

REVOLT SHAKES MUSSOLINI RULE Ruthenberg Sentence 3-10 Years; Bail Denied

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

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR
A Lively Discussion—Some Dead Arguments. Fitzpatrick's Ghost, Communists Fight for Fundamentals.

If there were no Communist delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor it might strike the Mussolins' union in whose hall the sessions are held to provide an orchestra to play the "Dead March" during the proceedings. It would be a dead body, politically speaking. As it is, the presence of a Communist is enough to cause a feeling of tension behind the little round table which John Fitzpatrick, president, belabors with his gavel, whenever he desires to add emphasis to his arguments, such as they are.

THERE was quite a lot of excitement at last Sunday's meeting of the federation. It originated, innocently enough when Comrade Arne Swabeck, delegate from Painters' Local No. 194, rose to protest against the action of Thomas F. Kennedy, delegate from the C. F. of L. to the El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. in endorsing the military training camp system engineered by the American capitalist class and railroaded thru the convention under the leadership of the late Gompers and his satellites. This was in contradiction to the past policy of the federation Swabeck pointed out. The speaker made a very telling speech, criticizing the El Paso convention, its sins of commission and omission.

HE dealt with the menace of capitalist militarism, unemployment, the organization of the unorganized, making particular reference to the complete fiasco made by the so-called committee for the organization of the steel workers. He was followed on the floor by another delegate, not a Communist, who took exception to the action of Delegate Kennedy in committing the Chicago Federation of Labor to a militarist program. It was quite evident that Fitzpatrick did not desire Kennedy's report to be brought up on the floor, as it was not read to the body but deposited in the columns of the Federation News, which is not very widely read, for various reasons.

THEN, a very significant incident occurred. A delegate from the Metal Polishers, by the name of Diehl flew a kite in the form of an unmasked suggestion that the Communists be expelled from the federation. He thought the time was overripe but perhaps there was still time. This speaker tried to look impressive but failed notably. He referred to those who criticized Kennedy's report as "birds," an epithet which may be partly responsible for the way some of the delegates "flew" at him later on.

DELEGATE DIEHL made such a novel argument in favor of the military training camps that it deserves to be recorded in history. If he did not stumble on it accidentally, he should be given credit for more fertility of imagination than one would suspect. This is what he said in substance: It is quite evident that the critics of the report did not read the report. If they had they would know—if they can know anything—that what the American Federation of Labor convention actually did was to take militarism out of the hands of the militarists. According to this kind of logic we could abolish the capitalist system by taking the exploitation of the masses out of the hands of the capitalists now in control and turn the business over to the leaders of the American Federation of

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COURT PUSHES ATTACK; CALLS MINOR FEB. 22

Plan to Carry Fight to U. S. Supreme Court

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 5.—C. E. Ruthenberg, national executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is in jail here tonight, under sentence of three to 10 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine, for having "assembled with" his comrades in the national convention of the Communist Party at Bridgeman, in this state, in 1921.

The fight to secure Ruthenberg's release on bail, pending an appeal to the United States supreme court, will be carried to the Michigan supreme court at Lansing, tomorrow.

Sentenced to State Penitentiary
Judge C. W. White, in the Berrien county circuit court, in imposing sentence, refused to allow Ruthenberg to remain at liberty pending the appeal. The sentence of Judge White calls for imprisonment in the Michigan state prison, at Jackson.

That the Michigan prosecutors, supported by the U. S. attorney general's office at Washington, is planning to push the trials of the other Communist arrested, including William Z. Foster, William F. Dunne and a score of other prominent party members, was shown in the calling for trial of the case of Robert Minor, former editor of The Liberator, and now cartoonist of the DAILY WORKER. The Minor case is set for Feb. 2, but it is thought it will not be called until Feb. 9, when prospective jurors have been ordered to appear.

It is expected that the Michigan supreme court will act on the appeal to the U. S. state supreme court on Jan. 15.

Court Room Is Crowded.
Ruthenberg arrived here early today from Chicago and appeared in court accompanied by his attorney, Isaac E. Ferguson, of Chicago. The court room was as crowded as on the most interesting day of the trial that resulted in Ruthenberg's conviction; the same court room that saw the disagreement in Foster's trial, after a long and hard fought legal battle.

Ruthenberg was not permitted to address the court, stating his views as a Communist on trial in a capitalist court, before sentence was passed. After sentence, however, he issued a statement declaring that:

Statement by Ruthenberg

"I have this to say: I am a Communist. I have openly stated from the witness stand in this court the principles which as a Communist I advocate and support. I deny that there is anything 'criminal' in these principles.

"If as the courts of this state have held, to advocate the principles of Communism constitutes a crime, it is because the class in present day society which profits thru the exploitation and oppression of the masses has used the governmental power which it controls to make advocacy of ideas and principles which threaten its social privileges, a crime.

"I am not charged with commission of any act in the state of Michigan except that of 'assembling with' the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It is charged that the Workers (Communist) Party of America is an organization which violates the law.

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The Machinist Caught in the B. & O. Plan



BIG BUSINESS: "Why, Bill Johnston, you are a genius!"

By Robert Minor

SETTLEMENT OF COAL STRIKE UP TO ARBITRATION

Teamsters Get No Pay Raise Yet

The three thousand members of the Coal Teamsters' Union will return to work this morning after a one day day strike that completely tied up Chicago coal deliveries, and threw a scare into industrial, commercial and municipal users of coal. A conference between the union officials and representatives of the coal merchants association, which met during the great or part of yesterday at the Atlantic Hotel, agreed that the men should return to work while committees representing both sides "arbitrated" the differences.

The outcome of the conference is at least a temporary victory for the coal merchants' association, as the teamsters have as yet gained nothing by their walkout. The coal merchants declared that the drivers are returning to work on the old scale, pending arbitration. It was stated at union headquarters that the men will work starting today, on the scale determined by the "arbitration" committees.

The strike was effective while it lasted, the union drivers tying up coal deliveries even of the small independent coal dealers. The large companies made an effort to deliver coal yesterday.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the conference between the representatives of the Coal Teamsters' Union and the coal merchants' association was still going on, no agreement having been reached.

In spite of the fact that Marshall Keig, member of the Coal Merchants' association, earlier had termed the demands of the coal drivers as "ridiculous," as soon as the strike went into effect the coal merchants asked T. J. Lynch and Milton Booth, presidents of local unions 704 and 782, for a conference. The conference was expected to be over at two o'clock but near that time chairs and food were sent for and a prolonged conference appeared likely. "We are far from any agreement," said one of the representatives of the strikers in the conference.

The strikers are demanding an increase of \$1.00 per day, and working regulations which exempt them from having to load coal from the trucks they drive.

The union headquarters at 637 S. Ashland Blvd., announced that no organized picketing is being carried on. However, the coal truck drivers were seen to it yesterday that no coal trucks were allowed on the streets except those for hospitals or orphanages.

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KENNEDY SUCCEEDS GREEN AS SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE MINE WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—Thomas Kennedy, 40, of Hazleton, Pa., president of District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, was selected international secretary-treasurer today by the miners' executive committee to succeed William Green, who became president of the American Federation of Labor following the death Samuel Gompers.

REED COLLEGE IN NEW WAR ON ALL REDS, LIBERALS

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 5.—The regents of Reed college, a privately endowed Portland institution once famous for its liberal educational experiments, are giving notice to the students that there are some things in the established order that are sacred. When Pres. Richard Schols died the students wanted Alexander Melikoff, ousted liberal president of Amherst, to be appointed but the regents named Norman Coleman, practically an unknown figure.

No Hurry.

The Oregon Liberal, published at 215 4th St., declares that the regents are determined to sit hard on economic heresies in the student body. "The cry set up that youth is responsible for the dissatisfaction at Reed," says The Liberal, "is a smoke screen to hide the fact that economic teaching at Reed is to remain well in hand and that the students shall not do too much prying around the foundation stones of economic privilege lest they discover just what conditions are.

No Social Radicalism.

"These are days when you may be as radical as you please about the depths and structure of the sidereal universe or the chromosomes of guinea-pigs, but a little digging now and then on the question of the distribution of the economic income of the local community or the nation is held up as dangerously radical and evidence of an impulsive revolt of youth which must be sternly curbed."

TELEPHONE OPERATORS' STRIKE TIES UP LINES AT HARRISBURG, ILL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 5.—The deadlock in the strike of telephone operators of the Murphysboro Telephone company here continued today with another conference between union leaders and company officials scheduled for this afternoon.

Harrisburg business interests are suffering as the result of the tie up of all telephone service. Mayor Guy Patterson today notified both factions that they must get together and end the strike.

New Appointments on Foreign Service of Soviet Russia

By Rosta News.

MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—L. Ganetsky, member of the collegium of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed chairman, and J. Yanson, member of the collegium of the P. C. of Foreign Trade and formerly minister of foreign affairs of the far eastern republic, and Mr. Brodovskiy, counselor of the U. S. S. R. embassy at Berlin, have been appointed vice-chairmen of the Soviet delegation for the negotiations with Germany relative to the conclusions of the Soviet-German treaty of commerce.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

Results of Membership Meetings

The general membership meetings held on Sunday, Jan. 4, to discuss the majority and minority theses, went on record for the majority with the following vote:

BOSTON—Majority, 111; minority, 106. James P. Cannon, representing the C. E. C. and Jay Lovestone, the minority.

PHILADELPHIA—Majority, 147; minority, 96. William Z. Foster spoke for the C. E. C. and Benjamin Gitlow for the minority.

PITTSBURGH—Majority, 82; minority, 31. Alexander Bittelman spoke for the C. E. C. and Max Bedacht for the minority.

BUFFALO—Majority, 80; minority, 31. Speakers: Earl R. Browder for the C. E. C.; J. Louis Engdahl for the minority.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Majority, 30; minority, 3. Rebecca Grecht represented the majority position and Benjamin Lifshitz the minority.

ALL EUROPE AWAITS CRASH IN ITALY; NEWS OF FIGHTING ESCAPED FASCISTI CENSOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Private advices from Italy today said that the internal situation there was extremely serious, with both fascists and anti-fascists in the smaller towns aroused to high pitch.

Serious conflicts have broken out and the police do not know what course to follow, these advices said. Large numbers of police stood by and watched the fascists wreck the Nuvo Giornale, a newspaper of Florence, fearing to take a stand against the mob.

It is reported Mussolini plans to create a directory of three—himself and two generals—and impose martial law as a means of bringing order to Italy, but this is believed unlikely, at least at present.

There were evidences in London today that the heavy censorship in Italy is being maintained, if not tightened. News of the troubles there is subject to long delays in transmission.

Salandra Quite Mussolini.

The secession from the black shirt party of former Premier Salandra has come at an inopportune time for Mussolini. "I have lost faith in fascism," Salandra said. "My work for the past two years to insert fascism in the normal life of the country has been destroyed."

To offset this adverse event, however, Mussolini today had the delirious approval of the fascist newspapers, who pledge him to continue the renewal of the fascist administration. They consider the steps taken so far as only the preliminaries in the "restoration of tranquility to Italy."

To Oust Opposition Deputies.
It was believed a decree would be forthcoming soon, declaring that all deputies who do not attend sessions of parliament would be deprived of their seats. The boycott had been the weapon of opposition deputies and their means of showing their disapproval of "Mussolini despotism."

Mussolini practically has placed Italy on a basis of martial law, with the strictest orders for suppression of anti-fascist organizations, special militia guarding the railway stations and the fascist prefects authorized to mobilize the black shirt militia.

A railway strike under Communist leadership is said to be in preparation to prevent the movement of fascist troops.

The government has ordered the dissolution of the Italia Libera association, composed of former soldiers who are opposed to fascism.

Fascists and Oppositions Clash.

ROME, January 5.—Rome waited breathlessly yesterday to learn the measures whereby Premier Mussolini, in accordance with his speech on Saturday, would "clear the air" and "break the Aventine secession," meaning by this the resistance of the deputies who were staying away from parliament.

As far as learned these measures included (1) the strengthening of the railway militia to prevent attempts at sabotage, (2) sequestration of the headquarters of political associations which had not yet been specified and (3) giving the local prefects authority to mobilize the "black shirt" militia.

Sham Attack on Rome.

In Rome and other cities the militia mobilized itself. Fifteen hundred "black shirts," fully armed, performed maneuvers outside Rome, executing a sham attack on the city. They were subsequently congratulated by the new generalissimo, Gandolfo, and later they paraded the streets of the city.

Exceptionally heavy cordons of soldiers surrounded the principal opposition newspaper offices and the Grand Orient (Masonic) lodge.

Fragrant reports from Bologna mention serious rioting in the course of the fascist reunion there. Minor disturbances attended a forbidden meeting at Naples.

The Garibaldian association, Italia Libera, has been suppressed. It is not known whether other opposition parties will also be suppressed.

The resignation of Sig. Casati as minister of education was confirmed today.

Your Policy Must Be
—Buy a Policy—

THE WATCH DOGS OF WORLD EMPIRE BARK AT FRANCE

Senators, Financiers and Observers Unite

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—France's much heralded "proposition" for the funding of her \$4,000,000,000 war debt to the United States was officially revealed today as only an empty gesture, which for the present does not afford a suitable basis on which serious funding negotiations can be begun.

The communication which Ambassador Herrick forwarded to the state department over the week end was not addressed to the American government, or did it come from the French government, but was a "personal memorandum" from Finance Minister Clementel which contained no definite nor concrete suggestions for payment.

In view of this fact, it was said to be doubtful whether the American debt funding commission even would be assembled to consider the French communication. A copy of it was sent to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for his information. M. Clementel's memorandum was devoted entirely to an exposition of French public opinion on the general subject of war debts.

If examination of the French memorandum bears out the information concerning it cabled from abroad—that France has proposed a ten year moratorium and an interest rate of one-half of one percent over a period of eighty or ninety years—then it is considered certain here that the commission will reject the terms proposed, and call upon the French government for something more in keeping with the American policy. American imperialism insists on its overlordship.

The chief hope of administration officials today was that the French communication would be found to contain sufficient "meat" to warrant serious funding negotiations.

