They will be scared to death by their length and will drop from exhaustion just looking at them. Here is my opinion of the theses of the majority and the minority.

There are only two real questions upon which the difference of opinion arose and which is the foundation of these two sets of theses. One is the question of our attitude towards the slogan "For a class farmer-labor party," and the second, on the role of the Communist Party in the class struggle. All other questions that are raised in both theses are only a repetition of the same things which were said in the communications of the C. E. C. during the last 10 or 11 months. Take, for instance, the questions of the industrial work, the Young Workers' League, or organizational work of the party. There is nothing new added to these questions and I do not understand why they have been inserted in the theses.

I stand for the general position of the minority of the C. E. C. and hereby offer my criticism to the theses of the majority. Of course, there are minor points in the minority theses with which one may disagree, but the main conclusions are correct.

As far as I can get anything out of 28 columns of this massed material, the general analysis of the political and economical situation of this country are alike in both sets of the theses.

The majority says:

"The Dawes' plan and the victory of the reaction in the elections . . . have raised the morale of the capitalist class in the U. S., but have reversed any of the fundamental factors characterizing the present period of decline of world capitalism. . . . The process of disintegration continues and is bound to produce further crisis with further sharpening of the class struggle."

"The expected low point in the crisis has not been reached. . . . 1925 holds the prospect of repeating the experiences of 1920-1921 when six million workers were unemployed."

"The known and predicted forces at work all point to a renewed development of crisis."

Enough repetitions from this set of theses.

The minority in its theses says:

"The economic crisis of the U. S. is not only a passing shadow, but the reflex of the fundamental crisis of the world capitalism. . . . No period of prosperity that may temporarily arrest the downward tendency of American capitalism can save it from its doom. The future in the U. S. holds a period of deep-going depressions."

Hand in hand with the crisis march the sharpening of the class struggle. The majority says:

"The overwhelming weight of economic tendencies now operating point to an intensification of the class struggle."

The minority follows with the same argument:

"The economic conditions of capitalism will develop sharper and sharper

struggles.

"We must look forward to the sharpening of the class conflicts growing out from these economic conditions. . . ."

So the analysis of the development of the economic crisis and the class struggle in the U. S. of both theses is the same. The Communists must form their tactics on the basis of these analysis. So, naturally, we would expect that the same tactics will be formulated by both the majority and the minority. But it is not so. Here is where the difference comes in:

The majority says:

"The basic reasons for our support of this movement (i. e. the farmer-labor party movement—A. B.) are not in existence.

"There are no longer present the basic conditions which moved our own party and the Comintern to adopt a farmer labor party policy."

"The Workers Party, therefore, cannot advantageously promulgate the slogan of a 'farmer-labor party' at the present time."

"And in practice the majority of the C. E. C. have already liquidated that slogan without even waiting for the convention of the Workers Party, without even consulting the membership of this very important question. During the election campaign this slogan was relegated to the background. Our party did not raise that slogan at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. There was a golden opportunity to raise it and crystallize the sentiment in the federation for an independent political action around it. But, you see, the majority thought that we cannot do it 'advantageously,' so they did not do anything—just sat down tight and kept quiet."

The minority says:

"The slogan of a 'farmer-labor party' supplies the propagandistic basis for the development of political consciousness of the masses."

"Intensive struggles of the immediate future, the slogan of the farmer-labor party also becomes the basis for real campaigns."

"The slogan 'for a class farmer-labor party' remains our most effective means of agitation for political action on a class basis by workers and poorer farmers."

We see, then, that the majority in its theses rejects the slogan "for a farmer-labor party" even in theory, what they have already done in practice. The minority says that we should maintain that slogan.

I think that the position of the majority is a wrong position. It has neither logic nor common sense.

Why did we ever raise the slogan "for a class farmer-labor party"? Was there a real foundation for it or did we invent it from our own heads? No, we did not invent it from our own heads. There was a real foundation for it. There was an industrial and agricultural crisis which produced a more intensive class struggle. In that struggle the capitalist class used its political power openly and brutally against the workers. That forced the masses of the workers and poorer farmers to lean towards the independent political action. This gave us a real foundation for our slogan.

The majority theses admit that the industrial and agricultural crisis is not over. On the contrary, it will grow more acute. They also admit that, as a consequence, the class struggle will become sharper. They further admit that the capitalist class will use its political power against the masses in the strikes even more openly than in the past. Therefore, all factors for the development of the independent political action on the part of the masses still exist and will exist in the future even to a greater extent. But somehow or other, the majority discovered that there is not and will not be a sentiment in the masses for the independent political action. Therefore, we must abandon the slogan "for a class farmer-labor party." You see, there is the same cause, but there is not the same effect. Can you see any logic in this reasoning?

If the majority thinks that there is no sentiment for the farmer-labor party today and there will not be in the near future, then it must admit openly that there was no such sentiment in the past, too. Therefore, our slogan was a mistake. But the majority finds somehow to its advantage not to repudiate the past openly, but after beating around the bushes, they can and repudiate the present and

thus practically repudiate the past in a masked form. Such tactics may serve for a political advantage of some comrades, but it certainly will not serve our party, which must find its mistakes, if there are any, state them clearly and openly and try to avoid them in the future.

Now the question arises: What happened with the sentiment and the movement for independent political action? The majority answers bluntly: Mr. LaFollette came along and swallowed it up or "absorbed it." The majority goes even further and assures us that "the masses of the workers and the poor farmers follow the lead of the LaFollette movement." Well, and what must we do about it? The majority practically says: Let them go. We say: No!

We say to these masses: The LaFollette movement is not a movement in the interests of your class. You must organize yourself as a class politically into your own class mass party which will fight your battles.

But the majority is not so foolish as to say to the LaFollette movement openly and directly: "We wish you good luck! Grow and prosper!" No, they propose to put up against the LaFollette party the Workers Party. And they think that here they have discovered and proposed something entirely new, something unheard of.

We always thought that it is our Communist duty to put up always and everywhere the Workers Party against all other political parties, including labor parties, farmer-labor parties, or socialist parties, etc., but it seems that the majority did not think that way. They thought that if we raise the slogan "for a farmer-labor party" we must forget about the Workers Party. It seems that they had been working under this wrong and dangerous conception when they stood and worked for the farmer-labor party during last summer.

No, there is nothing new in their proposal to put up the Workers Party against the LaFollette party. This is our Communist duty, which we must not forget for a single moment, if we want to remain Communists. There are certain fundamentals in the Communist movement which we must learn by heart, remember them and fight for them always. We cannot make any compromises on them, and one of these fundamentals is, that for us the Communist Party is "first, last and all the time." Another: "revolution versus reformism." Third: "Soviets versus parliaments." Fourth: "Communism versus capitalism." These fundamentals are as old as the Communist movement itself. We do not have to repeat them in our theses every two or three months.

The majority, by repeating this long ago accepted duty of every comrade, only tries to avoid the real question of the controversy and wants to appear before the membership as the only real patriots and protectors of our party. "You see, we are putting forth the Workers Party, and they are proposing something else, so they are not Communists at all." Such tactics in the Communist Party will not work.

The real controversial question is not "the Workers Party versus the LaFollette party." It is a question, by what means and slogans can we strengthen the Workers Party, bring it into contact with the widest masses of workers, so that we would be in a position to propagate to them the Communist ideas and lead them forward towards the proletarian revolution.

