

The DAILY WORKER
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and Farm-
Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Vol. 16. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In Chicago, by mail, \$3.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1925 290 Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

STRIKE LABOR AGAINST COURT EDICT

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

AMONG the editorial shepards to partly blame the Communist International for reaction in Europe is the gentleman who presides over the Seattle Union Record, once a rather progressive sheet, but now even worse than the Milwaukee Leader, which is saying a mouthful. This much can be said for the Leader. It is not hypocritical. Berger faults his political nakedness before the public with as little self-consciousness as a drunk taking the sun on a busy thoroughfare with nothing on to obstruct Old Sol's rays.

THE Seattle Union Record, pretends to be a friend of Soviet Russia, but those who know the history of the Russian revolution should be able to grasp the fact that without the Communist Party of Russia, which is the backbone of the Communist International, the workers' and peasants' rule would topple in short order. Yet we find people who go into ecstasies for public consumption—about the Soviet Republic, aping the capitalists in their denunciation of the Communist International.

ONE could blame the C. I. for reaction in Europe with as much or as little justification as one could blame those who opposed the war in the United States for the passage of the criminal syndicalism laws. Because that high priced genius, George Bernard Shaw, took a wallop at the Communist International, every second rate liberal pen pusher in the United States feels obliged to follow suit. It is regrettable that the calm of Shaw's comfortable existence should be so rudely disturbed by those who desire to make life as pleasant for those who produce the grub that Shaw eats, as it is now for the Shaws!

THE workers of the world would today be literally grovelling at the feet of their masters, but for the "provocative" actions of those who were inspired with the spirit of rebellion. They went to jail and to the gallows. They made trouble, and eventually the changes they fought for were made, and the human race advanced another step. Society has now reached the point where further progress is impossible under the capitalist system. The Communist International is directing the forces of world revolution against the capitalist system. But the capitalists are not taking it lying down, as the liberal pacifists would advise the workers to do. They are fighting and intend to fight. It is regrettable but a fact. The workers must quit or fight. They will fight because they can do nothing else unless they are willing to die in the midst of plenty. That they will not do. Until capitalism is overthrown there will be reaction in Europe and elsewhere even if the Communist International did not exist.

A LITTLE four-page bulletin, called "The Union Dollar," published in the interests of labor banking by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has a paragraph entitled "U. S. Leads World Labor Movement, Says Carver." Why this is so, Carver, evidently echoing the sentiments of the leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, hastens to prove. Carver tells us that the European class struggle whereas here in America the labor leaders have discovered that capitalism can be captured by purchasing it. Now save your money boys and get your slice. How is that for the erstwhile radical Amalgamated? This kind of class collaboration has old man William H. Johnston's knocked for a can of axle grease.

THIS column is not interested in telling you how to invent your money but a real estate advertisement that came within my range of vision is worth calling to your attention. It is the first time that I saw church

"TEXTILE WORKERS: ORGANIZE AND FIGHT!" IS SLOGAN ISSUED BY THE T. U. E. L. NATIONAL COMMITTEE

TO ALL TEXTILE WORKERS—ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED:
Comrades and Fellow-Workers:

The National Association of Textile Manufacturers has announced that the industry must be saved from foreign competition by a series of wage cuts, an increase of working hours and a general speeding-up of the workers.

This is a declaration of war upon the workers in the textile industry whose labor piles up the enormous profits that allow the textile millionaires to maintain summer and winter homes, ride in limousines, hire high-salaried lobbyists, bribe lawmakers and judges and pay policemen, gunmen and militiamen to club, shoot, bayonet and jail striking textile workers as has been done in every textile strike from Lawrence to Paterson.

This is an old excuse—this talk of competition. Sometimes it is the "competition" of the southern mill-owners that brings on a cut in wages in northern mills; sometimes it is the other way about, but always the textile workers and not the textile barons suffer. Today it is "foreign competition" and tomorrow it will be something else.

It all means that these greedy capitalists want the last ounce of strength from the workers and want to pay the lowest possible price for it.

The textile workers are either without any union or divided into small craft unions. There is no unity among the textile workers like there is among the bosses and this is the reason that wage cuts can be put over. The textile workers need a powerful industrial union—all the textile workers in one union.

This is the immediate program of the Trade Union Educational League for the workers in the Textile Industry:

An industrial union of the workers against the industrial union of the bosses!

A united front of ALL the textile unions and textile workers against the United Front of the textile millionaires!

Resistance to all wage cuts and increases in hours!
Abolition of child labor!

One Union in the Textile Industry—Amalgamation of ALL the unions into an industrial union!

Instead of wage cuts—more wages.
Instead of longer hours—shorter hours!

Instead of many little Unions—One Giant Union and the industry for the workers!

Organize and Fight!

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

LABOR HATER CROWE TO HEAR STRIKE DISPUTE

Coal Drivers Officials Agree to It

A conference between officials of the coal teamsters' union and of the coal merchants' association, which lasted most of Monday, ended with the union officials agreeing to send the men back to work at once, without a definite agreement or decision on the unions' demands, and with State's Attorney Crowe appointed as arbitrator.

Had the strike lasted many days, and an injunction been issued, as it almost certainly would have been, it would have been State's Attorney Crowe's men who would have arrested the strikers for picketing. Crowe's office was active during the Ladies' Garment Workers strike, his assistants arresting the pickets and manhandling young girls. Crowe is one of the worst labor-haters in the city. The Chicago Federation of Labor officials opposed him in the last elections.

The first session of the "arbitration board," consisting of James Lynch, business agent of local union 704, and Tim Lynch, secretary of local union 732 for the teamsters, and two representatives of the coal merchants, with Crowe as umpire, begins on Friday. Charles C. Fitzmorris of the Globe Coal company, and Michael Reedy, representing the team owners and independent dealers, will endeavor to prevent the men from getting their demands.

The coal drivers are fighting for an increase in wages of one dollar per day. They also demand that they are not be required to load and unload coal in addition to their duties as truck drivers. They are now paid seventy cents an hour.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

Results of Membership Meetings

Results of additional general membership meetings are announced as follows:

MASSILLON, OHIO—Yorkville mining sub-district voted: majority, 7; minority, 19. District organizer Max Lerner spoke for majority; Herbert Benjamin for minority.

EAST HAMMOND, IND.—Membership meeting including Whiting, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor and East Hammond voted: majority, 10; minority, 17. Speakers: majority, J. W. Johnstone; minority, Robert Miner.

CORRECTION—The vote at the meeting in Pittsburgh, Sunday, was: majority, 52; minority, 38. The original report published gave 31 to the minority.

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES IN REICHSTAG RAISE A STORM FOR AMNESTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Riotous scenes attended the opening of the Reichstag. During President Ebert's address, Communists interrupted the president with shouts of "Amnesty! Amnesty! Free the prisoners."

President Ebert called the house to order, but when quiet was restored a Communist deputy rose and started a speech in behalf of working class prisoners. Ebert peremptorily ordered the speech stopped.

PAY BOOST FOR POSTAL WORKERS IS REFUSED

Senate Upholds Cal's Veto

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The bill increasing the salary of postal employees, which was vetoed during the last session of congress, failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority vote yesterday evening. The veto was sustained by the senate.

Coolidge's "exposure," charging that six postal officials bribed the secretary of the post office committee in the senate, may have had the desired effect of adding a few votes against the bill which Coolidge has fought so bitterly.

According to the rules agreed to, the senate took a vote on the vetoed bill before four o'clock and debate was limited to ten minutes for each senator.

Senator Moses failed to bring the new postal bill backed by Coolidge before the senate as a substitute for the vetoed bill. Moses' bill was presented after the Sterling bill, also backed by Coolidge, had to be withdrawn because the newspapers protested against the high postal rates for news publications.

Denies Negotiations For Franco-German Trade Are Broken

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The German delegation, here to negotiate a Franco-German commercial treaty, issued a statement this afternoon denying that Germany had broken off negotiations.

MUSSOLINI USES GUNS TO SAVE TOTTERING RULE

Bloody Riots and Fires on Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Jan. 6.—Bloody fighting continued thruout Italy today, three being reported killed and many wounded. Armed fascisti are patrolling the streets of Rome, carrying on raids, conducting searches, and seizing newspapers.

After several unsuccessful attempts to storm the Giornale d'Italia, the crowds finally succeeded in setting the newspaper office on fire, completely destroying it. The newspaper Mattina, in Naples, was also burned down.

At Setri Ponete, near Genoa, a center of revolutionary activity, a big fire broke out, causing five million lira damages. Sestri Ponete includes a huge arsenal and munitions works.

Some of the opposition newspapers appeared for the first time today, but most of their pages were blank where the Fascisti had censored them, or were filled with advertisements. No editorials were allowed.

Alfo Oviglio yesterday resigned as minister of justice, and Alfredo Rocco, now president of the chamber of deputies, was appointed to replace him. Salandra has resigned as Italy's representative in the league of nations.

Mussolini is expected to formally declare martial law in those provinces where the Communists are strong.

NEW WAR UPON SOVIET RUSSIA TALK OF EUROPE

Monarchists and White Guards Plot Invasion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The strong undercurrent of a new offensive against Soviet Russia, so marked in the recent acts of Austen Chamberlain, the new treaty foreign minister of England and the anti-Soviet concordat of the white guard Balkan and Baltic states, has a variation in the rumor now current in Germany.

Munich Paper Reveals Plot.

Hints that Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia intends a military attack against the Soviets aided by France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Balkan states are contained in an article published by the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten, a leading Munich newspaper.

Wrangle's White Guards Again.

The nucleus of Nicholas' army, it is stated, will be the remnants of General Wrangle's forces now assembled in the Balkans.

The French nationalists, notably ex-President Millerand, are named as especially favoring the alleged forthcoming attempt to wrest Russia from the Bolsheviks. To Poland, it is said, has been offered the Ukraine as the price of her aid, and Germans are warned that German soil—probably Bavaria—may be used for mobilizing Nicholas' troops.

Kluxers Wrangle.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Within the past month six warring factions of the Ku Klux Klan have applied for California charters to Secretary of State Frank Jordan, or have sent in petitions or gone to courts in attempts to keep each other out of the state.

GALLES, WALL STREET LACKEY, SENDS TROOPS AGAINST PEASANTRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY.—Federal troops have been sent to guard the farm lands of United States Consul Agent W. O. Jenkins, government agent, said today. The troop movement followed the complaint of Jenkins that agraristas (peasants) were trying to confiscate his crops. This was the second attempt in a month to rob his farm, Jenkins reported.

Rally to the Defense of Your Militant Fighters!

TO THE WORKERS AND POOR FARMERS OF AMERICA:

Brothers! Comrades!
The revival of the Michigan cases, the sentencing of C. E. Ruthenberg to prison for three to ten years, is the first step to a general campaign against labor!

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan on Dec. 10, decided against the appeal in the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party of America, upholding the constitutionality of the so-called "criminal syndicalist" law.

Comrade Ruthenberg was thereupon sentenced, on January 5, by Judge White of the Berrien County Court, to a prison term of not less than three years and not more than ten years. Comrade Ruthenberg was refused bail and immediately locked up in jail.

Following the sentencing of Comrade Ruthenberg comes the announcement that all the others were indicted in the Michigan case will be brought to trial. This will include such outstanding representatives of the militant labor movement of America as William Z. Foster, William F. Dunne, Robert Minor, etc. The class conscious workers of America are now in danger of losing the active services of a large number of militant fighters in the cause of labor.

Once more the master-class of America has laid its brutal hands upon the militant fighters in the cause of the oppressed and exploited masses.

Once more your enemy, the capitalist class, has set in motion the oppressive machinery of its government to seize from your ranks and lock into prison those who stand for your interest and lead the struggle against your capitalist exploiters.

Capitalist reaction is again raising its ugly head. It is preparing the ground for new wage-cuts, "open shop" campaigns, and general persecution of the labor movement.

Rally to the defense of your class, your organization, and your militant fighters!

THE CAPITALISTS ARE REAPING THE FRUITS OF THEIR VICTORY!

By these new acts of oppression and outrage against the labor movement, the American capitalist class is reaping the fruit of its victory in the last presidential election. The backwardness of the American working masses, the open betrayal of such labor leaders as dominate the American Federation of Labor, and the sham and futility of capitalist democracy, which is nothing but a dictatorship of the capitalist class, all this enabled the republican party to entrench itself in power in the interests of capital.

The government of Strikebreaker Coolidge and "Open Shopper" Dawes has fired its first shot in a general campaign against the labor movement.

Wage cuts and "open shop" drives are being prepared in every industrial center in the country.

Unemployment is ravaging the ranks of labor, greatly weakening the fighting abilities of the workers.

Child labor is utilized by the capitalists to further undermine the fighting strength of the working class.

Capitalism in America is triumphant!

Like a beastly bird of prey it is preparing to jump at the throat of the working class. The working masses of America must unite their forces to defend themselves and their organizations from these new attacks of the capitalists.

THE WORKERS PARTY CALLS FOR A UNITED FRONT!

The Workers (Communist) Party of America is the revolutionary political party of the American workers and poor farmers. The Workers Party stands for a militant and merciless struggle against capitalist exploitation, for the complete abolition of capitalism thru the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is a Workers' and Farmers' Government. The Workers Party is unqualifiedly opposed to the parties of Big Capital, the republican and democratic parties, and to the political movement of small capital and its hangers-on, the LaFollette movement.

The Workers (Communist) Party is carrying on a militant struggle against wage-cuts, against "open shop" drives, against unemployment, against child labor, and against the use of the so-called "criminal syndicalism" laws to throttle the labor movement. The Workers Party is waging an energetic struggle for the release of Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, and all other prisoners of the class war. The Workers (Communist) Party of America, which is the only political party of the American workers and poor farmers, calls upon the oppressed masses and their organizations to rally to the defense of their militant fighters.

Down with the "Criminal Syndicalism" Laws!
Down with the prosecution and jailing of militant fighters in the cause of labor!

Down with Unemployment and Child Labor exploitation!
Resist wage-cuts and "open shop" drives!
Demand the release of all prisoners of the class war!

Hail the United Front of Labor, the unity of all workers in the Struggle Against Capitalism!

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Compromise Contract Ends Phone Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 6.—The strike of telephone operators employed by the Illinois Southern Telephone company ended today when the representatives of the telephone operators union and the telephone company signed a compromise agreement. Southern Illinois business men were represented in the conference, which lasted until late Monday night.