Bulwarking Senators on the Job.

Only the beginning of real negotiations can forestall an outbreak in congress over the French debt, which will not be calculated to improve Franco-American relations. No less than a dozen senators, some of them bulwarks of the administration, are planning to express themselves concerning France's policy of quasi-repudiation of her war obligations.

Among those planning to speak is Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the foreign relations committee. He will point out, among other things, that the American taxpayer is now being taxed one percent a year on the British debt, being approximately \$50,000,000 a year.

If the French debt is settled on anything like the terms France is reported to have "unofficially" proposed, American taxpayers will make up the

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FIREWORKS EXPECTED IN HERRIN WHEN ANTI-KLAN SPEAKER OPENS UP ON KU KLUXERS NEXT SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARION, Ill., Jan. 5.—John Wilkinson, former head of District No. 21, of the United Mine Workers of America, and secret service agent for Governor Jack Walton during the Oklahoma klan war, announced here today that he would speak in Herrin, next Sunday.

Wilkinson was the principal speaker at an anti-klan meeting held here Sunday afternoon. He will remain in Williamson county he said.

MANY HUNDRED CITY EMPLOYEES TO LOSE JOBS

Wage Appropriations Are Cut by Aldermen

Holding of the city's annual appropriation bill within the anticipated revenue of approximately \$46,500,000, which the finance committee has started out to do, will be at the sacrifice of several hundred jobs of persons now on the city pay roll, it was announced by the chairman today. The committee planned to resume its sessions directly after today's regular meeting of the city council, and start into the home stretch, which is expected to be reached by Jan. 20 or before.

Bill Slated to Pass by Feb. 1. The council session was expected to be short, the purpose of the meeting being merely to authorize expenditures of the city for January in order that the departments may go ahead functioning legally until the budget is passed. In the last few years such action has been necessary for both February and March as well as January, but it is hoped that the appropriation bill will have been passed by Feb. 1 this year.

Salary Raises Increase Budget. The appropriation of \$1,700,000 made last year for raising salaries almost exclusively in the police and fire departments makes it necessary for the anticipated retrenchment this year in various other departments. The salary increases in 1924 applied only to the last three months of the year, but in 1925 the entire \$1,700,000 must be met and it is pointed out that there can be no cutting of activities in the police and fire sectors.

The finance committee is cutting off no jobs as such, but there will be no appropriations for materials with which to work in several sections of the public works department, which is naturally expected to result in certain classes of employes being laid off. While this is expected to hit hardest in the department of public works, Ald. Woodhull states that cutting down of expenditures in several other departments will be obligatory.

ANOTHER COAL MINER LESS OF CZAR LEWIS' 200,000 "SURPLUS"

(Special to The Daily Worker) HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 5.—Walter "Handsome" Ellisworth, age 35, a coal miner, was electrocuted here today, half an hour after he had gone to work as machine runner in the Ogara mine, No. 12.

As John L. Lewis has declared that there are 200,000 miners too many, Ellisworth's death leaves the surplus at 199,999. Before the three-year contract expires, Lewis' program of forcing these "surplus" miners out of the industry, may be effected by the operators ignoring safety laws.

Daily Worker Insurance Policies \$10 - \$5 - \$1

Ten Splendid CARTOONS

By ART YOUNG ADOLPH DEHN WM. CROPPER FRED ELLIS HAY BALES

Are only a part of the very best issue that has yet appeared—the January number of

The Workers Monthly

ONLY ONE RED WAY TO ACT!

There is only one RED WAY to act. And that is to enter EVERY party campaign a hundred percent and with that pugnacious spirit which every Communist must have.

For we are fighters. We are militant or we are nothing. Today we want you to fight with us to overcome the things that stand in the way of the safety and progress of the DAILY WORKER.

The way to fight this battle is to sell INSURANCE POLICIES. The way to tell who are the fighters is by INSURANCE POLICY REMITTANCES.

So we have decided to (1) Issue a BIG RED SPECIAL EDITION of the DAILY WORKER, upon the first anniversary of our party organ, on January 13th.

(2) In this BIG RED SPECIAL we will feature the PAGE FOR MILITANT BRANCHES. Militant branches are those that ARE RED, those that REMIT FOR POLICIES sold.

(3) The name of all branches that remit for INSURANCE POLICIES before January 8th, will be printed upon this MILITANT PAGE.

If you are a party member you will see to it that your branch is listed in the honor roll.

NO WAGE CUTS MADE IN READING, PA., TEXTILE MILLS; BOTTOM ALREADY REACHED

By ART SHIELDS. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

READING, Pa., Jan. 5.—New Year's day is not witnessing any wage cuts in the large silk and hosiery mills of Reading because these mills already have the long hours and the high speed system which give them a commercial advantage over their Paterson and New England competitors. Four to six looms are operated by each silk weaver—contrasted with the two-loom system the Paterson workers are maintaining by aggressive unionism—and the 10-hour day prevails.

Since the Paterson strike last summer the huge Vanity Fair mills, covering a long city block in Reading have been working overtime. Women work the full 54-hours permitted by Pennsylvania law and the sky is the limit for overtime. Only straight time prevails for overtime.

Organization Benefits. The advantages of organization and the disadvantages of the open shop are glaringly illustrated. Building trades workers and printers, both strongly organized, have the 44-hour week and union wages. Shop crafts workers for the Reading railroad maintain the eight-hour day. Some minor reforms are treasured by steel workers, organized in three locals of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers, the shop control is lacking. The rest of the city's workers, for the most part, have to accept whatever the boss decrees.

No Textile Unions. In the Vanity Fair mills there is no unionism, the United Textile workers and the Amalgamated Textile workers have made organization efforts. The Nolde & Horst Stocking

AS WE SEE IT—By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1) Labor. Isn't that the doodlebug's nippers?

No other delegate had the temerity to second Diehl's suggestion that the Communists be expelled, but Victor Koehler disposed of his military pipe dream very effectively by the single exclamation of "Bunk." Having cleared the air he then proceeded to state that he was not a Communist, he knew from his experience with Communists—mentioning Jack Johnstone in particular—that they stood up for fundamental issues and he stood with them and would do so in the future when he thought they were right. It was not the Communists who were tending to disrupt the labor movement he declared but those, like Diehl, who would expel them.

AND this is a very significant fact, that should be carefully noted. It was very obvious that no matter how many of the delegates disagreed with the Communists on the ultimate goal of the Workers Party and the methods by which that goal could best be realized, they nevertheless knew that the policies advocated and fought for by Swaback, Johnstone, Overgaard and the other active Communists in the labor movement were very vital issues in the lives of the working class, while those were the very issues that the fakers were either ignoring or actively fighting against. And if the Communists fight for the interests of the workers and the reactionaries fight against those interests, who is the honest union man going to support, regardless of how much brimstone and smoke the fakers hurl around in order to becloud the issue? The question answers itself.

Diehl's suggestion to expel the Communists evoked no enthusiasm and Edward Nockels, secretary of the federation, realizing that a "boner" was pulled, gut and tried to belittle the Communists. He said they should be left alone. Was Diehl's suggestion after the fashion of Noah sending out the raven from the ark to look for evidence of an abatement of the flood? In this case the raven was testing the sentiment of the members for the expulsion of the Communists, but instead of bringing back an olive leaf he got a bunch of raspberries.

DELEGATE SCHUSSLER, referred pointedly to the christian gentlemen at the head of the federation

ON the whole it was an instructive discussion in the sense that it revealed the entire bankruptcy of the reactionaries. They were afraid to face the issues raised by the Communists, intellectually, because, as Fitzpatrick admitted, these issues are "fundamental." Instead they resort to threats of expulsion and charges of "ulterior motive," ad nauseam. It should not be assumed that because Fitzpatrick and Nockels decided last Sunday that no delegate would be refused a seat in the federation because of his political views, that no attempt will be made in the future to deprive them of the right to represent their local unions. There is no doubt but Fitzpatrick and Nockels will be just as willing to do the dirty work for the head fakers of the A. F. of L., in Chicago, as the fake radical Cramer was in Minneapolis. That the Communists are using the proper tactics in the unions needs no more convincing proof than the unwitting admission of John Fitzpatrick.

Your Policy Must Be Buy a Policy

RUSSIAN FLEET HELD BY FRANCE TO BE RETURNED

Britain Tries Delay Fearing Red Navy

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 5.—While allies' commissions remain in Constantinople for the purpose of determining the future status of the Dardanelles, the Turkish and Roumanian naval staffs are becoming disturbed by the appropriation of the Black Sea fleet.

Since the close of the world war Russia has possessed no important naval force. But the recent decision of the French government to hand over to the Soviet government the fleet formerly possessed by Gen. Wrangel opens up an entirely new vista.

Fleet at Bizerta. This fleet, which is lying at Bizerta, Tunisia, is out of date compared with modern American warships, but is incomparably superior in size and speed to any other eastern European navy. Its battleships and destroyers would dominate the Black Sea, and Roumanian and Bulgarian ports, as well as Constantinople, would not be secure in the event that relations with Russia became strained.

In Turkey it is believed that Great Britain pointed out to France the difficulties and dangers which the return of the fleet to the Moscow government would create. Therefore, the transfer may be delayed, but it seems doubtful whether the plan of delivery will be prevented ultimately.

To Go to Odessa. After the fleet has been thoroughly overhauled it probably will proceed to Odessa, where it will make its headquarters.

There is talk to the effect that the eastern European states will summon a naval conference to discuss this matter. None of them feel inclined or is able to go to the expense of constructing new war vessels, while none can view with equanimity the presence of a naval force so greatly superior to its own.

On January 17, a conference of the Baltic white guard governments, including Latvia, Estonia and Finland, will meet at Helsingfors. It, too, is expected to protest to France against returning the vessels to Soviet Russia, only these Baltic states will complain that the fleet will make the Bolsheviks the strongest naval power in the Baltic.

When you buy, get an "Ad" for the DAILY WORKER.

MUSSOLINI DOES NOT REPLY TO MURDER CHARGE

Wants to Resign; Violence Continues

ROME, Italy, Jan. 5.—Mussolini, who does not deny the charges of Cesare Rossi that the fascist leader plotted the murder of his chief opponents, is anxious to resign, latest reports from Italy declare. Deputy Farinacci, the extreme fascist leader whose differences with Mussolini are growing more acute, has expressed the desire to organize a new government led by the extreme wing of the fascist party.

Mussolini is demoralized. His fascist organ, Popolo D'Italia, in an article today, did not deny the charges of Rossi that Mussolini instigated the murder of the socialist deputy Matteotti, and murderous attacks on the opposition deputies, Amendola, Misuri and Forri, and the robbing of ex-Premier Nitti's house in Brinzana.

The fascist provincial council of Milan has already resigned, in the face of charges of criminal acts of violence. Drunken fascist attacked workers on the streets of Milan, who retaliated, killing the fascist Vittorio Agnuder and mortally wounding Giovanni Lalerio. Many other cities witnessed fights between the fascisti and workers, many being killed and wounded thruout Italy.

Opposition newspapers demand that Mussolini resign, calling for a judicial inquiry into the charges of Rossi. The opposition leaders declare that Mussolini cannot hold an election until the Rossi charges have been sifted.

Outgoing Iowa State Treasurer Will Need Len Small's Good Luck

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 5.—Following the closing of several Des Moines banks recently, the Iowa state executive council today passed a resolution to institute suit against W. J. Burbank, outgoing state treasurer, for the recovery of nearly a million dollars of state funds. Burbank, it is alleged, failed to account for these funds to R. E. Johnson, the new state treasurer.

It is charged that Burbank did not have adequate securities on his bonds executed by various personal friends and surety companies.

Some More Camouflage Drops Off the Face of Exploiters' Kept Press

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, two editorial writers are carrying on a sham battle in the columns of the Tama, Iowa, News-Herald. One writes from the republican viewpoint; the other turns out democratic dope. This is the solution offered of the merger of the Herald, republican, and the News, democrat. It is a logical solution. The next step should be to have the two editorial writers work on alternate weeks. It is guaranteed that the readers wouldn't be able to tell the difference between the productions of the two "bought and paid for" scribblers.

Both the republican and democratic writers, in all their editorials, will support capitalism—the rule of the landlords, the bankers, the grain speculators and the food gamblers. They will seek to justify the continued rule of the buzzards who will fatten off the worker and farmer masses of Iowa as long as the republicans and democrats have their say.

Formerly the staffs of pen prostitutes on the Tama News and the Tama Herald performed under separate tents. Now the demo-republican show is consolidated. Under this latter condition these hired hacks, whose jobs are guaranteed as long as they turn out the right kind of dope, should carry less influence than formerly. The bi-partisanism of the capitalists is better revealed.

In the November elections last fall more than 4,000 workers and poor farmers in Iowa cast their ballots for the Communist candidates of the Workers Party. This was good as a starter. It shows that the capitalist game is on the down grade; that there are goodly numbers of exploited in this state who refuse to be fooled and misled any longer by the capitalists—either big or little. They have learned the real nature of the class enemy of city and land labor.

They know, for instance, that their press champion is the Communist daily—the DAILY WORKER. They have reached that milestone on the road to their liberation, where they realize that the capitalist state must fall in order to make way for the Communist society. That realization on the part of a growing number of other workers and poor farmers will result in more consolidations of capitalist newspapers of differing shades in Iowa, as in every other section of the nation.

COURT PUSHES ATTACK ON THE COMMUNISTS

(Continued from page 1)

What are the principles of the Workers (Communist) Party, for belief in which and advocacy of which the state of Michigan acting as the agent of the capitalist class desires to imprison me?

"The Workers (Communist) Party and I as a Communist point to the class character of the present social order and the existing government. I have pointed out the few capitalists exploit and take from the masses of workers and farmers the wealth which they produce. I have pointed out that the present government is the supporter and upholder of this system of exploitation. I have argued that the working masses must organize their power under the leadership of the Communists to establish a workers' and farmers' government which will rule in their interests in place of that of the exploiters. I have urged that such a government only could reorganize our social structure to abolish exploitation and oppression and to make industry serve the happiness and well-being of those who produce the wealth of this country.