The comrades of the majority themselves admit that the "masses of the workers and poor farmers are not yet ready to accept the leadership of and to give their support to the Workers Party," that they "follow the lead of the LaFollette movement." Now the question arises: How and by what slogans can we get these masses away from the leadership of the LaFollette movement and bring them nearer to the Workers Party? The saying that we propose to them the acceptance of the Workers Party and, further, that we will invite them to join the Workers Party is no answer to this question. The authors of the majority theses themselves admit that the masses "are not yet ready to accept the leadership of the Workers Party." By raising the slogan "for a farmer-labor party," which is much easier for the masses to digest at the present time, we, the Workers Party, and under the name of the Workers Party immediately advance to them and acquaint them with the leadership of the Workers Party.

They will immediately see that we are trying to approach them and point out to them a way. Not proposing to them any practical slogan and only hollering on the corner "come along into the folds of the Workers Party," we will not advance our real cause. We cannot and we must not accept the sectarian tactics of the socialist labor party.

Now as to the sentiment for independent political action. By what means does the majority measure this sentiment? They admit that there were about five million votes cast for LaFollette and that about one million were not accounted for him. Among this six million votes, at least several million were votes of workers and poor farmers. Why did they vote for Mr. LaFollette? Does the majority dare to deny the fact that a great many of these workers voted for Mr.

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

For the first time in history a worker's daily has lived a year without subsidy or a call for funds. This is an accomplishment, YOUR accomplishment. Now the decision has been made to place every last one of the 25,000 members of the Workers Party, every friend of the DAILY WORKER full square in back of it, lift it right over the rough road under foot, and speed it down the highway ahead to victory.

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

(Continued on page 4)

JAPAN AROUSED OVER HAWAII-U. S. WAR MANEUVERS

Mass Meetings Demand Protest to Cal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Dec. 9.—The proposed 1925 American battle fleet maneuvers in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands are arousing the keenest public sentiment against the United States throughout the Japanese empire, with several of the newspapers actively stirring the Tokyo government to protest to Washington against the forthcoming naval demonstration.

Several public meetings already have been held, attended by Japanese notables, at which the United States has been accused of desiring to make the Pacific Ocean "an American lake." The newspaper Jiji, commenting on President Coolidge's message to congress, declares:

"The proposed Pacific maneuvers of the American fleet will constitute the greatest menace to the world's rest."

The Jiji adds that somebody should call President Coolidge's attention to the gravity of stirring up international unrest at this time.

Diplomatic Lying.

However, in spite of the alarmist faction of the Japanese press, the conservative journals do not regard the purpose of the United States as imperialistic, though they do seriously question the wisdom of the proposed Hawaiian maneuvers.

Neither the Japanese foreign office nor the navy department will comment officially on the American Pacific maneuvers. Inflammatory speeches on the subject unofficially made by Japanese naval officers have been suppressed, the navy department disclaiming all responsibility for these utterances. Likewise, statements attributed to Admiral Okada to the effect that Japan was unconcerned at the Hawaiian naval demonstration have elicited word from the navy department that these statements were also unauthorized, Okada having had no permission to speak for the government.

FOR CHICAGO ONLY!

On all matters pertaining to the DAILY WORKER, and all party literature address all communications or see

THURBER LEWIS, Daily Worker City Agent, Room 307, 166 W. Washington Blvd.

KENOSHA, WIS., ATTENTION!

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Dec. 13, 1924 AT 8 P. M.

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New York, Attention! FIRST OF THIS SEASON GRAND CONCERT AND BALL given by the Russian Harlem Branch, W. P. of America

Saturday, Dec. 13, 1924 at 62 EAST 106th STREET. Ticket 50c. Beginning 8 P. M.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

(Continued from page 3)

LaFollette because they were told and they themselves believed that they are voting for independent political action. If this is not an indication of the sentiment for independent political action on the part of the workers, then what is it? Of course, these masses were fooled by socialists and labor bureaucrats, but their sentiment is there nevertheless.

If there are conditions, that is the industrial crisis and acute class struggle which create the sentiment for independent political action, and if there is such sentiment among many million of workers and poor farmers (as the votes for Mr. LaFollette showed) and if we raise the slogan only when there is a sentiment for it, then, where is the ground for the majority proposition to get rid of our slogan "for a class farmer-labor party"?

Further, let us assume that the masses do follow and will follow the leadership of petty bourgeoisie from the LaFollette camp; let us further assume that a definite political third party will be organized very soon composed of those two elements, that is, of petty bourgeoisie on the one hand and the workers and poor farmers on the other, will we not work as hard as we can in order to split the labor wing from the leadership of the petty bourgeoisie? Will not the slogan "for a class farmer-labor party" be the most effective means to help us accomplish that mission?

What slogan does the majority propose to raise before and at the January convention of the LaFollette movement? The socialists, the Amalgamated people, the representatives of various state farmer-labor parties will speak (and mostly only speak) for a labor party. How and by what means will you most effectively unmask them and prove to the masses that they are not sincere, that they are only talking and would never fight for a class labor party? With our slogan "for a class farmer-labor party" we will compel them to open their cards and appear before the masses as traitors and phrase mongers.

Now we come to the slogan: "Fight against leading the masses back to the old parties." Even the majority supports this slogan and have raised it in their statement on the results of elections. It is a correct slogan. But what do you propose to these masses in place of the old parties? Where is your logic to call upon them not to go back into the old parties, not to follow Mr. Gompers who leads them there and at the same time not to tell them, in practical language, where they should go.

By not telling them where to go you are practically urging them to remain with the LaFollette movement and follow the leadership of the petty bourgeoisie. Further, you are helping the LaFollette movement and working for its success. So what becomes of your cry that we must fight the LaFollette movement? You see, you are not sincere when you say you are going to fight the LaFollette party. You deliberately and conscientiously are delivering the masses to this "third party."

The majority says that the advice of the Comintern to break with the policy of the "third party alliance" was a correct one and they were and are very much satisfied with it. I say you are not, or at least, you were not satisfied with this advice. Comrade Foster stood and fought for that alliance. He said that we should not oppose the nomination of Mr. LaFollette. He even went so far as to express himself that we ourselves may advance his nomination. He said that it is of prime importance to break the small bourgeoisie from the old parties. The LaFollette movement will also disrupt Mr. Gompers' non-partisan policy in the American Federation of Labor. And that is what we are after. Once I put the following question to Comrade Cannon: "What do you think will happen, if the C. I. rejects our 'third party alliance'?" He answered: "It would be a very great blow for the Workers Party and the farmer-labor party movement would be entirely disrupted for many years to come."

And now, because the C. I. did not approve this "third party alliance," the authors of the majority theses are ready to get rid of the slogan "for a class farmer-labor party" altogether.

Do the majority theses openly reject the united front tactics? Of course, not. These authors are not so childish to do so. On the contrary, they declare that the "united front policy remains the central tactical means for the class struggle and for building of the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party." But the thing that we are supposed to do now is "to start a movement from below," "form a united front from below, of the workers and poor farmers with the Workers Party." But did anyone ever propose a united front from the top? Do you call the Chicago convention (July, 1923) a united front from the top, or the St. Paul convention of last summer? Do you call our participation in the farmer-labor parties of Minnesota, Montana, Washington, West Virginia, Buffalo, etc., a united front from the top? Would it have been a united front from the top if our party would have proposed to and fought for a farmer-labor party in the convention of the American Federation of Labor? Would that be a united front from the top if we would propose the slogan "for a class farmer-

er-labor party" to the January convention of the C. P. P. A.

If no one is proposing a united front from the top, so why all that talk about the united front from below?