RUTHENBERG APPEAL SET FOR JAN. 17

30 Other Cases Will Be Tried

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 6.—The case of C. E. Ruthenberg, now in jail here, will be taken to the U. S. supreme court on January 17, Isaac L. Ferguson, attorney for the Communists, declared today.

Ruthenberg is now held without bail following the sentence by Circuit Judge Charles E. White, who sentenced him to from three to ten years and a fine of \$5,000 for "assembling with" other Communists in their national convention in August 1922. Ruthenberg will probably be moved to the state penitentiary at Jackson today.

A writ of error has been filed with the Michigan supreme court at Lansing, asking for bail pending appeal to the United States supreme court. On January 15, the new appeal for a rehearing will be disposed of by the Michigan supreme court.

The next step in the fight for the release of Comrade Ruthenberg, will be an application to a judge of the United States supreme court, asking for bail pending the hearing of the case by that body. Comrade Ferguson told the DAILY WORKER. The U. S. supreme court will then set a date for the hearing of the case.

The trial of the remaining 30 Communists arrested at the Bridgeman convention will be pushed. O. L. Smith, of Lansing, assistant attorney general stated.

Robert Minor, noted Communist speaker, writer and cartoonist, will be the next to go to trial. Minor's case will come before Judge White during the February term. He is scheduled to appear on February second.

Minor was arrested in Coblenz, during the war, charged with spreading propaganda among the soldiers in the American expeditionary forces. He is at present writer and cartoonist for the DAILY WORKER.

Ruthenberg, who was brought to trial in the spring of 1923, after the Foster trial, was found guilty of "criminal syndicalism," on the charge of "assembling with" other Communists. The U. S. department of justice co-operated with the Berrien county authorities thruout the trial. The sentence, however, was postponed until after election, it being thought best by the government to keep up the sham of observing the free speech clause in the constitution until after Morgan's money had safely elected Coolidge.

One of the chief witnesses against Ruthenberg was Jacob Spolansky, whose real name is Shpolansky, and who posed as a "good American" during the trial. Spolansky acted as a stool pigeon in the socialist party and later in the Communist movement. He was recently fired from the bureau of investigation of the U. S. department of justice.

NOTORIOUS KLAN INCENDIARY TO RAID THIS CITY

HERRIN, Ill., Jan. 6.—Glenn Young, noted Ku Klux Klan raider of Williamson county fame, today refused point blank to deny reports that he had been selected by the grand dragon of the realm of Illinois of the Ku Klux Klan to lead the Klan's proposed drive to "clean up" Chicago, but admitted that his work in Williamson county was "about done."

ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE'S OFFICIAL SHOT TO DEATH AT PITTSSTON, PA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSSTON, Pa., Jan. 6.—Bloodshed marked the strike of the 12,000 miners of the Pennsylvania Coal company today when Sam Pace, 31, secretary of a local union, was shot to death as he returned home here after attending a meeting of the miners' union.

Residents who heard the shots rushed into the street in time to see two men running away. Pace was found dead in the snow with fourteen bullets in his body. Pace is a world war veteran and one of the miners on strike in this district for more than four weeks.

U. S. LOSES RUSS TRADE TO EUROPE

"Economic Vacuum" Is Full of Business

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—How the failure of the American government to recognize Russia is hurting American trade with that country is once more indicated by statements recently appearing in Commerce Reports, the official publication of the department of commerce, in which the chief of the hide and leather division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce says this, concerning Russian foreign purchases: "Purchases abroad of 3,000,000 feet of chrome and kid leather have just been completed by the Russian state trading organization, according to an article appearing in Economic Life, Moscow, Oct. 5, 1924. This was a government order, placed to cover the needs of the leather syndicate. These purchases were: Germany, 200,000 feet of chrome and 150,000 feet of colored kid; France, 400,000 feet of kid; the United States, 450,000 feet of kid. Part of these orders had already been received and the remainder is in route. Terms of 4 to 5 months without interest were obtained from the firms making the sales. . . . A contract has also been made for delivery of 3,600,000 pounds of sole leather from a leather factory in Lithuania in a year's time."

Gives Jobs to Swedish Workers
 In the same issue, A. E. Fenselau, clerk to the American commercial attaché at Copenhagen, reports: "Conditions affecting the machinery industry of Sweden showed marked improvement during the first quarter of 1924, and to a less extent during the second quarter. As a result the number of employed increased 17.3 percent on July 1, 1924, as compared with the same date in 1923. Eight machine-building plants in Sweden are engaged in executing Russian contracts for machinery, four of which will employ about 1,500 workers on these Russian orders and four others 200 hands until the end of the year. Three plants in addition to the eight mentioned recommended operations during the second quarter of 1924."

Takes Jobs From Americans
 Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Bulletin for July, 1924, has declared that production of basic commodities in the United States was lower in May, 1924, than for May, 1923; that factory employment fell 4 percent in May, and that "the largest reduction of working forces occurred in the textile, metal, automobile and leather industries."
 Without diplomatic relations, American exporters of machinery, leather and other goods needed by Russia are compelled to face special difficulties as to credits, insurance, ships papers, inspection of goods, etc., or to cut prices to cover the cost of this extra work if it is done by the Russian government trading corporation.

Notice for Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 6.—Remember Saturday evening, Jan. 10, is the day of the Fruit and Costume Caravan held by district five of the Workers Party at 805 James street, N. S. Pittsburgh. This promises to be the most interesting affair held this season by any working class organization in Pittsburgh. Three prizes will be offered: First, to the costume most representative of revolutionary activity or of revolutionary spirit. Second prize will be given to the prettiest costume. Last but not least will be given to the funniest costume. We can promise wholesale amusement, good music and entertainment. All the comrades should attend and bring their friends.

"In Memoriam—Lenin" to be shown Jan. 15 at Gartner's Theater.

PROTESTS THE 'DESCENT OF MAN' WHICH ROBS MONKEYS OF GLANDS

BOMBAY.—Public protests throughout India are directed against cruel and inhumane treatment of monkeys shipped by the hundreds to America and Europe by agents or representatives of the American Medical Association and surgeons for gland operations. The animals are herded into cages with little provision for the trip, it was charged.

CAPITALIST DYNAMITER RESIGNS AS HEAD OF BIG WOOL TRUST

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 6.—William M. Wood resigns the presidency of the American Woolen Co., for alleged reasons of health, but stays on the board of directors. During the 1912 Lawrence strike Wood was indicted on a charge of planting dynamite among the strikers. He has fought labor hard in several strikes. Wood was born in Portugal, coming to America as an immigrant and is now one of the richest men in the country. Moody's Manual of Corporations shows his name on the directors' lists of numerous textile companies, both woolen and cotton.

LEFT WING MACHINIST SLATE CONTAINS CANDIDATES WITH MILITANT FIGHTING RECORDS

By J. P. A.
FOR INTER. PRESIDENT, Julius Emme, Local 459, St. Paul, Minn., Card No. 290577.
FOR GENL. SECY.-TREAS., Tim Buck, Local 235, Toronto, Ont., Can., Card No. 4417991.
FOR EDITOR OF JOURNAL, A. Overgaard, Local 390, Chicago, Ill., Card No. A39110.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, U. S.:
 H. S. McIvalgh, Local 497, Tacoma, Wash., Card No. 238805.
 P. Jensen, Local 492, Chicago, Ill., Card No. 173876.
 John Otis, Local 536, Pittsburgh, Pa., Card No. 273530.
 H. Garner, Local 209, Hammond, Ind., Card No. 771038.
 Alfred Goetz, Local 82, Detroit, Mich., Card No. 291236.
 Andrew McNamara, Local 52, Pittsburgh, Pa., Card No. 102423.

For the benefit of those members of our organization who don't know all the candidates on the left wing slate, I consider it necessary to touch briefly upon the past history and activities of the most outstanding figures comprising the slate.
 Julius Emme, the candidate for international president, is well known in St. Paul, Minn., and in the labor movement of the whole state. He was a delegate to the Rochester convention as well as the recent Detroit convention, and in both these conventions he was one of the recognized floor leaders of the progressive forces. Brother Emme has been active in the political movement of the workers in the state of Minnesota for many years. He has served as delegate from the Central Labor Council to the A. F. of L. convention.

Brother Emme was a candidate for congress on the farmer-labor party ticket in the recent election and was nearly elected, altho the Central Labor Council stabbed him in the back by withdrawing its endorsement and giving support to a reactionary republican, as Emme was known as a Communist.
 Brother Emme has participated in a number of strikes in years past. He is respected by friends and enemies in the labor movement for being a fearless fighter for the working class.

Tim Buck, candidate for secretary-treasurer, is a well-known figure in the Canadian labor movement. He is known for activity in all the struggles of the Canadian workers. He is recognized as the leader of the amalgamation movement in Canada. He ran as left wing opposition candidate against Tom Moore for the presidency in the recent Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Brother Buck is known as a capable organizer, he is known for absolute honesty and for his revolutionary integrity. He was the delegate of the Communist Party of Canada to the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International and also represented the Trade Union Educational League of Canada as delegate to the Third World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, both congresses being held last summer in Soviet Russia.

A. Overgaard, candidate for editor of the Journal, has been active in the labor movement since he arrived in this country a few years ago after being blacklisted by the manufacturers' association in Denmark for leading a so-called "illegal" strike against the combined opposition of the trade union leaders and the bosses. Brother Overgaard took part in the railroad shopmen's strike and helped to strengthen the morale of the strikers by organizing speakers' squads, by helping to organize relief for the strikers, etc. He has taken an active part in the amalgamation movement and helped to organize the great amalgamation conference after the shopmen's strike.

Brother Overgaard participated actively in the apprentice movement in Europe, where he was active before coming to this country. He has written a great deal on the present situation of the metal trades workers in the United States. He has served his local union in many capacities, on numerous committees and delegate bodies, and is at present delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Machinist District Council. Brother Overgaard is also known for his activities in the Workers (Communist) Party, of which he is a member.

Pete Jensen, candidate for member of the executive council, is well known to the membership for his past activities, for his participation in a number of strikes and especially for his activities in the last shopmen's strike. His organization of the relief committee helped a great deal to keep up the morale of the strikers, as well as the organization of tag days in behalf of the strikers. He showed his fighting spirit in all these struggles.

Brother Jensen is known as one of the leaders of the amalgamation movement. He was one of the floor leaders for all progressive measures. He is known as one of the best fighters for the rank and file in the organization. Numerous examples can be given of the fighting record of Pete Jensen, but space will not permit us. He is fresh from the shop where he feels the pulse of the working class.

H. S. McIvalgh is another one of the fighters in the railroad strikes of this country. He is especially known on the Pacific coast. He was the leader of all the progressive measures carried on by this year's district convention on the Chicago, Milwaukee

Machinists Local No. 337 Indorses Left Wing Slate

At a well attended meeting of Local Union 337, of the International Association of Machinists, Monday night, the left wing slate was unanimously indorsed. P. Jensen and Andrew Overgaard presented the viewpoint of the left wing.
 Max Bedacht, member of the central executive committee of the Workers Party, addressed the meeting on the subject of "The Sharpening of the Class Struggle in the United States." The only attempt to defend President Johnston was made by a visiting machinist belonging to Local Union 113, who made a weak speech. The local took no heed of this machinist's remarks, but overwhelmingly indorsed the left wing slate.

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

SHOE WORKERS REVOLT AGAINST NEW WAGE-CUTS

Bosses Attempt to Break Union Agreement

By M. SHARAF.
LYNN, Mass., Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the Stickers' Local, the largest of Shoe Workers in the country, it was unanimously voted to notify the J. R. Donovan Shoe Co. that it would have to live up to its agreement, and that no reduction in wages will be considered by the union until April 30, 1925.
 It was declared emphatically that the time has gone by when the union will allow itself to be bluffed by the fake benevolence of the bosses, and that the bosses would not be allowed the free and false publicity that it gave them. Formerly it has been the custom of the Donovans and others to let themselves be interviewed by the local dailies, who made them appear as benefactors and friends of labor, who by a necessary curtailment in wages saved the industry for the city and the jobs for the workers. Three years ago Donovan put his game across, and within a month a general reduction followed all over the city.

Camouflage Wage Cuts.
 Before this meeting the general officials of the union had told the Donovan Co. to fire all employees who did not wish to live up to the infamous agreement rendered to them by the notorious state board of arbitration, by which the sting of reduction was camouflaged by giving a different classification—yet the sting was there in the shape of a thinner pay envelope.

Your correspondent looked into the matter, and discovered that Donovan owns the Checker Chain Shoe Stores, and supplies his own stores at a cheaper price, thus making his extra profit in the retail price, while using this cheap selling price as a pretext for wage reuction. In a word, this cheap selling price was a fake—a book price, and a snare.
 When a committee of business agents went to interview Donovan, he told them that he was out to make money, and that he didn't care where it came from. When this was reported to the union membership, the above-mentioned motion, offered by a militant, was then accepted.

Members of Indiana Legislature Hold Ku Klux Klan Caucus

(Special to The Daily Worker)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—Members of the Indiana legislature holding membership in the ku klux klan were scheduled to caucus tonight in a downtown hotel, to decide on whom they should support for the state senate and lower house. The assemblymen packed hotel lobbies discussing the caucuses of the republicans and democrats Wednesday night. The republicans are to caucus in the state capital, and the democrats in the Clappool hotel.
 Members of the klan belonging to both parties will meet in the ku klux klan legislative caucus.

Strike of Motion Picture Operators Likely Saturday

Members of the Motion Picture Theater Operators' Union may go on strike Saturday, following the flat refusal of the theater owners to grant their demands of a wage increase of ten per cent. The present contract between the union and the motion picture executives' association expires on Saturday.
 Several preliminary conferences have been held, the last one ending Monday without an agreement as to the 1925 contract, having been reached.
 A union mass meeting will be held by the motion picture operators on Thursday to decide on their future action.

Executive of Building Trades Department of A.F. of L. Met Yesterday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A special meeting of the executive council of the building trades department, American Federation of Labor, took place in Washington, Jan. 6, for discussion of jurisdictional and other problems facing the building trades in 1925. Geo. F. Hedrick, the new president, and William Tracy, the new secretary were installed. Hedrick said they were hopeful of finding a way to bring the dispute with the carpenters to an end, but that no specific plan was yet in mind.

Heavy Drop in Coal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The total production of bituminous coal in the United States in 1924 was approximately 467,700,000 net tons, while the production of anthracite amounted to \$9,320,000 tons, according to preliminary estimates made today by the geological survey. In 1923 the production amounted to 564,167,000 tons and 93,020,000 tons, respectively.