"In stating these principles of Communism I have stated further that all history shows that no privileged class has surrendered its privileged position without a resort to force to maintain its right to exploit and oppress, and that the ultimate struggle between the workers and capitalists would be a struggle of force. I have not advocated any present act of force by the working class. I have made this historical forecast that the situation which existing social forces will bring will create a situation in which the class struggle will inevitably develop into a struggle of force.

"I have been imprisoned before because I advocated and supported these principles. I shall not change them because the class laws of capitalism imprison me again, because it is my firm belief that the existing social order leads inevitably to such a catastrophe as the world war, which all but destroyed European civilization, and that if what is good in our civilization is to be saved, if mankind is to go forward to a better and finer life, if exploitation, oppression, misery and suffering for the masses is to be ended, that can only be achieved thru a struggle of the workers against the existing capitalist system until thru their organized power they establish a Soviet government and begin the rebuilding of our social order and the creation of a Communist society. To lead that struggle, to carry it forward to victory, that is the task of the Workers (Communist) Party with which I am charged with assembly and of which I am proud to be a member."

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

WATCH DOGS OF PLUNDERBUND WAR ON FRANCE

(Continued from page 1)

difference between 4 1/2 per cent now being paid on liberty bonds, and the one-half of one per cent France suggests. This would amount to approximately \$150,000,000 a year for years to come.

Our Imperial "Observers." Officials reiterated today that the presence in Paris of Ambassadors Kellogg, Herrick and Col. James A. Logan does not mean they will debate the debts with the allied finance ministers, who meet there tomorrow. Kellogg and Logan were sent to Paris "to observe" and safeguard "American interests" in the reparations proceedings rather than to discuss war debts.

BRITAIN FIGHTS NOTE

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British cabinet took under consideration yesterday America's note which, it is understood, states frankly that the United States has a "legal right" for payment of its war claims through the Dawes reparation plan.

Note Received—But Not Welcomed. The note was received by the foreign office today and sent immediately to the cabinet. The American note was a reply to the British note of last Wednesday.

Out of the cabinet meeting was expected to come a definite statement of policy, not only on America's war claim, but also on the Franco-American debt and war debts in general.

The specific purpose of the cabinet meeting, it was announced, is to give Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill final instructions covering his appearance at the allied financial conference in Paris this week.

Britain will not, it was said, accept the terms which France has made in informal memoranda to the United States for payment of the Franco-American debt. These terms specify a ten year moratorium and 90 years to discharge the debt.

British Plan to Bolt Paris Meet. It appears likely, diplomats conceded, that the financial conference in Paris will break down. An effort then will be made by Great Britain to bring about an inter-allied debt conference.

This conference would take up the question of the participation of the United States in the reparation payments.

SETTLEMENT OF COAL STRIKE UP TO ARBITRATION

Teamsters Get No Pay Raise Yet

(Continued from page 1) which were the only two exemptions made by the union.

Chief Collins Aids Coal Dealers. An attempt of the Hedstrom Schenk Coal company to operate coal trucks by means of scabs was frustrated when the first truckload of coal to leave the yard, was tipped over in an altercation between pickets and the strikebreakers. The coal company immediately called on the police to try to terrorize the strikers. Chief Collins, who has had ill luck in his attempts to clear up the crime ring that infests Chicago, responded with the statement that deliveries of coal by strikebreakers will be "protected" by his force. As usual, the police have been called out to oppose the strikers.

Will Use Scabs. The Coal Merchants' association announced that today, if the strike is still on, strikebreakers will be used on a large scale. Police rushed to the coal yards of the L. W. Ferguson Coal Co., and tried to disperse 25 strikers who were protesting at the opening of the gates by the company. The coal companies have been warned by union men that the gates must be kept closed as a safeguard against violence incited by strikebreakers.

The union officers were deluged with telephone calls, personal visits and telegrams yesterday, asking to be placed on the exemption list. But the reply was, "No coal unless it is a hospital or an orphan asylum." A member of the West Park board drove up in a limousine and asked for coal for the conservatory there. He was told to return later. A large laundry company asked for coal, but was refused. A dog hospital called up and asked for drivers, and the union officials replied they would take the matter under consideration.

The sentiment of those union officials at the headquarters yesterday was that the strike will be over today at the latest. Meanwhile, the coal drivers, who, in their sheepskin coats and with their faces stained with coal dust, presented a marked contrast to the coal dealers and their clerical staffs, continued with their unofficial picketing. One driver told the DAILY WORKER how he stopped a coal truck in Douglas Park. "I told the driver it is very unhealthy to be driving a coal truck along the streets today," the union driver said. "We are going to keep all coal trucks off the streets."

Helpers Get Low Wages. Another coal truck driver explained that the helpers employed to load and unload the coal receive only \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day. "These are practically all non-union men," the driver told the DAILY WORKER. "If they had a union card they would get \$6.00 a day, and maybe they would stick to their jobs a little longer. They do not belong to our union." These are the workers who must load and unload all the coal, according to the demands of the strikers. As it is now the coal truck driver sits side by side with a non-union helper, who would probably be glad to join the coal drivers' union if eligible.

While the drivers were out energetically picketing, they clung to their faith that the unions original demands will be won even if winning them means a stubborn strike.

WE SELL POLICIES FEVERISHLY, SAYS NEW YORK AGENT

By T. R. SULLIVAN, Organizer, District 4.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—All of the comrades in District No. 4 are in the insurance business on a large scale. The reason is not that we have all become small capitalists, but that we realize very keenly the great services done the party by the DAILY WORKER. It is to continue that service as a greater and more effective means of bringing our Communist program to the masses that we are all selling insurance feverishly.

The DAILY WORKER has accomplished more than the most optimistic hoped for, and with the support promised for 1925 will establish our Daily as a real power in the life of the workers in America. District No. 4 is wholeheartedly on the job to raise its full share for the insurance of our Daily for 1925.

PITTSBURGH COMMUNISTS VOTE FOR MAJORITY THESIS AND BOOST DAILY WORKER FUND CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—Besides adopting the majority thesis by a vote of fifty-two against thirty-eight the general membership meeting held here yesterday also contributed over two hundred dollars for the DAILY WORKER.

A resolution introduced by District Organizer Blankenstein condemning factionalism was carried by a vote of thirty-eight to 28. Comrade Merrick's position on party policy received only four votes.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

THE MINORITY'S UNITED FRONT POLICY

By J. W. Johnstone.

The longer the party discussion continues the clearer we find out just what the minority wants. Not so much from their writings but rather in the general discussions that have taken place. One cannot gather much from the farmer-labor party arguments from the comedy column conducted by Lovestone and Bedacht. Nor can one see a Marxian argument for a farmer-labor party from the fact that Lore voted for a motion made by Foster. So we have to read between the lines of what the minority writes and listen carefully to what they say in debate.

A year ago our party wanted an all inclusive mass farmer-labor party, and both factions were agreed that if a farmer-labor party did not crystallize into a national organization and run its own candidates in the 1924 presidential election, that the farmer-labor party movement would be ruined for many years to come. The minority says so in its thesis of last year. The minority admits the correctness of this theory, by the very fact that they have given up the hope of an all inclusive farmer-labor party and rather willingly resign themselves to a mere "class farmer-labor party."

What had been puzzling me for some time was just what the minority means by a class farmer-labor party and the answer to this puzzle was supplied by Comrade Minor. In the Pullman membership meeting Minor in his well known broken dialect said in substance, "We want big, revolutionary, bolshevik farmer-labor party," and again in the Chicago membership meeting Minor in as many words said that in order to get a workers' and farmers' government you have to have a "class farmer-labor party," so there we have it.

The dictatorship of the proletariat has to come thru a big, bolshevik farmer-labor party. Just what was to become of the Workers (Communist) Party Minor failed to state, but we do not have to guess very hard what would happen to our party if the membership would be foolish enough to place the direction of our party policies in the hands of these farmer-labor party Communists.

Their Last Stand. One thing is certain and that is, the minority wants a farmer-labor party. They are not all as sure as Minor just what kind of a party they want, but they want a class farmer-labor party badly. In fact, they want it so bad that they say definitely that a united front upon the political field is impossible unless thru a farmer-labor party. It is very easy to understand why the leaders of the minority take this opportunistic attitude, why they make this fundamental blunder.

The arguments put up by the minority in favor of a farmer-labor party take many peculiar turns, they appeal often to the emotions and sentiment rather than to the intelligence of our members. One of their arguments is to point out that some members of the minority have served prison sentences for their Communist principles. Leaving two impressions, one, that it is only the minority comrades who were sent to the penitentiary, two, that serving prison sentences is a qualification for Communist leadership. With all due respect to those comrades, minority and majority alike, who stood the test, we refuse to accept the sentimental rot, that that alone, is a qualification for Communist leadership. It is the case, then Gene Debs stood the test of the penitentiary—but failed miserably in every other test.

In reality, our party has not yet shaken of completely its underground garments, and this stupid loyalty by the minority to the farmer-labor party movement is a hang-over from our illegal underground days. Some 18 months ago when our party actively entered, as a factor, the movement for a farmer-labor party, comrades like Bob Minor were still viewing the masses thru a periscope from the ten thousand foot level. They emerged from the cellar into the farmer-labor party movement. That is the closest they have ever got to the masses, and they resent, rather viciously at times, the attempt of the majority to push them a little nearer to the workers.

It is not so very long ago that some of these same comrades were of the opinion, that comrades like Foster should be relegated to the industrial field, as the party's industrial experts. The party's Communist purity was to be protected by our intellectual leaders, the self-styled "Marxian" group. The fear of losing their Communist virginity thru too close a contact with the masses, is still strong although not talked about quite so loudly. This is still the background of the present struggle in the party. It is a struggle between pseudo intellectuals and the proletarians in our party.

The minority leaders talk a great deal about more action instead of the mere issuing of programs. This I subscribe to 100 per cent—we want more action. But what have the minority contributed to whatever action our party has taken in the struggle of the masses in the past, the present, and what action do they propose for the future? Let me refresh the memory

of some of our comrades on just a few of our past activities. I will deal mainly with District 8 because I am more familiar with and took part in these activities.

The Record Speaks.

Take the unemployed campaign of 1921 and 22. Who was it that perfected the united front and formed the unemployed councils? The comrades who took the lead in that campaign in District were Krumbein, Swabek, Overgaard, Kjar, Greenwood and a host of others I could mention, but I cannot recall a single leading supporter of the minority who was to be found during that campaign. A campaign in which our party played a leading role. Where over 100 meetings were held in Chicago alone, where hundreds of local unions had open meetings, all of which heard, for the first time the Communist message.

Unemployment.

In every committee in this campaign we had representation. Overgaard, chairman of the speakers committee. Krumbein, on the committee to look after the open union meetings Swabek, publicity committee and so on down the line. It was a splendid campaign, despite the fact that we were more enthusiastic over the unemployed, than the six million unemployed were themselves. For the comrades who took an active part, it was an invaluable experience, and it brought our party much closer to the workers.

In the Open Shop Drive.

In the open shop drive of 1921-22, who were our active actionists? Take the building trades strike of Chicago. Who were the members of our party who advocated and set up a united front of the union movement to fight the Landis award, which resulted in a protest parade of over 150,000 workers against the "open shop" Landis award. One-half million leaflets were distributed and hundreds of union meetings addressed. Again we find the same group and we fail to locate the minority.

The Railway Strike.

In the big railroad shopen's strike we find the same situation, the minority who are now demanding more action do not answer the roll call. Here was the opportunity for real action. Comrade Overgaard who was also chairman of the speakers committee did much good work in that strike and two years later in the machinist convention held in Detroit, was defended by delegates whom he did not know and who pointed out in defense of the Communists and members of the T. U. E. L. that these two organizations were the spirit of the shopen's strike, and that if the leaders of the union had done half the work done by Overgaard and his comrades the strike would have been won.

The Non-Political Majority.

Comrade Foster, according to the minority is merely a program writer, took an active part in all of these united fronts. In the railroad shopen's strike Comrades Foster and Dunnet spoke to at least 100 meetings in a tour made by them from Chicago to the coast. The same story could be told about the miners and other strikes that took place during that great capitalist offensive. And what was advocated, comrades, as well as the fight against wage cuts? "Defy the injunction," was one of the slogans. Of course, according to the minority, when this is done at a strike meeting or in a union hall, by some piece of magic it becomes an industrial and not a political act. Strange as it may seem to Minor, they also pointed out the necessity of establishing a workers' and farmers' government.

Where Were the Minority?

In case it may seem to be taking an unfair advantage, by getting too close to our underground days, and that I am not giving our minority comrades a chance to get off their overalls after our mining experience, let me cite a recent strike—the International Ladies' Garment Workers strike of last year. Oh, where, Oh, where were these actionists? They will have to answer that themselves, we could not find them. Oh, yes, we found one who spoke at a strike meeting. Comrade Engdahl, Comrade Kruse, a loud clamorer for more action (if we ever got a flicker of action out of Kruse we would be more than satisfied), stated in the Chicago membership meeting that I appealed to the political committee to stop Comrade Engdahl from launching a fight against Alderman Oscar Nelson. Nothing was further from the truth and Kruse knows it.

Strike meetings are always the best meetings for Communist propaganda but there is also such a thing as a strike psychology, which our minority has not yet discovered. What I protested to the political committee about what was the kind of a fight that Engdahl carried on in the DAILY WORKER and what he said in the strike meeting. What was it? "That Nelson and Victor Olander were two big burms, two big two hundred and fifty pound slugs who would look well on the picket line." If that is the Kruse idea of a fight against the city hall, I will oppose it.

The Picket Line Fight.

I pointed out to Engdahl that he weighed about 200 pounds himself

and that he had been no closer to the picket line than either Nelson or Olander. Who manned the picket line, who urged the defiance of the injunction, who really held the strike line as long as it lasted?—Comrades like Dora Lipshutz. The Young Workers League and party members every morning strengthened the picket line. The entire district executive committee were on the picket line except Bob Minor, "the man of action." Not a single leading member of the minority spent two minutes on the picket line.

