THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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BLOODY FASCIST RULE NEARS END

Coolidge Gives Support to Red-Baiting Week

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

REAR Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, is running around the country deploring the alleged feminization of the United States. In other countries, says the admiral, toddling infants are collecting money for airships and battleships. Evidently, the admiral has not read the Chicago papers recently, else he would not be guilty of making such a serious charge against the manhood of the United States. Every capitalist sheet in this city looks like the official organ of a morgue. If bloodletting is an indication of masculinity, then, the bloodhungry admiral can recruit all the "Americans," he wants from the windy city. Murder seems to be the favorite sport around here.

* * *

THE trouble with us, says the admiral, is that we are getting too fond of luxury. If this continues, the American people will not be able to "fight for their manifest national destiny." How much "Scotch" the retired sea dog had in his stomach when he fumed about his favorite subject, i. e. murder, we do not know, but to prove that he was not so drunk that he did not know what he was talking about, he delivered himself of the following truism: "that the connection between religion and patriotism has ever been recognized." Precisely, worthy admiral, religion, crime, patriotism, fraud, have always maintained a very close relationship and are interdependent.

* * *

THE Milwaukee Leader, Victor Berger's mouthorgan, cannot forgive the workers and peasants of Russia for making a success of their revolution. The fact that Soviet Russia has compelled the capitalist governments of the world to recognize her power means nothing to the fossilized scribblers who pose as editors on the Leader. There would be many more Soviet Republics in the world today but for the treachery of the yellow socialists of Europe whose end the Leader is holding up here as best it can.

* * *

THE DAILY WORKER had a hunch that before long some patriotic American society for the defense of capitalism would move to break down the barriers against Emma Goldman's entrance to this country. Emma lived like a queen here, until some extra zealous saphead in the immigration department shipped her out as a dangerous proposition. As a matter of fact, she is a very willing supporter of the capitalist system. She did.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Insull and Bankers Ignore City Council On Traction Matter

The city council, the poor relation of the city government, was ignored by Samuel Insull and his bankers when they failed to appear before the transportation committee and discuss municipally owned traction lines. Insull, Henry Blair, president of the Chicago surface lines, and Leonard Busby, president of the Chicago city railways company, were notified by the city council to appear Monday.

Alderman Arthur Albert declared that ordinances compelling the interchange of transfers between motor busses and traction lines are being prepared for presentation at the next city council meeting.

HEAD OF CITY DETECTIVES WAS GUNMEN GUEST

Police Lieutenants Help Honor O'Bannion

Unless chief of detectives Michael Hughes runs down the murderers of Dean O'Bannion, the latter's friends will feel that they extended their generosity to the wrong man.

The detective chief was one of the prominent police officers who attended the banquet in honor of O'Bannion given recently at the Webster Hotel. It appears that one of the prominent guests there besides O'Bannion was the local leader of the Motion Picture Operators' Union.

The business agent of the movie operators is always a valuable asset to the capitalist politicians. With the business agent properly "influenced," the pictures of the favored politicians can be flashed on the screens, and their opponents must depend on billposters.

Had Political Ambitions.

Dean O'Bannion wanted to become a political figure. It meant moving up another step on the underworld ladder. So he got his men to the top in the movie men's union. Hence the banquet.

Mayor Dever got another spasm of moral indignation when he heard that his chief of detectives was an honored guest at the banquet and that several police lieutenants participated in the pretty ceremony of presenting the notorious murderer, O'Bannion, with a diamond studded watch. The mayor called on Morgan Collins, and Collins called on Hughes, with the result that the latter framed a neat little alibi.

Hughes declared that he went to the banquet because he was informed that several other big politicians would be there, but when he discovered that he was among a small army of murderers he took to his heels. But according to reliable information Hughes did not depart so hurriedly.

No Double Standard.

Anyhow, why is it a crime for Hughes to attend a banquet in honor of Dean O'Bannion's twenty-fifth murder, and not a crime for Mayor Dever, Robert E. Crowe, Morgan A. Collins, Francis X. Busch, and several judges to act as honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Michael Merlo, leader of the Italian gunmen, who are suspected of having laid O'Bannon low?

Perhaps our city officials may soon begin telling on each other. Merlo was head of the Uione Siciliana, and tho not an official political figure, he was able to herd a considerable Italian vote into the democratic fold, and therefore the politicians did him honor. It was O'Bannion's sudden decision to shoo this vote into the republican corral and particularly into the Robert E. Crowe enclosure that is considered the most probable motive for his murder.

No Surprise.

In view of the relationship between the capitalist politicians, the judges, the state's attorney and the police, is it surprising that Chief of Detectives Michael Hughes should simply shrug his shoulders and declare it

(Continued on Page 2.)

WITHHOLD DECISION IN TRIAL OF PROGRESSIVE COAL MINERS IN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT ELECTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14.—The board of the United Mine Workers of America officials, who have been trying to frame up on Local No. 1724 in order to get rid of the progressive miners' candidates by lifting the charter, has not yet rendered its "decision," altho the "trial" in which President Gresko and Secretary Pat H. Toohey were summoned took place last Monday at the district office.

Local No. 1724 is a radical local, and for years the officials have refused to come anywhere near the local. For example, if there was a case requiring business between the district officials and the local, the district officials always settled the matter over the telephone.

Don't Like Progressive Candidates.

This year, when Local 1724 nominated a list of progressive candidates for the district offices, the officials were over anxious to get something on the candidates or on the local so that either or both could be penalized and the progressive opposition outlawed by decree—their decree.

The mine has not been worked for over a year, and last January a traveling auditor examined the local's books and gave them a clean bill. On October 24 the books were audited again while the pit was still shut down. The charges against the local filed by Organizer Dobbins were dated Nov. 3. Thus the frameup arrangement is seen.

A Snooping Committee.

Several board members and organizers descended upon Canonsburg and buttonholed all the members they could get hold of, trying to get them to say that the local meeting, at which the progressive candidates were nominated, was not held at all—that the nominations were made at some alleged "illegal" meeting without the knowledge of the membership.

Almost everyone, fortunately, was either at the meeting or knew it was held in regular form. But the officials evidently had been working with one of their own kind in the local, and this fellow, the financial secretary, stated that he was not at the meeting and knew nothing of a meeting. This character furnished the officials an excuse upon which to base charges, recited in them to be based upon "information received."

Official Stool Pigeon a Liar.

On Monday President Gresko and Secretary Toohey accompanied by about half the membership of Local 1724, went to Pittsburgh for "trial" in the district office. These members came to testify that the meeting at which nominations were made had been attended by them and had been regularly called. Toohey had posted notices five days before the meeting and witnesses were on hand to prove that the financial secretary had been notified, and that in addition one notice had been posted on the telephone pole in front of this informer's house.

There were in the "trial" room, seven board members, Fagan, Harget and Patton, president, secretary and vice-president, and several organizers and auditors. When they saw the cloud of witnesses, they evidently decided not to ask much about the alleged "illegal" meeting, but questioned Toohey for two hours about his membership, when he paid his dues, when he last worked, etc.

Financial Sec'y. Laid Frame-Up.

Toohey showed receipts that during the four months he worked in the summer, he paid his dues. Fagan looked at the report of the auditor, which stated that the local financial secretary had paid no tax to the district during the year, yet had applied for exoneration for the whole local while there were quite a few members paying dues which he did not enter in the records of the local.

These members all have receipts for their dues paid to the financial secretary. But Fagan hauled out the constitution and began like a lawyer to argue that the members of locals are responsible for anything which may befall their local, as though the members were to blame for the frameup the reactionaries' man, the financial secretary, had put over on the miners.

Like Duncan MacDonald Case.

This case is a parallel to that of Duncan MacDonald of the Ilinois district, and the fact that Phil Murray was present indicates that there is a drive on to repress every sign of opposition by the progressive miners against the Lewis machine and the reactionary district officials.

It is clear that this persecution is to keep two candidates of the progres-

(Continued on next page.)

U. S.-JAPANESE AIR ARMAMENT RACE SPEEDS UP

Big Struggle for the Control of China

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Japan, Nov. 14.—Interesting developments here and in foreign countries mirror the fact that Japanese and American imperialisms are jockeying against each other for control of China, which has been the victim of both in the recent civil war but in which Japan now holds the dominating position.

The action of the Japanese delegates on the assembly of the League of Nations presenting, as they did Thursday, a motion for the league's consideration which stated that the league opposed any "intervention in Chia," is considered as one of the most astute moves of Japan in the game of imperialist rivelry so far this year.

The Hypocrits Perform.

The sanctimonious assembly which wished to make some speeches on the opium traffic to impress the christians, was thrown into furor by the Japanese delegate, Sugimura, offering the opinion that China was a great nation which would suppress the opium trade without outside "assitance"—such assistance being offered by the Englishman, Campbell, who "represented" India in the assembly. England, it must be remembered, forced the opium business upon China.

Sugimura followed this by the motion that there should be "no intervention in China." This was withdrawn, however, after some turmoil, and the assembly was compelled to adopt no resolutions at all on the matter of opium in China.

Japan Sitting Pretty.

The fact that since the Peking government was seized from Wu Pei Fu by the "christian general" Feng and Chang Tso-lin, both backed by Japanese capital and arms, Japan has been in a dominant position—all this makes the action at Geneva an amusing but grave indication of the forces aligning themselves for a great war in the Pacific.

The protest made by the American and British at the ousting from his palace of the Manchu boy emperor is scoffed at in Japan and the effort of Britain to manufacture a "popular uprising" in defense of this relic of feudalism has only amused Japanese diplomats.

Japan to Build Planes.

The finance department yesterday approved a military aviation program calling for $6,000,000 expenditure. But this leaves the jingoes here dissatisfied as they point out that the speech of Admiral Fiske of the United States, made recently in America, is an open threat of war against Japan and a deliberate attempt to incite American opinion against Japan by false statements. Fiske said that Japan has a great supply of battle planes, when the fact is she is much poorer than either America or England.

Another disquieting feature is the open threat made by America upon Japan by the announced determination of holding naval maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean next year between Hawaii and the Philippines. This announcement has furnished the Japanese militarists with the strongest argument for an intensive preparation to defend Japan and Japanese interests in China against American aggression.

CAUTIOUS CAL BACKS TIGERT AND THE LEGION

Proclamation Issued for Education Week

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President Coolidge today issued his formal proclamation, designating the period from Nov. 17 to Nov. 26 as "American Education Week."

President Coolidge has thus officially endorsed the "red-baiting," militaristic tactics of J. J. Tigert, his commissioner of education.

Coolidge, by his proclamation, formally turns the schools of America over to the American Legion, allowing them to let loose their militaristic and labor-hating venom on the defenseless school children.

American Legion Scheme.

American education week is being handled by the American Legion, the National Security League, the National Education Association, and the United States bureau of education. The DAILY WORKER will continue to expose "education week" in the next issue of the DAILY WORKER, and will present the official program of the Workers' Party and the Young Workers' League toward the manufacturers' propaganda, which Coolidge has indorsed.

J. J. Tigert, who was appointed in charge of the U. S. bureau of education by the late President Harding because Harding liked Tigert's snappy stories, told in the little green house on K street, has long been a rabid upholder of anti-unionism. Tigert said in one of his speeches, "The increasing tendencies of the public schools to delve into economics and socialogy comes periously close to being radicalism. There is altogether too much preaching of these damnable doctrines of Bolshevism, anarchy Communism, and socialism in this country today.

Urges "Ship or Shoot!"

"If I had it in my power I would not only imprison but would expartriate all advocates of these dangerous un-American doctrines. I would even execute every one of them and do it joyfully."

Tigert, who is in control of the public schools under the Coolidge administration, thus describes the teaching the science of political economy.

THIRD PARTY ISSUE FACES THE A. F. OF L.

Prepare Report for El Paso Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 14.—A report setting forth the American Federation of Labor's political policy, which it is expected will deal specifically with the permanent third party proposed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, was being drawn up here this afternoon at the first meeting of the federation's executive council. The report will be submitted Monday at the first session of the federation's convention.

Open announcement that endorsement of the third party will be contested has been made by James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades department, who in his annual address declared he was not convinced it would be wise for the Federation to offer support to the movement.

The metal trades group, holding its meetings prior to the general convention, elected these officers: President, George F. Herrick, Lafayette, Ind.;

(Continued on Page 2.)

'YOUNG WORKER' IS AN AID TO ORGANIZATION DRIVE AT SEARS' PLANT

Several hundred copies of the Young Worker were sold yesterday at the gates of the Sears Roebuck plant by Young Workers' League members who are conducting a campaign to expose working conditions in the mail order houses.

Many of the young workers in the Sears Roebuck plant have given their names to the Young Workers' League newsies conducting the campaign, and have urged the formation of a union in the plant.

A pamphlet describing conditions in the mail order houses of the country is now being prepared by the League, and will be sold at the gates for five cents. The pamphlet to be sold to workers in the National Biscuit company, called "Who Makes, Who Owns Nabisco," is now off the press and will soon be sold to the Young Workers in the National Biscuit factory.

Volunteers are wanted to help sell the DAILY WORKER Monday to employes of the mail order houses. All who can possibly aid the Young Workers' League in this work are asked to come to the corner of Kedzie (3200 West) and Arthington (900 South) on Monday at 4:30 p. m. A special story will apear in Monday's paper describing mail order conditons in Chicago.

LABOR EDITOR ARRESTED FOR WRITING POEM

Verses Urged Workers to Overthrow Capitalism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 14.—Falling to get action against the Countess Karolyi, Mr. S. Stanwood Menken, head of the National Security League, procured the arrest of John Lassen, editor of "Uj Elore," Hungarian Communist daily newspaper in New York on a charge of sending unmailable literature thru the mail.

Menken had originally asserted, without foundation, that there was a conection between "Uj Elore," and the countess and in the red expert's probing of the paper a poem was found in the issue of Oct. 5 last, written by Lassen and entitled "To Arms, to Arms."

It has a swing similiar to the Marseilles and calls on the workers to capture and destroy capitalism, citing Coolidge, Horthy, the Hungarian tyrant and other rulers as objectives of the proletarian attack.

Released On Bail

Two post office inspectors made the arrest. Three other warrants were issued for other employes of the paper but two were quashed. George Trittler, business manager surrendered himself and was freed on $1,000 bail, by Federal Commissioner Hitchcock. His case will be dropped, it is expected. Lassen is out on $3,500 bail. He assumes full responsibility, having, written, and proof read the poem himself.

Attorney Joseph Brodsky is defending Lassen. The language used in the poem is that of poetic symbolism, the defense declares, the name of Coolidge having been used to typify the system for which he stands. A five year sentence and 5,000 fine is the maximum under the postal law.

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

MUSSOLINI NOW SEES WORKERS' POWER GROWING

Expect Dictatorship's End Within Few Days

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Nov. 14.—The bloody rule of the Fascisti is drawing near its close. The workers are springing to arms, Fascist supporters are leaving the ranks of the Mussolini government by the hundreds.

There is only one question to be settled: Will power pass from the hands of the Fascist government, the open enemy of the workers, into the hands of the socialists or the liberals, the secret allies of the oppressors, or will the workers and peasants themselves overthrow the entire system and establish a government of their own?

Whatever the outcome, one thing is certain—the end of the Mussolini government is now a matter of days. In a last desperate effort to stem the tide of revolt, Fascist police are making wholesale arrests of Communists, and of the left-wing labor leaders. That these efforts are unavailing is proved by the huge mass meetings and demonstrations of workers taking place in every city.

A small band of Communists at Mesagne are ready to resist armed forces sent to destroy them in vengeance for their raids on Fascist headquarters.

Deputies Giolitti, Salandra and Orlando, up to now three of the staunchest supporters of the Fascist regime, have joined the opposition. Over half of the deputies have boycotted the parliament. Newspapers known as Fascist or near-Fascist organs are facing about and printing furious denunciations of the government. Another Fascist deputy, Cozenza, has met his death.

Premier Mussolini is at last silent. After all his boasting that the opposition could do nothing to prevent his continued rule, that he would "crush any attempt at revolt as he would crush a handful of dead leaves," he finds himself speechless before the storm of fury that the past few weeks have witnessed.

* * * *

May Grant Reforms.

ROME, Italy.—In an effort to forestall the rising discontent with his reactionary dictatorship, Mussolini is preparing to make gestures by granting insignificant reforms, among which is a provision for administrative votes for women which he is going to submit to the reconvened parliament which is being boycotted by many of his former bourgeois and military supporters. He previously opposed all suffrage most bitterly.

The above cable showing the popular feeling against Mussolini is corroborated by the following story received from the DAILY WORKER correspondent at Milan, Italy, dated October 28, and sent by mail:

Today is being celebrated by the organized and armed White Guards of Italy, the Fascisti, in commemoration of the march on Rome and the seizure of power by the renegade socialist, Mussolini.

Knowing there would be some excitement of some kind, I went to the Duomo, the center of town, and found it fairly full of people who were waiting for a parade. Shortly before twelve it started, headed by the Fascist militia, armed to the teeth and packing quantities of medals and ribbons, these latter being reserved more for the officers than the men.

Fat Fascist Officers

About half the men wore ribbons, which designated service in the late

(Continued on next page.)

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID DONATES $1,000 TO THE SACCO-VANZETTI FUND, MOSCOW CABLES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—The headquarters of the International Workers' Aid has contributed $1,000 for the defense of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti, labor leaders who are threatened with death by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts.

"The world proletariat must raise its voice in defense of the unfortunates whom the American executioner—the employing class—again drags toward the electric chair," the proclamation of the International Workers' Aid states.