Gary, Rockefeller and "Cal" Talk Enforcing the Laws of Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the White House in Washington is being got ready for Coolidge's Thursday morning breakfast, at which it is proposed to discuss the question of law enforcement.
 The great capitalists, Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., heir to the Standard Oil billions, will sit down with the exploiters' president, to talk "law and order."
 At the same time, C. E. Ruthenberg, a Communist, victim of the "law and order" of American capitalism's white terror, will breakfast alone in his cell in the Berrien county jail, at St. Joseph, Mich.

The White House discussion will not be directed toward effecting a sane regime of real "law and order" in these United States. It will merely take up the problem of fighting the enemies of the capitalist class, whether it is the poor and starving mother, who steals a loaf of bread to feed her children, or the Communist who unites with his comrades in the growing vanguard of labor's militant army fighting for all power. Capitalism must be protected against the Ruthenbergs.

The biggest profiteers are the biggest violators even of their own laws. Yet they will not discuss their own banditry. The oppression of millions under the heel of the Steel Trust and the Oil Trust will not be considered. The breaking up of homes, the robbing of men, women and children of the working class of even the barest necessities of life; thru low wages, recurring periods of unemployment and the increasingly high cost of living; these questions will be pushed under the table at Coolidge's breakfast discussion with Gary and Rockefeller.

Attorney General Harlan F. Stone, the corporation lawyer from New York City, who has been promoted to the U. S. Supreme Court bench, will be there.
 He will no doubt explain how the department of justice can be more effectively used against the workers in the next big strike.

During the last railroad strike, for instance, in carrying out the edicts of capitalist "law and order," thousands of workers were charged by the department of justice with violating injunctions, with being criminals against the capitalist state; the most dangerous kind of criminals, because they dared lead in the class fight against capitalism.

Hearst's purveyor of piffle, Arthur Brisbane, rises to suggest to the White House breakfasters that "crime can be reduced by increasing facilities in obtaining employment."
 If Hearst really believes that, he should start putting Brisbane's ideas into effect in his own huge publishing plants. The shorter workday will make more jobs. But Hearst always fights, most militantly, against the demands of the workers. In this he is like all other great employers.

Unemployment is inherent in capitalism. The exploiters use the huge armies of jobless to fight the demands and break up the organizations of the working class. Gary, Rockefeller and Coolidge will not discuss the question of getting jobs for the unemployed at Thursday's breakfast. If they discuss the question at all, it will be the problem of how to keep the hungry jobless in check if they protest their conditions and wage a struggle against them.
 There is no doubt that growing unemployment results in a rising wave of so-called crime. But the question the capitalist trio will take up is how best to put workers, who would rather steal than starve, behind prison bars. The question of solving unemployment will not be touched.

The greatest crime in the world today is the continuance of the capitalist social system, with the passive or active consent of the masses of workers and poor farmers. The only real drive against crime, that will bring results for the workers, is the drive of labor against capitalism, with the unflinching intention of completely wiping it out. This is a drive that workers alone, under Communist leadership, can organize and carry out. As labor turns in that direction, workers everywhere can laugh at the breakfast in the capitalist White House, at Washington, under the regime of the strikebreaker, Cal Coolidge.

'NO ARBITRATION OF REPARATIONS' SAYS U.S. CAPITAL

British Jockey for War Debt Parley

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British foreign office was disappointed by the refusal of the United States to allow the American war claims to be arbitrated, it was said today in diplomatic circles here. American capitalism which insists that labor unions must arbitrate their demands, seems in no mood at all to apply the same principle to itself.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill left today for the allied financial conference which opens in Paris tomorrow. He intimated he did not expect the conference to reach any concrete conclusions. He does hope, however, it was said, that out of the conference will come an inter-allied conference to settle all war debt controversies.

The foreign office looks of the Paris conference also to clarify the American war claims situation, it was said. Pending the result of the conference there will be no British reply to the American note, it was stated.
 Proposals that an allied debt conference be called in Brussels in March or April, with the United States invited to attend, have not yet received official sanction, the foreign office said.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPT PLAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MELBOURNE, Australia.—The All-Australian conference of the Australian labor party demands that no Australia be conscripted for military service overseas. This decision means that when a labor government is formed in the federal parliament, a referendum will be taken, and the constitution altered if the vote of the people so decides.

Capitalist Solons Meet in Springfield To War for Spoils

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—A battle over the speakership of the house loomed today as state senators and representatives began gathering here for the opening of the fifty-fourth Illinois general assembly Wednesday. Representatives Robert Scholes, of Peoria and A. Otis Arnold, of Quincy, were leading candidates for the chair. Scholes is classed as "wet" and Arnold "dry."
 Both parties were scheduled to caucus tomorrow.
 After completing its organization, the legislature was expected to adjourn until the inauguration of state officers Jan. 12.
 When you buy, get an "Ad" for the DAILY WORKER.

PARIS PARLEY TO MARK CRISIS IN WORLD RIVALRIES

Constant Conflicts Never Settled

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—On the heels of France's disappointing communication regarding her \$4,000,000,000 war debt, administration officials expressed the hope today that the meeting of the allied finance ministers in Paris tomorrow will result in such a general clarification of the international atmosphere that it will be found possible to begin real negotiations for funding the debt within a few weeks.
A Crisis at Paris.
 No European conference in months has been so fraught with possibility; for peace or discord in world affairs as is the Paris meeting, in the opinion of officials here.
 France's failure to submit a serious proposition regarding her debt was a sharp disappointment to Washington and in some high quarters there was a disposition to question France's sincerity in the entire matter.

If the Cow Goes Dry—Or Bolshevick.
 However, it was recognized that France might have been desirous of temporarily postponing a definite commitment on the debt until she determines how much milk she is to get from the German cow under the Dawes plan. The allies hope that this will be determined at Paris. But if the cow goes dry from so many milkers?
 If, after the Paris meeting, France does not then come forward with something tangible in the way of settlement suggestions, it is considered certain here that pressure of "the most rigorous sort" will be applied from Washington.

Bryan (Charles W.) Still Has Some Irons In Fire So to Speak

LINCOLN, Nebr., Jan. 6.—Today was "moving day" for Charles W. Bryan, democratic candidate for vice president in the November election. He retires today as governor of Nebraska and vacated the executive mansion to make way for his republican successor. Bryan, who attracted national interest by his "trust-busting" activities in the marketing of coal by the state of Nebraska, will continue his fuel business in private life.
Pension Rotten Teachers.
NEW YORK.—How to rid the schools of misfit teachers was the chief problem discussed by the Modern Language Ass'n. of America in its annual session. William Allen Nelson, president of the association and of Smith College, raised the issue and recommended early retirement on pension as "better economy than to continue to pay full salaries to men who kill the interest of students and discredit their subjects."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)
 bonds advertised in the daily news. According to the salesman, religion is a good paying proposition. "In our 55 years' investment experience, church bonds of the recognized denominations have never been known to fail," reads the advertisement. Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist and Lutheran are listed as the most profitable religions. Church properties are tax free. Capitalism knows its friends.

THE correspondent who discovered that William DeHaywood was on his way to Fort Leavenworth penitentiary via Armenia is entitled to the leather medal for the biggest whopper of the year. If there is a Nobel peace prize for lying he should put in his application. Of course he is a Chicago Tribune correspondent. He had "Bill" wandering thru the mountain fastnesses of Armenia, with tears in his eyes, bunions on his feet and callouses on his tongue from cursing Soviet Russia. To make matters worse he made him borrow a dime from a Y. M. C. A. man! Nobody seemed anxious to give "Bill" a free ticket to the can, so the "disappointed rebel" walked out sadly into the night, a la the movies.

BILL'S picture would look nice with that of Emma Goldman, the fake anarchist and capitalist stoop-pigeon," that the city editors. So they dug up his photo and those of everybody they could by any stretch of the imagination put down as disappointed admirers of the Soviet regime. Isadore Duncan, the dancer was among them. Of course it is a pity to spoil the story with such a prosaic thing as the truth, but the fact is that the Tribune correspondent stated that Haywood was a year on the road traveling from Moscow when he hit Armenia, the selfsame William was living rather comfortably in the Lux hotel, Moscow, at the very moment he was reported crushing the soil of Armenia under his tooties. So much for that.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

LOVESTONE'S LABOR PARTY BOOK: "THE GOVERNMENT—STRIKEBREAKER"

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

IN the present party discussion, one of the main contentions of the C. E. C. is that the farmer-labor Communist tend strongly to liquidate the Workers Party by pushing it and its interests into the background and by making their "class" farmer-labor party an end in itself. With high indignation the self-styled "Marxian trunk" of our party repudiate this accusation. They declare that with them the farmer-labor party is the merest instrument for the building of the Workers Party, and that they never for a moment forget that they must use it to develop the prestige and leadership of the Workers Party amongst the masses.

After which, it is highly instructive to take a look again at Jay Lovestone's book, "The Government—Strikebreaker." This book is a striking proof of the correctness of the contention that the "class" farmer-labor party slogan, as proposed by the minority, leads directly, under present conditions, to opportunism and liquidation of the Workers Party. Lovestone's book is labor party propaganda pure and simple. It ignores the Workers Party altogether.

"The Government—Strikebreaker" has 371 pages. It is by far the most pretentious literary effort ever made by the Workers Party; and the subject it deals with—the government as a class organization and what to do about it—is one of the most vital consequences. In this book, considering all the expenditure of money and effort, and with such an important subject, was a splendid opportunity for the Workers Party to make effective propaganda for itself. Indeed, in the very nature of the subject, the book, to be of real value to the Workers Party, had to demonstrate clearly that the Communist program alone indicates the only way the workers can emancipate themselves, and that the Workers Party is the only party capable of leading the working class to the overthrow of capitalism.

But, Lovestone's book does none of this. It forgets entirely the main objective of building the Workers Party. It is concerned only with the formation of a labor party. The book appeared in 1923. Lovestone, like Pepper, and so many others, was already obsessed with the labor partyism which at present so sharply characterizes him. He undertakes an elaborate analysis of the capitalist state, showing how it operates as an instrument of the capitalist class against the working class. But then, instead of bringing the Workers Party to the fore, by demonstrating its function as the vanguard of the proletariat and by outlining its immediate program and ultimate goal, he actually leaves the Workers Party out of the picture altogether. His book degenerates into nothing more or less than an argument for a labor party. This costly publication, which should have been a powerful exposition of Communist principles, policies, and organizations, turns out to be merely propaganda for the labor party.

The extent to which Lovestone shoves aside our party is almost incredible. In the whole bulky volume the Workers Party is actually mentioned only once. That and no more. This lonesome mention occurs on page 334, when Lovestone merely incidentally, in his usual role of disinterested spectator, remarks briefly that the W. P. delegates were not seated at the C. P. P. A. conference in Cleveland in 1922. So intent is he on boosting the labor party as an end in itself, that he does not even consider it worth while to state why they were not seated or what their program was. Indeed, at no point in the whole book does he even indicate that the Workers Party favors the formation of a labor party, or tell why it does, or what its labor party policy is. He says absolutely nothing about the big fight the Workers Party was then making through the labor movement for the labor party. He does not point out the limitations of a labor party, nor does he even remotely indicate the necessity for the revolutionary Workers Party to lead the workers to the revolution. He is so intent upon making propaganda for the labor party that he ignores the Workers Party completely.

This systematic suppression and obliteration of the Workers Party is what the farmer-labor Communist call keeping the Workers Party in the foreground and exploiting the labor party movement for its benefit. But we of the C. E. C. majority dub it what it actually is, a policy of opportunism and liquidation.

Lovestone's book is an advocacy of the labor party as an end in itself. There is no other conclusion possible from a reading of the book. While Lovestone indicates the class character of the state and at least hints that the workers must abolish it, he by no means says that the Workers Party is necessary to do the job. His analysis leads merely to an argument for the formation of a labor party. The assumption is that such a party is sufficient. From the text there is no chance that a reader could get any information about, or an appreciation of the Workers Party and its role. The Workers Party is simply not in the

book. Seemingly its only function is to humbly pay the heavy bills for this opportunistic labor party propaganda and to modestly put its name on the book cover as the publisher.

In his recent article, Comrade Manley estimates that \$50,000 had been directly spent in our labor party propaganda. This is a fair estimate, although Comrade Ruthenberg evasively disputes it. To it should be added the high cost of Lovestone's book, which is labor party propaganda de luxe. Since his book came into question, the minority comrades who engineered its publication are very shifty and indefinite about what it cost to produce. But considering the extensive research work done and the expensive make-up of the book, it must have cost \$3,000, if not more.

Comrade Lovestone wrote the book in his best opportunistic style. Not only did he keep the Workers Party out of it altogether, but he also carefully edited out revolutionary expressions and references. He was desperately anxious to be respectable and to make a good showing with the labor parties. It is a glowing example of the kind of propaganda our party should not make.

In the present party discussion, Comrade Lovestone constantly extends quotations, however inappropriately, from Marx, Lenin, Zinoviev, and other revolutionary leaders. An inexperienced reader would conclude that these men were the great originators and defenders of the "class" farmer-labor party. But in his opportunistic "The Government—Strikebreaker," Lovestone disposes with them very nicely. He does not quote one of them. Although Lovestone attempts the fundamental Communist task of analyzing the capitalist state, explaining the robbing of the workers thru the wages system, and of finding a remedy for this exploitation, he never finds it necessary to mention the names of Marx or Lenin, or of any other world-known revolutionist once in the entire book. In fact, except for myself (I am quoted a number of times) all the authors cited are thoroughly respectable bourgeois. Not even the taint of socialism is upon any of them, much less Communism.

In making his opportunistic analysis of the state and in providing his quick remedy of a labor party, Lovestone had little use for the sayings of revolutionists, American or foreign. When he analyzes the state his authorities are not Marx or Lenin, but Woodrow Wilson, Beard, Fiske, McMaster, Bryce, and similars. When he wants an authority on the exploitation of the workers he tells us what was said by Representative Ricketts, whoever he may be. Various reactionary politicians and economists illuminate his points on wages. Sen. Shields and Allen Smith expound on the class nature of the courts and the "class character" of the persecution at Herrin was most forcefully "exposed" by A. W. Kerr, attorney for the defense—I thought the Workers Party had had something to say upon that subject.