The Minority United Fronts.

Now let me deal briefly with some of the united fronts set up by the minority. First, let me take the famous united front with Fitzpatrick. In all of my experience in the Chicago Federation of Labor we never had a united front with Fitzpatrick on any question, until the united front set up by the Pepper-Lovestone-Ruthenberg group just prior to the July 3rd and 4th farmer-labor party conference. When this was set up, we who knew Fitzpatrick, thru the district committee wrote to the C. E. C. then in control, the present minority, to be very careful in dealing with and not to place much trust in the Fitzpatrick-Nockles-Brown group. We were told to mind our own business. Who made up this Fitzpatrick united front committee? Pepper, Lovestone and Ruthenberg. Our united front in Chicago was with the rank and file and the result of that united front was that we brought to the July 3rd convention 58 delegates from Chicago alone.

The Hillman United Front.

Another united front set up by the minority when they controlled the C. E. C. was the Pepper-Minor-Hillman united front, a united front that almost ruined, and did completely demoralize for a long time, our left wing group in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. We, as disciplined Communists very naturally carried out our instructions. We carried out the instruction so well, that our party members in the groups, up until the open discussion started, that that it was our policy and not Pepper's.

To us who opposed this collaboration with Hillman, Pepper stated, "Between the left wing and Hillman, I will take Hillman for the next ten years, and maybe for a standstill, and the supporters of the farmer-labor movement are again becoming visible. According to Comrade Lovestone, the farmer-labor party is reviving because certain fights took place between the labor fakers in the state of Minnesota. Let me call the attention of Comrade Lovestone to the news item that appeared in the DAILY WORKER on the same day that Comrade Lovestone's discovery appeared.

Our old friend, Robert Cramer, who was one of the farmer-laborites that we captured in our great campaign, made a motion to expel the Communists from the farmer-labor federation of Minnesota, which was carried by a vote of 25 to 11. Those 11 being either party members or sympathizers. According to all indications at this time, these elements have not only been swallowed by LaFollette, but have since the A. F. of L. convention been swallowed by the Gompers policy. This, I would call, a revival with a vengeance, and I would advise Comrade Lovestone to turn around in his chair in the research department once more and see facts as they are instead of using pure abstractions. It doesn't mean anything, as Goldberg would say.

Comrade Lovestone seems to be very much afraid of the idea that we shall rally the workers around the Workers Party in the immediate struggles—that therefore, the "majority" is against the united front. Comrade Lovestone does not seem to conceive of the idea that the united front can be established from below. His conception of the united front seems to be that of maneuvering in conferences regardless of the mass sentiment below. I am afraid that if we adopt the policy of the minority, that we shall have a greater number of disappointed Communists than we have already made thru that policy. Now let us ask you about the united front, and please let us know whether or not you have lost confidence in the ability of the Workers Party to rally the masses around itself in the immediate struggles, or must all these problems be taken care of by the farmer-labor party? Looking over the DAILY WORKER again, we find another story of Communist activity in Boston, where our comrades are leading the unemployed workers in demonstrations before the city council. Is that political action or not, Comrade Lovestone?

It is not necessary to mention other united front campaigns the party carried on under its own name. Must we, without masses moving in that direction, set up fake labor parties, based upon gymnastic organizations, literary clubs, self-advancement clubs and parlor bolshevik associations—organizations that do not play any part in American politics—and that party, or abortion of a party, shall then take the lead in and take over the functions in the immediate struggles of the workers, while the Workers Party shall rest on the shelf and only come out at times shouting for the dictatorship of the proletariat and the

dictatorship of the proletariat and the

Communist Party cannot function except it has a farmer-labor party to play with, and he wants a united front so bad that he is willing to form it with anybody. His last united front was with James Lynch, the most reactionary labor faker in the American labor movement. Wicks, the "Marxian" actually lined up with this faker and helped to elect him to the presidency of the Typographical Union. The C. E. C. promptly condemned Wicks publicly, but Wicks has never admitted that he was wrong in lining up with Lynch. In the Paterson silk workers' strike, where our party assumed leadership and did splendid work, Wicks, the Marxian, was the one who made the motion to stop a Communist from speaking at the strike meetings.

Ballam's "United Front."

Then there is Ballam who carries around the minority's farmer-labor party pulmotor for the resurrection of dead farmer-labor parties. He also wants more action and less programs. Just a few days ago he submitted a program of action in the boot and shoe unions. This was a program of complete surrender. Amalgamation, according to Ballam has to be discarded in the boot and shoe industry and we have now to force the independent unions to merge with the Boot and Shoe Union. But according to Ballam, this surrender must not be done too quickly, we must work cautiously and not too fast. I suppose for fear that the workers in the other unions might get hep to what is being done and might refuse to surrender. Ballam does this with his eyes open, because he points out that the officials of this union are fakers, still he urges a program of surrender to these very fakers. No, Comrade Ballam, the surrender will not be made, not as long as the present majority is formulating the policies of our party.

I could go on for hours on these minority united fronts, but just let me cite one more. This one should not be missed because this comrade's argument at the Chicago membership meeting, for a farmer-labor party consisted of admitting that he built barricades during the Russian revolution of 1905. He, however, forgot to tell what he wanted done in the carpenters' election of 1924. Comrade Anderson proposed a united front with the faker Brown of Peoria, and the withdrawal of our left wing candidate, Morris Rosen. He not only did this in the building trades group meeting, but presented his proposition to the T. U. E. L. national committee and it was promptly turned down. Like Wicks, he has not admitted his mistake on this question.

No Masses Except in F. L. P.?

The trouble with many of our comrades of the minority is that the swallowing of the farmer-labor movement, such as it was, by LaFollette left them completely isolated. They cannot see any other means of contact with the masses, as far as they are personally concerned, than thru a farmer-labor party. The only way that they can figure out is to use the farmer-labor party slogan as an emetic to force LaFollette to disgorge this farmer-labor party. This can lead only to a third party alliance, in fact, the minority openly advocates entering the C. P. A. which is the very heart of the LaFollette movement. This "isolation," felt very keenly by the minority, is not a party isolation. The great bulk of our members are industrial workers, their points of contact are too many to isolate them by the mere shattering of the farmer-labor party movement. We of the majority want our comrades of the minority to get in real contact with the masses but we are opposed to the forming of a fake farmer-labor party which would be a fake contact.

to blame the Chicago district committee instead of blaming themselves.

Comrades Ruthenberg and Lovestone know well that the majority carried on a real fight for the policy that they were against from the beginning, it is darned poor tactics when a certain policy proves to be wrong that we attempt to turn around and hang somebody instead of criticizing the policy itself.

Comrades Lovestone and Ruthenberg and the rest of the farmer-laborites in our party would do well to again study the thesis of the Com-

munist International on the united front and also come down to earth and find out in actual contact with the workers what the real situation is and not because they like to maneuver around conference tables and speak in conventions, will we be able to rally the workers for struggle. Our duty as a Communist Party is to lead the masses in the everyday struggles against capitalism based upon the policy of the united front, if you please, Comrade Lovestone, and thru these struggles we shall become a real mass Communist Party.

ACTION FOR PROGRAMS

By GEORGE MAURER.

COMRADE BEDACHT, in one of his recent articles on the party discussion, starts out by accusing the majority of our party of mud-slinging, and then he turns around and throws stones, evidently forgetting that the minority is living in a glass house. Comrade Bedacht, instead of discussing the point at issue, goes into a long tirade and accuses the majority of all kinds of crimes, and states that the minority is in favor of action versus programs. Comrade Bedacht then pours out a story which Comrade Pepper attempted to tell in the last convention of our party, which this convention repudiated. The same old story is repeated of accusing the comrades in Chicago of falling the rank and file in the central labor council and the unions for the good old fakerated.

It is well to remember a few facts, since this question has been brought up again. The writer happened to be the industrial organizer of the party at the time that the struggle took place in the unions for affiliation to the federated. The district committee and the industrial department in Chicago made all the efforts in its power to organize the party to carry this struggle to a successful conclusion. Some thirty-two meetings of our members in the various unions were held, and in a good many unions the question was taken up, and we succeeded in a few affiliations to the federated farmer-labor party.

However, in a good many of them, we were badly defeated, altho a strenuous fight was put up by our comrades. We could not, however, affiliate those unions where we had no membership, and secondly, Comrade Bedacht, Comrade Lovestone and all the rest of the minority profess themselves extremely ignorant when they speak about the Chicago labor council.

What were the facts in that situation? There were about twenty-five Communists who were delegates there, fighting among a crew of approximately 300 business agents who were tails to the A. F. of L. officialdom. Another fact is that the so-called minority failed to bring in very many affiliations themselves, for the reason that they happened not to be connected with any trade unions themselves. Comrade Bedacht, who is so ardently trying to accuse the majority of gross neglect, has for a year neglected to join the Barbers' Union, to which he is eligible. Of course, there are always technical excuses for a Marxist who swims in technical abstractions. This very question of the federated farmer-labor party was defeated by only a few votes in the Barbers' Union. It would undoubtedly have been carried if it had been for the fighting qualities of Max Bedacht within it.

Another fact—when the question was up in one of the Machinists' Unions, a very prominent member and leader in one of our federations, who also shouts fight, failed to show up when the question came up. This same comrade, who still shouts fight, also failed to show up when the LaFollette question was fought out in his union.

Comrade Ruthenberg, who likes to form a farmer-labor party by fatherly smiles, would do well to remember the discussion that took place in his own branch upon his own request after the call had been sent out for the St. Paul convention. He then requested that the branch members report as to what they had done in regard to the farmer-labor party. To

my memory, it was four members of the majority who got up and reported at least that they had carried on a fight in their local unions but were unfortunately defeated. The members of the minority failed to report any activity as they did not have any connections with the labor movement.

Let us take the minority all the way thru during this whole campaign. Comrade Minor, Comrade Engdahl, Comrade Ruthenberg, and Comrade Lovestone, and followers, can shout fight until they are blue in their face. It is a very easy matter to fight behind the scenery of the battlefield in the party branches, but the first prerequisite to the formation of any organization based upon the trade unions necessarily must be that the organic connection of the Communists within these organizations. Comrade Wicks accuses the majority of having responsibility for the death of the Buffalo farmer-labor party, and then proceeds to tell that he had charge of it at that time.

In other words, Comrade Wicks, the baby died in your arms. And please, do not throw that responsibility upon the majority.

Why didn't you do something in the American Federation of Labor, says the minority, and accuses the majority of only wanting resolutions there. Well, unfortunately that was all we could have inasmuch as we did not have any of our comrades as delegates. Comrade Semanoff has a hum-dinger, and he really rips open the bankruptcy of the minority thesis by stating "The issue of the minority is very clear. The minority is raising the slogan of a Leninist party, a party of action." In other words, this is a new departure in Leninism, when the slogan of a farmer-labor party is the only slogan that can develop a Leninist party in America. Poor Comrade Lenin would sure turn over in his grave if he could hear some of the wonderful interpretations the minority are using in order to prove that they follow a Leninist policy.

Comrade Amter is again raising points of order, after he has been raising them in Moscow until Zinoviev to call him to order for the many ill-services he had rendered to the young American Communist Party.

"How dare you," says Comrade Amter, "drop the policy of the farmer-labor party and come out as the Workers Party in the election? The Workers Party can only become a mass party by adopting the slogan of a farmer-labor party and by establishing a bond with the farmers who are at the present time in a state of strong fermentation."

Comrade Amter, however, fails to point out where this fermentation is going on among the farmers in this country, and shows how little he understands the present situation in America. He shows as little conception of the American situation as he did when he was author of the famous "Ford-Dubner" theses. I would propose to relegate Comrade Amter to a position where he is given the task of writing some long book, or go back to his profession as a music teacher, instead of attempting to lead the Communist movement of America into the abyss of opportunism.

Yes, Comrade Bedacht, Comrade Lovestone, Comrade Ruthenberg, Comrade Semanoff, Comrade Wicks, and Comrade Amter, action we want as against programs.

The majority theses points the road to action which leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL

Class in "A B C of Communism" at Workers' School.

In response to the demand for more classes in the "A B C of Communism," the Workers' School in New York City now offers such a course at its own headquarters, 208 E. 12th street.

The classes will be conducted by Comrade J. C. Oblans, for many years an active party worker, and will meet every Thursday night, from 8 to 10 p. m.

The first session will be held Thursday, Jan. 8. Comrades in lower Manhattan particularly are urged to register and to get sympathizers also to enroll.

Educational Directors Meet Monday, Jan. 19.

A special meeting of branch educational directors will be held on Monday, Jan. 19, at the headquarters of the Workers' School, 208 E. 12th street, New York City, at 8 p. m.

Branches which have not yet elected their educational director should do so at once, and send name and address to the secretary of the Workers' School.

All educational directors should take careful note of the date, Jan. 19, and make no other arrangements for that evening.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

UNANIMOUS FOR MINORITY THESIS

The Lettish Branch, Chicago.
By F. Zelma, Secretary.

WE had the privilege to hear the part issues discussed by two outstanding personalities in our party, namely, Comrade W. Z. Foster, of the majority group, and Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, of the minority group of the central executive committee before our branch, on Friday evening, Dec. 12, with 56 members present.

Foster Draws Pessimistic Picture.

Comrade Foster plunged right into the farmer-labor party issue and drew a very pessimistic and defeatist picture of our activities in connection with the farmer-labor movement in the past, declaring: "The federated farmer-labor party was sucking the life blood of the Workers Party," and threw in the deliberately falsified figures of Joseph Manley, to say that it cost the Workers Party a fortune to "organize the many fake farmer-labor parties," as if the comrades who heard him say that did not know what the party really did and the underlying motives of doing so during the farmer-labor party campaign.