Sacco is now being held at Dedham jail, Massachusetts, and Vanzetti is in jail in Charlestown. Their only crime was in aiding the working class in strikes in Massachusetts. Their cases are now before the Massachusetts supreme court on a bill of exceptions which will probably not be passed on before March, 1925. Meanwhile Sacco and Vanzetti are held in prison for their offense against the exploiters of labor.

2,000 WORKING CLASS FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS IN JERSEY CITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 14.—Fire, which raged thru five city blocks, destroying factories and tenements, injuring fifty and making 2,000 families homeless, was brought under control this afternoon after firemen had fought desperately for almost six hours to save the entire downtown industrial sec-

COOLIDGE VOTE MILLIONS LESS THAN HARDING

Figures Show Calvin's Strength Exaggerated

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Revised and virtually complete figures on the presidential election of 1924 today destroyed some of the popular illusions that were held by political observers prior to the vote of Nov. 4.

The popular vote, as now compiled, falls considerably short of the estimated 30,000,000 mark and will barely exceed the 26,000,000 mark established in the Harding-Cox fight four years ago.

These figures show that, despite the strenuous efforts to get out the vote, there are still millions of "vote slackers," in addition to those denied the vote.

Official returns from all states are still lacking, but the vote has been sufficiently tabulated to reveal some interesting facts anent the election of 1924, which will be studied and pored over by the political historian of the future.

Davis Beat Cox—Downward.

James M. Cox, generally hailed as the "worst beaten" candidate in democratic history, will have to yield to John W. Davis, despite the fact that President Coolidge ran considerably behind Harding. Davis carried one more state than Cox did, twelve against eleven, but he ran more than a million votes behind Cox in the popular vote.

Unofficial but fairly accurate totals for the 1924 election are: Coolidge, 14,100,000; Davis 8,000,000; La Follette 4,800,000.

The vote for minority tickets such as Workers (Communist) Party, prohibition, single tax, labor, American etc., will be necessary to bring the 1924 popular vote ahead of the 1920 figures.

On this basis of virtually complete tabulation it is shown that President Coolidge ran ahead of Harding in 17 states, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Florida and South Carolina.

Ran Behind Harding

Coolidge ran behind Harding in 31 states, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, New Mexico.

Davis ran ahead of Cox in 19 states, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Utah.

Davis Behind Cox

Davis ran behind Cox in 29 states, Arizona, California Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and New Mexico.

LaFollette ran ahead of Coolidge in only one state: Wisconsin.

He ran ahead of Davis in 11 states, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In most of these states, the combined total for LaFollette and Davis exceeded the Coolidge vote.

LaFollette Cut Into Davis

There are many indications that LaFollette cut far more deeply into Davis than into Coolidge. This is particularly true of the border states and the western states.

Grant No Clemency.

TOKIO—Clemency was today regarded as unlikely in the case of Diasuke Namba, sentenced to die for an attempt on the life of Crown Prince Hirihito. His execution will probably be carried out next Tuesday.

ALMOST COMPLETE FIGURES OF RECENT ELECTIONS ARE ISSUED; COMMUNIST TOTALS NOT GIVEN

The following table, based on virtually complete, altho unofficial returns, tells the story of the recent elections. This tabulation omits the minority parties. The national office of the Workers (Communist) Party is gathering its own returns from the various states.

State	Coolidge	Davis	LaFollette	Harding	Cox
Alabama	70,000	170,000	11,000	74,000	163,000
Arizona	25,000	21,000	14,000	37,000	30,000
Arkansas	49,000	116,000	18,000	71,000	107,000
California	706,000	104,000	415,000	624,000	229,000
Colorado	200,000	80,000	55,000	173,000	105,000
Connecticut	256,000	109,000	38,000	229,000	121,000
Delaware	52,000	33,000	5,000	53,000	40,000
Florida	47,000	105,000	11,000	45,000	90,000
Georgia	28,000	112,000	10,000	44,000	107,000
Idaho	34,000	12,000	26,000	89,000	46,000
Illinois	1,440,000	578,000	416,000	1,420,000	534,000
Indiana	690,000	495,000	65,000	700,000	510,000
Iowa	525,000	271,000	153,000	635,000	227,000
Kansas	385,000	148,000	92,000	369,000	185,000
Kentucky	388,000	365,000	35,000	452,000	456,000
Louisiana	17,000	53,000	4,000	38,000	87,000
Maine	138,000	55,000	11,000	136,000	58,000
Maryland	161,000	146,000	45,000	236,000	180,000
Massachusetts	701,000	280,000	142,000	681,000	275,000
Michigan	865,000	242,000	151,000	762,000	233,000
Minnesota	408,000	54,000	327,000	519,000	143,000
Mississippi	7,000	84,000	3,000	12,000	69,000
Missouri	575,000	500,000	63,000	727,000	574,000
Montana	70,000	31,000	55,000	109,000	57,000
Nebraska	205,000	132,000	96,000	247,000	119,000
Nevada	10,000	5,000	9,000	16,000	9,000
New Hampshire	100,000	57,000	8,000	95,000	62,000
New Jersey	673,000	296,000	111,000	611,000	258,000
New Mexico	39,000	37,000	7,000	97,000	46,000
New York	1,800,000	950,000	460,000	1,871,000	780,000
North Carolina	200,000	325,000	15,000	232,000	305,000
North Dakota	95,000	13,000	90,000	160,000	37,000
Ohio	1,150,000	470,000	346,000	1,180,000	780,000
Oklahoma	182,000	215,000	25,000	243,000	215,000
Oregon	122,000	57,000	58,000	143,000	80,000
Pennsylvania	1,300,000	385,000	265,000	1,218,000	500,000
Rhode Island	125,000	77,000	7,000	107,000	55,000
South Carolina	3,000	66,000	1,000	64,000	2,600
South Dakota	88,000	23,000	63,000	110,000	35,000
Tennessee	108,000	34,000	10,000	219,000	206,000
Texas	76,000	342,000	22,000	114,000	288,000
Utah	83,000	60,000	31,000	81,000	59,000
Vermont	80,000	16,000	5,000	68,000	20,000
Virginia	70,000	155,000	13,000	87,000	141,000
Washington	175,000	35,000	118,000	233,000	84,000
West Virginia	202,000	169,000	3,000	280,000	220,000
Wisconsin	264,000	60,000	366,000	498,000	113,000
Wyoming	40,000	13,000	25,000	35,000	17,000

BIG FIRE IS STILL RAGING IN JERSEY CITY

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 14. — With fireboats playing streams of water on freight and coal yards of the Lehigh Valley railroad, endangered by fire and with help speeding to the city from half a dozen other municipalities, firemen of Jersey City fought with desepration this afternoon to check a conflagration which, after three hours, still raged beyond control to the north, east, and south threatening the entire downtown industrial district.

Hundreds Homeless.

Damage done by the blaze has gone far into the millions, fire department officials said. Hundreds are homeless are virtually penniless. The frame dwellings in which they lived, with all their effects, were destroyed.

Thirty persons, most of them firemen, were in hospitals. Five great factories and warehouses were ravaged by flames and fear was expressed that the fire might spread to the great plant of Colgate & company, occupying two city blocks.

Reports that looters were active in deserted homes caused issuance of an order by chief of police, Richard T. Battersby, to "shoot to kill."

Flame Tipped Acid.

A terrific explosion in the saltpetre refinery of Battele & Renwick, started the fire. Police said they believed the factory workers escaped without injury.

series of explosions which splattered flame tipped acids far and wide shook the lower part of the city, felled firemen and drove crowds back for hundreds of feet.

Flames, attaining great height leaped across street intersections at three points while buildings in two square blocks burned fiercely, setting ablaze structures directly opposite. The Saltpetre Works, the Richards Chemical company plant, the Hoppe Paper Box factory, the American Sugar Refining works and huge warehouses owned by Colgate and the Sugar company were among the buildings destroyed.

Have you heaved your brick?

Head of Chicago Detectives Was Guest of Gunmen

(Continued from Page 1.)

impossible to make any headway in running down the clews to the murder? The police department has plenty of stoolpigeons in the ranks of the gunmen. It is safe to say that nothing happens in the underworld unknown to the police. It is not too much to say that many things happen in the underworld that are made to happen by the police. The close relationship existing between Dean O'Bannion, State's Attorney Crowe and the police is proof of this.

Not so long ago Lieutenant Michael Grady, so-called "ace" of the detective bureau, was indicted with O'Bannion on charge of stealing booze from a government warehouse. According to statements of prohibition officers, Grady and a squad of detectives led O'Bannion's hijacking caravan and were prepared to shoot it out with any darned U. S. government prohibition agents that might happen along.

Grady was suspended as a result of this escapade, but the Hearst papers made such a vigorous fight for him that Mayor Dever and his chief of police were forced to reinstate him pending trial on the booze stealing charge with O'Bannion.

The gunmen are not doing any worrying about the police. As The DAILY WORKER already pointed out, the latter are useful to the employers during strikes and elections. There is no record of a gunman going to the gallows for murder. Robert E. Crowe does not make a grandstand play in the cases of gangsters, indicted for murder as he made in the Loeb-Leopold case. Why? It is almost unnecessary to answer. His political relations with O'Bannion, who, according to Chief of Police Collins, committed twenty-five murders, tell the tale.

Gunman Is Buried.

O'Bannion was buried today. Thousands of dollars worth of flowers accompanied him to his grave. Hundreds of gunmen were there. The police were supposed to arrest gangsters carrying gats. But tho O'Bannion's successor, Alterie, of the Janitors' Union, was surrounded by men with bulging pockets, there were no arrests.

Those who remember the energy displayed by the Chicago police during the strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers last spring in arresting pickets, may be surprised at their present inability to even get hold of a clew in the O'Bannion case. It is more than likely that many of the gunmen who helped to break the garment workers' strike are mixed up in this murder and neither Crowe nor the city police officials have any intention of "getting" them. The gunmen know too much.

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

BLOODY FASCIST RULE IN ITALY IS NEARING END

(Continued from page 1)

trouble with Austria and also proved that Italy has her scissorsbills as well as the U. S. The officers were easily distinguished from the men both by their uniforms and their weight. Most of them carried the extra poundage in front of them. In other words they were typical bourgeois business men.

The rank and file of the militia appeared to be recruited from the same element as our strikebreakers and gunmen of the U. S. They were hard-faced, tough-looking individuals who appeared ready for anything provided they were well paid for it and the risks weren't too great.

Following the militia came the young fellows of the movement, mostly kids around eighteen or under, who obviously showed their pleasure in belonging to an organization of cutthroats, a sort of modern way of playing pirate in a more realistic manner. Of course, they tried to look as ferocious as possible.

No Applause for Musso.

There was no applause as they passed and the whole atmosphere was one of a funeral rather than a celebration. After the parade the Fascist assembled in the piazza in front of the cathedral. In a very few minutes an automobile plowed its way through the crowd making the people jump for their lives and pulled up at the foot of the steps leading to the cathedral.

Out stepped Mussolini in a black shirt and about two pounds of medals on his manly breast, mounted the cathedral steps and made a short speech in which he lauded his accomplices for the gentle manner in which they had saved the borgeoisie from the terrible Bolsheviks and the workers from getting an extra crust of bread a day. He then got down and was kissed by a number of his compatriots after which he made his escape.

Ominously Silent People.

There was cheering and waving of guns but the Milanese who were in the crowd took no part in it but remained, what seemed to me, rather ominously silent. An American who witnessed the same celebration last year said that this was in direct contrast to the way the crowd received the heroes then. The turning point was the murder of Matteotti and although he (Mussolini) may hang on to power another year or two, he and his organization are losing popularity day by day. However, he saved the hide of the bourgeoisie for a time and has therefore performed his mission.

Third Party Issue Is Facing El Paso A. F. of L. Convention

(Continued from Page 1.)

A. M. Huddell, Chelsea, Mass., steam engineers; William J. McEarley, Cleveland, lathers; John J. Hynes, Washington, sheet metal workers; James P. Noonan, Washington, electrical workers; E. J. Given, Chicago, plasterers; secretary-treasurer, William J. Tracy, U. S. department of labor.

In a statement today Gompers declared that labor fared "almost phenomenally well" in the general elections. "In the face of the Coolidge landslide there were elected to the new house of representatives more members having labor's indorsement than are to be found in the present house."

That this means absolutely nothing can be seen from a survey of the activities of "union card" congressmen in previous houses, elected with the indorsement of "labor" on the democratic or republican ticket. It is a certain sign of the continued Gompersian asininity and attempts to befuddle and mislead the workers that he has the nerve to say that labor fared "almost phenomenally well," despite the tremendous Coolidge landslide, a guarantee of a black reactionary rule against the workers of America for the next four years.

The senile old faker adds insult to injury when he further states that the new congress "is not likely to pass any measure greatly detrimental to the interests of the workers." A statement of this sort made in the face of the appointment of Coolidge's manager, William M. Buler, to fill the place of the deceased blackguard, Lodge, is either to be classified as hopeless ignorance or knavishness. In the case of the doddering old man of the sea, it is probably the latter.

Membership meeting, Workers Party, Local Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1924, 8 p. m., at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

Order of business:

1. Review of election campaign in Chicago and future tasks.
2. Shop nuclei.

All other meetings cancelled. Meeting starts promptly at 8 p. m. Party and league comrades, be on time!

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

Saturday Evening Post Takes Up Arms Against Recognition of Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Tribune vehemently declares that "there must be no weakening in our policy under President Coolidge," on the question of Russian recognition.

This is only part of the tremendous outburst occasioned by the fact that even the Baldwin tory government in Great Britain, haven of counter-revolutionary anti-Bolsheviks of every stripe, has been forced to announce that it will not change the policy of the deposed Labor Government in recognizing Soviet Russia.

* * * *

There were plenty of the die-hards in Great Britain, especially in the tory party. There are more of them, even in the United States trying to stave off inevitable assent to the fact that Soviet Rule in Russia is impregnable. England has its Curzons and Churchills. The United States has its Hughes, its Hoovers and its Gomperses.

* * * *

But while the Tribune wails that, "We do contend that they (the Russians) will make more petty mischief than recognition is likely to be worth in trade," another powerful organ of American capitalism, the Saturday Evening Post, bases its opposition on entirely different grounds.

It uses up considerable space in the Nov. 15 issue of its two and a half million circulation, raising a cry against "The War on Capital" in Soviet Russia; a war that it claims is beginning to permeate American institutions.

* * * *

The article ends with an appeal for those pillars of American capitalism—"free endeavor" and "initiative." It pleads, in the best style of the Russian emigres, those who supported the czardom and plot for its return, that capitalism be restored in Russia. The big cause of the hysteria is the admission that Soviet Rule, even under the New Economic Policy, instituted under the leadership of Nikolai Lenin, has been driving hard against the private profiteers in Russia, the Nepman, tendng towards their complete extermination.

* * * *

Cyrus H. K. Curtis is president of the Curtis Publishing Co., that publishes the Saturday Evening Post.

Curtis was among those called to Washington before the Borah committee investigating campaign funds. Curtis admitted he was working for the re-election of Coolidge, and that he had contributed toward the Coolidge $4,000,000 campaign fund. This is the Curtis who fears Bolshevism in Russia, because he feels that it will inspire the workers to establish their own Soviet Rule in this country, that it will mean the end of capitalism.

* * * *

The Saturday Evening Post levels its strongest attack against the Russian co-operatives, especially the All-Russian Union of Consumers' Societies. It sighs because of the efforts of the Russian co-operative movement to wipe out the little shopkeepers. Here are its own words:

"Throuout Russia, in trains, street cars, on walls and in windows, you see posters aimed at the elimination of private enterprises. Here is one of the choicest injunctions:

"'The co-operative store does not rob you in measure or weight. It sells without cheating.'

"A second reads like this:

"'Buy everything in the co-operative store and nothing in private shops.'

"A third, which contains the usual capitalization of propaganda opportunity, is as follows:

"'The Fascisti have plundered the workers' co-operatives of Bulgaria, Italy and Germany. The Revolutionary proletariat establishes its co-operation—their weapon in the struggle with the world bourgeoisie.'

"Still another reads:

"'All that we require while NEP rules is a co-operation which in extent and depth comprises the Russian people.'"

* * * *

Therefore the Saturday Evening Post laments.

Because the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia are striving to build their own co-operative system.

Evidently this sheet wants us to infer that it is in favor of robbery in measure and weight; that it wants the workers to do all their purchasing from bandit capitalists; that it approves of the burning and destruction of the workers' co-operatives in countries still under capitalist rule; that this is its wish with the hoped for return of czarism in Russia; that it objects to the masses of the Russian workers and peasants determining their own destiny.

* * * *

The Saturday Evening Post sheds copious tears because during the first six months of 1924, the applications for private shop licenses, in Moscow alone, decreased by 8,000; proof conclusive that co-operation in the struggle towards Communism, is winning out over the last vestiges of the "free endeavor" and "initiative" of which the upholders of capitalism so proudly boast.

* * * *

Intelligent workers and farmers in the United States, who are struggling to build their own co-operative movement, within the capitalist shell, even in this country, will not be influenced by the capitalist class arguments of the Saturday Evening Post.

Neither will they be frightened by the Tribune's bogey of "Bolshevik Propaganda." American workers and farmers want to know the truth about what is going on in Soviet Russia. In time they will not only be content to have the United States recognize Soviet Russia, but they will be joining the struggle in this country for a Soviet Government of their own.