The united front from the bottom must finally come out to the top, or your united front policy is nothing else but a farce. In the shops and factories the Communists are always and continually in the "united front" with the workers, so much so that we do not call it a united front at all. When we talk about the united front we have in mind a unity of action of different organized groups of workers on certain definite issues. The majority goes even further, entirely forgetting that at the beginning of its theses they had denied that there is left any sentiment for a farmer-labor party, and admit that there might be such a sentiment. Here is what they say:

"As the class struggle develops and our campaign against LaFolletteism progresses there will be found in a number of localities organized labor bodies ready to break their alliance with the petty bourgeoisie and to enter election campaigns as labor organizations."

What does the majority propose to do in such cases? Will we reject the united front with these bodies as being from the top. Of course, not. First we will try to win their support for the Workers Party. If we are not successful in this attempt, then we "will propose united fronts for election purposes." In what form these "united fronts" occur, the majority does not know. It may be "under the auspices of labor congresses, councils of action, labor parties, etc."

So, after all, we will have a united front in elections, and not one, but many of them! They will be scattered in different localities and under various auspices. But we must not and will not strive to unite these several united fronts into one united front; we cannot allow them to develop on the national scale, because that would require a national "auspices" and a national slogan. The majority rejects the slogan "for a class farmer-labor party," so in place of one united front we will have many of them masquerading ourselves under various names. We are not going to attack the LaFollette movement on the national scale, but we will begin to eat it up piece by piece in different localities! Such is the policy of the united front as is proposed by the majority theses and which the membership is asked to accept.

I come to the point of the majority theses on the industrial work. What is the primary object of our industrial work? The majority does not point out. The minority theses say:

"The mobilization of the party for industrial work and its active participation in industrial struggles must have as its primary object the development of political activity of the working class."

And again: "The raising of political slogans in connection with all industrial struggles thus directing these struggles towards political objectives and developing political action by the workers."

Why that very important omission in the majority theses? Do you think it slipped out unnoticed? Far from that. Those of us who have followed the leadership of our party for the last year must have noticed the systematic tendency in our industrial work to get away from the political issues as much as possible, or at least to neglect as much as possible this political objective. Today we are getting rid of the slogan "for a class farmer-labor party" and say nothing about the political phase of our industrial work. You see, we cannot go too far at a time. Tomorrow we will advance the idea that industrial work is sufficient in itself, that it exists for its own sake and that political issues are of secondary importance, and finally the political movement itself is of no value to the emancipation of the working class. Do you think for a moment that this omission has no background, has no tendency, or an idea or aim behind it? Just let us abandon the constant and systematic fight against the syndicalist tendencies in our party and you will see what will become of our party in a year or two.

The last point in the majority theses on which I want to offer my criticism is on the question of opportunism in our party. First they speak about the "Second-and-a-Half International tendencies" as represented by Comrade Lore's group. I do not like to question any one's sincerity in the Communist Party, but the majority certainly did not live up in the past, according to its present declaration. Here are some well-known facts: During the last ten or eleven months, they did not raise a finger against the Lore group in District No. 2 where this group is very influential. On the contrary, Comrades Foster and Cannon fought tooth and nail everyone and everybody who opposed the Lore group. They conscientiously and openly placed the leadership of District No. 2, the largest and most important district of our party, in the hands of that group and now when the same comrades come along and declare that the tendency of the Lore group is dangerous to our movement and that we must fight it, how can anyone take this declaration seriously?

Then the majority finds opportunism in another camp, in the "tend-

LITHUANIAN PARTY PUBLICATIONS GIVE AID IN "DAILY" DRIVE

The Lithuanian Communist newspapers, "Vilnia" and "Laisve," are running special stories in each issue, giving much space to explaining the drive to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925, according to Comrade Mizara, secretary of the Lithuanian Federation. The Lithuanian Federation has been given a quota of \$2,283 as its share in raising the \$50,000 fund to build the DAILY WORKER for next year.

"Our quota has been set on the basis of 761 members," said Comrade Mizara. "I am sure we can go over this figure, by soliciting help from subscribers to our papers, as well as party members themselves. We have appealed to all our branches to end money coming from insurance policy sales direct to the DAILY WORKER office."

ency to make the farmer-labor party an end in itself and to relegate the Workers Party to the background." And again: "This farmer-laborism opportunistic tendency within the Workers Party means death and destruction to the Communist movement in America."

If there is such a tendency within our party we must crush it right now. But where is it? Who are the representatives of this tendency? Before I read the theses of the majority I thought this tendency is represented by this very group. I know, for instance, that to the very last date before the St. Paul convention, comrades Foster and Cannon were very enthusiastic, if not the most enthusiastic, exponents of the "third party" alliance, but now since they have decided to get rid of the farmer-labor party slogan, they discovered that someone else is more opportunistic and more dangerous to the party than they themselves.

And who are they? Of course, those who stand for the continuance of that slogan; that is, the authors of the minority theses. But I absolutely fall to find anything in the minority theses that would "relegate the Workers Party to the background" or that would say or claim that "the farmer-labor party is an end in itself." On the contrary, I find the following emphatic declaration:

"The party must never hide its identity in these united front maneuvers. It must stand out openly and boldly as a leader and initiating and conducting the united front struggle."

"The united front tactics does not mean that the party shall not carry on campaigns in its own name and under its own leadership. It means precisely the reverse. . . . Our immediate campaign must be one of agitation. Whether the left-class party elements will be eventually actually organized into a farmer-labor party fighting class battles of workers and farmers is not the essential question at present. The inevitability of the formation of the farmer-labor party is not the basis of our campaign. We use this slogan as a means of agitation and to establish contact with workers who are moving towards independent political action, to win them for the Workers Party and to build our party. . . ."

Can anyone honestly say that this shows a tendency to relegate the Workers Party in the background? Or is there anything in the minority theses that can be interpreted to mean that there is a tendency to make the farmer-labor party an end in itself?

It seems that the majority is trying to blame some one else for its own sins. The minority correctly points out that it was the Foster-Cannon group that "considered the formation of a farmer-labor party as a goal in itself and were ready to sacrifice the bringing under the leadership and the influence of the Workers Party of a left wing farmer-labor party group."

The membership of the Workers Party should reject the theses of the majority and accept the theses of the minority.

Your Policy must Be - Buy a Policy -



COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

DEAR Comrades: We kids in Hamtramck organized a Junior Section called "Young Rebels." We learn all about the difference between the capitalists and the workers, and all about the way our fathers and mothers have to work because they belong to the working class and live in a capitalist country. But we do not only study, but also have sports and games and parties.

Before we kids became "young rebels" we thought there was nothing nicer than being rich and having lots of clothes and we wished we could be rich too, but now we feel different about such things. We know how people become so rich that they have more than other people and we are

UNEMPLOYMENT VERY SEVERE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

Many Jobless Workers Attempt Suicide

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—Despite the optimistic reports of the chamber of commerce, seconded by local labor fakers, unemployment in this city is increasing daily. Many workers have already reached the stage of starvation.

Local labor leaders are attempting to dissipate the discontent of the unemployed with promises of jobs—in the spring. This will hardly satisfy the 33,645 workers who applied at the city employment office for work during October and November and who now presumably remain unemployed.

Colored Workers Hit.

These figures do not include the many workers who have ceased making what they found useless calls upon the employment office. The colored workers are the hardest hit. They are compelled to wait around the employment office for days at a time and when a job does come in to hear "white workers wanted on this job." The consequence is that there is much bitterness among them and a general discontent with both the industrial and social conditions which militate against them.

Suicide Evidence.