Foster maintained that our party must have "the guts to do as the socialist labor party and the socialist party did: to go before the labor unions and speak of their party," as if the Lettish comrades, all of whom were at one time or another members of the socialist labor party and socialist party, were to draw a moral lesson from the history of the socialist labor party and socialist party. On the contrary, to many of them, their experience with the socialist labor party and the socialist party—the morale of it—the sectarianism, the fear from the masses of workers, the virgin "purity" of Marxism, the dual unionism, etc., was sufficient proof that Foster was expounding sectarianism and not a Bolshevik conception of Communist tactics.

The Other United Fronts.

Other united front tactics of the party were enumerated by Foster, with exaggerated emphasis on the amalgamation movement, the campaign for the protection of the foreign born and similar activities of our party, while our campaigns in connection with the farmer-labor movement came in for ridicule, as if Foster would have been enthused by the contribution of Comrade Martin Abern when he tried to make the world believe what a darned fool he was for doing what he did.

And what was said in this connection, the Lettish comrades could not help think that Comrade Foster presumed they had been in Latvia, fighting the bloodthirsty Latvian government all this time, away from this continent and therefore did not know anything about amalgamation and other "successes" of that kind which our party experienced while participating in the everyday struggles of the workers of this country. Comrade Foster did not realize that by sneering at some of our attempts on the political field in connection with the farmer-labor policy of our party, and by exaggerating over and over again our activities on the industrial field, particularly the amalgamation movement—he led the comrades to suspect him of syndicalist tendencies, of being a graduate of a syndicalist school of thought, but not as a leader of a growing Communist Party.

The sum total of Comrade Foster's argument in the discussion before the Lettish comrades that night was: "Thank God, the farmer-labor movement is dead and buried; let it rest in peace. We must look out for it—it will liquidate our party—the Workers Party." But if it was not for the poorly lighted hall that night, Comrade Foster would have seen many of the Lettish comrades smiling. And why? Simply because Comrade Foster reminded them of De Leon, once their idol, who convinced them for a time that: "The trade unions are no good—they are bankrupt, and, therefore, leave them alone. (Start your own industrial unions, etc.)." In short, Comrade Foster presented a narrow, pessimistic, syndicalist and defeatist conception of the united front tactics of our party in connection with the farmer-labor party movement.

Ruthenberg Speaks for Minority.

It did not take long for Comrade Ruthenberg to convince the comrades that our participation in the farmer-labor united front campaigns, regardless of the many defects and mistakes, was a tremendous boost for our party, the Workers (Communist) Party; that nothing in the whole history of our party, not any other single factor, has contributed so much to popularize and consequently to increase the prestige, influence, and leadership of our party, before large masses of the workers and poor farmers in this country as our campaign for a mass, class farmer-labor party.

"Our task, the road we have to travel," pointed out Ruthenberg, "is well defined by the Communist International. It is up to us to carry it out. Here is what it declares: 'The first task of the Workers Party is to become a mass Communist Party of workers. It can fulfill this task only by most actively participating in the establishment of a labor party which will embrace all elements of the working class and by establishing a bond

with the farmers who are at present in a state of strong fermentation. The two independent tasks, the task of building around the Communist Party a broad, class labor party, and of establishing a bond between a labor party and the poorest elements of farmers, have developed in the United States, thanks to the peculiarities of historical evolution, as one problem, namely, the building of a common party of workers and exploited farmers.'"

In other words, Comrade Ruthenberg hit the ball so hard and fast that he "walked home" to make a "home run." He added that: "Comrade Foster and with him the majority group of the central executive committee does not analyze the prevailing economic and political conditions from a Marxian standpoint, whether these conditions do or do not demand for class political action on the part of the workers and exploited farmers—political action in the sense of organizing an all-embracing political party of their own, as a power against the capitalist parties, etc., but Comrade Foster bases his conclusions on what he cares to see on the surface. Marxians must base their policy," pointed out Comrade Ruthenberg, "upon the scientific analysis of the question affecting society, and therefore, if the conditions in the United States have been such as to develop a movement for independent political action on the part of the workers and exploited farmers a year or two ago, and if these conditions have not changed for the good of the working class, but to the contrary, have grown for the worse, then why argue that the farmer-labor movement is dead and buried? It is our Communist duty to take the leadership of the movement and make it serve to build the Workers (Communist) Party. We can do that by rallying the workers and exploited farmers around us thru a campaign with the slogan: FOR A CLASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY."

This nailed the head of Foster's arguments down fast, and remained nailed down for the whole evening, and are still there, as far as we are concerned. There remained some of the "tails" of Foster's arguments still wagging, and in the next few minutes Comrade Ruthenberg stopped the wagon (wagging) by burying them.

Foster Speaks Second Time.

When Comrade Foster arose to speak for the second time, one could see that he felt defeated. He did not have an argument, a real argument to advance. He was picking "flowers," a little one here and there. When pressed for an answer why he had ordered the militant trade unionists in Canonburg, Pa., representing a district of 10,000 miners who had placed in their program a demand for a farmer-labor party, to take that demand out of their program and substitute in its place a negative proposition of: "Independent political action," Foster, at first, denied having done anything of the kind; that he did not know of anything of the kind, but then turned around and asked: "What if I did?" The fun of the matter is that Comrade Foster was asking for "proof" that the sentiment for a farmer-labor party expressed itself anywhere, now; right after, just a few days, after the presidential elections.

The decision of the A. F. of L. at El Paso, Texas, was interpreted to mean that the Gompers machine is getting ready to join forces with the LaFollette movement which was to be another reason why the Communists have no business to monkey with the slogan for a mass, class farmer-labor party.

Ruthenberg in Rebuttal.

When Comrade Ruthenberg took the floor again he pointed out the illogical way of reasoning by Comrade Foster, when speaking of liquidation that "when there was a large mass farmer-labor movement then there was no danger of liquidation, but now, when, according to Foster, there is no farmer-labor movement, much less a sentiment for it, then there is a danger to liquidate the Workers Party." The point scored was, that Comrade Foster with his own arguments admits that there is a sentiment, a deep-rooted need for a class farmer-labor party. Otherwise, "why be afraid that something which is not there will liquidate our party?"

Ruthenberg wound up the discussion by appealing to the Lettish comrades to help Bolshevize the party by advocating the participation of our members in the everyday struggles of the American working class, let it be strikes, lockouts, protection of foreign born, amalgamation of craft unions into powerful industrial unions, unemployment councils, recognition of the first workers' government, Soviet Russia, and by all means around the slogan for a class farmer-labor party; always having in mind how to serve the best interests of our party—the Workers (Communist) Party; how to make it grow, how to make it to be the leader of the American working class, to prepare them and to lead them now and in the final struggle—the revolution against American capitalism.

1. In our contribution to the dis-

ussion on the farmer-labor party issue now before the membership, we just want to tell other comrades of the impressions we gained after listening to the discussion at the above mentioned meeting by Comrades Foster and Ruthenberg, as given in the few foregoing paragraphs and sentences.

We have read with concern the theses of the majority and the minority of the central executive committee; we have followed in every detail the discussion carried on thru the DAILY WORKER, all of which really centers around only one issue, namely, the slogan for a mass, class farmer-labor party, and whatever else that may entail, and after allowing a certain amount of deductions for things said and written which have nothing to do with the subject matter under discussion, we have come to the unanimous conclusion that the minority, in their analysis of the economic and political conditions now prevailing in this country and in their analysis of our possibilities as a young and growing Communist party, the minority of our central executive committee has a better, broader, more realistic and Marxian outlook than the majority. The minority represent a living spirit, a Bolshevik spirit, something desiring to live, to work, to propagate, to organize, to lead, and actively participate in all struggles of the workers, including the struggle for a class, mass farmer-labor party as an absolute necessity for the politically backward American masses of workers.

2. In all the discussion, not one has dared to minimize the fact that it was because of our campaigns in connection with the farmer-labor movement that we received not less than a million dollars worth of free publicity in the capitalist press. Every knock was to boost us. No other of our united front campaigns, including the amalgamation campaign, has reflected itself in the capitalist press to such an extent as the farmer-labor

THE MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN NEW YORK

By ISRAEL AMTER.

THE results of the New York membership meeting were such that they need analysis. First of all the vote: 482 for the majority thesis, 330 for the minority. This would appear to be a great majority for the central executive committee thesis—and taken on the face of it would indicate a strong group in the city of New York supporting the position of Foster, Cannon and Bittelman.

The matter, however, is not so simple, for it must be understood that the strength of the Lore group in the party is concentrated in New York. In fact, outside of the minority group in the New York district, the Lore group and their followers are the strongest group, the Foster-Cannon group being a small minority. It is a sad fact—but still a fact. The Lore group must not be regarded as a group of Comrade Lore and his friends. There is a Lore psychology and ideology which have succeeded in consolidating a large number of comrades, despite the decision of the Communist International, despite the fact that Comrade Zinoviev declared Comrade Lore "not a Communist;" and like a "social democrat hidden behind barricades because he says he is an orthodox Marxian;" despite the fact that the resolution of the Communist International declared him a "remnant of the Two-and-a-Half International in the Workers Party."

This is due to nothing else than that reports are current in the party, evidently inspired by Comrades Foster and Olgin, that the Olgin-Lore point of view on LaFollette won in Moscow. This is totally untrue. As Comrade Radek said, it is merely a coincidence that a "social-democratic point of view (that of Olgin-Lore) agrees with that of the Communist International." Olgin-Lore were against the LaFollette alliance at a matter of principle; the Communist International was against it as a matter of safety for the party, since the Comintern deemed that the party was too weak to carry out the maneuver without danger to itself. The Comintern did not brand the tactics as such as opportunistic, but did see that in the American party there were strong evidences of opportunism—in the C. E. C. and in the ranks—which clearly indicated that the party would not be able to carry out the maneuvers without menacing its existence.

Associated with this group are comrades who have been appointed by the C. E. C. to conduct the industrial work—comrades whom the C. E. C. thesis brands as opportunists. The whole right wing element in the party gathers about the banner of Comrade Lore—even comrades who now call themselves followers of the Foster group, yet ideologically are still in the Lore camp.

This group gave the victory to the majority thesis and in stating this, we do not weep tears after a defeat. We of the minority consider the New York membership meeting a great victory; firstly, because the vote shows a strong Bolshevik minority in the city of New York; and secondly, because the lines are clearly drawn. Even the Comrade Lore had his

campaign. If anyone's memory is short to remember 6, 12 or 18 months back, should at once consult the files of the capitalist press in any library in any American city to be convinced how the capitalist press was filled with lies, denunciations, slander and misrepresentations of the Communists. In our judgment the fact that the capitalist press, as a true representative of the capitalist interests, was alarmed, scared and frightened about our activities in connection with the farmer-labor party, is the best and most convincing evidence that the minority of the central executive committee is correct and that the farmer-labor movement is a living issue and therefore must be of concern to the Communists.

3. In the course of our campaigns to expose the true character of misleaders of American labor, particularly John F. Fitzpatrick, with whom our Comrade Foster was the last to break company, it was pointed out in the DAILY WORKER and the Labor Herald that John F. has once said: "I will immediately suspect myself of doing something wrong for the labor movement the moment the Chicago Tribune will praise me," or words to that effect. And John F. was asked, how about it, when the Chicago Tribune was actually praising him for the stand he took against the farmer-labor party movement and went over to Sam Gompers' family, "to reward friends and punish enemies." But how about it now? How about our majority? Fitzpatrick, Sam Gompers and the Chicago Tribune? The fact of the matter is that they all agree that there is no sentiment or need for a farmer-labor party.

Comrades, we must strive to make our party a living Bolshevik party, and we shall not deny ourselves to advance one of the major slogans (Comrade Bittelman, please do not quote us as saying "the only slogan") in our united front campaigns: "FOR A CLASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY."

said) the dangerous group in the party.

There are two other significant facts about this pamphlet. As far as we have been able to learn, the central executive committee of the party authorized the publication of a pamphlet by Comrades Olgin, Cannon and Manley, at the expense of the party, to expound the majority point of view. We do not know whether the political committee of the C. E. C. approved the pamphlet before publication. The name of Comrade Cannon does not appear on the pamphlet, but instead the names of thirty comrades of various language groups.

We wish to ask the C. E. C. a question: DOES THE MAJORITY OF THE C. E. C. TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGALIZING CAUSES WITHIN THE PARTY? If they do, they are acting in violation of the Communist International, and are openly carrying on disruptive work in the party. If the C. E. C. did not give its approval to the publication of the pamphlet in this form, how does Comrade Cannon abuse the authority of the C. E. C. to allow a pamphlet to be published by a legally constituted group of various federations within the party? Comrade Cannon, who said to me that he gets his orders from Comrade Foster—and not from the central executive commit-

MAJORITY DISPLAYS GOMPERS TACTICS

By WALTER T. FRANK.

COMRADE BITTELMAN in the Dec. 2 issue of the DAILY WORKER severely criticizes the nature of the speech delivered by Comrade Amter to the Hungarian convention. He also attacks Amter for having delivered this speech, undoubtedly because it has seriously weakened the argument of the majority. Comrade Bittelman asks on what ground will Comrade Amter and the minority justify the raising of this issue in the party. Comrade Bittelman further says, "factionalism as a rule, is most rampant in pre-convention periods but it would seem that there would be a limit to it somewhere."

Minnesota "Majority" Putsch.

Comrade Bittelman undoubtedly hints that the minority in defending their position have overstepped the limit. Does Comrade Bittelman not know the Gompers tactics used by the majority as a means of forcing their views down the throat of the rank and file of the party. For an example the re-organization of the English branch in Minneapolis.

The English branch meets every Thursday night. Previous to the meeting on Thanksgiving day, a notice was sent to the members of the branch, that inasmuch as the meeting was on Thanksgiving day it would be held in the morning, instead of in the evening. Nothing was said about the contemplated re-organization of the branch. The meeting was opened by the statement that the English branch had not functioned and therefore should be reorganized. A chairman and secretary "supporting the majority views" were elected. The writer asked the chairman if it was not un-Communist to reorganize a unit of the party, without having notified its members to that effect. One of the majority then answered that the constitution of the party had been carefully examined and they had found no such provision. In replying to this it was pointed out that in a Communist organization there should be no need of inserting such provisions. That any sincere member of the party should know that such tactics are non-Communist and the insertion of such provisions in the constitution would be admitting the existence of a lack of understanding of the elementary principle of Communism in the party.