Withhold Decision in Trial of Coal Miner Progressives

(Continued from Page 1.)

sive ticket off the ballot and oust the progressives from the local if possible by revoking the charter and keeping the progressives out when it is reorganized.

Members Must Stick.

If the officials can get rid of Harmison, progressive candidate opposing O'Leary for International board member, and Pat Toohey, who is running for auditor on the progressive slate they hope to provoke the progressive elements and radical miners into hasty and ill-advised action and wild talk of secession.

If the officials can provoke the men to this folly, they hope to be able to hold this against the progressives afterward. But the progressive leaders are actively opposing and movement which will furnish ammunition to the reactionary machine against the miners' only hope—a solid and powerful progressive miners' movement fighting as one body thruout the whole U. M. W. of A.

Russian Lecture Tomorow.

A lecture on the Third International will be given this Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St. Speaker: N. Radwanski. Admission free. The lecture will be in the Russian language.

TORY CABINET PROBING ITS OWN 'RED' PLOT

Ramsay MacDonald Is ShownUp in 'Mutt' Role

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The foreign office has qualified its assertion that the question of revocation of trade agreements with Soviet Russia was not under consideration, by saying that if the cabinet inquiry of the "Zinoviev note" warranted, the whole question of relations would be taken up.

Zinoviev's Counter Charge.

The foreign office statement intimated that recognition and allied questions might come under cabinet scrutiny if no substantiation were found for the charges of Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, that his alleged note to British Communists was a forgery.

This forged note was the means whereby a British spy in Moscow was caught by the Soviet cheka, according to reports. This spy had obtained access to important documents and photographed them. As nothing in them, however, warranted disturbance in the relations between England and the Soviet government, the plan was laid by the cheka whereby the spy, then under suspicion, would be proven a spy by what the British government did after he had photographed a letter, supposed by him to be genuine, which the cheka planted for him and which contained imaginary plots directed against Britain supposedly by Zinoviev.

Tories Used Trick on Ramsay.

As the tories, under Ramsay MacDonald, the "labor" premier, controlled the admiralty and army departments of the British government and were in charge of all the technical work even in the foreign office, when the photograph of the forged letter reached Great Britain, it was copied and secretly given to the conservative newspaper, the Daily Mail and leaders of the conservative party.

As the cheka in Moscow had put into the forged and planted note the amusing suggestion "to the British Communists" that Ramsay MacDonald was a good fellow and, being premier, was in a position to aid in overthrowing the English government, the conservatives waited until the eve of election day. Then the slick tories in the foreign office persuaded MacDonald that he could make a big hit by publishing the thing, together with a sharp note to the Soviet government, and thus show that he, Ramsay, was standing for no foolishness from the Bolsheviks.

Ramsay Reniged Too Late.

As the conservative party had planned, the effect of the publication of the forgery damaged MacDonald in the eyes of the bamboozled British people, and the conservatives did everything possible to connect MacDanad with Bolshevism and frighten the nervous electors. Altho MacDonald reniged at a late hour and said he thought the note a forgery, it was too late and the election went against him.

Paregoric for Public.

The statement made previously that the conservative cabinet would not consider revocation of the recognition of Soviet Russia has been seen to be politically unwise in the consideration of the tory leaders, it is thot, and the present qualification issued to soothe the nerves of the public which does not understand the trick put over by the Baldwin conservatives upon MacDonald and the labor party regime.

The British government recognized Soviet Russia for business reasons, not because of affection for Bolshevism, and the same reasons argue against any revocation. English statecraft is equal to the occasion, and will probably manage to escape from Zinoviev's charges by laying all the blame on Ramsay MacDonald without breaking off profitable relations with Russia.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

The Douglas Park English Branch will hold an open meeting this Monday, Nov. 17, 1924.

William F. Dunne, who headed the Workers' Party delegation, will report to us on the fifth World's Congress of the Communist International. A record crowd is expected.

Come early and bring your friends along. We all want to know what took place on the other side, this is a splendid chance for us to learn.

This meeting will take place at 3322 Douglas Blvd. at 8:15.

Bankers Take Up Traction Issue.

Bankers representing the security holders of Chicago traction companies are expected to decide today whether or not the city will be able to buy and consolidate the surface and elevated systems. The bankers will give a written verdict on the Schwartz certificates, with which the city hopes to buy the traction lines, and will decide whether they will be acceptable in lieu of cash.

MOLDAVIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC BORN WITHIN THE SOVIET FEDERATION

By ANISE.

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—The organization of an autonomous Moldavian state within the Soviet Federation was confirmed on Oct. 11 by the Ukrainian central executive committee, from whose territory the new state is formed. It lies not far from Odessa along the borders of Bessarabia, and will be given full autonomous rights.

This is expected to cause considerable comment on the other side of the border, for the greater part of the Moldavian people are in Bessarabia under the rule of Roumania, which is suppressing all national expression with military force. The difference of treatment accorded by Roumania and by the Soviet Republic cannot but strengthen the pro-Soviet feelings of the smaller nationalities scattered along the Russian border.

PROFIT TEST APPLIED TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY BIG BIZ, DAILY WORKER EXPOSE SHOWS

By KARL REEVE.
(Fifth Article.)

The sole test of the educational system, according to the "education week" propaganda issued by the American Legion, is "What financial returns do the public schools system bring to the business man?"

The schools, under the control of the bureau of education, the American Legion and the National Education Association, are no longer institutions to teach the children the truth. They are adjuncts of the capitalist state, which is the servant of the employing class.

The schools, controlled by these agencies of the large corporations, are business institutions, used for grinding out wage slaves and making the profits of the business men larger.

Consider the leading article in the American Legion Weekly for November 14, 1924. "If you're in a community of real Americans, you'll find that your schools are delivering larger returns on the money invested than any financial, mercantile or industrial corporation in the nation, bigger than the Standard Oil or Ford Motor. The public school education is the basis of industrial and commercial prosperity."

We are asked by this "education week" propaganda to wipe out illiteracy not for the good of the children involved, but to increase the circulation of the capitalist dope sheets. "How many newspapers and magazines would be sold in a nation of illiterate people?" asks the official organ of the American Legion. "The public schools create desires which keep our industries running, our stores crowded with customers and our banks with depositors. Instruction in art, music and home economics are creating demands which insure the prosperity of thousands of merchants."

Protests Pour In.

Protests against the deliverance of the public schools system of the country into the hands of the rabid militarism of the American Legion by J. J. Tigert, commissioner of education in the Coolidge cabinet, have been pouring in to the bureau of education. Tigert has given the American Legion power to feed the school children militaristic propaganda during "education week" and semi-radical organizations are objecting.

Dr. Frederick Lynch, editor of Christian Work declares, "People become Communists not because they hate this country but because to their mind this is the best way to help it. Thirty million people and more died of militarism during the last ten years. Extreme pacifism, which the bureau of education denounces along with the Communists in its education week program, could scarcely prove more fatal to human life. And we doubt if Communists would destroy more than two hundred billion dollars worth of property in a decade.

"The bureau of education starts Tuesday's program with a discussion of the red flag, which they seem to think means just about what our national battle flags have meant—death, destruction, poverty, starvation, disease, anarchy and dictatorship."

Legionnaires Are Thugs.

"In planning American Education Week, the bureau writes, 'local and national officers of the American Legion should be consulted freely.'" Dr. Lynch continues, "Who made the American Legion the source par excellence of patriotism? The men who rioted in Centralia and murdered unoffending citizens there—even tho the victims bore the name Industrial Workers of the World—the men who by their legion in place after place have tried to break down the guarantees of freedom for which our fathers shed their blood. Have these men such a pre-eminent claim to 'education' that a government bureau should recommend them as virtually the sole source of public instruction? Let the bureau of education at least quit patrioteering and playing politics."

Support Withdrawn.

Even the Young Women's Christian Association, which sold out to the employers who thrust America into the world war, have shied at the obvious attempt of the bureau of education to militarize the public schools. The Y. W. C. A. took a prominent part in the two previous government "education" campaigns, but even their hardened stomachs sickened at the nauseating "red scare" propaganda, and they have withdrawn the support of their 600,000 members. Mabel Cratty, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. explained that, "the national board has felt that it necessary to decline the invitation to participate this year because of certain elements in the announced program which seemed to be inconsistent with the position of the board in regard to world peace and international co-operation."

Disagrees with Gompers.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania state federation of labor, in spite of the fact that the Gompers' machine is supporting education week, has denounced the education week program.

"The legion propaganda program will not only tend to stultify the brain but act as a smoke screen to becloud just grievances and the shortcomings of misfit public officials," Maurer has declared.

The Teachers' Union of New York has also enlisted in the fight on "education week" propaganda.

SHOW CHILDREN IN SOVIET SCHOOLS ARE SELF-GOVERNING

The school children of Soviet Russia are self-governing and self reliant. They are taught that their greatest duty is to preserve and aid their workers' and farmers' government. After the Bolshevik revolution all textbooks permeated with imeprialist and capitalist propaganda, such as the American schools teach, were thrown on the scrap heap.

The next article by Karl Reeve exposing "education week," which is anti-red week aimed by the Coolidge administration against the Communists, will contrast American schools with the educational system of Soviet Russia. Reeve's articles exposing the capitalist and militarist control of "education week" will be printed daily in next week's issues of the DAILY WORKER.

ANDREW SPISAK IS DEPORTED BY U.S. AUTHORITIES

Held on Ellis Island for Seventeen Months

By ROSE BARON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Andrew Spisak, subject of Austria, was deported to Jugo-Slavia, October 24, 1924. He was kept a prisoner on Ellis Island for 17 months. Did not know that he is being deported until the last minute. Was not given a chance to communicate with the Labor Defense Council or his lawyer. He was sent away penniless and without any warm clothes. Comrade Spisak is an Austrian citizen born in Rosonovec, Austria-Hungary, August 20, 1886.

He arrived in the United States Aug. 24, 1904, and has been a resident of the U. S. since that time. The 24th of April, 1921, he was arrested at North Braddock, Pa., for distributing literature alleged to have been of a seditious nature. The 16th of September, 1921, a hearing was held before an immigration inspector, and the secretary of labor issued a warrant that Spisak be deported. On December 19, 1921, Comrade Spisak was brought to Ellis Island to be deported, where he was kept a prisoner, deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law.

In the latter part of October, 1922, a writ of habeas corpus was issued and the department of labor consented to release Spisak on his own recognizance and he was so released on November, 1922. Since that time he was employed in Pittsburgh, Pa., and has not done anything to justify his rearrest, nor was he informed of any warrant of arrest issued against him, nor did he have any hearing before any inspector or otherwise, but on June 21, 1923, taken out of his place of employment and brought again to Ellis Island for deportation.

Other cases are constantly coming up. The work of defense is vital and urgent. Comrades, we must have plenty of funds to defend our prisoners and deportees. Send in contributions to the Labor Defense Council, which is defending class war prisoners in America. The headquarters of the New York division is at 208 East 12th Street, New Work.

BARUCH, BANKER, FEEDS, CHEERS LABOR OFFICIALS

And That is How They Remembered Armistice

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Outside of the Building Trades Council of New York City and vicinity, labor did not officially participate in armistice day programs. The building tradesmen held a special meeting at 10 o'clock in St. Mark's Place. Most of the other workers of the city had no holiday from the routine daily tasks, except in a few offices.

The Association of the War Industries Board, however, held its biennial meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to discuss economic and commercial problems that the so-called peace after the war brought.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, is listed as a director of the association, which is headed by financier Bernard M. Baruch, former chief of war industries board. Representatives of practically all of the biggest corporations in the country are members or directors of the association.

The session of the association was private, tho the general subject of discussion was known to be concerned with the further co-ordination and organization of industries for national service during war, following the theme of mobilization day. In the evening, Bernard Baruch entertained the association members at the Ziegfield Follies.

The gayer note of the Follies and the Victory balls, led by the American Legion's great dance at the Waldorf-Astoria, predominated in armistice day celebrations generally in the city.

There was less of remembering the fallen soldiers, except by the Women's Peace Society, which distributed dodgers giving statistics of the cost of war in lives and money. "Was it a war to end war? Did we make the world safe for democracy? Have you more freedom than you had before the war?" and similar questions were answered on the leaflets by an emphatic "NO!"

The antidote to war offered by the Women's Peace Society on the dodger is writing to the president and senators "saying that you want war made illegal," no money for preparedness and free trade as preventitive of war.

All Records Broken in Anniversary Meet at Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 14.—The disgust with which the Berger-LaFollette fusion has filled even the workers of Milwaukee is strikingly shown in the record-breaking attendance of the Workers' Party celebration of the anniversary of the Russian revolution. So noteworthy was the success of the meeting that the capitalist dailies gave front page space to it next day.

It was a celebration worthy of the day it commemorated. Four speakers, among the best in their respective fields, roused the audience to the heights of enthusiasm. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, was the principal English speaker, while Max Bedacht spoke in German. Youth was properly represented in Max Shachtman of the Young Workers' League, and little Thelma Kahn for the junior section of the Y. W. L.

The concert program was one of the richest ever heard anywhere. Five singing societies and a group of young Russian dancers entertained the audience. There were the German Socialist Liedertafel, German Socialist Maennerchor, Freiheit Jewish Singing Society, Russian Dramatic Club Choir, and International Children's Choir.

The height of the appropriate program furnished by a one-reel motion picture film showing the "Life of Nicolai Lenin." Pictures showing his agitation before the establishment of the Soviet government, of his appearance at congresses, his illness, and finally his burial and the continuation of his work by the enthusiastic "Young Pioneers," who now call themselves "Lenintsi," the counterpart of our own Y. W. L. Juniors.

The meeting was well advertised. A special leaflet was addressed to those attending the big Teachers' convention, inviting them to learn about the Russian educational system at this meeting. Many attended.

New spirit and enthusiasm fills the members in this one-time stronghold of social-patriotic reaction. It has proven that the mass of the workers are not irretrievably sunken in the opportunist swamp to which they have been brot by their hitherto respected misleaders. Onward to victory.

Plan New World Flights.

AMSTERDAM—Three new Fokker airplanes have been shipped to Portugal for an attempted round the world flight. Senor Cabral will command the flight.

LARGEST NUMBER OF BRITISH WORKERS TOIL THE 48-HOUR WEEK

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Hours of labor in Great Britain during 1923 have been reported by the British Trades Union Congress to the International Labor Office, whose Washington bureau announces them as follows:

Hours per week	No. of workers
40	24,500
42	800,600
44	305,687
46	8,500
46½	11,590
47	964,224
48	1,409,613

These figures apply to the normal working week recognized in industries in which members of the trade unions were employed.

Tenants Get Sore When Rent is Raised After Coolidge's Victory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — Five hundred tenants of the Clifton Terrace apartment building, Fourteenth street, N. W., formed a Soviet, held a meeting in the hall of the elegant apartment building over the protest of the landlord, and appointed a committee of twelve to do business with Joseph Lowe, the manager of the building.

Officers of the Tenants' League appeared by invitation and addressed the hallway meeting. The tenants are angered at the letters they received immediately after Coolidge's re-election raising their rents. Hundreds of tenants thruout the city received similar notices following Coolidge's re-election.

Mr. O. A. Reed, who presided at the tenants' meeting, declared: "I do not intend to pay any increased rent. It is impossible to get the management to make repairs on our apartments."

Mrs. Margaret Hopkins Worrell, another tenant, said: "If we all stand together they can't do a thing. They have raised our rent this time 37½ per cent." The officers of the Tenants' League urged the passage by congress of a permanent rent law.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

How to Be Healthy

For many years people have been suffering from many sicknesses. Many have gone to doctors who gave them medicines for a trial. After several trials and operations they failed to regain their health.

MEN AND WOMEN

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

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Special Arrangements for Parties on Short Notice

COMRADES AND BRANCHES, settle for October 12 Foster-Gitlow election campaign meeting and November 7 celebration tickets. Local needs money to cover expenses of these affairs.

The International Workers' Aid

helps wives and children of imprisoned workers.

There Are 383,200 Workers Imprisoned In Europe

In Germany	7,000
Italy	8,000
Spain	23,000
Belgium	2,300
Lithuania	200
Latvia	500
Finland	1,200
Poland	12,000
Hungary	70,000
India	253,000
Roumania	3,000
Jugo-Slavia	3,000

Will You Help Them?

We send legal and material assistance and we print the true facts about White Terror.

OUR AIM

To give aid to all needy workers and class war victims of the laboring masses without conditions, without political discrimination, whenever and wherever the existence of a working class is menaced by natural or economic catastrophe or by political oppression.

International Workers' Aid,
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Enclosed is my contribution to aid the needy workers of .....

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their wives and children, and to help print more true facts about White Terror victims.

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A LENINIST

This bronze, art medallion button of Nicolai Lenin—one inch in size—and of beautiful design—you will want for yourself and as a gift for your friends.

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Does the A. F. of L. Recognize Facts?

Just as the delegates are gathering at El Paso for the 44th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, dispatches state that the conservative Baldwin government of Great Britain does not at all consider revoking the recognition already granted to the Soviet government by the previous regime of MacDonald.

At the same moment Senator Borah, now to take Lodge's place as chairman of the foreign relations committee, announces himself as favoring recognition of Soviet Russia and goes to the White House to talk confidentially to President Coolidge. France, the most obdurate enemy of the Soviets has just granted full recognition. These are facts, discomforting perhaps to Secretary Hughes and Mr. Gompers, but, none the less, facts.