Lovestone's book deals largely with the textile, mining, and railroad strikes of 1922. But not a word does he say about the policy of the Workers Party, or of the part played by it in these struggles. In the whole book there is not a single quotation from the Worker or from any statement of the Workers Party. On the other hand, the book is just packed with quotations from reactionary papers, politicians, labor leaders, and economists. When he indicates the growing class consciousness of the workers in the struggles mentioned, he cites not the Worker, but the Railway Clerk. When he wants an appraisal of the significance of the Herrin trial, he takes it from a manifesto of the Illinois farmer-labor party.

So it goes, all thru the book. Respectables and fakers crowd one another's heels, so much so that there is no room, or, in Lovestone's conception, need for revolutionaries. The Workers Party and the revolutionary movement in general are kept well in the background. This fits in very nicely with the labor party conclusions at the end. One thing that makes me feel queer is the various quotations from the Labor Herald and myself. How come we in such respectable company? We are the only revolutionary sources quoted in the entire book. Why pick on us, Comrade Lovestone? What did we ever do to you that you should include us in such ultra-orthodox company? But, perhaps, the explanation is that by calling the Labor Herald "the well-known trade union magazine" and myself "one of the ablest and leading advocates of amalgamation," you figure that we are kosher enough to get by. Certainly you do not link us up any way with the Workers Party, whose identity you are so careful to suppress all thru the book.

Since, in the party discussion, I have pointed out that Lovestone's book advocates the labor party as an end in itself, the minority comrades are making the most desperate efforts to explain it away. They say my own writings are no good. But even if we admit this, how can it excuse the self-admitted great Marxian, Lovestone, for his farmer-laborism? They

also say that even Lenin sometimes wrote pamphlets without directly advocating the Communist Party. But can we (as yet) compare Lovestone with Lenin? And whoever heard of Lenin, who about all others taught the principle of always keeping the Communist Party in the forefront, writing a 371-page book, leaving all mention of the Communist Party out of it, and concentrating his whole argument in a demand that the working class work for a party rival to the Communist Party? No one, of course. Then the argument is made that Lovestone's book has been translated in Russia. But what of that? That lends no endorsement of his farmer-labor party deviations. The Russians are far from endorsing in toto all that they translate and publish. This is a matter of common knowledge. They have translated Upton Sinclair's books, the life of Henry Ford, Taylor's works, and many others far from Communist in conclusions.

Lovestone and his minority followers may squirm as they will. But his book speaks for itself. It is a clear

case of labor party opportunism. It is an advocacy of the labor party, not to the advantage of the Workers Party, but at its expense; it puts forward the labor party, not merely as a tactical maneuver, but as a substitute for the Workers Party. Even when labor party sentiment was strong in the whole country, we, in our reaching for the masses, committed many opportunistic errors, of which Lovestone's book is only one glaring example. But now, when the labor party movement has amalgamated itself with the LaFollette movement, the continuance of our labor party policy, by causing still more reckless efforts to get hold of the masses, would lead us into a veritable morass of opportunism. The health of our party would be greatly endangered. The discarding of the farmer-labor party slogan, as the C. E. C. thesis proposes, and the concentration of our activities to the united front policy as outlined by the Comintern, offers the only way to build the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party.

MINORITY MUMBO-JUMBO—THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY

By JOSEPH MANLEY

ARGUMENTS put forth by leaders of the minority, in the present party discussion, carry me in memory back to the dear dead days of the romantic past of the minority. In these days of farmer-labor knight-errantry, when the central executive committee operated in a bucolic Polyantha atmosphere created by those of the minority who saw the (LaFollette) revolution—just around the corner.

The C. I. decision and what happened at the Cleveland C. P. P. A. conference seem not to effect at all the methods of reasoning or the line of argument of the minority. Their myopic methods produce a distorted picture of events that suits and bolsters up the preconceived conception of the minority—that right or wrong we must have a farmer-labor party. By twisting and turning the merest everyday happenings in the labor movement, into "debacles" for the policy of the majority and howling victories for the minority. And all this they swear to, not in the name of God but of Marx.

Back of all this minority distortion and exaggeration lies much that is personal desire and ambition. When I was a member of the Pepper caucus it was the chief object of the group to have Comrade Ruthenberg accompany Comrade Pepper to Moscow. Comrade Ruthenberg in spite of our importunities did not go across. He probably felt that the big thing for him would be to organize for the St. Paul convention while Pepper and Foster fought it out in Moscow. Then when Foster got back he would be faced with a fait accompli—a farmer-labor party.

In this Comrade Ruthenberg reckoned without his host. In spite of all information to the contrary Foster got back before the St. Paul convention, and brought with him a decision which changed basically, insofar as the LaFollette maneuver was concerned our whole conception and program.

The lesson I learned from Foster's first reading of the C. I. decision to the C. E. C., was that our farmer-labor movement was nothing short of a united front at the top, which all factions alike were equally responsible for. My experience was that the majority were the quickest to recognize this conclusion and the correctness of the C. I. decision itself, and it was this factor more than any other which won me away from the minority, and eventually led to my joining the majority.

I too have said that Comrade Lovestone is the most logical thinker of the minority. But Comrade Ruthenberg also, on occasion is logical. Is it not logical for Comrade Ruthenberg to continue to hang on to the name of the farmer-labor party? He it was, who consistently pushed it whenever he could. In his official capacity as secretary, before the holding of the July 3rd, 1923 convention, he got out subscription lists for donations to the campaign for a federated farmer-labor party. These lists brought about a near crisis in the negotiations between us and the old farmer-labor party. He wrote the platform of the ill-fated federated that was organized at the Chicago convention. He wrote manifestos issued by it. He attended the first St. Paul conference to arrange for the St. Paul convention. He and I perhaps more than anyone else became steeped in the farmer-labor movement. He went to the February gathering of the C. P. P. A. at St. Louis; and well I remember that on his return he wrote a thesis in which he said nothing but a miracle could prevent the organization of a labor party at the coming Cleveland July 4 convention of the C. P. P. A.

As I have intimated Comrade Ruthenberg's supreme effort was made after Pepper and Foster left for Moscow. He organized many farmer-labor parties through the east, all for the St. Paul convention. To still maintain the necessity of this past work is the secret of Comrade Ruthenberg's present logic. All the noise made in organizing these parties, all the money spent on them and their delegates to

the St. Paul convention furnishes the basis of the present alleged sentiment found by the minority for the farmer-labor party. The only real sentiment for a farmer-labor party I can find after months of close observation all over the country is in the ranks of the minority itself, or those with an opportunist inclination. It is this logic founded upon events that are dead and gone that is responsible for the intransigent attitude of Ruthenberg and others.

The leaders of the minority are busy citing "facts" to prove either the existence of actual organization or sentiment for, a farmer-labor party.

Let me cite an actual fact bearing upon the existence of an organized farmer-labor movement in one typical F. L. P. state—South Dakota. The farmer-labor party of South Dakota was an organization, composed mostly of bankrupt farmers and some industrial workers. Its two well known leaders, were Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Daly. Miss Daly several years ago polled over 40,000 votes for governor of South Dakota. Ayres is far superior to Mahoney both for political honesty and as a sincere farmer-laborite. Ayres in the two day conference immediately before the holding of the St. Paul convention stood with us against Mahoney who wanted to keep the Workers Party out of the St. Paul convention. In the convention itself Ayres, again rallied his fifty delegates—mostly farmers—to stand with us. Again at a caucus of his delegation Ayres with the assistance of three Finnish Communists from South Dakota put the delegation on record to stay in the convention, even if LaFollette was not nominated. But all Ayres influence availed him nothing against the wave of LaFollette hysteria. When the delegation returned to South Dakota, they demanded and insisted that their farmer-labor party go for LaFollette, in spite of the fact that LaFollette's gang set up a duplicate organization in South Dakota and generally double-crossed the farmer-labor party. Ayres and the South Dakota farmer-labor party went with LaFollette. Today, Ayres is no longer active in the political life of the farmers but is writing insurance for a living. And the South Dakota farmer-labor party is broken up and scattered to the four winds. This is an instance of the "separateness" from the LaFollette movement, of the farmer-labor movement that the leaders of the minority try hard to find or create even in their own imagination.

The minority's proof of the existence of the sentiment is cited by them in the Massachusetts C. P. P. A. conference. The facts as I found them on a recent trip to Boston was that the Massachusetts C. P. P. A. conference was not representative of the C. P. P. A. itself as generally constituted. The Massachusetts conference was ignored by the Railroad Brotherhoods and the bulk of the A. F. of L., unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union. Those actually participating were the A. C. W., the I. L. G. W., the Jewelry Workers and the Machinists along with a bunch of fraternal and benefit organizations. The delegates who favored a farmer-labor party were either members of our own party or influenced by its late campaign. Our own party members who were delegates, appeared to be caught more or less unprepared and did not execute their maneuver as instructed by the C. E. C. with any degree of brilliancy. Whatever the reason for this, it is significant that the D. O., Comrade Ballam who was charged with the responsibility of directing the maneuver, was not even present and he now issues a tirade against the majority on the grounds of his own peculiar "dialectical" presentation. Surely Comrade Ballam will hardly claim that the narrow basis of the Massachusetts C. P. P. A. gathering he speaks of, was hardly broad enough for even a left wing farmer-labor party. In the halcyon days of the farmer-labor party movement in Massachusetts and after repeated attempts I could get nothing more there than a mere committee for

a farmer-labor party. On the other hand, Comrade Ballam and Ruthenberg see nothing significant in the fact that Comrade Winfield A. Dwyer the Massachusetts Workers Party candidate for secretary of state in the recent election polled 24,000 votes. Comrade Dwyer is a longshoreman with a union button on his lapel as big as a dish pan. He is famous amongst the men of his trade and the workers generally for his militant fight in their everyday struggles. His 24,000 votes as a Communist candidate is a fact that tho in front of Comrade Ballam's nose he does not see, but it is a complete refutation of the specious argument of the minority. It shows that the issue in Mass. is not a left wing F. L. P. but the Workers Party itself. It is a sample of the united front at the bottom that the majority stands for. It is a united front that will win workers not for opportunism but for Communism.

Now that the minority on the say-so of Comrade Lovestone has become the "Marxian group." And deals in such trick as the following taken from a series of "Mike and Ike" questions and answers published in the Daily Worker for Dec. 24: "The central executive committee made no effort to conduct a political campaign combining united front actions, such as unemployment, recognition of Soviet Russia, etc., with the election campaign in order to transform the election campaign from one of mere propaganda for our candidates into one of political action."

If ever there was conscious misrepresentation, this certainly is. The fact is and Comrade Lovestone knows it very well, that I was made campaign manager because the majority demanded and insisted upon someone, because they wanted a real political campaign and at that time I was the least objectionable to Ruthenberg. The desire of Comrade Ruthenberg was to have no campaign manager, so that every phase of the campaign would be completely under his personal control. After my appointment, I made recommendations, for instance, for the publication of various leaflets—a million copies to start with—making a special political appeal to the workers in every basic industry and calling in the country. These leaflets I proposed should be distributed free and should be the beginning of an attempt to reach the masses with our political program. Comrade Foster in particular and the rest of the majority supported me in this proposition. Comrade Ruthenberg took the position that no money could be found for this free distribution, and so nothing ever came of it.

Comrade Ruthenberg if any one many ever ran anything, ran the technical end of the last campaign. He it was who made the campaign to raise the money. Comrade Wagenknecht only coming in when it was more than half over; he it was under whose direction the number of leaflets and pamphlets were gotten out. If less than ten thousand of Lovestone's "LaFollette Illusion" were distributed, it is not the fault of the majority but of Comrade Ruthenberg. And Lovestone knows this also. I thought bearing the name of campaign manager was nothing but a clerk in the office. The fact is that when the majority proposed any measure tending to branch out with a real broad political campaign, they and I met with the fact that everything even to the execution of the merest office detail, was fastened down by the executive secretary, whose principal consideration, it appeared to me while in the general office, was to keep within his personal grasp everything and anything even to ridiculous details that pertained to the administration of the general office. These matters are cited against the alleged fact by Lovestone: that the majority sabotaged the election campaign. This charge by Lovestone is on a par with the one that Foster believes in the united front at the top. Foster more than anyone else, continually warned us against Mahoney, saying repeatedly that Mahoney would surely double cross us. It is a sample of the "Marxian" analysis that Lovestone and his group apply not alone to internal party affairs but to objective conditions in general.

The facts which cause the minority to champion at present the issue of a farmer-labor party are subjective rather than objective. That is why their arguments are unconsciously subjective and personal. When they speak of such objective matters as the A. F. of L. convention or the Minnesota farmer-labor federation, they display in addition to their desire to subvert everything to their subjective ends, a naive lack of understanding the realities of working class organization. It is this subjective aloofness and naivete on the part of the minority toward working class problems that creates the present situation in our party. No talk from the minority about the silliness of the majority; no self laudation by the minority as the only "Marxian group" in the party, will dispel the poverty of their objective analysis. They have not the intellectual courage to admit their mistakes. To perpetuate their kind of leadership they want to fasten upon our young party a dead policy for a dead movement.

The past is with the farmer-labor party, the future with the Workers (Communist) Party.

THE MAJORITY IS "DISMAYED"

By P. CLINE.

LAST Friday, the 19th of December, the majority suffered a "crushing" frontal attack by the valiant defenders of the farmer-labor party. Comrade Engdahl was the gunner who delivered the broadside. His article entitled "Fight Off the Paralysis" furnished the shrapnel. The majority is ruefully gathering together the battered remnants of its defense and is seriously considering unconditional surrender. But while breathlessly waiting for Comrades Foster, Bittelman and others to recover it behooves the rank and file to "carry on."

Comrades Engdahl in his article assaults the same sector of the majority lines that was subjected to the terrific bombardment of Comrade Bedacht earlier in the week, namely the passivist, fatalist sector. One wonders that Comrade Engdahl, as editor of the DAILY WORKER could not pick a more propitious time, to publish his article than simultaneously with that of Comrade Browder's reply to Bedacht. After reading Comrade Browder's simple, lucid, and undisputed statement of facts, one turns to Comrade Engdahl's journalistic froth with vast incredulity. It is unfortunate that the arguments of the majority put one in such a frame of mind, but they are so doggone convincing one can't help it.