Reports such as the following now make their regular appearance in nearly every issue of local capitalist sheets:

"Joseph Novotny, 39, of 3372 E. 66th, slashed his throat in an effort to commit suicide. He was despondent as a result of inability to find employment. Elsie Sindelar also attempted to take her life for the same reason. John Mencin committed suicide by hanging himself in a garage in the rear of his home. Police assert he was despondent because unemployed."

Shut down factories, and factories displaying "No Help Wanted" signs are the reasons for these suicides and for the many more that will probably be committed in this and every other industrial city as the winter weather becomes more severe.

St. Paul Aids Navy Mir.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 9.—The District Committee of the Russian Section of the Workers Party District No. 9, (St. Paul) will give its first entertainment of the winter in the form of a grand masquerade ball to be held on Sunday evening, Jan. 10, at Victoria Hall on Thomas and Arundel Sts.

This affair is being offered for the benefit of the Russian daily, Novy Mir. It is the first time that an entertainment of any kind has been run by the District Committee for this purpose. They ask that all party members reserve this date and not to arrange other things that will conflict with this one. A good time is assured, with good music and prizes for best costumes. All readers of the DAILY WORKER and the public are invited.

St. Paul Readers, Attention.

A hard time dance will be given by the City Central Committee, of St. Paul at Commonwealth Club, 435 Rice St., Saturday evening, Dec. 13. There will be a kangaroo court and novelty entertainment. Come prepared for the occasion. The cow-bells begin ringing at 8 sharp.

Railway Clerks' Silver Anniversary.

CINCINNATI.—The Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station employees observes the 25th anniversary of its birth Dec. 26. It was founded in Sedalia, Mo., as the Order of Railway Clerks of America.

The triennial convention of the brotherhood opens in Kansas City, May 4, 1925.

ATTENTION!

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange any affairs on SATURDAY, DEC. 27, as the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia will give a performance on that date at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St. "Coal Miner Kort," a revolutionary drama, will be presented in the Russian language.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Wednesday, Dec. 10. Class in Elementary Economics, 2613 Hirsch Blvd. Englewood English Branch, 6414 S. Halsted St. Czech-Slovak No. 1, 1825 S. Loomis Street. Czech-Slovak No. 3, 2237 S. Kolin Ave. Douglas Park Jewish, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. Enlarged City Executive, Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.

Thursday, Dec. 11. Cz-Slovak No. Berwyn, Roosevelt and Scoville Ave. Lithuanian No. 2, 1900 S. Union Ave. Mid-City English, 722 Blue Island Ave. 11th Ward Italian, 430 S. Oakley Blvd. Scandinavian Lake View, 3206 N. Wilton St., Cafe Indroff. Scandinavian West Side, cor. Cicero and Superior. Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Russian Branch, 1902 W. Division St. Friday, Dec. 12. Scandinavian S. Side, 641 E. 61st St. Lettish Branch, 4359 Thomas St. Saturday, Dec. 13. Y. W. L. Dance, Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.

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. 11, 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.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ACTIVITIES. LOCAL CHICAGO.

Wednesday, Dec. 10. Class in Elementary Economics, 2613 Hirsch Blvd. Friday, Dec. 12. Area Branch No. 1, 6 p. m., 150 West Washington St. Discussion on N. E. C. statement. John Williamson, speaking. Area Branch No. 2, 8 p. m., 722 Blue Island Ave. Discussion of N. E. C. statement. John Edwards, speaking. Area Branch No. 3, 8 p. m., 3142 S. Halsted St. Activity meeting. Area Branch No. 4, 8 p. m., activity meeting, 3322 Douglas Blvd. Area Branch No. 5, 8 p. m., activity meeting, 830 N. Clark St. Blvd. Discussion of N. E. C. statement. Max Shachtman, speaker. Saturday, Dec. 13. Y. W. L. Dance, Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK CITY

Bronx Open Forum. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Bronx Section, Workers Party, is organizing an Open Forum to be held every Sunday evening, commencing Dec. 14, at 1347 Boston Road. Prominent lecturers and speakers will hold forth each Sunday on questions of the day.

Ludwig Lore will open the series with a lecture on Dec. 14, on the "Aftermath of the German Elections; Mos-say J. Olgin, will follow on Dec. 21, with a lecture on "Revolutionary Aspects of Russian Culture"; and Harold Ware on the "Russian Peasantry." Others will be: William W. Weinstein, Solon DeLeon, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Emanuel Elston, Rebecca Grecht, etc., etc. Watch these columns for further announcements.

Bronx Readers, Attention! "A. B. C. of Communism," every Tuesday night, at 1347 Boston Road. Dr. I. Stamlor, 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. Feishin, instructor.

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

HELP! HELP! Give Us a Hand—

We are swamped again. There is just a load of work piling up in our office and our small force is struggling hard to get it done. If any comrades have a day, an hour or a minute to spare, COME ON OVER—GIVE US A HAND!

NEW YORK, ATTENTION! HEAR LUDWIG LORE

(Editor, the Volkszeitung, Communist Daily)

Lecture on Current Events at the

WORKERS' SCHOOL 208 E. 12th St., New York City EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT

Course Starts December 12 REGISTER NOW!

Roll Call

Is your local here? Then look for your branch!

If it's not here—elect a Daily Worker agent at your next meeting.

Present!

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Captain: Albert Klein, City Agent German.....Otto Bruening Ukrainian.....J. Chudowich Italian.....Dominic Esposito Polish.....S. Gendelman Finnish.....Erick Lilman Jewish.....I. Sokolov



BALTIMORE, MD.

Captain: Sam Cohen, City Agent Branch.....Fred Aqualans English.....Ernest B. Fiedler Russian.....P. Suvorov Finnish.....K. E. Tissari

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Captain: Walter Frank, City Agent Scandinavian.....Helmar Anderson Lettish.....And. Butler English.....W. A. Harjun German.....Herman Hoffman Scandinavian.....H. Sklund Jewish.....Leo. Walewich



ST. PAUL, MINN.

Captain: Max Fleishman, City Agent Jewish.....F. Feingold English.....O. L. Johnson Bohemian.....John Levick German.....Gus. Skandera Russian.....A. Wasilevsky

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Captain: H. Stolz, City Agent Y. W. L. Branch.....A. Brown English.....Elmer McMillin German.....Carl Mink Y. W. L.....Carl Tuzzolino



The World of Labor Industry & Agriculture

RECOUNT GIVES EMIL YOUNGDAHL 59 MORE VOTES

Gains in 10 Precincts; Opponent Loses in 11

By C. A. HATHAWAY. (Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 9.—With one-half of the ballots recounted Comrade Emil S. Youngdahl, candidate for the 35th Minnesota legislative district, has made a net gain of 59 votes over his opponent E. S. Swenson.

With glaring inaccuracies occurring in many precincts there is a strong possibility of discovering many more.

Youngdahl has gained votes in ten precincts and lost votes in seven, while Swenson has gained but four votes in four precincts and lost votes in eleven precincts.

The recount shows great ignorance in voting by a great mass of the people. This is indicated especially in the labor districts. Labor candidates fail to be elected because a great many workers and especially their wives fail to vote or when they do vote, neglect to vote the whole labor ticket. But it is equally true that many workers are becoming mistrustful of many candidates carrying the labor endorsement. The betrayal of the working class by many of its former leaders has created suspicion and lack of confidence. Despite the calumnies of the capitalist press and the fake labor leaders, the rank and file of the workers are turning to the Workers Party for guidance.

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

Res. 1632 S. Trumbull Ave. Phone Rockwell 5050

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PITTSBURGH, PA. DR. RASNICK DENTIST Rendering Expert Dental Service for 20 Years. 645 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave. 1627 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

Rescue Sacco-Vanzetti!