With these and other countries Soviet Russia, no longer the starved and ragged object of scorn and attack, but the strong, healthy and rebuilding nation of workers and peasants, is willing for mutual advantage to trade. The Soviet Republic needs vast quantities of machinery, medicines and any number of things. English labor, which compelled the recognition of Soviet Russia by Britain not only hoped to strenthen the feeling of solidarity between English and Russian workers by this means, but helped to relieve unemployment in England by heavy production for the Russian market.

Unemployment is becoming a swiftly increasing menace in America. It is possible that with all the European governments which are foes of Soviet Russia being compelled to recognize facts and adjust their hatreds to the necessity of trade, the United States government will also fall in line. If Senator Borah's actions mean anything Mr. Hughes will suffer a change of heart or yield the department of state to someone not so venomous.

With the army of the jobless in America threatening to grow to unprecedented numbers even with the temporary boom in some industries it behooves the A. F. of L. convention to consider seriously if it is going any longer to make itself the tool of rabid anti-Bolshevism to the extent of denying facts and taking a hostile stand toward the first Workers' Republic. If the 44th convention of the A. F. of L. has the slightest consideration for the interests of its members it will adopt the following resolution endorsed by the T. U. E. L. favoring the recognition of Soviet Russia and instructing its officers to exert all efforts to that end. If the A. F. of L. can see no ethics involved, it ought at least to see its material interest.

THE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Russian Soviet Government has withstood, for a period of seven years, all attacks launched against it from enemies within its own boundaries as well as from a world of outside governments, hostile to it and for some time carrying on armed onslaughts, demonstrating by its successful resistance that it has the support of the Russian workers and farmers; and

WHEREAS, Many European and other governments have established diplomatic and commercial relations with the Russian government that have proved beneficial to the workers of all such countries, and are also enabling the Russian workers to secure the foodstuffs, medicines, machinery, and other commodities from the world market so vitally needed in their great work of reconstruction; and

WHEREAS, The government of Great Britain, responding to the demands of the British labor movement, have just concluded a treaty with Soviet Russia, which treaty the British labor movement is preparing to fight to protect and put into effect, because it knows that only in this way can the interests of the working class be protected; and

WHEREAS, The present administration at Washington, by thus far failing to give recognition to Soviet Russia, has greatly injured that country as well as our own; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, assembled in its Forty-fourth Annual Convention, in the name of solidarity with the first Workers' Republic, declares itself in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia, for the establishment of full diplomatic and commercial relations, and directs its officials to exert all possible efforts in order that this recognition shall be given by the government of the United States.

New Wave of Struggle in Europe

That a new wave of working class militancy is rising in Europe seems probable. The news of struggles engaged in by the workers of European nations is always garbled and made almost impossible to understand by the capitalist press but enough can be gathered from recent dispatches to indicate a tremendous wave of strikes and revolutionary uprisings that disturb the plans of capitalist reaction.

In Italy Fascism is cracking. It is torn by internal dissension, the liberal democrats are attacking it in parliament and best of all large sections of the workers are no longer deterred from open resistance by its threats of terror.

In Spain an attempt has been made by a heroic band of revolutionists to overthrow the Rivera dictatorship. With characteristic complacency, that petted darling of the intelligentsia, Vincente Blasco Ibanez, the novelist, has denounced the movement of the workers who acted while he talked.

In Austria a general strike of the railway workers, long enslaved by the league of nations and their own capitalists, came near to forcing the downfall of the government.

In Germany the Berlin transport workers have tied up the subways of the second largest city in continental Europe.

In England the vacillation and cowardice of that typical middle class representative MacDonald has aroused the organized workers and his leadership of the labor party is threatened.

In every one of these stirring events which are but surface indications of a deep-seated and growing resentment of the European working class against the tyrannies of capitalism, the Communists are active and in most instances are the revolutionary leaven that enlivens the mass.

Capitalist reaction and working class revolt go hand in hand. The defeat of the MacDonald government, the sweeping victory of Coolidge and American imperialism which he represented, in the recent election, are all connected inseperably with the necessity for the enforcement of the Dawes plan for world capitalism. All of the events cited show that European labor is not going to surrender without a fight and is added evidence of the fact that capitalist stability depends largely upon the submission of the working class.

The Grand Dukes Use Looney Gas

The lotus eaters, the betel-nut chewers, the cocaine sniffers and all the other dope-friends from those who live on hash-heesh to those who dream dreams after lighting a pill of opium have fallen behind Grand Duke Cyril of Russia. Note that we say "of" not "in" Russia. Cyril is a wise plug and hasn't been in Russia for some time.

But Cyril has ambitions and like little Alice he wandered around in wonderland a while, during the period when the great imperialist powers were paying white hopes high wages for bumping up against the red bear and trying to get his hide. Last September his vanity could no longer brook frustration. His superiority complex was bursting for expression. So—in Berlin—he proclaimed himself "Emperor of all Russia."

True, he had competition. The dignified old dowager empress, Maria Feodorovna, ruffled up, surveyed the situation thru a lorgenette, and—in Berlin—declared Cyril was an imposter and an impudent upstart, and remarked that the crown of Nicholas the defunct, was hers, even if she couldn't get it.

In fact the fun waxed fast and furious. Cyril called upon all the other grand dukes of Russia—in Berlin—to recognize his claim. Russia—in Berlin—was at the point of civil war.

Now Cyril, terming himself "His Majesty, Cyril I," has broken out in a new spasm and convoked a "crown council" of all grand dukes who have recognized him, and has appointed one of them "his majesty's representative" and generously alloted two advisors, one for military and another for civil affairs.

The trouble with all this emperor of Russia business is that the "his majesty" doesn't dare get any closer to Russia than the Berlin beer halls. It will be interesting to see what becomes of Cyril and his empire, now that it seems pretty well known that the palace he would like to occupy is the meeting place of the Communist International, and if he wants to press his pants he should learn to use a flat-iron as he can hardly hope to press them on the throne of Nicholas.

No Surrender in Paterson

When the history of labor struggles in the United States is written, there will be at least one chapter devoted to the Paterson silk workers.

The courage and endurance shown by these workers in the fight that is still in progress, and in which the workers have met with some signal successes in spite of the combined efforts of the mill owners and police, is one of the marvels of the present period, marked as it is by the almost complete surrender of the majority of the unions under the leadership of an officialdom that has long ago lost what militancy it ever possessed.

The Paterson workers are now confronted with a new problem that probably presages a renewal of the fight in mills that have made peace with the strikers. Recent dispatches tell of a meeting of mill owners at which plans were made to break down the working conditions agreed to by them and by reason of which strikers returned to work.

The strike committee of the Associated Silk Workers has acted promptly in the new situation and, in a statement calling a special meeting of shop committeemen, has announced that the workers will be called out of every mill that violates the recent agreement. The statement refers to the support received from other sections of the working class and this again is a remarkable feature of the strike that has encouraged the Paterson workers to continue the struggle. The Workers Party strike relief committee alone has turned over something like $5,000 to the Paterson workers and has been a big factor in keeping up the morale of the strikers.

The resistance of the Paterson silk workers has undoubtedly done much to halt the wage cuts in other sections of the textile industry, and if the necessity for a new struggle develops the support of the strike would receive a new impetus.

AS WE SEE IT - -

By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from Page 1.)

not like Soviet Russia because the workers who were in control did not have any use for parasites like Goldman. She did not feel as comfortable as she did in the luxurious hotels in the United States, so she got out and the workers did not shed any tears at her departure.

* * *

THIS counter revolutionary stoolpigeon is now in England speaking under capitalist auspices against the government of the Russian workers and peasants. She admitted that the United States government suggested that she return to America under certain conditions. No doubt the political prostitute is making a hard bargain and when she gets her terms, she will be glad to get inside the Statue of Liberty and compete with all the other finks of capitalism in making war on Soviet Russia.

* * * *

IT is no accident that her public appearance in London and the lengthy excerpts from her speech cabled to the American press coincided with the revival of the movement for recognition of Soviet Russia inititiated by Senator Borah, now occupying the important position of chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Every capitalist sewer pipe here and abroad will from now on be pouring filth thru the columns of the capitalist press on the Russian Soviet government. But it will not work. The United States will follow in the footsteps of France and recognize a government it cannot overthrow.

* * *

APROPOS the "Zinoviev letter" which the tories put over on MacDonald in the recent elections, a former correspondent of the Londan Times, in a letter to the London Daily Herald, tells how White Guard Russians in Berlin, Riga and other propaganda centers make a specialty of providing newspaper correspondents with cleverly forged documents alledged to be by Zinoviev, Trotsky and other Russian leaders. Most of the newspapermen accept these forged documents without any effort to verify their authenticity. The White Guardists do not ask any money for them, being employed by capitalist groups and wealthy czarists who have still some hope left of returning to their former state of luxury and idleness in Russia. But a seat of honor on the point of a sharp bayonet, is liable to be their portion if they ever get so "hopped" they decide to break thru the border.

* * *

MILLERAND, former president of France who was given the bum's rush when Herriot won the elections is trying to sneak back into the limelight again. Millerand is a former socialist, but is now the champion of the Roman catholic church and extreme reaction. In replying to Millerand's defense of the church Herriot declared that "the doors of all churches and schools should be shut to priests and ministers of religion. The church was never anything else than a political instrument in the hands of a political party."

* * *

CAPITALIST papers do not fear that Branting, the socialist premier of Sweden will give the capitalist system a severe jolt. One of our Chicago dailies commenting on his return to power, declared that the socialists of Europe, showed a sweet reasonableness toward the owning class. Only in Russia, it moaned, were things turned upside down. That's about the size of it. Socialists are very "reasonable" with the capitalists.

* * *

THE work of the Irish Boundary Commission is at a standstill. It may be necessary to pass another law in the house of commons to remedy the situation. Under pressure from the armed action of the Irish republicans from 1916, when James Connolly organized the revolt, until 1921, the British government was forced to make a concession in the shape of the Irish Free State. But Ireland was cut in two and a bitter fight has continued ever since over boundary delimitations. The tories have a majority now in the house of commons and they will stand by their Ulster friends.

THE Republic of San Marino, has hung out its shingle, making it known to all and sundry that it is in the business dispensing honors to worthy people who have the cash. This relieves the fear of American men of wealth but doubtful lineage, who looked with alarm on the fading fortunes of Europe's oldest monarchies. San Marino is small but willing. The British empire gives honors in return for automobiles and gifts to the political parties, but San Marino does it for a meal ticket. Soon our Chicago bootleggers, sluggers and gunmen will be sporting the Order of Saint Agatha if they feel so inclined.

* * *

AN alleged United States counsul was killed in Teheran, Persia. The dignity of Morgan's Empire was hurt, so Charles Evans Hughes insisted on Persia executing several Persians in retaliation, and on the payment to the United States of a considerable sum of money for the expense of sending a warship to Persia for the purpose of bringing back the consul's body. Now, that the necessary number of victims is offered as a sacrifice to Morgan's injured dignity, his secretary of state becomes magnanimous and offers to settle the question by donating the expense money to a fund for the education of Persian children. Which prompts us to ask the question: Is the Standard Oil company after Persian oil fields?

Red Aid International Helped 18,000

(I. W. A. Press Service)

WHILE the Red Aid International has been busy raising funds with which to give legal and material aid to the 383,200 imprisoned workers and peasants of capitalist Europe, the socialists of Germany and other adherent of the 2nd International have been busy attacking Soviet Russia for incarcerating 1,000 counter revolutionits, who worked for the overthrow of the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic. From January 1 to April 1, 1924, the Red Aid International conducted in Germany alone 8,448 lawsuits. By the end of Aug. 1924 it had assisted 18,000 people.

Upon demands from representatives of the Red Aid International, investigations of prison life in capitalist countries were made. These conditions were contrasted with conditions of counter-revolutionary prisoners in Silesia and the facts are as follows:

In German prisons where the socialists are loudest in their denunciation of Soviet Russia, beating and tortures invented by beastly minds are the order of the day.

In Zelle prison for example it was found upon investigation that prisoners are kept in punishment cells without lavatories. In another kind of punishment cell same prison, the victim has a 10-pound iron pole tied to him from the waist line to hands and is kept in this fashion for THREE WEEKS. In Rensburg prison the incarcerated are permitted to see their relatives only once in three months. In the Gleivits prison (Silesia) there are 40 workers imprisoned because they belonged to the local union. They are under charge of "high treason." They were savagely beaten because they went on a hunger strike. In the fortress of Lukach prisoners are beaten with the butt ends of rifles and wounded by bayonets for protesting against the putrid food.

Many of those arrested against whom there were no definite charges were abused before trial. The Dusseldorf court confirmed this story. Mrs. Petrovskaya was arrested the night of November 19, 1923 with a 13-months baby in her care. She was taken to the police station and because they had nothing against her she was beaten with rubber whips then hit on the head and stomach with the butt end of rifles. They got nothing out of her or on her and she was finally released.

Comrade Fischer and Bach were arrested on no charge. In an effort to get them to "confess" something which they had not done, they were pulled by the hair, kicked and beaten till blood flowed. As late as June 1924 Comrade Gard was arrested in Neubrandenburg. The guard who had him in charge claimed he tried to escape. When he refused to divulge his name and make "confessions" he was wounded, beaten, until he died. But he did not divulge any information. The socialists in the Reichstag have nothing to say against such treatment of workers by a capitalist government in which they have a part. But the 2nd International to which they belong finds it necessary to spend time and energy attacking Soviet Russia because it has 1,500 counter-revolutionists in prison, who organized for the overthrow of the workers' government. And how are these 1,500 treated? Let us compare the facts

These prisoners consists of monarchists, four white guard generals, social democrats, social revolutionaries and scores of anarchists, such as took part in the Moscow explosion of 1919 when seven leading Communists lost their lives and many were wounded. This explosion was organized by anarchists during Denekin's advance on Moscow. But the 2nd International considers them heroes and attacks Soviet Russia for not letting them lose to help organize another such attempt. They would rather see Denikin succeed. These prisoners are kept in the Suzdalsk and Solovetsk concentration camps.

From letters addressed to their families we find what the conditions of these camps are. These letters are writen by Danilin, social-democrat, Dorozhkov, social-democrat Chaikin, social-revolutionary Block, social-democrat, Svetitsky, Krasnianska and others. The climate in the camps is dry and healthy. The rooms are spacious and light and do not look like prison cells. Catering is satisfactory. Meat is given twice a day. Tea, sugar and cigarettes are served. Each prisoner gets in addition pin-money of 43 kopecks daily. Letters may be sent every week.

The well-known menshevik Rostov and B. Vassiliev, member of the central committee of the party proposed to the rest of the prisoners once to organize a political demonstration, the majority of them refused to participate, and the Georgian group of mensheviks replies: "If in answer to our hunger strike the Soviet government were to consent to have an investigation and inspection made, even the ultra anti-Soviet commission of European socialists would declare that although the Soviet system and Soviet justice are bad, the regime in the Suzdalsk prisons is satisfactory."

In spite of these facts, however, the socialists everywhere are concentrating now upon attacks on the fact that Soviet Russia has prisoners, and at the same time they are helping both actively and silently the existing capitalist governments to abuse and kill workers and peasants who fight for the interests of the working class.

The Red Aid International is raising funds to help the prisoners of European capitalist countries, and their families. Its agency in America is the International Workers' Aid of Chicago.

BUILDING THE RUSSIAN PARTY

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

* * *

THE working class will win, but only in the event that it succeeds in creating a strongly united organization which is ideologically homogeneous. The working class cannot be victorious without uniting the best, the most class conscious and revolutionary elements. Hence the role of the party as the guiding force of the revolution. The party is not identical with the working class, but is its natural leader. The party leads the masses only inasmuch as it is organically united with the working class reacting to its everyday life. Without a party the working class cannot make a single step. Without a party the revolution is an empty phrase.

Theoretically this truth was recognized even by Lenin's predecessors, but it was he alone who understood how to translate into practice these theoretical propositions. The history of the Russian social-democracy and of the Russian Communist Party is organically bound up with the activities of Lenin. He was the organizer of the party, the educator of a whole generation of party workers and leaders, beginning with the time of underground groups up till the moment when the working class assumed power in the largest country in the world. It was because he understood that the working class cannot live without a party that he devoted his greatest attention to he building up of such a party.

It would be difficult to find another man in the history of parties whose life and activity was so intimately interwoven with the party as was Lenin's with the Russian Communist Party. He was its theoretician, its man of action, agitator, propagandist, organizer, and leader. He was soldier and general, teacher and pupil, but never did he get the idea that: "The party, this is I," as his opponents used to reproach him. He realized that the power and greatness of the party depends upon its organic connections with the masses, its collaboration with the creative and progressive elements of the working class.

One can state without exaggeration that the Russian Communist Party was the creation of his spirit, the work of his hands. Such a party could be created by one who is perfectly clear as to what are the mutual relations between the party and the class. Lenin's slogan was: "The party above all." Why? Because the party is the vanguard of the working class, and as such must know not only how to march forward but, if need be, to go against the spontaneous movements among the workers and at decisive moments powerfully to assume the offensive. The party is the organized consciousness of the class, a fact which distinguishes it from the unorganized elemental movements of the workers.

* * *

Monday—"The Enemy of Reformism."

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

His Majesty, the American Voter

IT was November the 4th, the day on which the American citizens went thru the pantomime of political democracy and ratified the Wall Street choice of a president.