At any rate, Comrade Engdahl attacks the majority for withdrawing from the class struggle because it has discarded the farmer-labor party slogan and campaign. He aimlessly quotes from Infantile Sickness of Left Communism by Lenin to the effect that the political activities of the Communist Parties are not simple and easy. It requires strenuous mental gymnastics to figure out how this militates against the majority which has consistently pointed out that there are no magical paths by which we can build our party into a mass Communist Party, but that we must do this painstakingly, "brick by brick." Indeed it is against the minority that this quotation can be most fittingly aimed. It is they who seek easy roads to power thru united fronts with non-existent labor parties composed of illusory masses. To the comrades of the minority the class farmer-labor party is the "clean, wide, level, straight, street" to the mass Communist Party. Nay, more than that. It is the only street. If we tread it we will come to masses, power, prestige—even revolution. If we do not we are doomed to sectarianism, syndicalism, fatalism, passivism, chvostism, and other diseases too horrible to mention. However, Comrade Engdahl's farmer-labor party complex does not enable him to see that his quotation from Lenin is a veritable boomerang. He actually thinks he has made a point.

Knocking at the Wrong Door. Reading further along, we are informed that the majority refuses to fight LaFolletteism except with words. Evidently this is the old ruse of robber turning accuser. Who is

it that wishes to fight LaFolletteism with words (class farmer-labor party for instance) if not the minority itself? Who is it that wishes to combat the petty-bourgeoisie democratic illusions of the masses as expressed in the LaFollette movement, with petty bourgeois illusions as expressed in the farmer-labor party, if not the minority? Who is it that expects to win the masses thru organizational maneuvering and convention groups if not the minority? The majority on the other hand, proposes to break the democratic pacifist illusions of the masses by entering into united fronts with them on the basis of concrete issues and pressing needs. In this way it will be able to assume actual, everyday leadership over them, it will be able to give their struggles a political orientation and thus expose the nature of the capitalist state and its henchmen of the LaFollette type. Only in this manner can the Workers Party effectively proceed to revolutionize the masses and to develop class political action.

Erasing the LaFollette Movement. Having demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the majority refuses to fight the LaFollette movement, Comrade Engdahl curiously enough proceeds to show that the LaFollette movement is no more. We are told that it was merely an ephemeral election phenomena and that it is already vanishing into thin air, leaving the precious farmer-labor party high and dry, ready for us to salvage. As conclusive evidence of this there are cited various instances of labor fakers and "effete politicians" who are forsaking the LaFollette ranks. The masses are pictured as burningly resentful over this betrayal of their hopes. Here they had their hearts set on a party all for themselves—and the LaFollette gang has cheated them out of it! Therefore, their illusions are utterly destroyed, and they are ready to follow the Workers Party in organizing a class farmer-labor party! This is a striking example of the topsy-turvy thinking of the minority. It does not occur to them that the reason why the third party movement is not being crystallized is because the mass sentiment for it has lullied. It is the masses themselves who are betraying the LaFollette third party. Instead of demanding the formation of a class farmer-labor party as the minority pictures them, they are even indifferent to the formation of a third party. But this does not at all imply that the democratic, petty bourgeois ideology, which inevitably takes the form of the LaFollette movement has been destroyed. If the comrades of the minority do not see this we might gently ask them for tangible manifestations of the farmer-labor storm which LaFollette's betrayal has occasioned. We would like to see a few of these enraged workers who are going to get even with LaFollette by organizing a farmer-labor party. Perhaps some of them may be peevish enough to join the Workers Party.

"WE SHALL NOT—"

By A. J. LIPSHITZ.

THE overwhelming majority of the Workers Party members are working men and working women, who, for many reasons are, unfortunately, not in a position to be as close students of the Communist literature as our more fortunate (in this respect) comrades whose labors do not lay in factory or mill or who are endowed with more than average intelligence—and who consequently find it somewhat difficult to follow or take part in a discussion that has resolved itself not only in a battle of wit and wisdom but also of literary accomplishment.

And, yet, we of the rank and file have our definite ideas about the matter.

Shorn of all quotations, of all slogans, and simmered down to a plain and practical proposition, the situation presents itself to me in this shape—Should we or should we not devote our time and hard-earned pennies for the purpose of establishing a non-Communist political party on the off chance that later on we will be able to utilize this party for the purpose of advancing the Communist cause?

Put in that form the unhesitating answer must be: "We shall not," and for the following perfectly obvious reasons:

(1) Because we know that all parties and organizations which are successful in gathering strength are quite naturally and invariably assuming their own individuality, their own form and develop their own psychology.

Once they become an organization they fight for their existence as all organisms in nature are, and their fight and resistance is in proportion to their strength.

(2) That a class farmer-labor party would be molded in the image of the British labor party, and become in time the most efficient tool of the capitalist dictatorship and our bitterest enemy.

(3) If past experience is any criterion in estimating situations—I am justified in assuming: That in spite of the fact that the Worker Party (that is, assuming we could do it,

which is not at all certain) was largely instrumental in establishing the farmer-labor party, the leadership will soon slip into the hands of the labor faker fraternity, especially if there were important personal ends to be gained, and if organized labor should be attracted, thereby making the professional fakers' entry easy.

(4) That it is more than a mere assumption that should, in the future, a new, younger, and more brazen Moses arise to take the place of LaFollette, and who will offer all kinds of reforms for the asking. That such a person at the head of a middle class combination, such as the LaFollette, will easily gather in such a farmer labor party bag and baggage, leaving the Workers Party high and dry.

(5) That nothing is so demoralizing to us rank and file than to give our little time and money to support candidates whom we despise tho we may do it out of a sense of discipline, but this is putting an unnecessary strain on our loyalty.

I would wish to call the attention of the advocates of the farmer-labor party slogan that the rank and file of the Workers Party are not professional politicians the many kid themselves that they are. The vast majority are just blunt and determined men and women who like to call a spade and spade, and this make-believe and questionable maneuvering is the shortest way to discouragement and doubt. We like to keep on right ahead—straight—the Communist Party against the capitalist dictatorship. That road we understand! we can come out and face the enemy on our own terms, fearless and sure of our ground.

But we are at a disadvantage when called upon to defend positions we do not believe in and doubt their utility.

In conclusion permit me to say that all comrades will agree on this: That the discussion has done us a heap of good—notwithstanding its occasional bitterness—and that it would be most desirable that more comrades outside of those recognized as leaders should have their say.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

FIGHTING THE LaFOLLETTE THIRD PARTY

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.
Clearing the Ground.

IN joining the discussion at this late date, it is necessary to clear the ground of many little heaps of deceptive arguments piled up by the majority to catch the imaginations of comrades who were disappointed by the actual organizational accomplishments resulting from the labor party campaign. In the branch discussions, the motto of the majority seems to be "one reference to the F. L. P. and St. Paul is worth a dozen arguments." This group of arguments about the alleged premature efforts to form a labor party, blinds many comrades to the actual situation now confronting the party. It settles for them the entire question. These comrades say, "July 3 and June 17! What vain and futile efforts! Why should we try it again? Why spend our energy and money upon such work?"

These arguments that they are matters for consideration in future undertakings of a similar nature, are not valid arguments for the present discussion. Only comrades opposed on principle to the advocacy of a labor party can propose them as decisive arguments against the utilization of the "farmer-labor party" slogan at present. If they apply to the minority, they likewise apply to the majority. The majority maintains that the campaign for a L. P. produced beneficial results in the strengthening of our party. The majority agrees to participate in the movement for a L. P. should sentiment for it again arise.

It is an undialectic method to judge the campaigns for the united fronts by whether an actual, lasting united front is achieved. The Communist International is not engaged in the united front for the purpose of forming alliances with the social democrats and labor bureaucrats. It is interested in arousing the workers, in breaking their lethargy in divorcing them from their petty-bourgeois leadership. Judged by the number of united fronts actually formed, the Communist International could not have very much to boast about. Judged by the success gained thru the united front tactics in winning the masses, the Communist International has everything to boast about. The united front has turned the Communist Parties from sects into mass parties. The united front is a method of revolutionary "agitation and mobilization of the masses." Nothing more.

Keeping the W. P. in the Foreground.
The second group of deceptive argument centers about the declaration "We must at all times keep the Workers Party in the foreground." If this is an argument against the labor party slogan at the present time; it is an argument against it for all time. What does keeping the Workers Party in the foreground mean? In the foreground of the class struggle, of the everyday activities of the masses. And it does not mean, merely keeping the name of the party before the masses. This is the way of the propaganda societies—of the S. L. P., which confines its activities to the issuance of a leaflet bearing the S. L. P. emblem. A fighting Communist organization must have a program for the immediate activities—it must engage in united fronts; it must be the heart and soul of every movement against the capitalists. These tactics keep the party in the center and in the foreground of things. The united front substitutes the name of a bloc of organizations for the Workers Party in a given instance, but it brings the party into the heart of the masses, into leadership of their struggle. This is what we must accomplish.

If this argument were valid for the present discussion, it would apply to the majority as well as minority. The majority maintains that during the election period, where the masses are immature, the united front will be employed in the form of labor congresses, councils of action and labor parties. In other words, of organizations other than the party itself. If the growth of the Workers Party depends upon its ability to find ways and means to reach the broad masses of workers and if it confined itself to winning the masses thru an S. L. P. orthodoxy and a rigid formulation—it would wait until doomday.

The Point at Issue.
The real point at issue is not touched upon by the above objections to the minority position. The issue is—how to combat the LaFollette illusion. How to prevent the masses from going over into the third party camp. How to prevent the workers who are ready to break away from the old parties from going into the new bourgeois third party.

The election showed that politically the party was isolated from the great masses of the workers. It obtained the support of the party membership and its close circle of sympathizers. The change in the election policy was a necessary change. The election campaign helped to build up the movement by spreading Communist propaganda, etc., which is correct: There is no reason to despair because of the low vote. But we must face the fact that the party is as yet weak in influence among the masses. This must be kept firmly in mind in the consideration of the tactics to be employed in the present situation. To break our isolation is the chief problem of the party.

I am of the opinion that this weak-

ness compels us to employ the slogan of the farmer-labor party to combat the third party movement. The use of this slogan does not exclude the united front on the basis of the immediate economic and political issues and the minority thesis has not at all excluded it. It recognizes that the united front on the basis of the immediate issues is one of the major weapons in the campaign against the enemies of labor whether in the camp of the old parties or in the LaFollette movement. The workers are confronted at the present time with the necessity of making a decision. Shall they affiliate with the third party? What shall we propose? What shall the party do? The chasm between the broad masses of workers and the party is too great today, to effectively make the counter-proposal of "supporting the Workers Party" against "Join the progressive party." And the majority, tho it insists that this must be done as in the case of the Massachusetts C. P. P. A., shows itself to be wiser in other instances when it proposes "independent working class political action" in the case of the carpenters, miners, and most recently in the left wing program of the machinists.

The slogan "class farmer-labor party" aims to utilize the sentiment which exists for the formation of an independent party of labor and in that way not only combating the LaFollette movement, but steering the workers into a party independent of the petty-bourgeois.

In England and France.
The Communists in England faced a similar situation in the case of the MacDonald labor government. Zinoviev tells us in the "Lessons of MacDonaldism," that there the Communists employed the slogan "a real labor government with a class program" with telling effect. In France where the socialists and the petty-bourgeois Herriot organized the left bloc the Communists answered with the slogan of a "workers and peasants bloc." Fraught with danger, as the slogan farmer-labor party undoubtedly is because of the illusions, it may create within our own ranks, it nevertheless serves usefully in the present political situation . . . in fighting the LaFollette movement.

The Use of Middle-of-the-Road Slogans.
The majority has raised the cry of opportunism against the middle of the road organizations. This applies only where there is a systematic policy of building middle of the road organizations irrespective of the political situation where there is a general policy of building political organizations, to accommodate masses not yet ready to join the Workers Party. However, the use of middle of the road slogans is not opportunism. It is the only method with which to mobilize the masses. The necessity of providing a link between the immediate demands and the dictatorship of the proletariat brought forward the slogan of the "workers and farmers' government." In fighting against the LaFollette movement, it is not only necessary to have the immediate demands, slogans—it is necessary to have a slogan which can lead the masses further than the immediate struggle—lead them to desert the third party. They are not yet ready to bridge the gap between the LaFollette party and the Communist Party—the farmer-labor slogan will lead them on in that direction.

Combating Two-and-a-Half Internationalism.

The majority has avowed that it is opposed to Two-and-a-Half Internationalism in the party. It charges the minority with bad faith in its fight against this menace. What, however, is the record of the majority on this issue? Not until Olgin began writing his articles, had the majority done anything. However, as if to counter-balance Olgin's attack, Bittelman lost no opportunity to whitewash Lore of his past sins at the convention of the German federation. What admission had Lore made of his past mistakes? Lore has been opposed to every policy of the Communist International without exception. He opposed the tactics of the Communist International in the Levi-Serrati controversy, but these are old errors. Most recently and most important of all, he supported the position of the Trotsky opposition and the right wing group in the German party during the October days. If he has admitted very weakly that he was wrong in the Levi and Serrati matters and in his criticism of the past policy of the C. I., which was made in his article in March of this year, there is very little to his credit. Even an infant can now see that Lore was a rank opportunist. But what about the opposition in the Russian party? This is now the main internal question of the Communist International. The whole Second International bases its hopes for the disruption of the Communist International upon the development of this opposition. What about the German right wing? Lore has said nothing regarding his mistakes in these questions. Why then the rush of the C. E. C. majority representative to whitewash Lore? What did the C. E. C. do politically or organizationally to influence the outcome of the German federation convention?

Why did it not take steps to assure the party of a bureau which would

loyally support the Communist International and would combat Two-and-a-Half Internationalism just as it is now utilizing its organization power to fight the minority. The press committee elected by the convention to control the Volkszeitung consists of comrades who are themselves unreliable from the standpoint of their Communist ideology.

The attitude of the majority toward Two-and-a-Half Internationalism is again shown by the manner in which it is combating the opportunist tendencies in our trade union work which it is compelled to admit exists and

which it seeks to stigmatize in its thesis. However, why does not the majority tell the party who the leaders of this tendency are? Why does it treat it so abstractly? This is using "diplomacy" in fighting a menace to the party. With such methods, the party will never be able to defeat the Two-and-a-Half and social democratic ideology which is all too prevalent in our ranks. The majority cannot convince the party membership that it realizes the extent and the menace of Two-and-a-Half Internationalism within the party with such methods.

LOREISM IN THE WORKERS PARTY

By ISRAEL AMTER

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, after hearing of the denunciations of Comrade Lore, branded him and his followers as "remnants of views of the Two-and-a-Half International." This has been stated very mildly in the resolution of the Presidium of the Communist International. (Later we shall see what Comrade Zinoviev said on this matter.)