STIRRING APPEAL IS ISSUED BY WORLD COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS IN FIGHT FOR SENTENCED WORKERS

The DAILY WORKER gives in the following manifesto, signed by the Communist International, the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist Youth International, an appeal which should stir the labor movement of America from one end of the country to the other.

The victimization of workmen by vengeful capitalist courts has become so institutionalized in America that American workers are in danger of accepting the death sentence against their fellow workers Sacco and Vanzetti, that it is imperative for every class conscious worker to take up the cry "Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die!"

To the workers of all countries! To all trade union organizations! Comrades!

For over three years Sacco and Vanzetti have been pining in the prisons of the American bourgeoisie.

The class justice of the American "democracy" was never at a loss when it was a question of excesses and incitements to assassination, in order, by means of lying accusations, to deliver revolutionary workers into prison.

There was hardly any affair in which the whole baseness and meanness of American justice showed itself with such naked brutality as in the well-known trial of the two Italian workers Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti are class conscious workers who have fought with all their energy for the revolutionizing of the American workers. Sacco and Vanzetti possess a leading influence among the revolutionary working class.

What is the "crime" of these two comrades?

Sacco and Vanzetti were in possession of exceedingly compromising information on the shameful acts of the secret department of the American police service. This band of spies and police agents had, during his examination, tortured the Italian worker Salcedo to death.

When the police learned that Sacco and Vanzetti were in a position to produce proof of this shameful crime they commenced a persistent persecution of these two revolutionaries.

By means of agents, prostitutes and bullies, they framed up a trial for robbery and murder of two cashiers and with the help of perjurious witnesses dragged Sacco and Vanzetti into the trial. Thereupon all bribable elements were set into motion: the judges, the jury, the witness, the press, the "public," as a result of which the judges conducted the proceedings

with unlawful and forbidden methods.

Sacco and Vanzetti were declared guilty of the robbery and murder which they had never committed, and were condemned to death.

This was in May, 1921.

But the American bourgeoisie shouted their triumph too soon. The demonstration of protest of the workers of the United States, supported by the revolutionary and class conscious workers of all countries, evoked such a general storm of indignation that the American government held it wiser to suspend the carrying out of the sentence.

Three years have passed since then. Sacco and Vanzetti, immediately after the pronouncement of the sentence, appealed to the higher court. The court dragged out this appeal for three years. It was hoped to render submissive the two revolutionaries in the prison of the state of Massachusetts, which are worthy of Nicolas the Bloody.

Workers, Comrades!

The reaction in America is becoming continually more insistent. Black America, the America of the Ku Klux Klan, the America of the blood-suckers of Wall Street, the America of the executioners of Chicago, the America of the torturers of Sacco and Vanzetti, this America is the stronghold of international fascism. The "era of democracy" is to be followed by the "era of fascism."

The appeal of comrades Sacco and Vanzetti was rejected by the court. The death sentence is to be carried out. Sacco and Vanzetti are to be brot to the electric chair.

Revolutionary workers! Summon all comrades to the fight against the bloodhounds of Wall Street! Against the gang of hangmen of Washington! Down with American class justice!

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti must be prevented. We must wrest these, our revolutionary brothers from the claws of the American bourgeoisie!

Organize mass demonstrations! Plaster this appeal upon every street corner! Demand the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti!

Down with black America! Down with Wall Street! Down with the white terror of the bourgeoisie!

Long live the revolutionary fight of the workers of all countries! (Moscow, 15th Nov., 1924.)

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

The Executive of the Communist Youth International.

Show Forbes Got \$45,000 Graft on One Hospital Site

Government attorneys repeated charges in the trial of Charles Forbes that the former head of the United States veterans' bureau, made, with his conspirators, \$45,000 personal profit out of the Livermore, Calif. government hospital site alone.

Garrard Winston, under secretary of the treasury, when called as a defense witness, identified a letter which he said was written by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The letter, dated Dec. 1, 1921, inquired as to the amount of money available for the purchase of sites for veterans' hospitals. Winston admitted under cross examination that the letter was not the original.

Build the DAILY WORKER!

How to Be Healthy

For many years people have been suffering from any sicknesses. They have gone to doctors who give them medicine for a trial, but several trials and operations they failed to regain their health.

MEN AND WOMEN If 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 Daily 9 to 12 a. m.—2 to 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays 9 to 12 a. m. TELEPHONE CANAL 3459

U. M. W. A. LABOR FAKERS ARRIVE IN DISTRICT ONE

Only Concerned with Breaking Strike

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH. (Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSSTON, Pa., Dec. 9.—Immediately on its arrival in this section yesterday, the commission of international board members, appointed and sent here by International President John L. Lewis, proceeded to the meeting of the Lehigh Valley general grievance committee, and with the usual line of bunk preventing action by that body, which would bring another large number of miners on strike.

They did not, however, prevent an unlimited amount of criticism from being heaped on those who are really responsible for the appalling situation prevalent at practically every mine in this district. Nor did they prevent a motion to demand a special convention, at which all the conditions prevailing in the district will be aired, and the responsibility for same be placed.

Special Convention Wanted Today meetings of the Pennsylvania, Hudson and Glen Alden (D. L. & W.) general grievance bodies will meet and the commission expects to visit all of them for the purpose of checking the spread of the strike. It is, however, believed that a special convention will have to be called, as the demand for same is so great.

Neal J. Perry, chairman of the commission, in a straddle statement to the local press, admits that there may be something connected with the grievances hereabouts, to make the strike justifiable, but quickly adds, that his belief is, that radicals bent upon the formation of a union within the U. M. W. A. are in some way responsible, as an agent of this group has been known to them as being quite active for several months.

It seems to be of no concern to any of the officials of the union hereabouts that the operators have repeatedly violated the agreement. All they want to see is the end of what they call an outlaw strike with victory for the operators.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1924

- Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St. 1 Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine. 10 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd. 21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington. 243 Carpenters, 544 S. Ashland Ave. 1683 Hod Carriers, 132 W. Division St. 1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597. 1922 Carpenters, 5414 S. Halsted St. 3507 Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill. 181 Coopers, 290 E. Escanaba Ave. 3 Hod Carriers, 132 W. Division St. 562 Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St. 4 Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St. 104 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street. Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St. 126 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 234 Machinists, 733 N. Cicero Ave. 375 Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd Street. 54 Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. 5 Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. 924 Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 S. Ashland Ave. 697 Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave. 1340 Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave. 219 Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 730 p. m. 11 Roofers, 777 W. Adams St. 73 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. 485 Sheet Metal, 322 S. Halsted St. 783 Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St. 759 Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd. 769 Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street. 13046 Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St. 924 Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St. Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Knit Goods Workers Join Twice.

NEW YORK.—The Knitted Garment Workers Local 55, International Ladies' Garment Workers union, is in the field with a charter from the international. It is also affiliated with the United Textile Workers union. The local's office is at 7 E. 15th St. New York. It succeeds the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers union. Its dual affiliation to the ladies' garment and textile union comes from the fact that the knit goods are made from yarn but are made directly into finished garments.

WE'LL SPEND THIS SPRING IN THE PACIFIC

That is, Morgan's fleet will enjoy the spring of 1925 west of the Hawaiian Islands. The Shenandoah, his giant dirigible, will join the fleet in its maneuvers.

The long-heads at Washington, D. C., have figured that, considering the volume of barking in the Orient this date, there might be some biting by spring. And when the biting begins, the navy will be right next door, showing its teeth.