I was walking down a street in one of Chicago's semi-residential, semi-manufacturing districts. It was close to one o'clock. As I passed a restaurant, the door swung open and a man hurrying out, bumped into me. He was a middle aged man dressed in rough working clothes. Scarcely taking the time to mutter "beg pardon" he strode down the walk ahead of me. Half way down the block he turned in at a polling place, stopping however to accept all the campaign literature which the poll watchers were handing out. As I came up to the polling place I stopped and glanced inside. The man was standing by the election judges evidently having his registration looked up. This done he was handed a ballot and motioned to a seat. Voting seemed to be a matter of great pride with him for he held his head high and carried himself officiously. He took his seat next to three other men who also were waiting to vote. There were three voting booths in the place and all were occupied. Several minutes passed. The polling booths were emptied and re-occupied and only the object of my curiousity and gaze was left. With pride and self importance written on his face he waited. Suddenly a siren whistle from a nearby factory rent the air. The waiting voter jumped simultaneously with it. His expression of pride and self importance vanished to be replaced by one of agitation, alarm and irresolution. For a few seconds he hesitated, then cast his precious ballot back on the table whence it had come and dashed for the door. Coming out on the sidewalk he nearly upset me as he negotiated a steep right turn in the direction of the factory and broke into an undignified lope.

How We Live and Work

Editors note:—This paper is printed for the workers, poor farmers and those who work and sweat under the present system of society. It is a paper of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. We want to reach every corner of this country where labor is being exploited for private gains, for profit. We want the workers and farmers all over the country to read the DAILY WORKER. In order to make it more interesting and be able better to reflect the life of the wide laboring masses, WE WANT OUR READERS TO WRITE TO US. This new department "HOW WE LIVE AND WORK" will appear as often as there will be sufficient letters from our readers about the life and working conditions under which our masses struggle. Try to make the letters interesting bringing out facts which may not be known to workers in other sections of the country. Try to make them short and to the point.

Today we print the first letter about the life of the harbor workers.

* * * *

THE LIFE OF HARBOR WORKERS

To the DAILY WORKER:—As you have asked the workers to give something of their lives so that DAILY WORKER readers may understand that other workers are subject to the same class miseries, I will write about the harbor worker's life.

My husband is a barge captain in the employ of the New York Central R. R. We are compelled to live on the barges with the whole family if my husband wants the job.

The living quarters on barges are two small cabins. Some barges have medium size cabins, others are so small they are like cells in a prison. Some have cabins on deck, others are underneath the deck and are so terribly damp that all smells musty.

I lived in one of these dark dungeons for ten months and my health was so bad that T. B. was not far away. I can name a boat where a family of eight children was living under these conditions until the father died and they had to leave.

In another family living on the barges were six children. One child was drowned and the father died of consumption.

Sometimes they work the boats at night, and that means no sleep for us, with ships and derricks, and men shouting and cursing. I will leave to your imagination how we feel about it.

The working hours for the men are really without end. You are always supposed to be on the job when wanted, which may be any hour of the day or night. You work a 24-hour shift. People never realize the nerve-wrecking life it is for a woman and the unhealthy and dangerous life for children.—Theresa Smith.

The Alignment of Revolutionary Women in the Class Struggle

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL

Generally speaking the broad masses of women may be classified as a part of the unskilled labor supply of the country. As unskilled laborers, the difficulty of organizing women becomes at once apparent. Of the four million workers in trade unions, only a quarter of a million are women. The A. F. of L. calculates the organizational strength of women at 5 per cent, to demonstrate how difficult is the task of organizing women. This calculation of the A. F. of L. is no doubt brought into evidence to conceal its own guilt in having sabotaged the unionizing of women. As unskilled workers the A. F. of L. practically made no attempt to organize women while such of the skilled women that sought membership in the A. F. of L. were excluded from many of the unions as competitors, threatening the job trust of the A. F. of L.

The discrimination against women is not a matter of sex as is contended by the feminists, but is based on economic grounds, the source of practically all discriminations. The increasing number of women entering industry, their attempt at organization, make them a factor that must be reckoned wih, industrially as well as politically.

Women are organizable. There are over eight million women (of all classes) organized in social and civic clubs thruout the country. In the last presidential election, the eligible voting women, voted to the extent of 43 per cent.

The calculation that the organizational strength of women in trade unions is but 5 per cent is incomplete. Since women constitute but one fourth of the working population, the 5 per cent should be multiplied by four. Male workers are organized in proportion to men employed to the extent of 11 per cent, women to the extent of 2.5 per cent. The organizational strength of working women compared with working men may be taken as 20 per cent.

The number of working women organized in trade unions is not a constant factor. Two thirds of women in industry, according to the women's bureau at Washington, are continually leaving industry because of marriage. That proportion may also be assumed for organized women, so that the constant factor for organized women is roughly 100,000 with 150,000 as a perpetual fluctuating figure. But even the 100,000 is not altogether a constant factor, because psychologically working women in the main regard their work as a temporary condition.

The apparent temporary character of women's employment, her comparative newness to industry, her lack of skill, together with the peculiarities arising out of her maternal functions and duties, have all materially contributed in checking the class solidarity of women.

To draw working women into the class struggle, the peculiarities arising out of sex differences (that does not mean sex inferiority) together with the social and political inequalities must be carefully studied. An apparatus should be created to consider the entire woman's problem in its relation to the class struggle, with the view of establishing closer contact with the broad masses of working women, to develope their social and revolutionary psychology and to draw the class conscious women into our party.

The Women's Bureau should be made up of comrades in sympathy with the work. The secretary of the bureau should sit at the executive sessions of the C. E. C., or a member of the C. E. C. should be in the bureau. All woman's work should be under the jurisdiction of the Women's Bureau subject to the approval of the C. E. C. The functions of the bureau should be to study conditions peculiar to women's activity, to carry on work of education, agitation and organization among the broad masses of women and to equip Communist women for that task—a proper psychological approach. The women's work is not to make for the organization of a women's political party.

Every branch should have a women's committee, reports on women's work should be rendered at all branch meetings and all other subdivisions of the party. At every party conference and convention women's work should be on the agenda of the day. In our national program of action, an eighth division should provide for woman's work.

The duties of the women's committee of the branches should be to study the local conditions of the district as they effect women and to make plans how to best serve the revolutionary movement thru the local conditions prevailing at any given time. The study should include industrial conditions incident to sex differences and discriminations, social and political inequalities, problems effecting housewives and mothers, the public school system as it effects the children of the working class, etc. All women of the branch must be mobilized for women's work.

Women Communists should penetrate all working women's organizations, openly join as members of the W. P. and act as standard bearers, tactfully portraying the Communist viewpoint, bringing the principles of the W. P. to the attention of an ever increasing number of women and so create sympathy and confidence in our party and its leadership.

In every strike, our women must be ready at a moment's notice to organize relief committees among strikers' wives and sympathisers and support the strike thru the W. P.

Women W. P. members must systematically engage in the industrial work and strive to draw industrial women into the union and shop nuclei. Women of little social contact respond more freely when approached by members of their own sex.

Working class housewives represent a constant factor in society and deserve serious consideration. Entirely ignored by the A. F. of L., greatly influenced by the church, they are the conservative props of things as they are. They not only exert a retarding influence upon their husbands, they also exert a most reactionary influence upon their children. We must rescue the children, thru an approach to the housewives and mothers.

The housewives' problems center around prices. That interest should be linked up with the organizational posibilities inherent in co-operatives and civic clubs. There exist in many trade unions women's auxiliary organizations, composed of workers' wives. These in reality are social clubs but these clubs should be given labor and political impulses. The T. U. E. L. ought to take it upon itself how best to organize such women's auxiliaries for the purpose of the class struggle.

Any plan regarding women's work must necessarily be in the nature of an experiment. A real working plan can only grow out of our experience with work among women. We must not study women as a sex but rather as a subdivision of a sex. Each grouping should be separately studied in order to adopt a more effective approach.

General agitation thruout our press should be started in the interest of woman's work. Our literature must be built up on an intensive study of the women's problems in relation to Communism, out of which will follow methods best adapted for the drawing of women into the revolutionary ranks.

SOUND THE ALARM

(Continued from Page 1.)

than one-third, of the total vote. Also that in a few of these states LaFollette was on the verge of victory. It is practically certain that had the petty-bourgeoisie, whom he represents, voted for him, he would have carried most of those states. Which establishes the fact that the LaFollette movement is at present the practical political leader of the poor farmers of the agrarian northwest.

Then read the following table which gives the comparative vote and LaFollette's percentage in the industrial cities of the east and middle west:

State	Coolidge	Davis	LaFollette	Total	LaFollette %
Connecticut	244,528	109,788	37,839	390,255	9.7
Illinois	1,450,000	560,000	336,000	2,346,000	14.3
Indiana	761,720	532,451	66,769	1,360,940	4.9
Massachusetts	638,725	276,535	140,309	1,115,569	12.5
Michigan	770,315	125,510	100,785	996,610	10.+
New Jersey	622,596	280,711	99,123	1,002,430	9.8
New York	1,807,787	954,801	454,888	3,217,475	14.+
Ohio	1,069,967	438,325	332,279	1,870,581	18.—
Pennsylvania	1,261,394	356,123	239,153	1,856,475	13.—
Rhode Island	125,336	76,782	7,636	209,753	8.+
	8,812,267	3,710,041	1,814,781	14,337,039	10.2

LaFollette's average vote in these states is 10.2 per cent. In New York and Illinois it was over 14 per cent, and in Ohio it was 18 per cent. What does it prove? It proves that large sections of labor in the industrial centers accept at present the political leadership of the objectively petty-bourgeois LaFollette movement.

The switch in labor's ranks from the old capitalist parties is seen more clearly when we compare the vote for Debs in 1920 with the vote of LaFollette in 1924 cast in the industrial centers.

Read the table:

State	Debs	LaFollette
Illinois	74,747	336,000
Indiana	24,703	63,769
Ohio	57,147	332,279
Pennsylvania	70,021	239,153
New Jersey	27,217	99,123
New York	203,201	454,588
Connecticut	10,350	37,839
Massachusetts	32,267	140,309
Total	499,653	1,769,160

Almost four times as many workers voted for LaFollette in 1924 than for Debs in 1920. The breakaway movement among the workers from the old capitalist parties and in the direction of a movement which the masses believe to be more their own is very definite. Putting together the conclusions from each of these tables, we are justified in saying: That the LaFollette movement, objectively a movement of the petty-bourgeoisie, was not supported in the elections in any large measure by the petty-bourgeoisie, but by the workers of the east and middle west and by the poor farmers of the northwest.

Altho the achievements of the LaFollette groups fall far short of their expectations, yet the movement will undoubtedly continue towards further crystallization into a definite party. It will continue as an alliance between the ideologists of the petty-bourgeoisie and labor bureaucracy and will be recognized and supported for some time to come by large sections of labor and poor farmers. What we had in America until practically the beginning of July as a farmer-labor movement was completely swallowed up by the LaFollette-socialist-Gompers alliance.

The Workers Party and Its Tasks.

I reserve a fuller treatment for a further article. Here the following must be pointed out. The Workers (Communist) Party succeeded in the election campaign in bringing its message of class struggle and Communism to wide masses of workers. Our party established itself for the first time in its existence, as the only party of working class struggle, as the only uncompromising enemy of capitalism. By our election campaign we have prepared the ground and ourselves for the leading role in the class struggle which we are bound to assume.

This must be followed up with a concrete program of action based upon the everyday struggles of the workers, in the spirit of the United Front tactics of the Communist International. Our main line of action must be:

A United Front between the toiling masses and the Workers (Communist) Party for everyday struggle against the strikebreaking government and against the LaFollette petty-bourgeoisie ideology in the labor movement.

Forward to the struggle!

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SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

NOVEMBER 15, 1924.

Sound the Alarm - -

By Alexander Bittelman

An Analysis of the Election Results

OPEN-SHOPPER DAWES and Strikebreaker Coolidge will manage the affairs of the country for another four years. What does it mean for the workers and poor farmers of America? Increased aggression for the working class as a whole and a smashing campaign of reaction to destroy the organized labor movement.

Comrades and fellow workers! You must have no illusions as to the kind of a deal that you are going to get now from American capitalism. If you felt the months and years as preceding the last election as mere aggression, you should expect in the coming months a regular orgy of oppression. If the past stands out in your mind as a period of capitalist reaction, you should now tune your mind to a regular triumph of "open shop" and strikebreaking. Because this is the beastly thing that American capitalism has again foisted upon you in a more open and defiant manner.

A Challenge to the Workers.

The victory of Coolidge and Dawes is a challenge of defiance to every red blooded, militant and self-respecting worker. It serves notice on the labor movement in unmistakable terms either to be "good" and "nice" or else to get on its hind legs and—fight.

Which do you want to happen? Which way do you, as a class, stand to benefit more? That is your problem. And you mustn't be too slow in solving it, either. Your enemies will not wait at your pleasure. They are all prepared, all set for the opportune moment to deliver the striking blow. Are you going to prepare?

The statement on the election results published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party on Nov. 7 shows the way. It points to the only possible solution of the working class problems today. It is more organization, more concentration of labor's forces on the economic and political field for real struggle against the capitalists—against Openshopper Dawes and Strikebreaker Coolidge—under the leadership of and in alliance with the Workers (Communist) Party.

Class Struggle Under the Lead of a Revolutionary Party—The Only Possible Road.

The so-called "wise," the disillusioned, and the weak will, no doubt, say: No. The above is not the solution. Why? Because the Workers (Communist) Party is not yet strong enough, not yet popular enough to be able to mobilize the masses for an immediate and successful struggle against capitalist reaction. These professional pessimists and black-seers will probably point to the small Communist vote in the elections, a vote, by the way, which the capitalist government will never take the trouble of counting.

And the ignorant and backward will also say: No. Why? Because the Workers (Communist) Party is too "Red," too radical, too impossible to be the leader in practical, result-producing fights.

To which we reply: Bunk. If the above were true, then the American working class would do well to immediately disband all its organizations and make up its mind that it is going to be crushed. Because there is no other organized labor group in America, outside of the Workers Party, that has any constructive program at all to expose capitalist reaction immediately, effectively and practically.

And again. It it were true that the Communists and their party were so much "impossible" that the masses will not turn to them for leadership even in the hour of bitter need and in the absence of any other leadership, then. . . . Well, then the only thing the American labor movement could do would be to form immediately one general universal grave digging association, and begin digging one fraternal grave for the entire working class.

Why do I say that? Here are my reasons. In order to be willing and capable of leading a real struggle against a government of open shoppers and strikebreakers, one must be ready to hurt capitalism and to give the capitalists a good run for their money. The Workers (Communist) Party, precisely because it is a revolutionary party, because it is out to destroy capitalism altogether, is ready and willing to engage in every good working class fight against the bosses. This is my first reason.

And here is my second one. Gompers and LaFollette and the socialists are all in favor of the present order of things and will, therefore, do nothing—absolutely nothing— which may endanger or even disturb in any way the rule of the capitalists. Which means that none of the official and "accepted" leadership of labor will do a darn thing to organize the workers for effective, practical struggles.

Now, the question is: Will the workers and poor farmers be compelled to get on their hindlegs and fight? We say: Yes. Dawes and Coolidge will take care of that.

Will the "accepted" and so-called moderate leadership be willing to lead this fight? We say: No, and we challenge anyone to deny it.

Then, what's the conclusion? The masses will fight, and will welcome honest and sincere leadership from whatever source it comes. If the Communists and their Workers Party realize their opportunity and prepare themselves for the job, they'll get it. What the Communists have got to do now and immediately is to clarify in their minds the true meaning of the United Front tactics, reaffirmed and elucidated by the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, and get down to work in the ranks (from below) of the working class.

Meaning of Election Figures.

The father and son of "open shops" and strikebreaking received over sixteen million votes. Without further analysis of this figure one can safely say that a good portion of this vote is made up of the well-to-do farmers, the rich middle classes of the cities and the petty-bourgeoisie generally.

What does this fact prove? It proves that the petty-bourgeoisie, in the cities and on the farms, accepted the leadership of big capital, represented by Coolidge and Dawes, and rejected its own leadership, represented by the LaFollette movement.

It is hardly necessary for me to go here into proving that the LaFollette movement is objectively a movement of the petty bourgeoisie. This is true in the same sense in which the Communist Party is objectively the only party of the working class, but not as yet in the minds of the working masses, that is, not yet subjectively. The same is true of the LaFollette movement which is objectively a movement of the petty-bourgeoisie but not yet so in the minds of the petty-bourgeois masses. These latter are still accepting the lead of big capital as seen by the Coolidge vote.

Why? There were three main reasons for it. First, the slight revival in industry and agriculture, which resulted partly from favorable changes in the world market and partly from artificial manipulations by big capital for election purposes. This slight revival somewhat pacified the petty-bourgeoisie. It began to hesitate about wishing serious governmental changes. Second, the terroristic campaign of the republican party, conducted practically by the entire press, that if it is not Coolidge it will be "chaos," the election will be thrown into congress, which the petty-bourgeoisie understood as a threat by big capital to shut down industry and generally demoralize the economics of the country if Coolidge was not elected. Third, the fear that LaFollette is a little "too radical," to be a practical leader in the game of making profits.

The above mentioned three reasons, coupled with big capital's unlimited campaign funds and its control of practically all avenues of publicity and information, have partly convinced and partly terrorized the petty-bourgeoisie to vote for Coolidge and reject, for the present, at least, their own natural leader, LaFollette.