In reporting to the Presidium for the American Commission, Comrade Radek, speaking of Lore and his followers said: "In conclusion let me say something about the Lore group. I believe that we are not dealing here with personal lapses of Comrade Lore. He has written articles in which he presents the history of the Communist International completely in the spirit of the Second-and-a-Half International. He represents us as a movement which at first was anti-parliamentarian, and for splits in the trade unions, and then crept out to a realistic standpoint. Or in an article on the British Labor Party Lore says: 'Poog MacDonald would like to do everything good for the working class, but the liberals won't let him.' In an article on the German revolution, he says that conditions have long been ripe for the revolution, but the German Communist Party, for which there are international difficulties, has succeeded in keeping the workers from the revolution.

"I believe that behind these matters there is one fact in regard to Comrade Lore. During the war there were in America German workers, former social-democrats, who for patriotic reasons were against America's participation in the war. Part of the German comrades in America came to us not as Communists but as a result of the struggle which they conducted as Germans against America's entry into the war. And perhaps I am mistaken, but I have the impression that Lore represents this section. . . . For that reason I believe that the C. E. C. acted incorrectly when it regarded the lapses of Lore as lapses of peculiar fellow. This is a centrifugal tendency in the party against which the C. E. C. must fight. The comrades must oppose Lore in the press; they must attack him.

"The comrades must not be misled by the fact that in the question of the support of the third party Lore has gone along with us. He did so from a traditional social-democratic point of view—because of fear of compromises with petty-bourgeois parties. We are on no account against such compromises. . . . But in Lore we have a social-democratic viewpoint meeting with a Communist point of view. And it would be very wrong if the decision of the Executive Committee of the Comintern should be so interpreted as if the Executive Committee puts the banner of the executive into the hands of Lore and should say that he represents the point of view of the executive. This is merely a coincidence.

There are American comrades, defenders of Lore, who maintain that Lore was a Communist in his antagonism to the war. Let us see if his nationalism has so completely vanished—even at the present time. On November 19, Lore had an editorial in the Volkszeitung entitled "The Belated Pardon." In this article Lore states:

"The pardon granted the French ex-premier Joseph Caillaux and—in less measure that granted ex-minister Louis Malvy by both houses of parliament is a correction of an unjust act committed in the heat and hatred of the war, even if it comes very late. . . .

"Joseph Caillaux represented for nearly twenty years that movement in France which sought a rapprochement with Germany in order to together with the German empire to question the world supremacy of Great Britain." (Emphasis mine.)

Lore evidently has a notion of bourgeois justice, and feels that Caillaux, who was a "liberal," was treated unjustly by Clemenceau. We Communists in the laughable role of defending the liberals against the reactionaries! But the crux of the situation is that Caillaux was for a "rapprochement" with Germany, in order together with her to secure the hegemony of the world. This is the innate nationalism in Lore, which Radek was perfectly justified in charging him with. Despite their militant opposition to the war, the motive of Lore and his followers was not a Communist, but a German, patriotic one.

But we have a still better specimen of this nationalism. Two days after Comrade Lore confessed his sins regarding the Communist International, his stupid, social-democratic articles regarding the German revolution and the British labor government, there appeared on the editorial page of the Volkszeitung (Dec. 4) the following notice:

"The Shame of the German Bourgeoisie. Berlin, Nov. 12. As we have learned, the constructors and engineers of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen are going to move to America. Just the people who always talk of the 'fatherland' are selling themselves to the entente."

"The 'shame of the bourgeoisie'—because of the loss of the Zeppelin works! The 'shame of the bourgeoisie' because Germany will no longer be able to build Zeppelins! And when the Zeppelin arrived in America, Lore celebrated it with a broad scareline in the Volkszeitung!

Radek was perfectly right: Lore is still a nationalist.

Social-democracy Still Rampant.
In this period of the decay of capitalism, the social-democrats not only fail to lead the workers into action against the capitalists and capitalist state, but in keeping with their cowardice and treachery, speak well of the bourgeoisie and refuse to attack the enemies of the revolution.

Unfortunately we have to record that in the Workers (Communist) Party there are remnants of this ideology and Comrade Lore is one of its most outspoken exponents. A man the name of Louis Simon died recently. Simon was a socialist, a member of the cigarmakers' union and of the Volkszeitung Konferenz, and viciously fought the Communists at every stage. Lore knew this as well as anybody else. Yet in the Nov. 17 issue of the Volkszeitung we find an obituary containing the following: "Simon did not always share our ideas especially in the last two years, but he was a staunch man—a man who always supported a good cause and was always on the job when it was necessary to help it along." Evidently in the mind of Lore, to fight Communism is a "good cause!"

On Sep. 24, there appeared in the Volkszeitung an article by Kautsky, entitled "The Question of the War Blame." In this article Kautsky attempts to prove that the social-democrats were not responsible for betraying the international, but on the contrary succumbed to the deception of the German kaiser. Innocent politicians who "took a position" only against Austria and not against the policies of the German government," because they "were deceived by the German government in the belief that Germany had no hand in Austrian policies, that she was mediating between Austria and Russia and in this activity in the interest of peace, was attacked by the czar."

Lore declares that he placed a footnote in the issue explaining the reason for publishing the article. But Lore always has had luck: things just happen in the Volkszeitung. Only three weeks later, after the real Communists in the German federation protested against the publication of an article by the renegade Kautsky in the Volkszeitung, did the footnote appear. And what does Lore say in the footnote? He too, wishes to prove that the social-democrats did not act from innate cowardice and treachery, but were deceived by the German kaiser! In other words, he practically identifies himself with Kautsky! Lore, the "Communist!"

The Crown of Lore's Treachery
Lore's attitude to the Communist International as revealed in his article on the fifth anniversary of the Comintern in March, is duplicated in the following paragraph from an article in the Volkszeitung on Dec. 12, 1924, entitled "Dark Clouds Are Rising on the World Firmament." This article deals with the charges of the Herriot government that the Communists intend to overthrow the government.

In the midst of this article Lore writes: ". . . The Communists not only repudiated the nonsense attributed to them, but at the same time proved how little their ostensible intentions of overthrowing the government would serve the interests of 'Moscow,' which is supposed to be directing them. If the Soviet government, as is constantly being contended by the capitalist press, is placing great hopes in obtaining a loan from the Herriot government, it would

naturally do nothing to nip these hopes in the bud."

These statements need no comment—they come from the "Communist" Lore!

What did Comrade Zinoviev say in the Presidium of the Communist International when the American question was before the Presidium? ". . . Now as regards Lore. From what I have read he proves that he is by no means a Communist. I really do not know whether he belongs in the central executive committee. In the resolution we have said that very politely. Perhaps we will be compelled to tell it to him less politely. The fact that Lore was against the support of LaFollette is of no moment. We know the manners of the social-democrats who hide behind some barricades, who say they are against the work among the farmers—because they are orthodox Marxians. The American Party will find ways and

means of stating openly what is the trouble with Lore."

The trouble with Lore is that he is no Communist. This is not a manifestation of today or yesterday. Lore has shown a consistent opposition to the ideas of the Communist International, in his support of Serrati, Levi, his criticism of the Comintern and of Zinoviev—in his utterances on questions arising in the United States, in his conception of what a Communist Party should be and do. This the Communist International knew and knows. This the majority of the C. E. C. knows or should know—unless it believes that Lore is a Communist.

What has the majority of the C. E. C.—who are the C. E. C.—done in carrying out the decisions of the Presidium of the Communist International, namely in carrying on an "ideological campaign" against Lore and his followers, who are "remnants of the Two-and-a-half-International" in our party?

THE PECULIAR LOGIC OF THE MAJORITY

By JACK BRADON.

WHY does the majority oppose a farmer-labor party now, when it admits that the material conditions are substantially as they were, when the majority was in favor of such a party? Does not Marx warn, those who care to heed: That it is upon the material conditions of the working class that the policies of a revolutionary party must rest, and not upon the illusions of the mass? How does the blabbering of the majority offer us, as an excuse for its thesis and action, reconcile with the practicality of Marx and Lenin?

In one breath they tell us that the material conditions are not only as tense as they were, when the majority was for an F. L. P., but that these conditions are growing worse; in the next breath we are told that there is no demand for a F. L. P. because LaFollette devoured and digested it. But they add, that there was an honest to goodness demand for a F. L. P. at the time that the majority favored it.

Since the majority clearly shows its deviation from Marx and Lenin, by failing to formulate its policy upon the actual and potential conditions of the working class, let us see, what there is in their argument that the demand for an F. L. P. is off on an indefinite vacation.

What Became of This Much Talked-of Demand?

We are told that aside from the united front decision of the C. I., and the experiences of the British C. P. C.—two factors were interpreted to have constituted the demand for a farmer-labor party in the United States. First, the formation of the C. P. P. A.; second, and far more important, the manifestation of the more conscious rank and file. Let us then (aside from the material conditions, which in the long run must be the policy-determining factor) merely examine this demand "that existed, but has now vanished."

In the first place, the organization of the C. P. P. A. by labor leaders was not prompted by their craving for an F. L. P. Nor was it due to pressure from the rank and file. Had the rank and file been possessed of the pressure credited to it, it would have used that pressure upon the labor leaders, for what it considered more immediate needs. That is, it would have made those leaders put up an aggressive fight for wages and hours. Neither was the pressure of the rank and file of such moment as to drive these leaders towards the organization of the C. P. P. A. as a blindfold to ward off such pressure.

Even a brief examination of the railroad brotherhoods which constitute the backbone of the C. P. P. A. will easily convince anyone that none of those leaders were in any danger from the rank and file, on the contrary, they were all firmly seated in the saddle of leadership of their respective unions. The C. P. P. A. was organized principally as a center where some of the quarrelling labor leaders could be united upon the issue: as to who was a friend, or an enemy of labor, so as to punish or reward them according: that is, to make more effective that non-partisan policy so dear to them; also to eliminate if possible, the growing habit of squabbling between the labor leaders, because of their political infringements upon each other. It was an alliance of labor leaders, each seeking to strengthen himself.

THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE IDEOLOGICAL OR REPRESENTATIVE MAKE-UP OF THE C. P. P. A. TO HAVE WARRANTED INTERPRETING ITS FORMATION AS A DEMAND FOR A F. L. P. In a word, the C. P. P. A. have no intention of forming a F. L. P. This is corroborated by the fact that it hopelessly waited for the democratic party to nominate McAdoo, or for the republican party to nominate some other fake progressive. Had this been done, the C. P. P. A. would be no more.

C. P. P. A. and the Labor Party.
To say that, the C. P. P. A. constituted one of the demands for a F. L. P. in 1922-23-24, when it was not pressed from below, when it could have swung in back of any republican or democrat, without fear of national effective rank and file opposition, and that it will not constitute a demand in 1925, when it is under the pressure

of a promise to its followers to create a party in 1925, is to be contrary to facts.

The only real basic demand that existed in 1922-23-24 for a F. L. P.—a class F. L. P., has not vanished, as the majority contends. On the contrary, it has been strengthened. To deny that what ever pressure existed from below, still exists for a F. L. P., is to say that our two years or so, of agitation thru the T. U. E. L., etc., for a F. L. P., has not only failed to increase that pressure, but has in some mysterious way wiped it out entirely.

Who Guides the C. E. C. Majority Policy?

The majority does not admit it, still its attitude shows plainly; that it is not the needs or the demands of the rank and file that it gauges the situation by, but rather, by the mood of a few labor fakers. Here we see: First, that the material conditions are favorable to the continuation of the farmer-labor slogan. Secondly, that the only basic demand most worthy of heeding—that of the party disillusioned portion of the rank and file is still here.

The only difference that has caused such a sudden and complete change of heart in the majority, is the fact that Mahoney, Fitzpatrick, Cramer, and a few others of their stripe do not happen to be in the proper mood now, that they are not for a united front with the Communists. This appears to be the only reason for the majority's attitude toward a F. L. P. C. E. C. Majority Worshipers United Front From Top.

What comrade, who lays claim to the most elementary knowledge of the Communist movement will not readily admit that, the Fitzpatricks, Mahoneys, etc., are not to be relied upon? Who does not know that this element works with us only, as long as we do not challenge their leadership and do not in any way show our Communist face? Still, it is upon them that the majority bases its conclusions, and not upon the prevalent and potential economic and political conditions, or the temper of the rank and file.

The majority reminds one of a child who sat on a hot stove, as a result, much of the skin and flesh of a certain part of its anatomy was badly burned. The child immediately concluded that the stove was no good and should be disposed of. It never occurred to the child that, tho, the stove was not a suitable thing to sit upon, it was still useful, if employed for those purposes for which it was made.

The majority became badly contaminated with the illusion that at one sweep an all-inclusive F. L. P.

could have been formed in the United States at this time. Now that the majority had its crude awakening, that it found that an all-inclusive party could not be formed at this time, it proceeds to disown the idea of a united front upon the political field. In a word, when it found that a hot stove could not be sat upon, it proceeds to rid itself of the stove. But the stove is still good, it will still respond to proper handling. The struggle is still on! The former labor united front is still useful if properly applied.

To assume as the C. E. C. majority did, that an all-inclusive movement can be had at this early stage of revolutionary development, in the country, is to misunderstand the first elementary factors of the American movement. By its actions the majority has shown that it thought an "all-inclusive" party could be formed in 1924. What are the facts? Did not the majority understand that the organized labor movement was, and is in the control of agents of capitalism (conscious or unconscious)? Did the majority not understand that the C. P. P. A. together with LaFollette, even if they were willing to form a F. L. P., (which they were not) would have not consented to any sort of a coalition with the Workers (Communist) Party! particularly if it involved our inviolable Communist right to criticize. We could not have accepted a united front without that condition.

Did not the majority understand that the only thing that could have been done under the circumstances, was to concentrate upon the formation of a party, a class party, only of such elements that are close enough to us as not to fear us? No! They did not understand all of this. They started out to form an all-inclusive farmer-labor party. In their short sightedness they discounted the hold upon the wide masses by the labor leaders and LaFollette. Is it not known to the majority that in England where the labor party is based upon the trade union movement, which in turn accepts officially the existence of the class struggle, even there, the Communist Party is still knocking at the door of the labor party for admittance.