But it was unheeded, too much oil had been poured on the machinery. Then, Chairman J. O. Johnson having made an unfathomable discovery, the constitution of the party did not prevent one member of the branch from submitting a slate of candidates (of the majority) for the C. E. C. and various committees. Such a slate was then presented by Comrade Fineman. Since the machine was well oiled, members who generally do not attend regularly were present and in my opinion a special effort was made by the majority to control the meeting. As a result those supporting the majority rule were elected and those supporting the minority views were eliminated.

Membership Repudiates "Majority." I was retained as delegate to the C. C. C. for the following reasons: (1) I had not then definitely determined which of the two theses were, in my opinion, correct. (2) The majority figured that there was a possibility of me supporting the majority.

At the following meeting of the English branch, the dirty tactics employed by the C. E. C. majority group was exposed, with the result that the branch became very indignant over what had been pulled on them at the previous meeting.

The discussion brought out that Comrade Braden who had been eliminated from the C. C. C. at this infamous Gompers meeting on Thanksgiving day, not because he had not been active or not attended the meetings regularly, but because the majority group feared him. The writer insisted upon Jack Braden being rejected delegate

tee, which sends out all instructions and decisions thru the executive secretary of the party, has openly constituted a caucus, a faction within the party. If the members of the central executive committee of the party carry on such disruptive work, then what is the use of all passionate appeals to build the Workers Party?

A second point. All publications in any district of the party must pass thru the district executive committee, if the party is to retain its unity as an organization. The district executive committee had no cognizance of the publication of this pamphlet ostensibly authorized by the C. E. C. Is any group within the party, even if Comrade Cannon, a member of the C. E. C., belongs to it, to be allowed to usurp the authority of the recognized authority within the district?

The meeting was one of the best meetings that have ever been held by the party membership in N. Y. City. The splendid presentation of the minority viewpoint by Comrade Ruthenberg showed who are the Marxians in the party. The membership recognized this fact and gave him an ovation.

The minority is well satisfied with the membership meeting, but would like an answer from the C. E. C. on the above questions. The membership is entitled to an answer.

to the C. C. C. A motion to that effect was unanimously carried (meeting was very well attended). Another motion was made to rescind the former action of the branch. This motion would have carried unanimously had it not been for Comrade Braden and others stating that we should not pursue the same dirty tactics as used by the other group that we should maintain our Communist integrity and prove by our actions, that we, the minority were not Gompersites in tactics.

Where is "Majority Logic."

My contention is this, that if the majority has such a splendid, logical argument in favor of their position, they should not need to employ such dirty tactics. There is no excuse, Comrade Hathaway, first alternate of the C. E. C. and our district organizer was present at this meeting. He raised no objection to the procedure of the meeting. On the contrary, he was actively oiling the machine.

I challenge any one of these comrades responsible for the application of such Gompers tactics to prove to the rank and file of our party that they were not overstepping the limit, that such tactics are not non-Communist. These comrades would insofar as tactics are concerned put the lieutenants of the deceased labor faker, Gompers, to shame.

Previous to this infamous meeting of the English branch, at a C. C. C. meeting where Comrade Hathaway was present, the question of conducting party discussion on the two theses came up. At this meeting Comrade Hathaway boasted of the fact that the majority group was organized and declared himself in favor of a committee being elected, composed of representatives (not of both views) but of both groups. The writer and other comrades insisted that a discussion should be launched without creating factionalism and that we should strive for unity within the party and even though there always will be difference of opinions in the party as to policies, tactics, etc., we should under no conditions tolerate factionalism. Comrade Hathaway also said he was for unity in the party but that we should not be like an ostrich refusing to see the existence of factions. He has proved by

his action that this was mere phraseology, an argument justifying the existence of his machine.

How They "Bolshevize" the Party. Is this Bolshevizing the party of which the majority speaks? Many of the members of our branch have fought the capitalist system during periods of most severe persecution. They are rebels, and are not going to allow such Gompers' tactics to be used if they can help it. It can be said to the credit of the members of our branch, with the exception of those who blindly follow the machine, that they are utterly opposed to it.

An illustration of this element who blindly follow the machine, can be given by one comrade, a delegate to the C. C. C. who declared himself for the majority group, admitting he had not even read the thesis.

Majority "Communist" Work In Unions.

As to whether the majority or the minority are the most active, let the following information guide you: At the last meeting of the farmer-labor federation, a motion was made by the right wingers in the federation to invite Dr. Schaper to address them. Schaper was a recent candidate for nomination for the office of governor of Minnesota. He was given the endorsement by the D. E. C. Schaper later in the primary campaign repudiated this endorsement.

R. S. Wiggins, assuming the role of leader of the left wing in the farmer-labor federation, said in support of the motion "that Dr. Schaper had consistently fought for power for the working class and we will be fortunate in having such a man address the farmer-labor federation."

Communist delegates to the farmer-labor federation who at present happen to be of the majority, due to the machine work of the majority group in the labor unions, did not have the courage (or else did not understand what their duty was) to defend the Communist principles and strive to assume the leadership of the left wing elements, by pointing out that Dick Wiggins is not representing the interests of the left wing, but is at the very best a centrist or in other words and opportunity.

When members supporting the minority thesis were delegates to the F.-L. federation, they never failed to vigorously defend the principles, policies and tactics of the party and point out to the rank and file the opportunist leaders within the farmer-labor federation and in the trade unions.

For the Marxian Group.

As to the thesis, I am convinced the minority thesis not only correctly analyzes the economic and political situation in this country, but draws a logical Marxian deduction from this analysis as to the tactics and policies of the party that will build a mass Communist movement at the least expenditure of time and energy.

The slogan for a class farmer-labor party is based upon the existing material base for a farmer-labor party and not deduced from the feelings of the masses but from existing economic conditions, therefore it is purely Marxian and not opportunistic. Whereas the majority thesis's tactics and policies are the result of that opportunistic reasoning (against which Karl Marx vigorously fought), that aims to destroy the fundamental economic principles as expounded by Karl Marx.

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VIRGINIA GOVERNOR PARDONS 25 MINERS BUT 13 CONVICTED ON THE SAME CHARGE ARE STILL IN JAIL

By PAT H. TOOHEY. (Special to the DAILY WORKER)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 5.—Just at the time when the recently formed Miners' Defense Committee was preparing to swing into action thru an intensive campaign to liberate the victims of the Cliftonville mine riot, convicted after a battle with coal company gunmen during the 1922 strike, the governor unexpectedly pardons 25 of the men, leaving a total in prison, excluding those pardoned December 18, thirteen more men, convicted on the same charge as those already liberated.

Liberation of All, Demand Miners.

The governor's actions will not deter the radical miners of the Pittsburgh district from waging a fight for the complete liberation of all those now serving time in the Moundsville penitentiary. Originally 43 were in, incarcerated but thru the political machinations of the corrupt district miners' officials five were gotten out who, probably as it was thus arranged beforehand, immediately began to sing the praises of the officials. This act was nothing more than a cleverly arranged piece of work done purely for political purposes when, at that time, the elections were drawing near. Those liberated are mostly the three to five year prisoners, while those remaining are eight and ten year men. Their pardons were assured if only the officials, who are handling the cases, would have filed the papers before the pardon board. The wife of one of the prisoners recently exhibited to the writer a letter from one of the officials stating that he had had a wonderful chance of being pardoned, and that he would immediately file the papers. That was in November of 1923, and to date this worthy has yet to do that.

While incarcerated in Moundsville these men have been model prisoners, and therefore should rank first in line for pardon. In connection with this I quote a letter received from the warden in answer to an inquiry relative to this.

Have Excellent Records.

Enclosed find list and addresses of the Cliftonville miners as requested in your letter of Dec. 24. The rest of the boys were pardoned this morning. Regarding the conduct and record made by these men while in the institution, it gives me great pleasure to report that they all have made excellent records and are model prisoners with the exception of Chas. Ciarella. Very truly yours, S. P. Smith, warden.

The left wing are of the opinion that if some are pardoned, arrested and convicted for the very same alleged offense as the rest, then they all should be pardoned and fish made of none. To this end the radicals will fight. Petitions will soon be ready, twenty thousand being printed, and a systematic canvassing of the Pittsburgh district will be made in behalf of these imprisoned fighters of the working class. All those reading this immediately write and petitions will be forwarded.

The Lewis tools, those parasites who supposedly were doing their ut. most for the prisoners are shown to the membership for what they are. Frank Mercantini, while gathering signatures to petitions, reported that board member, Gullick, refused to sign it. This is but a sample of what they are capable of.

During the time when the progressive miners first started agitation for the release of the prisoners, and when Wm. A. Guller, candidate for district president in the recent election supported by the left wing, made several visits to the penitentiary conferring with the men, our friend, Mr. Fagan,

district president, got uneasy and escorted by his detective, W. D. Reese, visited the prison a number of times in an effort to find out what Guller and the others were doing there. Prior to that his visits could be counted on one hand. It is not the assertion of the progressive miners that the Lewis tools are responsible for these men being in prison, but the assertion of the men themselves. I incorporate a letter from one of the prisoners, one of many of like character which we have received.

"I am writing you these few lines to let you know that I am still alive, and am fairly well so far as health goes, but am very sorry to have had to spend my third Xmas in prison. But I, and all the others of our crowd here know and appreciate the fact that you boys are doing your best to get us out, and we feel sure that you are going to succeed for the way that you boys are going about it shows that you mean business.

Attorney Was Bought Out. "We feel sure that you are aware of the fact that our attorney, Chas. Schuck, was bought off to lay down on us at our trial and to get us to plead guilty under the promise that we would all be out in from six months to a year's time. That man knew when he told us that story that it was a barefaced lie. He knew that he was being paid by Fagan and others to secure our conviction and when once we were in prison to see that only the ones whom the district officials wanted freed, secured their release. Now Brother Toohey, we were all indicted upon the same charge and imprisoned, therefore then why is it that some of the men are released and others are made to pull their time?"

"Now, all the three year men feel very certain that they are going to have to do their time in full, unless you boys are successful in a very short time, and we hope that you will be, but how about we men who have sentences ranging from ten to five years, and still all had the same charge as the others? I tell you that this whole scheme was planned by our district officials, and executed by Chas. Schuck who was supposed to have defended us. I tell you that we are innocent men who have been made the goats for that bunch of crooks at Pittsburgh, and it is our hope that we may be given the opportunity to bring to light the truth that will expose the guilty parties and bring them to speedy justice."

That the officials are exposed to the membership is evident by the vote cast by the local unions in the Avella section, the former homes of the majority of the prisoners and a machine stronghold. At one local the progressives received 208 and the gang a sickly 3. The count of ballots by the progressives shows that their ticket swept the district, with hardly a local casting a majority against them. A scandal is brewing about the officials, which is but another one of many, they being implicated this time with crooked work in distributing strike relief, and being caught up by the strikers and internal revenue agents. This I will deal with in another article.

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T. U. E. L. BRANCH, MILWAUKEE, GETS A. F. OF L. REPORT

Militants of All Unions Are Invited

(Special to the Daily Worker) MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—Charles Kuzdas, secretary of the Milwaukee section of the Trade Union Educational League has arranged a meeting for Jan. 10, to be held at 7:30 p. m., Brisbane Hall, at which William F. Dunne will speak on the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor. The secretary of the Milwaukee league section has sent out the following letter which is expected to result in a large attendance of trade unionists:

To All Trade Unions and Labor Fraternal Organizations.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: You are cordially invited to attend our lecture on the subject of "THE EL PASO CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE LAST STAND OF COMPERS."

The lecture will be given by Wm. F. Dunne of the Electrical Workers' Union, who is recognized as an authority on the American labor movement, as well as a masterful speaker and writer and a militant trade unionist.

The American labor movement is confronted today with many problems of vital importance. You will be interested to learn what answer was given to these problems by the convention; what decisions were taken on the question of independent political action; the question of unemployment and the organization of unorganized and the problems of amalgamation and consolidation of existing trade unions to resist attack of an open shop drive.

You will also be interested to know what decision was taken on the question of international relations and what significance may be attached to the presence at the American Federation of Labor convention of fraternal delegates representing organized labor of other countries, such as Germany and Mexico. Wm. F. Dunne, in addition to giving a full report on the convention, will also throw light on all these questions.

The lecture will take place Saturday, Jan. 10, 1924 at 7:30 p. m. sharp, in Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut street, third floor, and should be attended by every trade unionist who has the interest of organized labor at heart.

There will be no admission charge. Fraternally yours, Charles Kuzdas, secretary.

Farmer Runs Workers' Movie.

Out near Frederick, South Dakota, a lone comrade had been reading in the English and Finnish Communist press of the delight shown by workers of big and little cities over working class pictures, especially those that showed the winning and building of the first workers' and farmers' republic, Soviet Russia. He wanted to see those movies, but for a long time left that his town was too far off the beaten track to make this possible.

Finally the urge became too strong to be denied. A little local inquiry showed that local picture houses could be rented at a reasonable price, and a letter to the International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., soon brought information that other costs were also low enough. So he lined up three comrades to pledge themselves to share a possible deficit and arranged a showing of "The Fifth Year."

He faithfully put up the posters and distributed the heralds sent by the national office, and was surprised at how easily movie news finds its way into the local capitalist paper. Then came the day of the show, two days before Christmas, and with it came a biting subzero wave. Most of the farmers upon whom he had counted for his crowd were frozen in, but he drew enough of an audience from town and nearby to cover all expenses and show a profit of over \$30 for working class relief besides. This farmer comrade is going to run more movies, and he is urging his friends in other similar sections to do likewise.