A good portion of Coolidge's vote is made up also of workers. Which is not surprising, of course, considering the political backwardness of large sections of labor, it being lorded over by such leaders as the Tammany Hall labor fakers, and its fear of hard times were the election to be thrown in congress. Terror of big capital, political ignorance and Gompersian leadership combined to give a strikebreaking government a large section of labor's vote.

The democratic party, whose candidate received nearly eight million votes, is still a national political party. The expectations that this party would be reduced by the elections to a sectional political group of the South alone have proved false. Davis carried most of the southern states and in addition received more than one-fifth of the total vote in the industrial centers of the east and middle west. In all these centers Davis ran second, his vote there being made up mainly of the petty-bourgeoisie and of workers.

Political thought is now speculating on the probable future of the democratic party. William G. McAdoo is again raising the banner of "liberalism" in the democratic party. Gompers is drifting back to the idea of making the democratic party the real "progressive" party for organized labor to support.

What will eventually happen to the democratic party is hard to tell. One thing is certain, that as long as the "solid" south remains one of the bases of the democratic party no substantial changes should be expected. However, future developments, the coming crisis and the sharpening class struggle, may very well split the democratic party, the south going eventually to the republicans while the democratic organization of the east and middle west, and as much as there still remains in the northwest, may join with the LaFollette movement in the formation of a new "Progressive" party.

Now, as to LaFollette's vote. This will be scanned very carefully and anxiously by every political party in the country. He received about five million votes. What does this vote indicate?

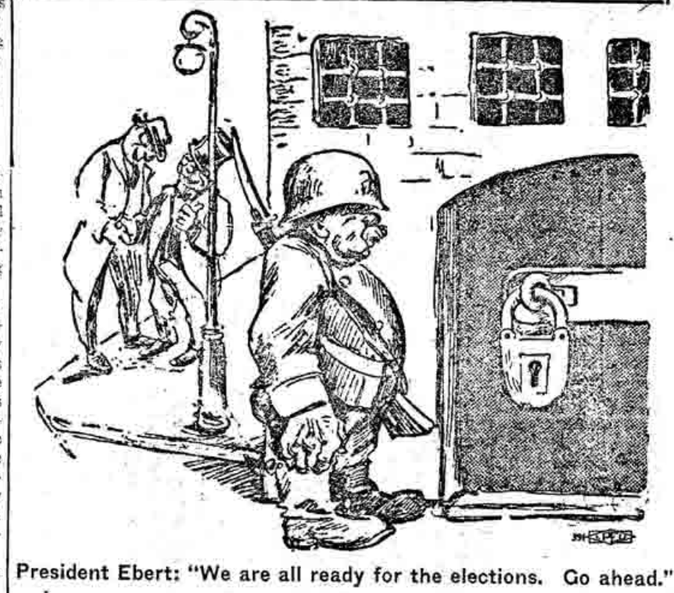
First, we find that LaFollette ran second in California and in practically the entire agrarian northwest, altogether nine states.

State	Coolidge	LaFollette	Davis	Total	LaFollette %
California	727,000	424,000	106,000	1,257,000	33.7
Idaho	52,983	87,396	17,858	108,717	34.9
Iowa	506,042	253,459	152,864	912,395	27.7
Minnesota	316,289	242,711	41,992	600,992	40.+
Montana	50,633	45,374	24,470	119,977	38.—
Nevada	10,000	9,600	5,400	25,000	33.4
North Dakota	63,664	45,843	9,034	118,541	38.+
South Dakota	87,847	62,388	22,679	172,814	40.—
Wyoming	36,750	21,000	12,250	70,000	30
	1,841,133	1,142,401	392,547		33.5

Study the above table and notice that in the agrarian northwest LaFollette polled 33.5 per cent. more

(Continued on Page 8.)

GERMAN ELECTIONS



President Ebert: "We are all ready for the elections. Go ahead."

Anatole France the Comrade

By CHARLES RAPPAPORT.

For the last ten years I was in close contact with him, and I can say with assurance that he considered himself a Communist. He only deplored that the progress of our ideas was altogether too slow and that he would not live to see the social upheaval.

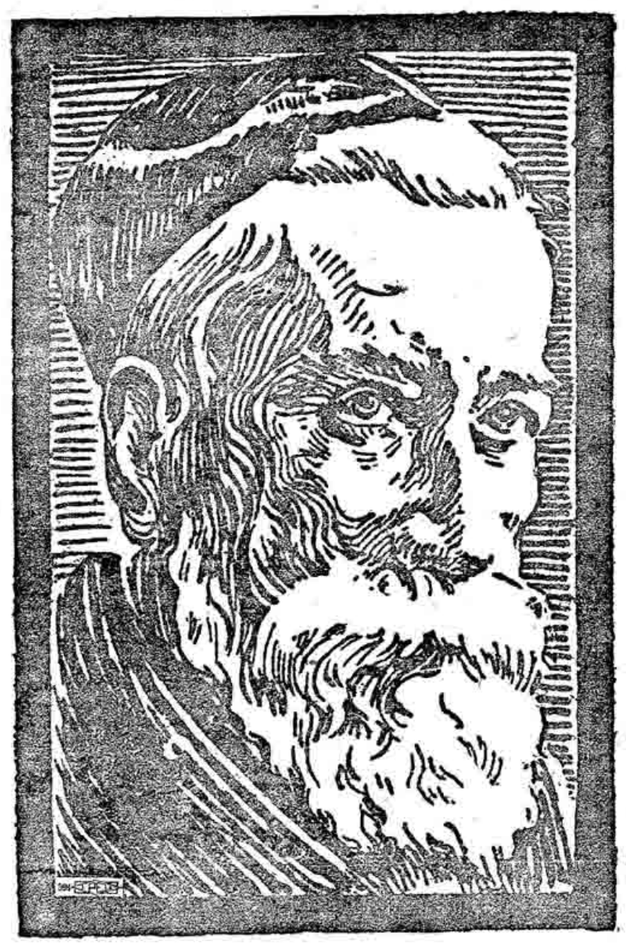
When I left the congress in Tours, at which the split with the "war socialists" had been finally consummated, France congratulated me on the success of true socialism, now called Communism. Then I said: "Give us some sign, so that we may be able to boast openly that you are with us."

"What shall I do?"

Since during the past few years he had been very niggardly of his writing, I suggested to the master that he make public thru the columns of "Humanite" his views of the Communist Party. He consented. "Humanite" was fortunate enough to be able to publish on its first page a notice of the membership of Anatole France, together with his picture. The press of the world took notice. France was an eager reader of "Humanite." He took out his party membership card in Tours.

What was probably his last article was published in "Humanite." He gave enthusiastic praise to the book written by his friend, Michael Corday, in which this gifted author laid bare with a relentless hand the capitalist basis of the war.

When they called upon him for a donation for the benefit of science in Russia, he suspected in this request an attack on the Communist regime. And this great man, whose extraordinary gifts were always at the service of every great cause, refuse this time to give a donation. He himself explained to me the ground for his unusual refusal.



"I did not want to make an attack on the only anti-imperialist government," he said. In 1922, he wrote a personal letter to Lenin, in which he spoke of Lenin as the "greatest living statesman."

I could quote from letters written to me, which would prove that France was a Communist. But to what purpose? Let people read his books carefully. They are just one long cutting satire directed against the money rule, against blood-stained capitalism. His book "L'Ile des Pengouins" is particularly noteworthy in this respect. He stigmatizes bourgeois democracy, bourgeois parliamentarism, which are directed by the money powers. We can compile from his books a brilliant volume of sound Communist propaganda.

The bourgeoisie made no mistake when it decried the gifted author, who flayed them unmercifully in their nakedness, as a "destroyer," an "overthrower."

Yes, Anatole France, along with Jaures, was one of the greatest revolutionists of our time, even if these two men were not always in accord with us on questions of tactics. France hated the black reaction and believed —tho not always—that the left wing is in a position to strike a fierce blow at rampant reaction.

As a close observer, France also knew our weaknesses. He advocated a united front of all working class groups, without interference in the particular nature of our party tactics. It is true that France lived outside of our everyday struggle. But he never failed to do us a service, or to strike a blow for our cause. We could mention countless elections in which he supported Communist candidates.

As a gifted observer, France was convinced that capitalist society was nearing its end. In the working class he saw the bearers of the future.

Who Fights White Terror?

By ROSE KARSNER

WHITE TERROR stalks triumphantly through the governmental chambers of European parliaments He, carries the double-edged sword of capitalism in one hand and the cajoling club of social-democracy in the other. From his bestial lips come the phrases "freedom of press; freedom of conscience; freedom of organization; constitutional guarantees; justice." All the while he resorts to the most brutal methods conceivable of intimidating and terrorizing all fighters against the existing order of capitalism. This he accomplishes with the passive and active assistance of socialists and social-democrats in parliaments and other adherents of the Second International in liberal parties and labor organizations. At the same time the Red Aid International uses all its organizational forces to fight White Terror.

What form does White Terror take?

Tearing the tongue out of the head, the arm of its socket, the limb from the body. Burning the eyes out with cigarettes or piercing them with sharp-pointed metal. Suspending men by an arm and leg until they become unconscious. Outraging women, starving and killing children. Shooting and drowning. Imprisoning in foul and filthy cells unfit for animal habitation. Raiding homes and burning entire villages. Breaking up presses and prohibiting workers' organizations. All this in behalf of capitalism, against the workers and peasants, and with the aid of the Second International which instead directs its wrath against the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

These are not mere statements. They are facts. Let us look at some of them.

Germany for example. Germany, the country that boasts of its culture. Germany, where the socialists are strongest and where they have a say in the government which parades as a friend of the workers. Germany where the most prominent spokesmen of the Second International are loudest in their abuse of Soviet Russia because it does not free the counter-revolutionary prisoners.

What form does White Terror take in Germany? Let's see.

In Zelle prison, for instance, it was found upon investigation that prisoners are kept in punishment cells without lavatories. In this prison they have another kind of punishment cell where the victim has a ten pound iron pole tied to him from the waist line to the hands and is kept in this fashion for THREE WEEKS.

In the Rensburg prison the incarcerated are permitted to see their relatives only ONCE IN THREE MONTHS.

In the Golivitis Prison (Silesia) forty workers who are imprisoned because they belonged to a local trade union were savagely beaten because they went on a hunger strike. They are charged with "high treason."

In the fortress of Lukach prisoners were beaten with the butt ends of rifles and wounded by bayonets for protesting against putrid food.

In the prison of Sonnenbourg prisoners who asked for water when it was not left by the night watchman were told "Why don't you spit in each other's throats if you are thirsty?"

In the prison of Schwerin two prisoners committed suicide because they could no longer bear the torture. Reich died in the prison of Ulm as a result of the treatment meted out to him and Agagemeinster died in the fortress of Niederschoenfeld.

It is interesting to note here that many of these prisons, the courts that sentenced these men and the police that took them in charge are under the administration of social-democrats. The same social-democrats who are so righteously indignant at Soviet Russia.

Not all who are arrested in Germany are sentenced to prison. Many of them are set free for "lack of evidence." But before they are set free they are subjected to all possible beastly treatment.

The Dusseldorf court for instance, confirmed the following story:

Mrs. Petrovskaya was arrested the night of November 19, 1923 with a thirteen month baby in her charge. She was taken to the police station. When it was found that there were no charges against her she was beaten with rubber whips and hit on the head and in the stomach with the butt ends of rifles in an effort to get a "confession" out of her. They did not succeed and finally released her.

Comrades Fischer and Bach were arrested in a similar manner — no charge. In an effort to get them to "confess" they were pulled by the hair, kicked, trampled under foot and beaten until blood flowed.

As late as June 1924 comrade Gari was arrested in Neubrandenburg. The policeman who brought him in claimed that the prisoner tried to escape. He was kicked and beaten for that then they began to get a "confession" out of him. He refused to tell his name or divulge any information. He was bayoneted, beaten some more, wounded, kicked and generally abused until he died. But he gave NO INFORMATION.

And what have the German socialists and social-democrats to say about these facts? NOTHING! They acquiesce by their silence in this brutal treatment of workers and peasants who protest against conditions. And in many places their trusted men actually help in this work.

Do the social-democrat members of the reichstag send up a protest? Does the socialist party send up a protest? Does the Second International send up a protest?

No! Instead they get up righteous indignation at the imprisoned counter-revolutionaries in Soviet Russia. They try to befuddle the minds of the workers. They cover their own guilt by attacking Soviet Russia. They are silent about the brutalities committed upon workers and working farmers by the capitalists and shout loudly about the imprisoned in Soviet Russia. They indentify themselves with and justify the crimes committed by White Terrorists and protest from the housetops against Soviet Russia. They help in breaking up of labor organizations in capitalist countries where the workers and peasants are fighting for a decent standard of living, higher wages, the eight-hour day and their right to organize, and protect the counter-revolutionaries in Soviet Russia who organized and plotted with Denikin; Kolchak, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Mussolini and the like for the overthrow of the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

They fight AGAINST THE 380,200 workers and farmers in capitalist prisons and they fight IN BEHALF of the 1,500 counter-revolutionaries in Soviet Russia prisons. And what are the conditions under which these 1,500 prisoners are kept in Soviet Russia? Contrast them with those of Germany where the social-democrats are part of the government which hounds and imprisons workers and peasants.

Most of these counter-revolutionary prisoners are kept in the Suzdalsk and Solovetsk concentration camps. From letters written by them to their families we find out how they are treated. These letters are written by such prisoners as Danilin, social-democrat; Dorozhkov, social-democrat; Chaikin, social-revolutionary; Block, social-democrat; Svetitsky, Krasnianskya, and many other anarchists, etc.

The climate in these camps is dry and healthy. The rooms in which the prisoners are kept are spacious and light and are devoid of the atmosphere of the prison cell. Meat is given twice daily. Tea, sugar and cigarettes are served. In addition to this, each prisoner gets 43 kopecks daily for spending money. Letters are permitted each week. Not once in three months as in Germany.

To illustrate how these prisoners react to the treatment accorded them by the Soviet government we quote the following incident.

(Continued on page 7)

HOW MUCH? - -

By Robin E. Dunbar

IN bourgeois society everything is measured by how much it fetches. Man's honor, woman's virtue, genius, love, the family affections and relationships, home and mother, the parental blessings, the graces of childhood, the prattlings of babyhood—all are put on the scale and valued in dollars and cents. Human life itself is merely a matter of "How Much?" and it is bought and sold like any other merchantable commodity, as is daily witnessed in the purchase of dare devil stunt performers in the movies, who give their lives in the end for a price. Babies are bought and sold and given away, and it is all accepted by the pillars of bourgeois society as part of the day's work. Murder is a matter of purchase and sale, and can be made the subject of play, as seen in the Franks' case where it was indulged in just for the thrill, and the murderers bought themselves off with the hiring of a high priced lawyer. No one is silly enough to expect they will long be confined behind prison bars. What is money for, if it isn't to buy the boys out?

All this is not to be wondered at. Capital is the booty stolen from labor; and booty is ever a pirate in action. The signers of our Declaration smuggled in tea, liquors and slaves; and when caught bought off the courts or bulldozed them into silence. The older bourgeoisie may have been an agent of civilization, but that day has past. Now no one believes it means well for us. It has become so corrupt it is rotten—every root and branch. Bourgeois art, science, music, government, religion, journalism and politics all poisoned with hypocrisy. Let all healthful play stop and not even a hymn be sung, without an eye to profit. With sensational success follows the rapid fire clean-up. All get busy and exploit the thing to the limit, so as to make as much out of it as they can while the getting is good. This was the case with "Damaged Goods"; "Under Fire"; "Birth of a Nation"; "Lightnin'"; and will be the case with "What Price Glory?" and all other bourgeois pieces of drama, art, literature or what not. How much? is the question What will it pay? What do we get out of war? Ask Doheny, Fall, Sinclair Daugherty, Jess Smith, Burns, et al. They are not only the exemplars of bourgeois opinion, they are the reflectors and the manufacturers of bourgeois morality and esthetics What they praise and esteem is what the whole bourgeois world must praise and esteem, be it the latest oil field boot-legging joint, Wall Street, bomb explosion fairy tale, labor injunction leg show, moving picture, or rustic melodrama. They are the public, they and their pimps, prostitutes and panders of press, pulpit, stage and rostrum. They are the ones who make the world safe for plutocracy—they and their bankers, lawyers, merchants, chiefs, etc.

Where property is king, life is slave. When a bourgeois dies the question is not "What good did he do for humanity?" but "How much did he leave to his heirs and mistresses?"

Take sport. Take baseball. If the magnates meet and decide it is more profitable for Washington to win the pennant than for New York, that is well and good. It is so ordered and no one has a right to complain. But should the hired players try to interfere with the plans of their masters that is treason, fraud, bribery, and foul crime. How much? is not a question for slaves to discuss; it is only fit for the masters to bother about such important matters. The slaves should accept what the masters dole out to them without question. They must carry the message to Garcia for a crust and a kick. Have not all the courts decided again and again that the matter of "How Much?" is none of labor's business? The going wage is what labor must accept, when there is a job open. If no job is to be had, there is the river, the gas jet, or the pistol from the pawn shop by which to solve the equation. Death is the bourne for which workers should thank their masters, who have been so kind as to allow us that exit from our woes.