To assume that an all-inclusive labor party could have been formed in the United States in 1924, simply means that the majority blindfolded itself to the facts in the case. It assumed first, that our own party was ideologically so fortified, as to be beyond contamination no matter how opportunistically our C. E. C. majority maneuvered us. In the second place, it utterly failed to understand its field of operation. It underestimated the control of the labor leaders and fake progressives over the great bulk of the organized workers and poorer farmers. In a word, the two most elementary and indispensable needs of generalship, namely, to know the strength and morale of one's own forces as well as that of the enemy, were either not considered at all by the majority (who were for an all-inclusive party or nothing at all), or else their judgment is anything but judgment.

In Memoriam—Lenin

On the 21st of January the workers the world over will hold memorial meetings for Nicolai Lenin, the leader and fighter for the liberation of the laboring masses. In connection with these memorial meetings, on Thursday, Jan. 15, a moving picture, "In Memoriam—Lenin," will be shown in the Gartner's Independent Theatre, 3725 Roosevelt Road. Two other pictures will also be shown: "Polikushka," and "Soldier Ivan's Miracle."

"Revolution Comes!"

A Painting by N. Kravchenko

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WORKERS, BOTH WHITE AND BLACK, DISFRANCHISED

Qualified in Theory, But Denied in Practice

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The nation is still filled with non-voters, according to a table of percentages on the recent presidential election, compiled and made public today by the republican national committee.

Eighteen of the 48 states failed to poll 50 per cent of their qualified voters. West Virginia, home state of John W. Davis, led the nation in voting efficiency, polling 72 per cent of her maximum, and Indiana was a close second with 71.13 per cent. Wyoming was third with 69.

South Carolina Lowest. South Carolina showed the least voting efficiency, polling but 6 per cent of her 779,991 persons over 21 years of age. Georgia and Mississippi were next low with 12 per cent.

States that polled above 60 and below 70 per cent were: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Delaware, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and California.

States that polled over 50 and less than 60 per cent were: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, Nevada and Oregon.

North Little Better than South. In the 40 per cent class were: Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Arizona and Washington.

In the 30 per cent class were Maine and North Carolina.

Under 30 per cent were all the rest, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. "Democracy" is thus shown to defeat, in practice, all real expression of the majority—the toiling masses.

Actors Meet to Consider Radio Danger to Their Craft

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Altho radio broadcasting of first rank singers and performers by Victor Talking Machine Co. and the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. arrangement does not directly concern the Actors' Equity association, the actors' union is very much concerned over the power of radio to keep people away from the theater.

Equity has provided "that if a radio microphone is placed in the footlights for broadcasting the performance, the manager shall then be charged by the actor for an extra performance" with the idea of making play broadcasting too expensive for managers.

An open meeting of Actors' Equity is scheduled for Jan. 26 to consider the danger of radio to actors and arouse the theater to concerted action.

The Workers Party in Action

COMMUNISTS GET BUSY IN COMING ELECTION FIGHT

Aldermanic Campaign Decided On

The Workers Party of America, Local Chicago, is entering eleven Communist candidates in the coming aldermanic elections, Feb. 24, 1925. All candidates are put up in only eleven wards, the entire city organization of the Workers Party is throwing itself into the campaign with vigor and enthusiasm. Captains have been appointed for each ward and several party branches are co-operating in putting across a rousing Communist campaign.

Important issues. To candidates are running on a platform covering every issue of genuine interest to the workers of Chicago. The questions of housing, transit, schooling, among others, which local politicians have been using as a political football, are dealt with in this program in a practical manner that offers real relief to the workers of Chicago.

The Workers Party is not interested in appealing to any other element than the working class, and its entire campaign is to be run on that basis. It offers the workers no short cut to paradise, but a realistic solution to the immediate and ultimate problems that face them under the capitalist regime.

Candidates Are Workers. The candidates are all workers with records in the American labor movement, men who have again and again given evidence of their devotion and loyalty to the working class.

The full program of the Workers Party in this election and a brief biography of each of the candidates will follow in subsequent issues of the DAILY WORKER.

Combined with this campaign will be a campaign to acquaint the wide masses of Chicago workers with the DAILY WORKER, the newspaper that fight every day for the interests of the workers.

There Are No Race or Nationality Bars in Workers' Republic

ODESSA, Russia.—Recent elections in the Kiev district show that in addition to the Ukrainian Soviets elected in Ukrainian villages have also been elected three Polish Soviets, four Russian, two Jewish and one Czech.

Thus in one small district the fullest cultural autonomy prevails, the villages electing officials and carrying on business in the language each knows best.

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

CHICAGO COMRADES MUST HOLD OPEN JAN. 11 FOR Y. W. L. KARL LIEBKNECHT DAY CELEBRATION

The Chicago International Karl Liebknecht Day will be celebrated by the Young Workers League on Jan. 11 in the Northwest Hall, corner North Ave. and Western, at 8 p. m. There will be speakers from the party, the league and from its junior section.

This celebration has been arranged to organize the working class youth into the Young Workers League and to fight for the youth demands, against militarism and for the Communist organization of youth labor—to carry on the work which Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and other of our great leaders have so valiantly begun.

A Call to Action. Working area branches and the nuclei of the Y. W. L. of Chicago, the party branches and the junior groups must make the significance of the Karl Liebknecht Day known to the workers in their shops and to their school mates. Special Karl Liebknecht edition of The Young Worker will be taken to the shops and our members working there must see that discussion is prompted and the workers familiarized with the Liebknecht Day, the league and its program.

Leaflets advertising the International Karl Liebknecht Day will be distributed at the large factories employing large numbers of young workers where we have been carrying on campaigns, calling upon the young workers of Montgomery, Ward & Co., Sears, Roebuck, Butler Bros., Boston Store, Davis Dry Goods Co., National Biscuit Co. and the various large clothing shops in the so-called "Market" district downtown and various other factories, to attend the Karl Liebknecht Day meeting at the Northwest Hall.

Bring Up At Union Meetings. Comrades who are members of the unions are asked to take the issue up at their meetings and call upon the workers there to attend the Liebknecht Day meeting.

The juniors are already taking care to see that their school mates are told all about the Karl Liebknecht Day meeting and will no doubt, get a good response.

A special feature of the Liebknecht Day meeting will be Lenin-Liebknecht enrollment of new members into the league and party where during the course of the meeting a number of comrades willing to join the league will be initiated at the meeting.

Make the Karl Liebknecht Day the major topic of your agitation during the coming week! Make the International Karl Liebknecht Day a real mass demonstration of young workers!

NEW HAVEN, CONN., COMMUNISTS ARE SOLID FOR "INSURE DAILY" DRIVE

An earnest manifestation of support for the central organ of the party, the DAILY WORKER, was displayed at the membership meeting held in New Haven, Conn., Friday in response to an address by Alfred Wagenknecht, director of the insurance policy drive.

The speaker called attention to the war clouds that were slowly gathering in the Orient, indicated by the fortification of Singapore by the British, the maneuvers of the Japanese war fleet, and the coming Pacific tryout of the United States navy. The struggle between the imperialist nations for the possession of the oil fields in the near East, the speaker said, contained like germs of war.

"That another world conflict is imminent, every Communist understands, but to secure the very essential details regarding the development of the imperialistic struggle requires a daily party organ," Comrade Wagenknecht reiterated. "Such a daily paper must not only inform the party membership of the danger ahead and teach this membership its Communist task in the next war, but must also secure a mass circulation, so that tens of thousands of proletarians will be influenced and led by it when the day comes when the workers will again be called on to exterminate each other."

The speaker then asked for donations and pledges to build the DAILY WORKER and to insure its constant existence. The New Haven Jewish branch responded immediately with \$38.00 collected from its members present and pledged its quota of \$75.00. The English branch of five active members pledged \$25.00 and gave \$10.00 at once. The Russian branch paid \$30.00 cash; the Ukrainian branch came forward with \$20.00 of their \$45.00 quota; while the Polish, German, Italian and Finnish branches promised an early remittance.

Out-of-town members were then called upon for reports. Stamford, Waterbury, Hartford, and Bridgeport, the largest locals in the state, all reported the branches busy at work collecting policy funds. All had accepted their quota and promised remittances at an early date.

District 15, of the party, will undoubtedly prove by performance that it believes in keeping the DAILY WORKER and in building it, Comrade Wagenknecht concludes as the result of his visit in the New England states.

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MANY NEW YORK BRANCHES NEAR DAILY WORKER QUOTA

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 6.—Eleven hundred dollars has been paid in to the New York office of the Workers Party as the first results of their DAILY WORKER insurance policy drive, according to a report from L. E. Katterfeld, the DAILY WORKER agent here. With fifty branches yet to be heard from, prospects are bright for an early completion of New York's quota. Only twenty of the branches are eligible so far for the roll of honor on the "Militant Page" of the special birthday edition of the DAILY WORKER Jan. 13, as just those branches whose remittances are received before Jan. 10 will have their names on the "Militant Page."

How the New York branches show by the following list of contributions up to Dec. 31, in comparison with the quota assigned:

Table with columns: BRANCH, Quota Paid, Am't. Includes sections I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and various ethnic groups like English D. T., Polish D. T., etc.

This shows a total of \$1,119 paid in at the New York office by 20 branches. Fifty branches have paid nothing as yet. Many of these have of course sold policies, and will remit in time to be included in the next tabulation.

Every New York branch should be included in the militant page next week. If your branch has made no payment on insurance policies as yet then look up your DAILY WORKER agent and see that he gets busy.

Raise the question in your next branch meeting. Remember that this drive has only just begun, and that we're going to fight it out on its line until every branch has met its quota.

Corporation Lawyer Stone Promoted to U. S. Supreme Court Bench. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Harlan F. Stone, New York corporation lawyer, who came into government service scarcely six months ago as attorney general in the Coolidge cabinet, was named to the United States supreme court this afternoon, succeeding Joseph McKenna, associate justice, who retired today.

Your Union Meeting

First Wednesday, January 7, 1924.

- List of union meetings including Amalgamated Food Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St., Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted, Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing, Carpenters, Western and Lexington, Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave., Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest, Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St., Carpenters, 505 S. State St., Carpenters, 1638 Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597, Grace St. Irving 7597, Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St., Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California Avenue, Cigar Makers, 215 S. Ashland Blvd., 730 p. m., Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave. Engineers, So. Chicago, 14005 Michigan, Firemen's Assn., 159 N. State St., 2 p. m., Firemen and Engineers, 9118 Commercial Ave., Hod Carriers, District Council, 814 W. Harrison St., Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont, Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St., Machinists, 818 W. 65th St., Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St., Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave., Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St., Marine Cooks, 337 N. Clark St., Molders, 2820 W. Madison St., Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill., Painters, 180 W. Washington St., Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island, Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St., Railway and Game, 200 Water St., Railway Clerks, 165 W. Washington St., Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St., Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University, Railroad Trainmen, 159 N. State Street, 1:30 p. m., Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St., Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Ave., Teamsters, 635 S. Ashland Ave., West Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

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

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Another Fakir "Settlement"

When union officials pick State's Attorney Crowe, the arch labor hater and baiter of Chicago, as arbitrator with dictatorial powers in a wage dispute, as the coal teamsters' union officials have, it is ample proof that something is rotten in the conduct of the union officials.

One does not have to be a Communist to know that Crowe is the tool of the employers' association and that he has sought and enforced injunction after injunction on striking workers. Every union man in Chicago is aware of the fact.

Crowe will grant, probably, some concessions to the teamsters' union, but the real rewards of the efforts made by the rank and file of the union will be reaped by the business agents and by Crowe himself, who will use this appointment to prove that he is "a friend of labor."

The union officials have therefore committed two crimes against unionism—they have assured to the members of the union the barest minimum possible in the way of wage increases and working conditions and they have given Crowe a chance to fool some more workers.

After all, this is the chief use to which the labor fakirs in Chicago and the United States as well, put their offices—the deception and betrayal of the workers for their own profit and that of their friends in capitalist political circles.

Only the revolt of the rank and file against such practices, a revolt based on the program of the Trade Union Educational League—amalgamation into industrial unions, recognition of the class struggle, rank and file control of the unions—can end such disgraceful prostitution of the labor movement.

Cinching Up the Supreme Court

Coolidge has cinched up the supreme court with the appointment of Harlan Stone, House of Morgan lawyer, to succeed McKenna. The members of the supreme bench are appointed for life and Stone is a fairly young man. His appointment as attorney general to succeed Daugherty of odoriferous memory evidently was a sort of preliminary to the real job for which he was selected by the capitalist rulers.

The supreme court is the real instrument of capitalist legality in the United States. It makes no pretense of being responsible to the popular will. It can and does override the decisions of the legislative bodies and it fears no election rebukes. It represents the majesty of power of the capitalist system which lives thru changes in administration over which its dupes become excited.

In no other country where there is a semblance of parliamentary democracy does there exist a tribunal above and apart from the other legal forms with full power to suspend and veto legislation. That it exists in the United States, is accepted without any great mass protest and that the overwhelming majority of the masses still believe they have a voice in determining government policy, is a tribute to the propaganda abilities of the capitalists.

The capitalist class has secured another able champion on the most powerful judicial body in the nation and as for the workers, if they stop to realize what it all means, they will understand that Coolidge is fulfilling the role he was chosen to play—that of strengthening the machinery of capitalist government wherever possible.

"Hat-Tipping" Unionism Dying

In a continual stream the returns of the recent election in the United Mine Workers of America, come into the DAILY WORKER.

The cold figures from local after local, showing that the left wing slate beat the Lewis administration, the stories that accompany the totals, relating dozens of instances of crookedness and juggling of the election machinery by administration henchmen, the tales of how the left wing members had to fight for their right to vote and then to get the vote counted, constitutes an epic of the struggle that is being waged in the labor movement of America.

The left wing is just beginning to find itself, but it has already learned that it can expect no mercy from the officialdom which makes a well-paying business of unionism and uses union offices as stepping stones to positions in capitalist government.

When the full total of the left wing vote in the United Mine Workers is in it will be proof that there is in this big union a big left wing group that knows what it wants and the kind of fight it has to make to get it. The total left wing strength is enough to make insecure the tenure of office of all the vultures that have made the American labor movement their feeding ground.

The days of hat-tipping unionism are almost over in the United States.

Who Opposes Mussolini?

The essential cowardice and vacillation of the socialist-liberal parliamentary "opposition" to the Mussolini regime is disclosed in recent dispatches.

It is upon these poor pieces of parliamentary furniture that the pacifists of the world are depending to defeat the fascist reaction, but as the days pass and the Italian crisis intensifies it is more and more certain that only the working class of Italy, led by the Communist Party, is the opposition to fascism and that as always the fighting will be done by the revolutionary workers.