DAILY WORKER SWINGS IN BEHIND LOCAL CAMPAIGN

The DAILY WORKER will be a feature of the campaign in Chicago to elect ten aldermanic candidates endorsed by the Workers Party. All party branches have been supplied with special folders containing five two-month, one dollar, sub-cards to the DAILY WORKER. The ward campaign managers have an additional supply of folders and are instructed to see that everyone going out with petitions to get candidates on the ballot are well supplied with DAILY WORKER sub-cards. Arrangements are being made for free distribution of current issues of the "daily." The ward captains will be provided with sample copies to cover their respective wards. The DAILY WORKER will play an important role during the whole of the campaign. It is planned to bring out several special campaign editions when the election battle reaches its height.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

City Central Committee Meets Jan. 7. The next meeting of the City Central Committee, Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1925, 8 p. m. at Workers Hall, 722 Blue Island Ave. There are many important matters: February aldermanic elections, industrial matters, which must be handled. All delegates be on hand at 8 p. m. sharp. The delegates are requested to settle at this meeting for "Polikushka" tickets that were mailed to the branches from the city office.

Youngstown Sub-District Meeting Saturday, Jan. 10

(Special to The Daily Worker) YOUNGSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 5.—The sub-district committee will hold its next meeting on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Athletic Hall, 338 1/2 W. Federal street. All branches will render a report on insurance policies sold for the DAILY WORKER. The quota for the sub-district is \$1,000 and by the way the branches are working the membership will go over the top whooping.

All branches will make returns on the vote cast on the majority and minority theses. Many branches have completed their vote on the theses, but have made no returns to the sub-district.

Beginning Friday, Jan. 9, at 8 p. m., Comrade John Brahtin, district educational director, will start his series of eleven lectures. The lectures will continue thruout the winter months and all branch members should attend and bring along sympathizers and visiting party members. Readers of the DAILY WORKER are urged to attend these educational lectures which will be held at the Athletic Hall, 338 1/2 W. Federal St. No admission will be charged.

The DAILY WORKER is for sale at a newsstand located just around the corner of Market St. on E. Boardman street.

SOVIET ENVOYS AND CHINESE IN C. E. RAIL PACT

Cut Out Subsidy to Clergymen

(Special to the Daily Worker) HARBIN, (By mail)—The board of directors and the board of auditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway sat in joint session for three days during the week-end, the main item discussed being the various expenditure budget estimates for 1924. As is known, the former boards of directors had passed less than a third part or so of these estimates, so that the new board has from the very outset been faced by a number of accomplished facts in the matter of expenditure.

Parsons Must Work Among the decisions adopted at the last meetings the resolution should be noted to discontinue the granting of any credits out of the railway funds for the maintenance of churches and clergy of the line. Henceforth, all these persons shall be considered as dismissed and the parishioners will have to supply the funds for their maintenance.

The question of credits for the railway police was also thoroughly discussed, the decision finally arrived at being to curtail this item by 300,000 roubles. The latter curtailment is to take effect from December 1st on.

Cut Down Officials Further, it was decided to curtail by four assistant comptrollers the staff of the chief control department of the railway.

As for the system of crediting Chinese governmental institutions, it was decided to keep the existing system till the end of this year and to take up this matter in detail when the estimates for 1925 will be discussed.

The budget commission was charged to start the drafting of the 1925 estimates without delay.

Insure The Daily Worker for \$25

PHILA. BRANCHES GIVE BIG BOOST TO 'DAILY' DRIVE

Take Out Many Insurance Policies

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT. (Special to The Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 5.—A roll call of the eighteen Philadelphia branches taken at last night's mass meeting showed that all are earnestly engaged in securing their full quotas in the drive to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925.

The Philadelphia branches realize that the official organ of the Workers Party—THE DAILY WORKER—is the builder of the Workers Party, and that party membership increases as the readers of the DAILY WORKER increase.

The branches realize the serious nature of their duty to safeguard the spokesman of our party, and are making a concerted attempt to prove themselves militant by making remittances from every Philadelphia branch. The aim of the branches here is to make these remittances before Jan. 8, in order to appear upon the militant page of the Birthday Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to celebrate the first anniversary of the printing of the DAILY WORKER.

A big drive for subscriptions is on. The membership meeting resulted in over \$150.00 in donations for policies.

Y. W. L. of Worcester To Have Liebknecht Day Celebration Jan. 11

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5.—The Y. W. L. here will celebrate Karl Liebknecht day at the Belmont Hall, 50 Belmont St., Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11 at 2:30. A very fine entertainment has been arranged consisting of a musical program and speeches. Comrade Bloomfield will be the principal speaker.

Bronx Concert and Ball.

Saturday, Feb. 23; good music, good concert; proceeds to raise funds for section, and for library at Workers Hall. Comrades keep this day in mind.

BOLSHEVIK MASSACRES INVENTED BY THE CAPITALIST NEWSPAPERS GET THE HA! HA! IN RUSSIA

By M. A. SKROMNY.

While the yellow press is continuing to make revolutions and insurrections in Soviet Russia, our readers will be interested to learn what the Russian press thinks of it.

In the end of October the Chicago Tribune printed a cable from one of the lie-manufacturing centers in Europe to the effect that there was another famine riot in the Odessa district. This cable "quoted" an editorial from the Odessa Izvestia of October 12 as follows:

"Our Red Army last spring filled the mouths of 18,000 peasants and workers in the Charkoff district with earth because they killed the local commissariats and robbed the local houses . . ."

The local Russian white guard sheet picked up this yarn and ran an editorial bewailing the victims of the Bolshevik atrocities.

There aren't very many people even among the Tribune readers who believe these stories any more. There are hardly any at all among the few readers of the Russian sheet.

The DAILY WORKER gave a proper answer to these counter-revolutionary liars at that time, but in order to put them to the pillory we have asked the Odessa Izvestia to send us a copy of that newspaper for October 12. We received a reply.

In the issue of November 23, the Odessa Izvestia, under the headline, "The Democratic Liars," writes:

"This time we are getting popular in the United States. On October 12 we were talking in our editorials about the most peaceful things—the preparations for the All-Union Teachers' Congress, but out of this the Chicago newspapers made such a mess . . ."

"Not long ago the 'Vossische Zeitung' of Berlin, with the solemn face of a friendly crook, made an insurrection in Charkov, proving it with 'quotations' from our paper. Now the Chicago Ruskyy Vestnik and other American papers, quoting an editorial from the Odessa Izvestia of October 12, made an insurrection right here in Odessa. 18,000 workers and peasants shot—exactly 18,000!

"These lies are no more in vogue even in America, and the DAILY WORKER of Chicago has asked us to send them a copy of our paper of October 12 in order to put to the pillory the yellow American press as well as the white guard Russian sheet." We are sending them the paper, but will that stop the lies of the professional liars?

"Today they are 'quoting' an Odessa paper. It sounds serious and it is safe, for who reads the Odessa Iz-

vsetia in Chicago? Tomorrow they will 'quote' Savetskaya Belarus—we have many newspapers, and the American Hugheses have many dollars . . . "That is the way they work up public opinion in America. That is the way the 'free democratic press' writes."

Now, what has the Chicago Tribune to say for itself? What has the counter-revolutionary Russian sheet to say?

We know that they will continue to print their lies. And we will continue to prove them liars.

THREE MOVIES IN ONE EVENING FOR ONE PRICE

The workers of Chicago will have the opportunity to see three live working class pictures in one evening for the price of one. All the pictures were made in Russia during the revolution.

The first is "Polikushka," the famous story of serfdom by L. N. Tolstoy. Made into a movie by the world famous Moscow Art Theatre.

The second, "Soldier Ivan's Miracle," a comedy, tells a serious story about religion, but in a funny, peculiar Russian way.

The third, "In Memoriam—Lenin," is showing Nicolai Lenin in action. The last picture is shown in connection with the first anniversary of Lenin's death.

The pictures will be shown in Chicago only ONE EVENING, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, from 6:30 to 11 p. m. at Gartner's Independent Theater, 3725 Roosevelt Road, near Independence Blvd.

Admission will be 50c. Tickets are for sale now at Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., Russian Co-operative Restaurants, 1734 W. Division St. and 760 Milwaukee Ave., at 166 W. Washington St., Room 307, at the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and by all members of the Technical Aid Society, U. S. S. R.

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No. 5—Trotsky, commander of the Soviet Red Army

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"THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY"

By Gregory Zinoviev. A second generous installment appears in the January issue of The Workers Monthly

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

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

290 Advertising rates on application

The Coal Teamsters' Strike

The Chicago coal teamsters have picked a good time to strike. The recent prolonged cold spell has exhausted many coal stocks and deliveries have been slow because of the bad condition of the streets.

The demand of the teamsters for a dollar per day increase and the provision that the teamsters themselves shall not handle coal has brought loud protest from the coal dealers, but both demands can be conceded by the coal profiteers simply by reducing their juicy profits. This is as it should be and we do not believe that the teamsters are going to be influenced by the hard luck tales of the middle-class parasites that exploit them.

Driving a team or a truck and at the same time being forced to wallow in coal dust, is an unnecessary hardship for the men who handle coal. They become heated while unloading the coal and then may ride for miles in a below zero atmosphere. We have never seen a coal heaver that did not have a racking cough during the winter months brought on by this condition under which they work.

The dealers and the property owners who are complaining at the strike and the demands of the teamsters could not and would not endure the misery that a coal teamster suffers in an eight-hour winter day.

We hope they have to pay what the teamsters ask and from all indications the teamsters seem to be determined to make a good fight for their demands. They have our best wishes and the DAILY WORKER, as always, will be one paper that will tell of their struggle as it should be told—as part of the class struggle which the workers are forced to wage for even minor concessions in the form of wages and hours.

The Workers (Communist) Party will gladly furnish pickets if the teamsters need help, but that is not likely as in this strike they have already shown their ability to take care of themselves—and the scabs.

An Optimistic Ambassador

Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, expressed before the American Political Science Association recently the opinion that the Communist danger was over so far as Europe was concerned.

The remarks of the spokesman of British imperialism are contradicted by the strenuous efforts now being made by the British foreign office all over Europe to arouse some semblance of united action against the Communist International and Soviet Russia. The danger is not over for capitalism but is more menacing than in 1918-19 for the very good reason that the Communist parties of Europe are now well organized and disciplined leaders of the revolutionary workingclass in their respective countries.

The revolutions of 1918-19 failed because the Communist parties were young and inexperienced and without sufficient contact with the masses. At that time the social-democratic parties were strong and had not lost their mass following as is the case today. It has taken almost seven years for the workingclass of Europe to find out the true character of the social-democracy—its treason to every phase of the workingclass movement.

This process is almost completed—there is a widespread disillusionment among the workers and European capitalism has lost its last smoke screen. The struggle is clean-cut—the workingclass led by the Communist International on one side and capitalism on the other.

It is an optimistic capitalist spokesman that can call such a situation "devoid of danger" for capitalism.

Another Indigent Debtor

The friendship of the House of Morgan for fascism is shown by the fact that it is not adding to the other troubles of Mussolini by prodding him up about the Italian debt to the American plunderbund. Italy has made no effort to pay its war debt but no pressure is being exerted from Washington that can be seen with the naked eye.

The slightest sign that that collection agency for the house of Morgan—the Coolidge administration—was about to ask for a few shekels as an earnest of intention to pay would probably send the lire tobogganing to oblivion. For that reason the Italian dictator is allowed to make paranoid speeches in lieu of advancing some cash.

Italy, like France, cannot and will not pay. The whole nation teeters precariously on the edge of bankruptcy and the black shirts of the fascisti are about the poorest security in the world just now.

The House of Morgan might foreclose on the vatican and its treasures but the Italian workingclass with the Communists in the lead are also keeping an eye on this well-stocked storehouse which contains something for more tangible than the spiritual pabulum dispersed by its owners.

Capitalism's Tame Madman

Mussolini is a madman. His speech to the chamber was the speech of a homicidal maniac and indeed this is the only type of individual that could see any wisdom in or hope of saving Italian capitalism.

The American capitalist press was greatly cheered by the bombastic but wandering oratory of its idol and all the little prostitute correspondents "seen their duty and done it." They gave Mussolini a great boost but the story of the wrecking of the headquarters of a couple of masonic lodges by the enthusiastic fascisti will probably cool the admiration of the ku kluxers who have been following the antics of their Italian prototypes with undisguised approval.

With the suppression of the opposition press as the first step in his election campaign Mussolini has turned all of Italy into a battlefield. When the smoke clears away it will be seen that another idol of capitalism which the masses were supposed to fall down and worship had feet of clay. Perhaps they are even of a more clinging and odorous material.

Whatever the composition of the feet of this fascist idol there is plenty of proof that they are cold. His speech in the chamber resembled nothing so much as a boy whistling to keep up his courage while passing a graveyard.

Textile Workers Must Organize

The textile manufacturers are organized nationally and their association meets to decide, not on the matter of wage cuts in principle—on this they are all agreed—but on the method of reduction and the amount of decrease which they think the textile workers will bear without revolt.

The textile workers are poorly organized and almost at the mercy of the bosses. There are a number of unions in the industry, but very little unity. Unless the textile workers soon see the menace to themselves and their families in their present situation, facing a powerful organization of capitalists backed by local, state and national government, they will be worse off than the chattel slaves of the pre-civil war period.

The Trade Union Educational League, in its statement to the textile workers, points out the remedy for this pitiful weakness. The Communists in the textile districts must see that this message and meaning gets to the workers and that it is translated into concrete forms of organization.

A Telephone Operators' Strike

The news of a strike of telephone operators in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which has tied up all telephone lines in that vicinity, brings to mind the fact that these women workers, once fairly well organized under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are now about 90 per cent unorganized and therefore at the mercy of the telephone trust—the Bell Telephone company, which has a virtual monopoly of this all-important public utility.

The history of the disorganization of the telephone operators is too long to be told in a short editorial, but it is one of the best instances of the damnable effects of division into craft and calling that curses the American labor movement. The process of disorganization has been going on so long and the telephone trust has been able to take so much advantage of this condition that organization is much more difficult than it was ten years ago. Stock selling schemes, welfare systems, social activities—all under the auspices of the trust—have sapped the morale of the telephone operators.

We hope that the Harrisburg strike is a sign of a revival of the militancy that was once characteristic of the operators and that enabled them to wage many hard fought strikes.