Death without fuss is the boon we are permitted as our share of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Then we hear them grumble because they have to provide us a grave instead of a ditch full of lime. That is why they like war so much better than peace; not only do they make more money, then, but they get rid of us so much easier. War is indeed a great blessing to the rich; it inflates their pocket-books, their stomachs and satisfies their thirst for our blood; besides it stocks up the market with war widows, who can be had for a song then. War not only makes the world safer for plutocracy, it makes it cheaper besides. Then there are the spoils! Look at how much they will take out of the workers of Germany, thanks to the Dawes graft! China is next! The millions of cheap laborers there are a toothsome morsel to Morgan and his pals. If only Soviet Russia weren't quite so near! How much they could swallow up at one gulp! Japan isn't considered at all. To crush that imperialist country would be child's play for our renowned pacifists, who are again building all sorts of craft, weapons, armaments, gas bombers, and flying ships in the interests of peace and world harmony.

The most successful dips are those who throw their victims off the scent by crying, "Look out for pickpockets!" The greatest bourgeois statesmen are those who can mobilize the largest forces for war while prating of peace. The masters ask themselves, How much can we get out of a fight? and if they decide the profits justify the attempt they tell their office boys to get busy and declare war at once. The office boys get out and shriek how "we" are being attacked by "our" enemies and immediately start dropping gas bombs on noncombattants, and thus carry out orders. They begin slaughter that ends only with the total exhaustion of one of the parties to the affray; rather of the workers on one side. For war as we know, is never fought by those who declare it. War is for the master by the workers. Death is the only reward of the warriors; dollars, of the masters. A dollar a day while able to fire a gun and a ditch full of lime when not is the pay of the worker; and a dollar a year AND side money with board and keep and nursing for the patriots who sit at the capitol sacrificing themselves and their mistresses in the service of their country, while the war lasts; that is the pay of these who declare it.

How much? . . . millions . . . and then some. Ask Forbes or any other of our public spirited rotarians.

Comrades, the question is now which road will you follow? Will you ask at every turn. How much . . . is there in it for my master? or How many of my own class members can I convert to my cause? How many can I turn away from supporting the bourgeoisie? How many can I enlist in the proletarian army with the Communists? For I know it is human life vs. profits; humanity against wealth; and I stand for humanity.

WHO FIGHTS THE WHITE TERROR?

(Continued from Page 2.)

The well known menshevik party member Rostov and B. Vassiliev, member of the central committee of the party, proposed once to the rest of the prisoners to organize a political demonstration against the regime. The majority of the prisoners refused to participate, and the group of Georgian mensheviks replied thus:

"If in answer to our hunger strike the Soviet government were to have an investigation and inspection made, even the ultra-anti-Soviet commission of European socialists would declare that altho the Soviet system and Soviet justice is bad, the regime in the Suzdalsk prison is satisfactory."

So the Georgian mensheviks felt they could not get away with it and therefore considered it bad tactics to protest.

And who are these 1,500 prisoners?

They consist of monarchists, four White Guard generals, social democrats, social-revolutionaries and anarchists. Such as took part in the Moscow explosion of 1919 when seven prominent Communists lost their lives and scores were seriously wounded. This explosion was organized by anarchists during Denikin's march on Moscow.

But the Second International and its adherents considers these 1,500 "heroes" and attacks the Soviet government for not letting them "free." At the same time they say nothing against the imprisonment of the 380,200 workers and peasants in capitalist countries.

The Second International and its adherents treacherously mask under the cloak of "freedom for workers" in Soviet Russia because they want to hide their own perfidy to the workers and peasants in capitalist countries where 380,200 militants are imprisoned under unbearable conditions.

The leaders of the Second International want to smoke-screen the real issue so as to be able to continue to pose as a friend of the workers and working farmers. They sit in parliaments and help passively and actively in wholesale arrests and brutalities, while their henchmen shout loudly "freedom of workers" in Soviet Russia. They try to befuddle the minds of their followers so they won't see how these Second Internationalists are aiding and abetting capitalism in its prosecution of the working class. They raise not a finger against the imprisonment of the 380,200 class war victims of capitalism, but they raise a whole hand against the few counter-revolutionaries imprisoned in Soviet Russia. They do nothing to fight against the White Terror which is fast spreading over capitalist Europe, because it is against their own interests. Instead they vent their righteous indignation at Soviet Russia.

The Red Aid International which is a non-party organization is the only workers' organization which is fighting White Terror in Europe. It gives legal aid to the prisoners and material assistance to their wives and children. It grew out of a desire on the part of the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia to help the class war victims in capitalist countries. It has already helped 18,000 people and conducted in Germany alone 8,448 lawsuits between January 1 and April 1, 1924. It has now agencies in all the important countries which it controls strictly from its international office. In the United States the International Workers' Aid has undertaken to raise funds for this purpose.

The International Workers' Aid is conducting a campaign at present for the raising of $100,000. Send for their collection lists and literature to 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago.

Long live the Red Aid International.
Long live the fighting proletariat.
Long live the spirit of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht!

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Workers Party Educational Department

Conducted by James P. Cannon, Educational Director

"Without a Revolutionary Theory a Revolutionary Movement Is Impossible."

Developing the Party Educational Work

THE propaganda theses of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, which have been published in this department during the past three weeks, have had a noticeable and wholesome influence on the party. The results are already to be observed in the greatly increased interest in the party program for systematic educational work. It is to be hoped that every active member of the party will thoroly familiarize himself with these propaganda theses, since they constitute a clear guide for the whole of our educational activities. The more thoroly the contents of these theses are assimilated by the party, the more certain will it be that our educational work will start off on the right track and that its fundamental importance for the health and growth of the party will be recognized.

A firm grasp on revolutionary theory, without which a revolutionary party is impossible, is not a gift which will fall to us from heaven. The propaganda theses of the Fifth Congress lay great stress on the fact that party members can acquire theoretical knowledge only thru the process of deliberate and systematic study, which has to be combined with the practical activities and struggles of the party. To this end it lays it down as a prerequisite that special organs must be established in the party for the supervision and conduct of educational activity, and for the maintenance of it in a uniform manner. The periodical printing of theoretical literature, the establishment of party schools and classes, the arrangement of lectures and discussions on theoretical questions—these are the means whereby the teachings of the theses can be realized in life.

In line with the directions of the theses, a special Educational Department has been established within the Central Executive Committee, and the same procedure is being followed in the party down to the basic units. The Educational Departments of the branches, locals, and district organizations, organically connected with the Educational Department of the Central Executive Committee, and guided and directed by it, constitute the apparatus for the development of Communist education in the party ranks. By means of this apparatus, our educational work is already beginning to move forward with a mighty drive.

System and Central Direction.

Educational work up till the present time has been of a fragmentary and sporadic character. Now, for the first time, it is being systematized and centrally directed as the Comintern thesis requires it to be. This step was necessary not only to secure the stimulation and development of the work, but also—what is of equal importance—to guarantee that it will all bear a uniform stamp. We must not play fast and loose with the term, "education." What we want is not a loose and general assortment of classes dealing with any subject which may happen to be labelled "workers' education," but systematic instruction of the party members in the revolutionary teachings of Marx and Lenin. Our educational apparatus from top to bottom is designed for this purpose.

While all of our instruction must be of a uniform character from an ideological standpoint, it is obvious that the classes cannot all be cut according to one pattern. On the contrary, the educational apparatus of the party must have sufficient flexibility to adapt itself to special needs and requirements of localities and districts, and to the varying degrees of theoretical and political understanding of the various strata of the party members. It must also take into account the resources of the party and the limited number of comrades capable of leading and directing theoretical work and it must establish a variegated series of classes, designed to serve the needs of comrades needing instructions in elementary principles, as well as those who already possess a knowledge of Communist fundamentals and who require a further and higher development of this knowledge.

To this end, the educational department of the party has already worked out a comprehensive and flexible program of work, which is already being put into actual practice. An explanation of this program will undoubtedly be of interest. In this article, the broad outlines of the program as a whole will be dealt with. Other articles, which will follow in this department, will explain each item of it, in detail and at length, in order that the comrades affected may have a complete understanding of the aims of the Central Executive Committee Educational Department in respect to that phase of the work which they are carrying out.

Our Educational Program.

1. Publication of Theoretical Works. This will consist of a number of volumes containing the most important writings of Comrade Lenin and giving a complete outline of his teachings. They have already been printed under this title in Russia and are now in organized on a permanent basis and have fairly comprehensive curricula, process of translation for publication in America.

2. Party schools in the larger cities. In New York, Chicago and Boston, Party Schools are being established which are to give systematic courses of study thruout the year. They are with a number of instructors. Such schools will undoubtedly grow into powerful institutions for stabilizing the party and giving it a uniform ideology. Only in the larger cities which have a number of leading comrades capable of successfully teaching classes, is it possible to develop schools of this character at the present time.

3. Self-instruction Classes in the "ABC of Communism." A whole network of local self-instruction classes of an elementary nature, using Bukharin's "ABC of Communism" as a text, are now in the process of organization. In order to facilitate this essential development and to make it possible for groups of comrades who have no experienced teachers to successfully conduct the classes, the Educational Department of the Central Executive Committee has prepared a special supplementary pamphlet as a guide, and with the general direction and advice of the Educational Department of the Central Executive Committee, it will be possible for inexperienced comrades to make a successful start in acquiring the necessary theoretical knowledge.

It is our aim to eventually establish such a class in each city in the country where the party has an organization. We will not reach this goal all at once, but the response already received has exceeded all expectations and is, in itself, a sure indication of the widespread ambition prevailing amongst the comrades to arm themselves with a knowledge of the fundamental theory of the movement. The present indications are that at least forty or fifty such local self-instruction classes will be in full swing in the near future. This is a promising beginning indeed and will undoubtedly lead to greater achievements. By the time these classes finish their elementary studies, plans will be completed and outlines provided to guide them to more extensive study.

4. Study Class Circuits in the Districts. The Circuit System of Study Class work, conducted by a professional teacher, which was successfully developed in the Chicago district last fall and winter is now being organized in two separate districts of the party. In the Ohio and Philadelphia districts the necessary organization plans are nearing completion. Instructors have been assigned by the Central Executive Committee and the circuits will be in operation in the very near future.

Under the circuit system, a traveling instructor covers five different cities in the district, conducting a class one night each week in each different city for eleven weeks. These classes are based on the lecture-question method and are calculated to give the students a general outline of Communist principles and tactics and to prepare them for wider study.

In order to stimulate the interest of the party members in the educational work and to give a general lead to it, the Educational Department of the Ceneral Executive Committee will conduct a weekly department in the DAILY WORKER Magazine. In this department the progress of the educational work will be reported and commented on. Practical advice and suggestions to the comrades engaged in educational work will be given, and the problems which confront the active comrades in the course of their work will be dealt with. A large number of comrades active in educational and theoretical work will contribute to this department from time to ime.

The subect of next week's article will be "How to Organize and Conduct a Self-Instruction Class in the ABC of Communism."

DAWES ASSUMING CHARGE

Misery for the Workers—More Profits for the Rich.

One item in the program provides for the periodical publication of theoretical literature with the aim of gradually building up, as rapidly as our resources permit, an extensive Library of Communism in America. The Central Executive Committee has already approved and ordered the publication of the following books: (1) "Theses and Resolutions of the Second Congress of the Communist International." This volume contain the fundamental theses of the Comintern adopted at the Second Congress, dealing with the questions of Trade Unionism, Parliamentarism, the Role of the Communist Party, the National and Colonial Question, the Statutes of the Communist International, Fundamental Tasks of the Communist International, Conditions of Admission (the 21 points), Conditions for the Formation of Soviets, and the Agrarian Question. (2) "Leninism," by I. Stalin, secretary of the Russian Communist Party, one of the oldest collaborators of Lenin and one of the foremost leaders of the Comintern. (3) "The Selected Works of Lenin."

"The American Boom Is at an End . . ."

Says Prof. E. Varga in his "The Decline of Capitalism," a pamphlet just received from Europe. Also: "Will not the militaristic-imperialist policy of Poincare gain the upper hand, which fact would lead to a new catastrophe of the mark, since the Rentenmark, an artificial creation, would by no means be able to withstand such a blow?" A most timely pamphlet 25c

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Workers Party,
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Keeping Them Young and Red

By Max Shachtman

NOTE:—This is the first of a series of three articles to be published in the magazine section on the Communist children's movement. In the two articles to follow, Comrade Shachtman will write on The Group Leader, Teacher of the Future, and The New Relations Between Old and Young.—Editor.

HOW many of the adult Communists in this country know of the existence of an organized movement of revolutionary working class children, numbering almost 5,000, formed into regular units, school fractions, city central committees, and having their own national organ?

Of those few that are aware of this movement, I am willing to wager that an even smaller percentage have come into closer contact with it than having listened to one of these Communist children recite a revolutionary poem at a mass meeting to the tune of murmured: "How sweet! How cute!"

And yet the formation, activity and education of these 5,000 members of the junior groups of the Young Workers' League is one of the most interesting examples of Communist pedagogy and organization, a completion of the revolutionary principle that the workers are exploited, in one form or another, from their childhood; that it is therefore, imperative that they be organized and trained for the struggles of the day and the morrow.

Train Wage Slaves.

The keen bourgeoisie, unlike its predecessors, has realized almost from the beginning of its rule, the importance of gaining the youth, for its own purposes, of course. Besides the steady flow of poison it administers to the children in the public schools, it has conscientiously subsidized organizations like the Boy and Girl Scouts, numerous young people's religious leagues, and social and sport clubs. The purpose of the sum total of these institutions has been to make efficient wage slaves out of the workers' children, to believe firmly in the eternity of that which is, and to have a holy horror and hatred towards any radical movement. Based on the old Jesuit principle of controlling the education of a child up to a certain age, the success of the bourgeoisie has been capped with a big measure of success.

Socialists always recognized the necessity of counteracting the influence of capitalist education upon proletarian children, and various ways and means were devised to accomplish this. The problem that then confronted them was: Is is possible to make the child class conscious without at the same time depriving him of the joyful innocence of youth?

Socialist "Sunday Schools" Fail

The fact that this "joyful innocence of youth" was being taken from the children by every hour of class room teaching was not considered; and the good old social-democrats forthwith cut the Gordian knot with the establishment of socialist Sunday schools, which neither made the children rebels nor kept them youthful. It did, however, leave them in joyful innocence of the class struggle.

The adult leader of the school would discipline the children as sternly as the average old hatchet face in the public school. The curriculum consisted either of painfully "simplified" discourses on theoretical subjects or else of lectures on the brotherhood of man, peace on earth and the horrors of class strife. In the Sunday schools the child was never made a rebel. He left it with a vague feeling of the necessity of brotherhood and an admonition on the wisdom of joining the socialist party when he came of age. They were never told to—

" . . . stick a mental pin in this—
"The warfare of the classes isn't
honey or molasses;
"And you'll need a sharper weapon
than a kiss!"

The training of the children in the young Communist groups is based on an entirely different principle. The junior groups are not intended to give the workers' children a "liberal" education, with a so-called broad-minded, tolerant view of things. Not at all. They are formed for the purpose of making working class, revolutionary fighters out of the children, teaching them to regard all things from the point of view of the working class. The aim of the Communist children's groups is to make the proletarian child a participant in the class struggle! Not merely one who understands what the class struggle is all about, not one who can repeat a few well-learned revolutionary phrases, but one who forms as definite and important a part of the working class children as the adult Communist does among the adult workers.

The achievement of this state of affairs is no mean task. It requires more of the group leader than it does of the child.

Communist Leadership.

In the simplest manner does the leader of a junior group train the children in the elements of the class struggle. By taking the children thru the proletarian and bourgeois districts of a city, by skillful questioning of the children on their impressions of the contrast, there is instilled in the children the knowledge of the existence of classes.

Not only is the child given an understanding of the fact that the class struggle exists, but in that understanding is embodied the principle that the child himself must participate in the struggle. This does not mean that his participation shall be limited to aiding in strikes, lockouts, demonstrations, political campaigns, and other activities of the adult workers; it means also that the child shall be a fighter for his class where it affects him directly: in the school.

In the school the child is made a receptacle into which is regularly dumped bourgeois refuse. Be it mathematics or history, it is the ruling class viewpoint that is rammed into the minds of the children. In the higher grades, the study of history, "current events" and "civics" in particular is the occasion for the vilest attacks and misinformation about the labor and revolutionary movement. The mildest reformers, if they are alive, are painted the deepest black and pointed to as horrible examples of evils to be shunned; if the reformer happens to be dead, and his ideas already embodied in the status quo, his "constructive" side is emphasized and his more revolutionary outlook is depreciated, excused, perverted or ignored.

The School Struggle.

It is the struggle against this bourgeois miseducation that the Communist children groups carry on. Sometimes this struggle takes on the relatively mild form of distributing their official paper. At other times, when the movement is sufficiently strong and the grievances are felt more than usual, the activity of the red children ranges from interpolations to the teacher in the class room, to the calling of school strikes.

To the bourgeois heroes and jingoes like Roosevelt, the children oppose working class or revolutionary heroes like Joe Hill or John Reed, John Brown or Jacob Leisler. To the anti-labor teachings of the instructor with regard to strikers, Communists, jingoism, and the like, the children oppose their verbal and written protests, open up discussions and ask questions that serve to enlighten the children and confound the teacher. Where teachers are expelled for their sympathy to the workers, the children conduct an agitation for reinstatement. In the numerous instances where children are subjected to the brutal tyranny of corporal punishment, the children are shown how to carry on a mass struggle for its abolition, for the establishment of children's councils for the regulation of discipline.

Learn Thru Struggle.

In all of these activities, which bring the child into conflict with some institution of capitalist society, the child is educated in the spirit of an active soldier in the army of the workers, fighting in the class struggle. Thru this personal participation in the fight, the child learns more of the sway of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, of the existence of classes, of the necessity of revolutionary organization—than he would in a hundred lectures. In the Communist children's groups, the working class child prepares himself for the sharper struggles, first in the Communist youth organization and finally in the Communist Party.