It is altogether possible that next spring you will want the DAILY WORKER daily, to tell you what the fuss is all about. If so, you'll BUY A POLICY TODAY in the campaign to

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

WAR AND REVOLUTION

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 twentieth chapter is entitled, "War and Revolution."

FROM the very beginning Lenin had a clear conception of the international nature of the class struggle. Long before the war he already felt himself a stranger at the international socialist parades where the phrase reigned supreme and where no action was to be seen. As a result of his appearance at international congresses (Stuttgart, Copenhagen) there was formed a small and loosely allied left wing. This "Russian sectarian" was treated condescendingly by the leaders of European reformism. Some of them looked upon Lenin's activities as a sort of sectarian madness, others considered it a result of the mystical traits of his Slavic character. Very few realized the significance of this coming leader of the international working class movement. Only a few radical Germans, Polish social-democrats, and several comrades of other countries, stood in close political relations towards Bolshevism. Clara Zetkin relates the following story: At the congress in Stuttgart, held in 1907, Rosa Luxemburg, while pointing out to her the place occupied by Lenin, said: "See that man? Just watch the characteristics of his head. He looks as if he were ready to crush the whole world, that he would rather break his head than surrender."

Lenin knew the international working class movement well for many years. But the international labor movement began to know Lenin only after the October revolution. And here we approach one of the most interesting questions connected with the theory and practice of the labor movement. How many people are familiar with the giant of scientific socialism whose name was Marx? A few hundreds of thousands. On the other hand, how many have heard of Lenin? Hundreds of millions. How is this to be explained? Marx forged the weapon of criticism for the struggle against the capitalist system, while Lenin employed this criticism as a weapon to strike the enemy over the head. The oppressed millions have gotten a very clear conception of the significance of what Lenin was doing, while the materialistic conception of history, the theory of the socialization of production, could be understood by a limited number of people. But the expropriation of land, factories, and banks, the abolition of exploitation, the annulment of debts—such propaganda by action appealed to and was understood by the widest sections of the working class.

One of the French bourgeois papers wrote after Lenin's death: "His thoughts were grey and theologically monotonous." For the bourgeois world the ideas of Lenin were really grey. But how did the international working class movement respond to his ideas? Millions of people understood his thoughts because they were simple and within the grasp of the masses. They were in harmony with the class instincts of these masses, if not always with their conscious understanding. But the true greatness of Lenin's "grey ideas" could be seen only after these ideas had been transformed into "red actions."

When at the end of 1914 Lenin spoke of the necessity of putting up his civil war against the imperialist war, not even the left wing could fol-

THOUSANDS MAY DIE IN IRISH FAMINE CRISIS

Connemara Farmers Are Living on Seaweed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—The probability that thousands may die of starvation in Ireland as a result of the crop failure and the industrial panic was voiced today by many prominent leaders in Irish public life. Much criticism is directed at the Free State government, which so far has ignored the cries for help from the panic stricken people in the famine area and in the cities where the industrial proletariat are in great distress.

Peasants in Dire Straits.

The people on the west coast of Ireland usually live in a state of chronic poverty. The food staple is the potato, which with fish, bread and tea is the main article of diet. The failure of the potato crop leaves the peasants in dire straits.

Instead of solving the problem in a realistic way, the government suggested that the inhabitants in the famine areas be removed to richer communities. This plan did not work however as the people do not want to leave their own homesteads.

The peasants in Connemara are now living on seaweed according to reports reaching the capital. Local committees and charitable bodies have completely broken down under the strain of handling the situation.

Twenty Per Cent Unemployed.

Minister of Industry McGilligan, admits that 20 per cent of the workers are idle. Former service men are bitter in their criticism of the governor. Those who aided the Free State lackeys of the British government in crushing the republicans are now begging on the streets and starving in garrets. "We saved the Free State from the irregulars" declared one of them, "and now the Free State should save us from distress."

But the ex-service men of Ireland will learn that capitalist governments do not make a virtue of gratitude. When they are thru with their tools they leave them on the scrap heap. "Nearly 40,000 former soldiers are workless. I know hundreds of cases in Dublin where for three days at a time wives and children have not tasted food." This statement was made by an ex-service men's leader.

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

betrayed

Her first conversation betrayed the fact that she was not fastidious

At a distance she had appeared unusually neat, immaculate. But upon their first face-to-face meeting he discovered that her teeth were not clean. And he soon lost interest.

So many people overlook this one matter of fastidiousness. And do so in spite of the fact that in conversation the teeth are the one most noticeable thing about you.

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. All fastidious chemists have discovered a swelling ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

You will notice the improvement even in the first few days. And you know it is cleaning safely.

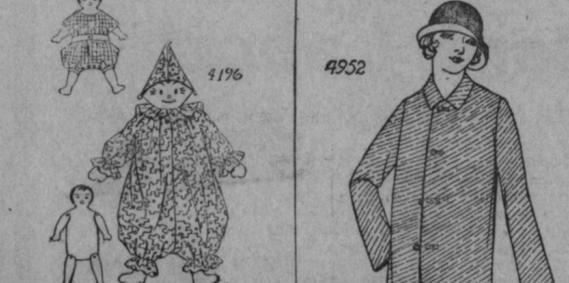
So the makers of Listerine, the safe antiseptic, have found for you also the really safe dentifrice.

What are your teeth saying about you today?—LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE Large Tube—25 cents

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A NEW DOLL SET. A SIMPLE PRACTICAL GARMENT FOR RAINY DAYS



4196. The little doll mother may not only make dolly's clothes but also the doll, from the models supplied herewith. The body may be of drill, unbleached muslin, oil cloth or sanitas, with a stuffing of bran, kopak, or cotton. Eyes of shoe buttons, nose and lips of yarn, or the features may be embroidered or painted.

Dressed as a clown this doll will be very attractive. The suit may be of calico, cretzone or scraps of silk or satin. One or two colors of materials may be used. For the rompers—cretzone or gingham is pleasing. Dolly will be so glad of the dear little pockets in her rompers, and "Pierrot" the clown will do all sorts of tricks in his comfortable costume, if his arms and legs are fastened so as to be movable.

The pattern comprising the doll and the garments, is cut in three sizes: Small—12 inches; medium—16 inches; large—20 inches in length. The doll requires for a medium size 1/2 yard. The rompers, 3/4 yard. The suit and Hat, 1 1/4 yard of 27-inch material.

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. Address: THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS.—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is

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My toy will go! All it needs is winding. Now it will go.

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH, Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
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290 Advertising rates on application

British Imperialism Plays Trumps

Austen Chamberlain, new minister of foreign affairs in the tory cabinet of Britain, has arrived at Rome to attend the thirty-second session of the league of nations council. He heralds a new and aggressively imperialist control over the league of nations, a control which corresponds to the end of the period of "democratic pacifism" and the rise of militant imperialism under the Dawes plan.

Mr. Chamberlain has in advance of his arrival at Rome succeeded in the major part of the business to be transacted there. By an artful bit of double dealing he obtained while stopping off in Paris, the hearty co-operation of Premier Herriot in his own retirement on an anti-Bolshevik issue, and at the same time he obtained the—at least temporary—approval of France for a "gentleman's agreement" whereby no question of England's bloody repression of Egypt should come before the league of nations. He even got an agreement that France would let Britain have a "free hand" in Africa in exchange for a like attitude for the French colonies that indeed "dark continent."

This "free hand" is meant to make England independent of American cotton, a fact which may interest our own cotton trust to some degree, but which we hope will interest more the wage workers in cotton production who must now compete with labor of Africa which will be, if it is not already, completely enslaved.