The Aventine opposition, frightened by the bombast of Mussolini, dissolves into the original groups of which it was composed and accepts the suppression and censorship of its press without protest. But the workers prepare for strikes and armed resistance to the terror of the fascist bands. Many of them have fallen already in these conflicts.

Industry is at a standstill in Italy and the national economy becomes more chaotic each day. The Brisbanes in America laud the fascist chief, but eulogies will not feed the Italian population or pay the enormous national debts.

Italian capitalism is in a state of dissolution and even if the liberals succeed Mussolini, swept to power on a wave of workers' blood, they will be unable to repair the damage.

Only the dictatorship of the working class of Italy, with the Communist Party at its head, will be able to build a sane and stable social order there.

The United States senators started the New Year right by failing to attend the first session of the year.

The Postal Workers' Raise

The opposition of the republican administration to the bill raising the wages of the postal employees may appear to be a small matter to those workers who are engaged in other occupations, but it is important as showing its hatred of and stubborn hostility to the workers.

The raise to the postal employees is refused by Coolidge as a matter of principle—the protection of the principal invested in industry by his masters. These masters intend that from Washington shall come no encouragement of any kind to wage earners, no legislation that might be interpreted as a sign of weakness of the capitalist dictatorship.

The postal employees will find that protestations of patriotism, demonstrations of efficiency and appeals to sentiment will avail them little. A little disorganization of the mail service will do more to assist them in getting a raise in wages than all the servile lobbying with senators and congressmen who are thinking of votes alone.

There have been strikers of postal workers in other countries—why not in the United States? As the advertisement says: "Eventually, why not now?"

William Jennings Bryan has made application to join the Darwinian society. If his application is approved, the Darwinians will have one perfect monkey to experiment on.

Autocrats at the Breakfast Table

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Elbert H. Gary will have breakfast with President Coolidge next Thursday.

This innocent item appears in the Hearst press. The further information is given that these two robber barons and their lackey will talk about "law enforcement and the findings of a citizens' committee of one thousand."

When looters and lackeys begin to talk over "law enforcement" there is a sinister meaning for the toiling millions for whose suppression the capitalist state and its thousands of laws exists. We are of the opinion that the chief subject of the breakfast conversation of the autocrats will be the menace of labor unions and revolutionary organizations with the words Communist and Bolshevik sprinkled plentifully thru the gabfest.

What better illustration is there of the source from which American government gets its orders than this breakfast table group of two billionaires, exploiting thousands of workers—and a president?

The sentence of from three to ten years against C. E. Ruthenberg was another echo of the election returns last November. If the workers and poor farmers would protect their class and its spokesmen, they must fight rather than vote with the capitalist parties. Now is a good time to "Join the Workers (Communist) Party," and help fight the barbaric sentence imposed by the Michigan capitalist courts against its national executive secretary.

Wall Street politicians are busy picking a new attorney general to succeed Stone, promoted to the supreme court bench. Anyone who will make war on the Communists, and at the same time wink at the big corporation mergers proposed for this year, will do. It will not be difficult to find such candidates in the ranks of the legal gentry who fatten at the feet of big business.

The United States senate has upheld Coolidge's veto of the pay raise demanded by the postal employees. But the fight of the postal workers for better conditions goes on just the same.

The Chicago Journal, writing an editorial review of the year 1924, finds Soviet Russia is still an international nuisance, but did not predict that next Christmas would find it among the missing.

A congregational minister is charged with being too friendly with sinners, so the owners of the church seek to oust him. Where the devil is Christ?

REPORTS SHOWING BIG LEFT WING COAL MINER VOTE

Communists Backbone of Sturdy Fight

Reports on the recent elections in the United Mine Workers of America keep coming in to the office of THE DAILY WORKER. The progressive ticket still continues to hold its own. One very significant fact stands out thru all the reports. Wherever there is a branch of the Workers Party, the progressive ticket has either won or made the fakiers travel pretty hard.

The Communists have also insisted that the ballots be counted, not miscounted. The result is that in locals where hitherto the reactionary machine grabbed everything in sight, the count this time showed a fifty-fifty break.

Fakers Run Behind.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.—The progressive slate was overwhelmingly victorious in local 413, Farrington being beaten five to one. The vote was: Farrington, 56; Hindmarsh, 254; Fishwick, 126; Hewlett, 190; Nesbit, 88; Centuriaux, 164.

The rest of the progressive slate went over big. Joe Tumulty polling the record vote of 302 for board member, district number 5. Local 754, Riverton, gave Farrington 37 votes and 441 for John Hindmarsh. The latter fared better than the progressive candidates for vice-president and secretary-treasurer who polled less votes than their reactionary opponents. Tumulty led for board member in this local also, as did Thomas F. Scott, for international board member.

Frank on Short End.

Local 492, Springfield, gave Farrington 108 and Hindmarsh, 148. Local 731 voted 18 for Farrington and 35 for Hindmarsh. Local 3761, Pana, gave Farrington, 22; Hindmarsh, 128; Fishwick, 86; Hewlett, 80; Nesbit, 57; Centuriaux, 33.

Local 448 gave Farrington 91, and Hindmarsh, 306. The progressive candidates for minor positions fared better than those who ran for vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

Tough on Farrington.

Local 1471, Springfield, gave Farrington, 46 votes and 142 for Hindmarsh. Local 303, Orient, 180 for Farrington and 348 for Hindmarsh; 191 for Harry Fishwick and 300 for E. B. Hewlett; 191 for Walter Nesbit and 478 for Louis J. Centuriaux.

Local 959, West Frankfort, cast 128 votes for Frank Farrington and 269 for John Hindmarsh; 110 for Harry Fishwick, and 284 for Hewlett; 175 for Walter Nesbit and 192 for Louis Centuriaux.

Local 2425, Virden, gave Frank Farrington 124 votes and 88 to Hindmarsh. Local 997 cast 45 votes for Farrington and 74 for his opponent.

Progressive Beats Lewis.

TRIADDEPHIA, W. Va., Jan. 6.—Local 4285 Mine No. 2 gave John L. Lewis candidate to succeed himself as head of the United Mine Workers of America, 58 votes against 88 for the progressive, George L. Voyzey. Philip Murray polled 61 to 80 for Arley Staples. William Green got 61; Joseph Nearing, 69.

Mine No. 2, gave John L. Lewis, 38 votes; Voyzey received 80; Murray, 45; Staples, 75; Green, 52; Nearing, 68.

In Barrakville.

BARRAKVILLE, West Va., Jan. 6.—Local 4346 gave Lewis 4 votes and George Voyzey, progressive, 78; Murray was given the zero sign and Arley Staples got 78; Green received another goose egg and Nearing 78.

Lewis Behind.

JOHNSON CITY, Ill., Jan. 6.—John L. Lewis ran 200 votes behind George Voyzey in local union 3192. The Farrington machine did fairly well here, however, beating Hindmarsh by two votes. The tally was 238 to 236. The other progressive candidates polled a large vote.

Grand Masquerade Ball of Y. W. L. of Hamtramck Jan. 10

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—The Young Workers League of Hamtramck are running a grand masquerade ball at the International Hall, 3014 Yemana street, Hamtramck, Jan. 10, which begins at 7:30 p. m. Six prizes will be given away to the best costumes. Two for originality, two for beauty and two for ideas. The comrades are busy making their costumes. This will be the most beautiful affair we ever had. Come early and bring all your friends. The costume grand march will start early to give the judges plenty of time.

Raditch, Leader of Croatian Peasants' Party, Is Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Jan. 6.—M. Raditch, leader of the Jugo-Slav peasant movement, has been arrested, according to a central news dispatch from Belgrade. His arrest was part of the Bulgarian and Jugo-Slav white guard movement against radicalism, and had been expected.

The Workers Party in Action

Cleveland Hungarian Branches Both Endorse Majority Unanimously

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The two Hungarian branches in Cleveland have, after discussing the majority and minority theses on the immediate tasks of the Workers Party, voted unanimously to endorse the thesis of the majority.

Hungarian Branch, Los Angeles, Unanimously for Majority

After carefully discussing the theses submitted to the party by the majority and the minority of the central executive committee, the Los Angeles Hungarian branch votes unanimously to support the majority position.

Russian Branch at Elizabeth, N. J., for Majority Unanimously

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 6.—The Elizabeth Russian branch of the Workers Party has voted unanimously in favor of the majority of the central executive committee against the theses presented by the minority.

Hungarian Branch in Steel Town for Majority Unanimously

The Hungarian branch of the Workers Party at McKeesport, Pa., has gone on record unanimously in favor of the majority thesis of the central executive committee.

Down Town English Branch, New York, for the Majority

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 6.—The Down Town English branch of the Workers Party has voted to support the majority C. E. C. position, the vote being as follows: 18 for the majority, eight for the minority, and two against both theses.

Spanish Branch of Chicago Unanimously for the Majority

The Spanish branch of the Chicago Local Workers Party, after long discussion, unanimously endorsed the thesis of the majority of the C. E. C.

Williamsburg Russian Branch Unanimously for the Majority

NEW YORK CITY.—The Williamsburg Russian branch of the Workers Party has endorsed the thesis of the C. E. C. majority.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
On Thursday evening, January 8, at 8 o'clock sharp, the Workers Party of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will hold the general membership meeting devoted to the party discussion on the immediate tasks of the party.

The meeting will be held in Millers Hall, 802 State street, and will be addressed by representatives of both the majority and minority, and governed by the rules laid down for the conduct of the meetings by the central executive committee.

All members must attend. Attendance is compulsory and admittance is by membership card only.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.
The general membership meeting, which is to vote upon the immediate tasks of the party, will take place in Kenosha, Wisconsin, at the German-American Home, 665 Grand avenue, Saturday, January 10, at 8 p. m.

Representatives of both the majority and minority will address the meeting, which will be governed by the rules laid down the C. E. C.

Attendance is compulsory and admittance will be by membership card only.

Go to Your Class Movies.

The latest Russian feature film, "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," a happy story of love and labor and the Red Army of Soviet Russia, will be shown at the following cities under auspices of the International Workers' Aid. Proceeds benefit the "Captives of Capitalism" all over the world. With the features also goes the fine educational film "Russia in Overalls." Go to your class movies!

Bentleyville, Pa., Jan. 9; Daisytown, Pa., Nemo Theater, Jan. 10; Omaha, Neb., Alhambra Theater, Jan. 12.

A Correction!

A short time ago we printed an advertisement of the International Workers' Aid, which gave the number of workers imprisoned in the various countries. Among the countries was India. The figure for this country was 253,000. This was an error. It should have been 25,300, the International Workers' Aid informs us.

South-Slavic Branch of North Chicago Is For Minority Thesis

The North Chicago South Slavic branch, which is not officially connected with the Chicago city central committee, held its own meeting to discuss the majority and minority theses. After thoro consideration, the branch voted to endorse the minority thesis. A resolution was passed declaring that the minority thesis, "Has made a most thoro analysis of the present economic and political situation, and only by actively participating and leading in mass movements such as the united front slogan for a class farmer labor party—on the political field—can we draw the greater number of workers to ourselves and so make the Workers Party grow."

(Signed) P. Zdenko, organizer.

Cleveland Y. W. L. Jewish Branch for Minority Theses

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 6.—At the last meeting of the Jewish Y. W. L. branch of Cleveland held Sunday, Jan. 4, the theses of the party were taken up for discussion. Comrade M. Lomag spoke for the C. E. C. (majority) thesis and Comrade A. Eleff defended the minority. After a thorough discussion by the members the theses were taken to vote which resulted 13 to 8 in favor of the minority thesis as the correct one and the one adaptable to the present economic and political condition of this country.

Jewish Br. Y. W. L. of Cleveland
M. Keistin, Secretary.

Dillonvale, Ohio, Italian Branch Is Solid for Minority

DILLONVALE, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The Italian branch of Dillonvale unanimously endorsed the thesis of the minority by a vote of 24 to 0. A thoro discussion took place before the vote, and a representative of the majority spoke.

The branch passed a resolution calling for the continued use of the class farmer-labor party slogan as a means of strengthening the Workers Party.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!

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

Karl Liebknecht Celebration—Sunday, January 11, Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. Auspices Y. W. L., Local Chicago.
Lenin memorial meeting—Wednesday, Jan. 21, Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Ashland. Workers Party, Local Chicago.

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

HENDERSON HAS BEGINNERS CLASS JAN. 13

Local Chicago Starts a New School

What has everyday patient up-hill work in the trade unions to do with the dictatorship of the proletariat? A whole lot—providing that it is Communist work carried on in a Communist spirit and according to Communist principles.

So that every member of the Workers (Communist) Party may understand the full implications of what it means to be a Communist, the educational council of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, has arranged for a series of two lectures which all new members of the party in Chicago are expected to attend. The lectures will deal with "Elements of Communism and the Program of the Workers Party." The lecturer is Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER.

Tuesday, January 13, is the date for the first of these lectures. They will be given at 722 Blue Island avenue, 8 p. m., on successive Tuesdays. As soon as the first series of two lectures is completed, a new series will begin—for those members who have come into the party during the two weeks.

This means that a new course will begin every two weeks. As soon as the worker applies for admission to any branch of Local Chicago, he is to be instructed to attend the next session of the beginners class. No new member will be given a card in the party until he can show that he has attended the class.

Comrade Henderson is fully equipped to conduct the class. He is an interesting lecturer and has had considerable experience with the beginners' groups.

Don't forget the date—January 13. If you are a newcomer in the party (that is, if you have come in during the past two months) be on hand at 722 Blue Island avenue, 8 p. m.

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.

"Polikushka" is coming to Gartner's Independent Theater, Jan. 15.

A Last Call to Action!

You will have to remit TODAY, the day this paper reaches you, if the name of your branch is to appear upon the

Militant Page

of the BIG SPECIAL EDITION of the DAILY WORKER, to be published January 13 in celebration of the first anniversary of our organ.

THIS MILITANT PAPER

has fought your battles, has led the fight against the yellows, no matter where they schemed or warred, whether in Dilles Bottom or in China.

THE DAILY WORKER

has earned the right to your help—that is, if you believe in the fight we are making, if you are on our side in this battle.

REMIT FOR POLICY SALES

today and have the name of your branch appear upon the MILITANT PAGE in the ANNIVERSARY NUMBER of the DAILY WORKER, out January 13th.

Militant Branches

will be those that DO REMIT for INSURANCE POLICIES sold. Remittance must reach the DAILY WORKER by January 10.

Are you a militant member? Is your branch militant?

Are You For a Militant Daily? And a Militant Party?

Remit!