Coal Diggers Support Communists

Yesterday we published a set of resolutions adopted by the Christopher local of the United Mine Workers of America protesting the persecution of Communists and calling for the repeal of all criminal syndicalism laws. This is the kind of news we like to print, especially at this time when the sentencing of Comrade Ruthenberg by the Michigan capitalist courts probably means that the prosecution of active members of the Workers Party will be re-opened.

The feeling among the workers that the Communists must be defended because they are the most consistent and courageous fighters for the working class is the best guarantee that the jailing of Communist workers has the opposite effect to that desired by American capitalist government. Resolutions like those from the Christopher coal diggers make it possible for Communists to face the prospect of prison sentences with a light heart.

President Coolidge hopes to call a military armament limitation conference this year, according to press reports. The best preparation for peace is to be for war, mused Cal, as he signed the \$110,000,000 naval appropriation bill. He is now in a position to say: "Bring on your goddamn peace meet!"

King Boris of Bulgaria is looking for a wife. He will start his quest in Belgrade and wind up in London. If he fails in Europe and decides to try the American field, we venture to guess he will never pass the battery unless he surrenders to some sausage manufacturer's daughter.

The sixty-eighth congress had fifty-three days of work left on January 1. Judging by its activity on the first day of the year it will not die of overwork.

MORGAN POWER TRUST AFTER MUSCLE SHOALS

Ford Sidetracked by Owner of Dawes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The General Electric company, in a last minute attempt to nullify the effect of unfavorable publicity in the senate, where the monopoly of electric power by Morgan's "power trust" has come to light, announces a fake "dissolution" of the trust. This dissolution, however, consists in the transference of the stock of the trust from its left to its right hand pocket. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric company, announces that the stock of the Electric Bond and Share company has been distributed on a pro rata basis to the General Electric company.

However, the Underwood Bill, which would have given the Alabama Power company owned by the Morgan power trust, a lease on Muscle Shoals, has been temporarily defeated because of the disclosures.

The Electric Bond and Share Co., was formed by the General Electric as a means of controlling the numerous small electric light and power companies, throughout the country. In this way many independent companies were brot under the wing of Morgan's trust. A third powerful corporation in this trust, which extends to the Bell telephone system and the Western Union Telegraph company, is the American Gas and Electric company. These three large corporations are connected with interlocking directorates and stock ownership of Morgan interests in all three companies. Anson W. Burchard is a director in all of these companies. Directors of the three companies include George F. Bakre, of the United States Steel corporation and numerous railroads; Dwight F. Morrow, Morgan's partner, Edwin Stettinius, another Morgan partner, and other individuals under Morgan's control.

When you buy, get an "Ad" for the DAILY WORKER.

LOWERING OF STANDARD OF EXISTENCE IN OTHER LANDS FORCES WAGES DOWN HERE

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The menace to American wage standards in the lower standards of living forced on foreign labor is shown in a survey of real wages throughout the world issued by the International Labor office at Geneva. American wages measured by the quantity of food they will buy, according to the labor office figures, are more than 100 per cent higher than those in Great Britain, the nearest competitor.

This means that where the average Philadelphia worker can purchase each week \$27 worth of goods and services the average worker in London is limited to what \$12.40 would buy. On the same basis the average wage earner in Paris gets only \$9.05 worth, the average Berlin worker \$6.82 and the average worker in Milan \$5.71 worth of necessities.

The figures issued by the labor office are index numbers based on the purchasing power of wages in London as 100 per cent. The wages used in the averages for each country include building trades, metal trades, furniture trades, printing and bookbinding and common labor. The purchasing power is measured in terms of the cost of a given quantity of food in the various cities. Where available the cost of housing is also taken into consideration and a second set of figures developed to include this. The figures given for wages prevailing July 1, 1924, are:

Average Wages	Based on food	Based on food and rent
London	100 Pct.	100 Pct.
Amsterdam	89	88
Berlin	55	55
Brussels	59	64
Christiana	72	72
Lisbon	32	32
Madrid	57	57
Milan	46	49
Ottawa	173	155
Paris	73	65
Philadelphia	214	213
Prague	56	61
Rome	46	50
Stockholm	81	79
Vienna	47	51
Warsaw	83	83

The fact that workers in London must give more than twice as many hours of work as those in Philadelphia and those in Berlin nearly four times as many to earn the same quantity of food raises the question how long standards can be maintained in this country. Sec'y Hoover's statement on the economic prospects of

UNITED MINE WORKERS WILL PICK SUCCESSOR TO SECRETARY GREEN

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, expected to recommend a successor for former secretary treasurer, William Green, now president of the American Federation of Labor, went into session here today.

John L. Lewis, international president of the union, refused to reveal who he will favor for the position and said the matter might be the last to be considered by the board, which is faced with a heavy amount of routine business.

The new year calls attention to the fact that with wages about 100 per cent over 1914 and the cost of living up 72 per cent real wages in this country are at the highest level in history. He says this is possible because of increasing efficiency in production.

More Goods; Less Jobs. But increasing efficiency means that more goods must be sold if labor is to have full employment. This is far from the case at present. The attempt to sell more goods means hotter competition with foreign labor. What the effect is likely to be is indicated by the textile industry which has cut wages from 10 per cent to 15 per cent to secure markets for its products in the face of sharp competition from foreign imports.

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

NEED FOR FARMER SUPPORT REASON FOR RATE SLASH

Canadian Regime Plays Old Game

By JOHN ROBUR. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Can., Jan. 5.—The Mackenzie King administration will not cease its efforts to keep the support of the progressive group in the Canadian parliament. The latest step is the reversal of the railway commission's order which abolished the Crow's Nest Pass railway rates between eastern and western Canada. These rates are materially lower than those generally in force; they apply to grain and flour moving eastward and to agricultural implements, fruit, and quite a list of articles moving westward. They were suspended during the latter years of the war by legislation; they came into force last July; but they were again set aside this fall by the railway commission.

Now the cabinet, which sits as a court of appeal in this matter, has ordered their restoration in 15 days. The issue is on appeal before the supreme court of Canada, and the government has put the Crow's Nest rates in effect until the supreme court decides the question.

After Rural Support. The strongest pressure in favor of bringing back the low rates has naturally come from the west, which is almost entirely progressive in the house of commons. The King administration is in a minority of two and needs support from the farmers. Last sessions it got this support by tariff reductions. Now it has appealed to it by a cut in rates, and the same underlying reasons may bring more tariff reductions next session.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER. New South Russian Line. (By Rosta.) MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—The Steamship Corporation of North America is organizing a steamship service between American and Black Sea ports.

Who Says There Is No Unemployment?

By JAY LOVESTONE.

IN the midst of all the noise that is being made about the high tides of prosperity overwhelming us, the employment situation the country over affords an instructive example of the propaganda methods of the employing class.

The latest official findings of the United States department of labor relative to the present unemployment situation certainly show no evidence of prosperity among the working masses.

Surplus of Workers in New England. Turning to the New England situation we find that in the textile and shoe plants, in the paper and pulp mills of Maine there is a surplus of labor and part time schedules prevail. The shoe industry, the hosiery mills and the machine shops of New Hampshire are operating with reduced forces. In the Boston industrial district practically all plants are operating part time. In the textile and metal mills of Rhode Island there is a surplus of workers.

Connecticut's New Haven industrial district shows many factories at part time. In the textile and surplus of factory hands.

Plenty Unemployed in Middle Atlantic States. When we enter the middle Atlantic tier of states we find a similar situation. In New York state there is considerable unemployment chiefly of unskilled workers. The completion of summer road work and numerous construction jobs is releasing many workers. The building industry is slackening. The iron and steel industries of New Jersey are below normal in operation. Many other industries in the Camden and Trenton districts are working on part time basis. The cessation of road building is releasing many skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in Pennsylvania.

Dark Clouds in Illinois. The surplus of common labor continues in Illinois. In the Chicago district a large electrical concern has decreased its forces by about one thousand during the month. The coal mines of Danville and the steel mills of Joliet are operating below normal.

Farm labor, furniture manufacturing help, automobile production forces all show a surplus in Indiana. In Michigan there is a surplus of common labor throughout the state. Coal mines are operating fifty per cent capacity. The automobile factories are in some cases releasing workers. It is very difficult for the unskilled workers to find jobs. Two large auto plants in Detroit employing fifty thousand men are working on part time.

Wisconsin has a surplus of common labor. "With the exception of highly skilled mechanics in the building trades and also some experienced butchers, there is a surplus of skilled and semi-skilled men in most all lines and in common labor" in the Milwaukee district.

Ohio continues to show a surplus of

labor. The metal and allied industries are hardest hit. The automobile industry is operating considerably below normal. The mining industry is far below normal. Building operations are not so active. Rubber tire manufacturing is slackening. In Youngstown a number of blast furnaces are closed and the steel industry is generally operating on part time. In Cleveland all classes of help are applying for jobs.

Northwest Building Curtailed. Building operations are being curtailed in Minneapolis. In St. Paul there is also a surplus in the building trades. In Missouri there is a considerable surplus of unskilled labor. Because of the poor corn crop the demand for farm help is lighter than expected in the St. Louis district. In Iowa the tile plants and button factories of the Des Moines district are operating with reduced forces. In Kansas there is an over-abundance of common labor. The railroad shops of Topeka are operating on a five-day a week basis.

In Omaha, Nebraska, there is a surplus of office and factory help. South Dakota shows a surplus of labor. In North Dakota there is also a surplus of common and skilled labor. Here building construction is slackening.

Not Much Brightness in Sunny South. Due to the curtailment of building operations and road construction the number of unemployed among the unskilled is increasing in Maryland. In Baltimore there is a surplus of building tradesmen and a seasonal decrease in the forces engaged in the manufacture of clay and glass. The District of Columbia shows an oversupply of clerical and sales forces.

In Virginia there is still a surplus of textile workers. West Virginia still shows a surplus of unskilled labor. The demand for farm labor in North Carolina is decreasing. There is an oversupply of clerical help in Wilmington and textile operatives in Raleigh.

The fertilizer plants and cotton-oil mills of Columbia, South Carolina, are now closed. There is unemployment reported throughout the state of Georgia. The supply of unskilled labor has increased in Florida due to migration.

During the month there were losses in the forces employed in the railroad, leather and chemical divisions of Kentucky. There is a surplus of workers in the textile industry. In the Ashland district there is an oversupply of iron and steel and unskilled laborers. In Tennessee there obtains a surplus of labor in many industries. The Alabama coal mines are hard hit and building is slackening. The lumber and textile mills of Mississippi report a surplus of labor and are operating on a part time basis.

Drought conditions have increased the amount of surplus labor in Louisiana. In New Orleans there are many plants operating on part time or with reduced forces. Some lumbering plants are closed here. The oil industry of Shreveport is especially hard hit by unemployment. In Arkansas I

there exists a surplus of skilled and unskilled labor. Last month witnessed a loss in the forces employed in the Oklahoma oil fields. The completion of cotton picking has increased the surplus of unskilled labor in Texas.

Southwest Hard Hit. The railway shops of New Mexico are operating on a five-day basis. In this state all agricultural activities except cotton harvesting work are showing seasonal curtailment. Industry in Utah is less active now than thirty days ago. In Wyoming there is considerable release of out-of-door seasonal workers. The outlook here is for reduction of the forces in the oil industry. There is moderate surplus of common mine labor in Nevada. The Idaho sugar beet crop activities have been curtailed on account of the drought. Building, highway construction and agricultural activities are



Teacher Sees Young Comrade.

A few days ago I was telling two of my classmates about the "Young Comrade" and the junior groups. They became interested. I asked them if they would like to see a copy of the Young Comrade. Both eagerly responded "yes." Accordingly, I promised to bring them each a copy of the latest issue.

The other day, when I came down-stairs, I noticed my new Young Comrade in our mail-box. I took it to school to read during one of my study periods. At school, I remembered my promise, I decided to let them see this one.

One of the girls has the same study periods as I, so I asked her if she would like to see it then. She said she would and I gave it to her.

It happened to be one of the days when the teacher walks around the room to see who is absent. A girl was reading a story book and he passed her. Behind this girl sat my friend. The teacher looked at her, then at the paper. He noticed a head-line. It didn't look like the head-lines of the school paper. The headline said something about a strike. He took the paper from her and looked at the front page. I noticed his face change color as he read the name "The Young Comrade." "Are you on the library list?" he asked her.

To understand what he meant, I will explain. Anyone who gets

showing a seasonal letup in Montana. Several thousand agricultural workers have been released in Colorado.

No Prosperity in Mountain District. In California a large force of workers has been released by the cessation of fall harvesting operations. Ordinary mine labor shows an increased surplus in this state. In the San Francisco district labor as a whole is very plentiful in the iron and steel, textile, printing, glass, clay and leather industry. Work on railroad and highway construction, as well as in logging camps, is temporarily at least being suspended in Oregon for seasonal reasons. The fish and fruit canneries are slowing up. Some of the lumber mills of Washington are reducing their output. The completion of the apple harvest has added to the unemployment list in this state. In Seattle "an increasing surplus of laborers and mechanics prevails."

"D's" cannot take books from the school library. "D's" mean poors. They make a list of the names of those who may draw books from the school library and call this library list. "No," she answered. "Then don't read this. Do some work." She looked at him and then at the paper finishing what she had started to read. I immediately wrote her a note, showing her that he didn't ask the girl in front of her if she was on the list. When we next got a chance to talk, I explained why he didn't. I think as a result, we will have two more new juniors. Comrades, this goes to show how they treat us in the school. Will we let this go on? No! We won't! But how will we prevent it? By getting more juniors, members.

Don't forget to send to Thelma Kahn, 1109 So. Robey St. for the address of the junior group nearest your home. —E. S.

Juniors: Are You Ready? This is a very good letter. It is the kind of a letter we want to receive for our column. Let us have more of them! Surely you have not forgotten your promise to write to our Russian comrades? Send letters telling of your experiences in school, of your propaganda activities, of anything that happens to you that you think will make an interesting story.—Editor Junior Column.