Mr. Chamberlain is now in Rome and he is going to reverse the old maxim, and make the Romans do as he does. He is going to ask Mussolini to come in on the "gentleman's agreement" to repress in one imperialist united front the black populations of Africa.

The situation is that the great imperialist nations of Europe, in artful calculation of their lease on life before the capitalist decline takes them into oblivion, are striving to add to the stabilization of the Dawes plan, which is made at the cost of the lives of the European masses, an "Austen Chamberlain plan" for more intensive exploitation of the colonial peoples. But this has its penalties, as the concurrent rise of militant revolutionary symptoms show in the colonial countries from the Near East to the Far East.

"Only Eleven Murders—"

According to the figures submitted to a meeting of the Landis award committee held yesterday, this body spent \$2,053,654 in three years breaking strikes—"enforcing the Landis award," is the euphonious term used to describe the reign of terror against the unions launched by this committee of open shoppers.

The greater portion of this huge sum was spent in 1922—the year of the open shop drive.

That the activities of the committee had as their chief objective the disruption and smashing of unions and that enforcing the award proper was a small part of their task, is more than hinted at by the report given Monday which shows that but one-sixth of the building contracts let in the last twelve months went to Landis award concerns.

"Since its existence only eleven deaths or murders are traceable to the Landis award," says the report of the committee and this smug reference to the atrocities of its army of thugs and the covering of the clues to most of their crimes against unions and union men is quite in line with the hypocrisy of the chamber of commerce crowd that raised \$50,000 dollars to hang the miners of Herrin who defended themselves against a private army of gunmen recruited from the Landis award mercenaries here in Chicago.

\$2,053,654 will buy a lot of thugs, guns, black-jacks, judges and police protection. There is considerable resistance left in the American labor movement when, divided into feeble crafts as it is, rent and torn by jurisdictional disputes, sold out by its officials, it can fight a powerful and well-financed group of bosses backed by the state, as well as it has here in Chicago.

With the amalgamation of the unions and a recognition of the class struggle the building trades could wage a struggle that would make the bosses thing twice before starting another war on labor.

When, however, such incidents as the signing of a Landis award agreement by Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' Union, without the consent of the membership, is followed by an attempt to expell the most militant members of the union because of their exposure of his treachery, it is no wonder that the bosses feel encouraged and confident of their ability to break a union that tolerates as its head a man who could easily qualify as a member of the Landis award committee.

If the Mexican workers read the American capitalist press more, their appreciation of President Calles would be a bit shaken by the chorus of approval.

Streetcar-men in Action

The impartial nature of wage arbitration boards is an illusion that is being rapidly shattered even here in the United States where the "identity of interest between employer and employe" theory has been foisted upon the workers to an extent unknown anywhere else.

The members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, working for the Illinois Power and Light company, are the latest group of workers to repudiate the "arbitration" method of settling wage questions. They were handed a reduction several months ago by one of these "impartial" boards, but today the workers on the McKinley traction lines are on strike and a general strike in sympathy with them is in preparation in Peoria, Galesburg, Bloomington, Decatur, Champaign and Danville.

The streetcar-men have demanded an increase of 10 per cent as against the reduction recommended by the arbitration board.

This strike has all the appearances of having resulted from the mass dissatisfaction among the street railway workers and the officials of the union have had to move. The workers are holding closed meetings and the proposal for a general strike shows that they are insisting on immediate action.

It is one of the anomalies of American life that a strike of streetcar-men while it makes for great inconvenience of the travelling public, almost invariably evokes mass sympathy for the strikers. This is a great advantage enjoyed by the streetcar-men's union and one that in this instance they have not discounted by allowing the traction capitalists months in which to get ready to break the strike.

The DAILY WORKER hopes that the streetcar-men give the traction company a sound trouncing.

A Few Encouraging Signs

Company unions are losing their popularity with the workers in spite of all efforts of the corporations to perpetuate these tools of capitalist reaction.

Following the defeat of the shop crafts in 1922 there was a movement of the workers away from the unions, inspired largely by the weak and spineless policy of union officialdom expressed in separate settlements with railway companies and which ends logically in the acceptance of class collaboration illustrated by the B. and O. plan. But the Trade Union Educational League, the only organized left wing movement in the United States, has carried on an energetic campaign against the desertion of the unions and this campaign now shows real results. There is a revival of militancy among both organized and unorganized workers, especially in the transportation industry. Votes taken under the auspices of that government agency of the railways—the railway labor board—now invariably show big majorities against company unions.

In addition to this the news of a big majority for a strike in the referendum among the engineers and firemen on the Southern Pacific lines is further evidence that even among the highly paid aristocracy of labor there is much discontent.

We look for some big accomplishments for the Trade Union Educational League during the coming year. There is no other leadership for the left wing movement that is developing and the program of the Red International of Labor Unions will attract ever larger masses as the workers are forced to fight the Coolidge-Morgan-Dawes dictatorship, whose first blows will be at the living standards of the workers.

Farmers Who Fight

In the correspondence of Comrade J. W. Johnstone from Mexico, he tells of the intensity of feeling among the peasants who, from all over Mexico, but especially from the state of Vera Cruz, gathered at Jalapa for their second peasant congress.

It is particularly to be noted that in the great upsurging of the Mexican people, the peasants are organizing under the direct leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico.

The Jalapa congress denounced the fake labor party of Calles and rallied enthusiastically around the slogan of the Communists for a workers' and farmers' government, and endorsed the Communist Party of Mexico, choosing its leaders and their leaders. These are farmers who really fight.

The failure of the French police to find a single Russian among the three hundred Communists arrested yesterday must be a severe disappointment to the French capitalist press.

The stereotyped formula for the explanation of revolutionary movements is "foreign agitators" and it is consequently embarrassing to have to admit that the native working class is capable, without inspiration from abroad, of resenting and fighting the oppressions of capitalism which, in France particularly, lives principally on the doles granted by billionaire foreign agitators like J. P. Morgan.

Bolshevism and atheism cannot be blamed for the famine in Ireland. The opposite might be much nearer the truth. As in 1847 there is enough food in Ireland today to feed ten times the population, but under capitalism food, like all other commodities, is produced for profit and not for consumption.

The Russian method may not be the most pleasant in the world for the czar, but it has proved less painful for the Russian workers and peasants than that followed by the German social-democrats.

WORKERS SCHOOL STARTS OLGIN'S CLASS TUESDAY

"The Russian Revolution" Given in Lectures

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 9.—Moissaye J. Olgin, noted Communist lecturer and writer, will give a course of lectures on the Russian Revolution at the Workers' School of New York beginning Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The course will consist of ten lectures dealing with the problems of the Russian peasantry, the controversies within the Russian Communist Party, the cultural aspects of the Russian Revolution, the theatre in Soviet Russia, modern Russian literature, etc.

Comrade Olgin, who needs no introduction to New York militants, is especially well-qualified to give such a course. While a delegate from the Workers Party to the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, he spent several months in Russia studying the problems and constructive achievements of the Workers Republic. His lectures will treat of vital aspects of the revolution which it is essential to know in order to understand the full significance of the new life that is being built in Russia.

Lore on Current Events.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, will conduct a class in current events at the Workers' School of New York every Friday night, beginning Dec. 12.

To carry on effective agitational and organizational activity in the labor movement, militants must be well informed on the happenings of the day. They must be able to analyze present struggles and achievements in this and other countries with a revolutionary understanding of the forces at work throughout the world.

The course in current events given at the Workers' School does not aim merely to supply information, but to teach militants how to interpret such events from the Communist viewpoint.

Workers are urged to enroll now. The classes will meet at the headquarters of the school, 208 east 12th street. The fee for the courses is \$2 each, single admissions, 25 cents. For registration and information inquire at the office of the Workers' School.

MUSIC.

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN. JACOB SCHAEFFER covered himself with glory Sunday night, when the Freiheit Singing Society gave a concert at the Eighth Street theater. For most of the program was made up of his compositions, he is the director of the chorus, and musical organizations stand or fall by the work of their directors.

After a pulse quickening performance of "The International," the Freiheit mandolin orchestra, under Harry Dolman, took the stage. They played Grieg's "Norwegian Wedding Procession" rather nervously, but gained composure and followed it up with the Schubert first military march and Gillet's "Invitation to the Ball" done in fine shape. There is a most unusual effect produced by this group of twenty-five or more mandolins. It sounds something like the effect of a heavy fall of rain tuned to a scale and controlled so that melodies can be produced. The orchestra is wise in adding a flute, oboe and cello for contrast of quality.

The singing society came on again to sing Schaeffer's song. Unfortunately I cannot review this part of the concert in detail, since the program was printed and the songs were sung in a language with which I am unfamiliar. There is a fine virility in the conductor's compositions, and an astounding precision and spirit in the work of the chorus. The Freiheit group sings with all the perfection of a professional choral society, (and better than some), and yet they are all workers, some of them unable to read notes, I am told. For amateurs to sing without accompaniment in perfect intonation and rhythm is a real achievement.

An account of the concert would not be complete without some mention of Schaeffer's orchestral compositions played by a band of Chicago Symphony men under his direction. Especially good was a series of variations on what is known in English as a "Marching Song of the Red Army." (The English text begins: "Whirlwinds of danger are circling around us, O'erwhelming forces of darkness assail—") the tune was worked out with considerable knowledge of its possibilities, and of the resources of the orchestra.

The program closed with Mendelssohn's setting of Goethe's first Walpurgis night.

New York Workers' School. Register Now—208 E. 12th St.

Requiescat In Pace

IN plain English it means "The baby was knocked cold." And this is exactly what an energetic DAILY WORKER Builder did. David Harris of New York "swings a wicked wallop" and he tells us how he did the damage:

Dear Comrades: Enclosed herewith please find P. O. M. O. for twenty dollars and fifty cents (\$20.50) for the following:

1—A ten dollar (\$10.00) insurance policy—to help insure the American Federation of Labor against the class struggle.

2—One year's subscription to the DAILY WORKER in advance of expiration of the old one—in memory of our grandmother, the late S. P. of the U. S. A., who so miserably perished on the road to Wisconsin.

3—One year's subscription to the WORKERS MONTHLY in advance of expiration of the old one—this merely out of sympathy for brother Mussolini, who needs it so badly.

4—One year's subscription to the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL in advance of the old one—this in recognition of and as an encouragement to our humble servant of King George V.,—Ramsay MacDonald.

Yours for the DAILY WORKER,

D. HARRIS.

Does he "swing a wicked wallop"?—You tell 'em!

UNEMPLOYMENT HAS INCREASED 10 PER CENT SINCE 1923, DECLARES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FIGURES

Unemployment on November 1 showed a considerable increase over unemployment at the same time in 1923, according to figures for October 1924, given out by the United States department of labor.

"Reports from 6,607 identical establishments in the two years, show a decrease in 1924 of 10.8 per cent in employment, a decrease of 13.3 per cent in total earnings, and a decrease of 2.8 per cent in per capita earnings," the department of labor reports.

The greatest losses, according to the report, in employment and employes' earnings in the 12 months were in the shipbuilding foundry, machine tool, rubber boot and shoe, steam railroad car building and repairing, shirt, automobile, structural iron, agricultural implement, hosiery, iron and steel, cotton goods, and men's clothing industries.

The number reported on the payrolls in identical establishments was 2,331,087 in October 1923 as compared to 2,079,046, or a decrease in the number of employed since last year of 10.8 per cent.

The amount of the payroll in October 1923 was \$63,093,250 while the amount of the payroll had gone down to \$54,709,847 in October 1924, a decrease of 13.3 per cent for the year.

The amount of the payroll on the class 1 railroads of the entire country decreased 11.7 per cent since last year.

Unemployment in Illinois increased over 12 per cent over unemployment for October 1923, according to reports of the Illinois department of labor. "Last month our survey showed that there were fewer people at work in the factories of Illinois than there were on the average in 1922, when we were just shaking off the harrowing effects of the depression of 1920-21," says the November report of the Illinois department of labor.

"The survey shows that the factories of Illinois had fewer workers than they had in any October in the

REVERE COMRADES TO GIVE COSTUME BALL FOR DAILY WORKER

REVERE, Mass., Dec. 9.—Revere branch in addition to taking DAILY WORKER policies will give a costume ball Dec. 24, part of the proceeds to go to the DAILY WORKER. The ball will be held at Eagle's Hall, Revere. Tickets are 50c. Revere comrades will please set this date aside and get ready to work for the success of this affair.

past four years. The precipitate declines of early 1924 with only slight swells in August and September and a renewed decline in October leave the factories with 13 per cent fewer persons than were at work at the peak of operations in 1923 and 12 per cent fewer than one year ago at this time."

One hundred and thirty-nine persons were registered for each 100 jobs as compared to 117 seeking 100 jobs in 1923 and 97 seeking 100 jobs in 1922.

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And Build!*

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OIL UNIVERSITY ADMITS RUSSIA BACKS SOVIETS

Poor Professor Thinks Russians Are Different

John D. Rockefeller's University of Chicago seems to have decided that the Bolsheviks are accepted by the Russian people, in theory and as a party, and that the Communist government "seems secure."

Even more than that, "The Bolsheviks are the party in power in Russia, and if you want to deal with Russia, you will have to deal with them."

Discuss Other Revolutions.

These statements were made in the class in history III (European history: The later modern period, 1789-1920), by the instructor of that class, Walter Louis Dorn, Mon., Dec. 8.

The discussion of the Russian revolution comes as a sort of culmination to the discussion of the great French revolution, the revolution of 1848 and the imperialistic wars. The classmates of Loeb and Leopold were led up to the instructor's appraisal of Lenin by way of the same individual's judgment of Napoleon the Little, Bismarck, and Garibaldi.

According to Dorn, Lenin made the Russian revolution. Lenin seems to have assumed some of the qualities of anti-Christ, in the mind of Dorn (the University of Chicago was originally a theological seminary, and does still preserve some of the aspects of methodism.)

Blames All on Lenin.

Dorn says that Lenin "created the Communist Party," "created the Soviets," "created the Red Army," "created the dictatorship of the proletariat"—all by means of his "diabolically logical mind," and "unreasonable faith in his essentially wrong and twisted economic theories." In fact, according to Dorn, "Lenin was the Bolshevik revolution," and, "until he died, Lenin was dictator of Russia."

Dorn's theory is that the Soviet system of government is on trial, and is accepted by the Russian people because they are different from all other peoples.

A Carnegie Lackey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Sen. Phipps of Colorado, the new chairman of the senate committee on education and labor, was formerly treasurer of the Carnegie Steel Co., and is known as one of the bitterest foes of union labor who ever has sat in congress. The new senator from Rhode Island, Metcalfe, has been chosen to this committee to lend his aid to Phipps against Borah and Brookhart. Dale of Vermont, has withdrawn from the committee.

Borah surrendered the chairmanship of the committee on education and labor in order to become chairman of the foreign relations committee.