In struggle there is life and youth. It is in the struggle that the children are enabled to become revolutionists without foregoing their "youth." Their minds are not stultified with a hard and fast dogma; they are not burdened with the necessity of repeating high-sounding revolutionary phrases; they are not cramped or hampered by the existence of their older leader, who, far from imposing himself or his discipline upon them, far from being their obvious instructor, seeks as much as possible to obliterate himself from any prominence, to permit the children to work out their own reactions to the phenomena of the class struggle, to educate themselves to the ideal of service to their class under capitalism and to the community under Communism.

For Service to Working Class.

Their very games, while chosen and composed for the purpose of strengthening the class solidarity and ideas of the children, are used to give free play to the combination of reality and imagination that keeps the spirit of youth in the class struggle. In these games, in their dramatics and socials, the aim is always to remove the mental servitude imposed upon them in school, to free them from the choking influence of discipline and the obliteration of the individual child in favor of the manufacture of goslings; to inculcate in the child the essence of free childhood: service to his class in order that he may be able to serve the community; the emancipation of humanity in order to accomplish the emancipation of the individual; work, play and study in the spirit of the struggle!

THE RED SOLDIER'S MANUAL

By L. Trotsky

Aims and Structure of the Red Army

1. The Red Army is an armed force intended for the defense of the interests of the toilers against the assaults and violence on the part of the oppressors and exploiters. The Red Army will continue to exist as long as there remain in the world monarchies or bourgeois republics. Only the final victory of the toilers of Europe and then of the entire world will forever secure peace among the nations and will make unnecesary the existence of armies of any kind.

2. The Red Army is composed of workers and working peasants who do not exploit the labor of others. Bourgeois, nepmen, rich peasants as well as corrupted elements from among the workers are not admitted into the ranks of the Red Army. In order that the Red Army may preserve under all circumstances its unshakable devotion to the cause of the working class it must remain an unalloyed part of the working class.

3. The bourgeois elements of military age are called only into the non-combatant service and remain unarmed all the time. In a Soviet Republic the privilege of carrying arms belongs to the toilers only. The exploiters have no access to arms, so that they may not take possession of them and with the aid of foreign exploiters again subjugate the workers and peasants.

4. The principal aim of the Red Army is to secure the independence and freedom of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to safeguard them against all possible encroachments of the outside capitalist world, so that the workers and peasants may remain undisturbed in the pursuit of their peaceful occupations and in their work of building up a socialist society. The ideas of conquest and of enslavement of other nations are alien to the Soviet government. The Soviet government is striving to preserve peace by all possible means.

5. All the bourgeois classes and their governments, monarchist as well as republican are hostile to the first government of workers and peasants who have overthrown their oppressors and have taken away from them the means of oppression. During the first years of the revolution the bourgeois of the entire world has supported with money, munitions and armies the Russian White Guards, i. e. the armed bands of the Russian landlords and capitalists. Only the heroic struggle of the Red Army has presented the world bourgeoisie from stifling the Workers' Republic. During a period of six years the leading capitalist governments persistently refused to recognize the Soviet Republic in the hope of overthrowing it. Only the stability and perseverance of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic and of its army, and also the support of the revolutionary workers of the entire world, have compelled the bourgeoisie of several countries to recognize our government and to enter into economic and diplomatic relations with us.

6. However, even after they recognized us the hostility of the exploiters to the Workers' and Peasants' Republic did not cease nor weaken, but assumed other, more subtle forms. At the first opportunity the bourgeoisie will again make attempts to attack us. The working class of the capitalist countries, being unarmed, may not be able with its own forces to prevent the bourgeoisie from attacking us. We must therefore be prepared with armed force to assist the workers of the entire world in their struggle against the rapacious, bloody intentions of the bourgeoisie. There is no higher task in the history of mankind than that which fate has assigned to the first workers' and peasants' army, the champion of the cause of the oppressed.

Military Technique and Militant Morale

7. Capitalism is creating all the time new implements of destruction, more perfected, more cruel machines for killing. In order not to fall again into serfdom, in order not to become a colony, the Union of Soviets must continually improve its armaments. The growth of industry, especially of war industry, the development of transportation are the most important factors in the strength of the Red Army.

8. Alongside with the development of the old branches of military technique and with the constant perfection of firearms, the foremost place in modern warfare is occupied by military aviation and war chemistry. Side by side with the development of high explosives, poisonous gases are gaining greater and greater importance. The Soviet government, with the friendly co-operation of the workers, is doing and will also in the future do its best to make the Red Army an effective means of defense by perfecting the technical equipment of the army, developing a strong air fleet and encouraging the invention of powerful war chemicals.

9. However, military technique alone is not the only deciding factor in war. War machines, just as machines in industry require men for their operation. The capitalist countries have a superior technique, because they are richer. However, after the experience of the late imperialist war which left the laboring masses of all countries destitute and disillusioned, the bourgeoisie of those countries can no longer be certain of the loyalty of the soldiers drafted

(Continued on next page.)

Problems Facing the A. F. of L. Convention

By J. W. JOHNSTONE

THE working class of America is facing a critical situation. More than 2,000,000 of workers are unemployed. In the textile and mining industries large numbers of workers are on the verge of starvation, and all indications point to the conclusion that this winter will see conditions becoming worse, with the army of unemployed greatly increased. The election of Coolidge and Dawes has consolidated the capitalist dictatorship, which feels that it now has a free hand for carrying out its purposes of reducing the standards of the workers. The "open shop" drive, begun in 1921 but temporarily halted on account of the building boom and other industrial and political factors, will now be carried on with greater vigor. This is the situation that confronts the convention of the American Federation of Labor when it meets Monday, Nov. 17, at El Paso, Texas. What will the convention do to solve the burning problems that arise for the workers out of this critical situation?

The "open shop" drive of 1921-22 lowered the general standard of living of the working class, destroyed some unions completely, and demoralized the labor movement to a great extent. The next "open shop" drive, now being prepared, will aim at the complete destruction of the labor movement. The aim of the American capitalist class is to destroy all possibilities of resistance by the working class at home, that it may have a free hand not only in America, but particularly in carrying out its imperialistic program of world domination abroad.

Officials Ignore New Dangers

The capitalists interpret the election results as an endorsement of such an "open shop" drive against the labor movement. The result will be increased exploitation, lengthening of hours, lowering of wages, decrease in the standard of living, and "bad times" for the workers in every way. The unemployed workers may soon be given "employment" in the army and navy because there also follows from the election and the general economic conditions an intensive drive of American imperialism for the more complete subjugation of South and Central America, the conquest of the far eastern markets, and the control of European industry and labor thru the Dawes plan—all of which is heading the United States directly towards the central position in a new world war. The working class of America, and especially the unemployed workers, will be told soon to protect their "liberties" by fighting for the defense and extension of the wealth of Morgan and Rockefeller.

What can we expect the convention of the A. F. of L. to do in meeting these problems? The Trade Union Educational League approaches the delegates to this gathering with many misgivings. In the past, conventions of the A. F. of L. have stood solidily in the path of progress, blocking every effort of the militant rank and file members to strengthen the economic and political position of the labor movement. Industrially, the conventions of the past have stood for division and perpetuation of the old status of pure and simple craft unionism, which is responsible for the sorry condition of the trade unions today. Politically they have adhered to the organizations that represent the program of and are dominated by the worst enemies of the working class, the big capitalists and their petty-bourgeois hangers-on.

That this convention will be of the same order, is indicated by the course of events since the Portland convention of one year ago, and particularly by the events of recent weeks. That the official leadership is determined to steer just as reactionary a course as ever is shown by their recent approval of the so-called "Educational Week", organized by the blackest labor hating forces in America, and the principal aims of which is to bombard the workers, particularly the youth, with "anti-red" (which means anti-labor) propaganda. This "Education Week" is designed to educate the working youth of America to the task of strike breaking, yet it is given the blessings of Gompers and his lieutenants. It would be Utopian to expect a convention that is dominated by such an officialdom to take any progressive or radical stand or any of the burning issues now before the workers.

But however reactionary the officials who control the A. F. of L. convention, it is still necessary—even more than ever necessary—that the vital issues of the workers shall be raised in El Paso sharply and clearly. Not because we expect that these officials will ever tread the paths of militant action in the class struggle, but because by speaking to the convention we speak to the broad masses of the membership who still accept the "leaders", placing beside their half-heartedness in the struggle against capitalism the contrasting militant program of the left wing. The masses in the trade unions must be made to see and understand the difference between the program of class collaboration, which means surrender to the bosses and defeat for the labor movement, advocated by the trade union officials, as against the program of class struggle, which means to consolidate the power of the working class for fighting against the bosses, advocated by the Trade Union Educational League and the Communists.

A Year of Betrayal.

The Portland convention of the A. F. of L. last year marked the definite establishment of "systematic surrender" as the policy of the big officials. Major Geo. L. Berry, fresh from breaking the strike of newspaper pressmen in New York City, was greeted by the gathering as a conquering hero. The official pronunciamento on policy, under the high-sounding title of "industrial democracy", proclaimed the abandonment of struggle against the employing class. The seal was placed upon the surrender by the expulsion of Wm. F. Dunne, Communist delegate from the Silver Bow (Montana) Trades and Labor Assembly.

In the year that has elapsed since that time the officialdom have, more openly than ever, abandoned the class struggle. Every activity entered into by the labor bureaucrats has been towards the development of various schemes of class collaboration. The killing of the labor party, labor banks so-called, B. & O. plans, discriminations and expulsions against the left wing, selling out of strikes under cover of "arbitration awards," and countless other acts of treachery, and of union with the enemy class, have marked this period.

A united front with the bureaucrats of the labor movement for struggle against capitalist exploitation is an impossible thing, because they have accepted the capitalist system as final and to be protected at all costs, even against the labor movement. Any pretence of struggle organized upon such a basis is doomed to defeat and betrayal, because it is a basis of assumed common interest between workers and capitalists, between exploited and exploiters, between the victims and the robbers—a common interest which does not exist. The problem of working-class solidarity, the building of a united front of labor, can, therefore, not come from the top. It must up from the bottom. This must be accomplished by uniting the lower units of organized labor for the common struggle. One of the principal means to this will have to be the formation of shop and factory councils in which the organized and unorganized workers come together and jointly act for their common protection thus eventually bringing the unorganized workers into the general labor movement.

Prior to the capitalist offensive of 1921-22, the labor movement had been on the upgrade. It had reached its highest peak in membership and achievement. It had been moving forward for some time. The morale of the membership was good, it had confidence in its own strength. In spite of its lack of class consciousness and the inherent weakness of its craft form of organization, it was in comparitively good shape to do battle. Even the unorganized workers were in a fighting mood, as shown by such incidents as the strike of the Fayette County (Pa.) miners in 1922 during the general coal strike.

The army was deserted, however by its officers. John L. Lewis betrayed the miners when they were on the point of a great victory; he abandoned the splendid opportunity also to organize the unorganized sections of the industry. The railroad union officials gave up the national agreement without a struggle, and, retreating from point to point, were finally forced by an outraged rank and file to call a strike which, first sabotaged by the leaders, finally crumbled under the infamous Daugherty injunction. On a smaller scale the same experience was gone thru in other industries.

This organized betrayal by the leaders aided the attack of the capitalists materially. The destruction of labor organizations and the wage slashes that followed, resulted in a demoralization of the entire labor movement from which it is suffering today. The unions are weaker now in every way than they were in 1920. But the employers have been strengthening themselves, and preparing for a new "open shop" attack upon labor.

Side-Tracking the Protest

Millions of workers were growing restless and discontented with the course of affairs. One manifestation of this was the growing weight and volume of the demand for a farmer-labor party. In this the Communists and the Trade Union Educational League were playing a leading part. Gompers and his official family saw a great danger to their domination in this movement. This was undoubtedly one of the major reasons that brought Gompers finally and unwillingly to the support of the LaFollette movement in the presidential campaign, risking a split in his official machine. This action was forced, on the one hand by the pressure of the rank and file demanding a new policy, and on the other by the cynical repudiation of all pretence of consideration for labor by the two major parties of capitalism.

Gompers, the C.P.P.A., and their allies, were able to divert the threatening farmer-labor party movement into the LaFollette stream. Now, after the election, the LaFollette movement stands without its expected victories—but this does not mean the defeat of LaFollettism which, on the political field, corresponds with the latest fads of class collaboration machinery in industry. Millions of workers voted for LaFollette—more than were counted—in spite of the fact that LaFollette "forgot" to give even lip-service to the cause of labor in his campaign. LaFollette is accepted by large numbers of the confused workers as their spokesman.

Great masses of workers are still, however, under the domination of the old capitalist parties, as shown by the big vote of Coolidge and Dawes. The working class is still at a very low political level. Large numbers of working class votes were gathered for the strikebreaking puppet of Wall Street, Coolidge, and the exponent of the "open shop" and Fascism, Dawes, thru the crude terrorization symbolized in the slogan of "Coolidge or Chaos", with the threat of closed factories and unemployment should the candidates of America imperialism not be elected.

A Struggle for Spoils.

But LaFollettism defeated is more dangerous to the labor movement than LaFollettism victorious at the polls. The latter event would have disillusioned masses of workers and prepared them for the inevitable step to class action. In defeat the middle-class politicians will be more radical with their phrases and in condemnation of big capital, thus confirming their hold upon the confused workers. At the same time the sense of defeat, where victory was expected by many, will cause a reaction away from all political activities, strengthening syndicalist and indifferentist tendencies. Confusion reigns in the ranks of the labor movement on the question of political action. Reaction has won in the swallowing up of the labor party movement.

What we will witness in El Paso on the political question will be a wild scramble of the bureaucrats for political merchandise to sell to their masters. One group—and a strong one—

(Continued on next page.)

Unfurling Banner of Soviet Republic in China.

RED SOLDIER'S MANUAL

(Continued from Page 3.)

from among the workers and peasants. The great advantage of the Red Army consists in the fact that its soldiers are defending their own government, their own mills and factories, their own land. Between the Soviet government, Soviet diplomacy, the commanding staff of the army and the mass of Red soldiers there can be no conflict of interests. This fact assures the Red Army a high quality of military morale for the inevitable battles of the future.

10. The immediate aim of war is to overthrow the enemy by physical force, to crush him, to undermine his organization, to destroy his force, to break his spirit and render him unable to fight. The outcome of war is decided in battle. Armies exist not for military reviews, parades, exercises and military games, but for actual battle. Drills, reviews and maneuvers are important only inasmuch as they prepare the army for battle.

All other conditions being equal the war will be shorter and more victorious, the more there is in the army determination, and the higher its aggressive spirit. There may be in war periods of suspense, periods of rest and retreat, but all such tactics are only preparatory measures caused by a particular situation. The final victory, however, belongs to the army which is able to take the offensive, to attack and to deal a decisive, smashing blow.

The Red Army as well as the entire country of workers and peasants wishes to preserve peace, but should the Red Army be compelled to fight, it will fight like one single soul, devotedly and desperately. Even if our enemies are better equipped technically, the final victory will be ours.

Campaigning For Communism

By Wm. Z. Foster

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—In his next article, Comrade Foster will point out some of the organizational lessons to be learned from the campaign.)

I.

In the presidential campaign just closed it was my fortune to travel approximately 18,000 miles, visiting fifty big industrial centers in thirty-two states, and speaking to over 50,000 workers in mass meetings. I talked to miners in Ohio, steel workers in Pennsylvania, clothing workers in New York, textile and shoe workers in New England, lumber and migratory workers in Washington, in fact, I talked to every important section of the working class in the great centers in which they toil and are robbed by the employers. During such an extended trip one gathers many impressions. Only a few of these can be registered in the brief space at my disposal.

The most interesting and instructive phase of the trip was to watch our party go into action in this, its first national election campaign. For it to get under way in full vigor serious obstacles had to be overcome. It was not such a simple task as might be imagined. Ever since the organization of the Workers Party, the truth has been pounded into the membership that it is the duty of Communists to participate in mass movements of the workers. This propaganda, which had been accompanied by our active campaign for the formation of a farmer-labor party, for amalgamation, etc., had struck home. Consequently, when our party, just on the eve of the election, cut loose from the skeleton national farmer-labor party and set up a presidential ticket of its own, it was difficult for the membership to readjust itself to the new situation. Something of a crisis developed. It was evident everywhere.

There were the masses undoubtedly going with the LaFollette movement, at least great sections of them that were advanced enough to break away from the two old parties. Our membership displayed a strong instinct, if I may so describe it, to go with them. This was due not only to our propagation of the necessity for participation in mass movements of the workers, but also to the enormous pressure that was brought to bear upon our comrades in the unions and elsewhere. It was a great test of the intelligence and discipline of our party membership that they were able to understand so quickly that the LaFollette mass movement was not one that they could participate in. As the campaign progressed one could sense everywhere the growing confidence of our membership. The feeling of isolation, of nakedness in the political struggle, gradually disappeared and gave way to a militant defense of our own party, as against the treacherous arguments of the LaFollette movement. When the campaign ended, our party had fully established itself and was making a struggle that did credit to it.

The great strength of the LaFollette sweep was also a marked characteristic of the first stages of the campaign. Counting the million or so votes that were certainly stolen from him, LaFollette probably ran up a total of at least 5,500,000. Undoubtedly most of this came from trade unionists and others of the more advanced sections of the workers and poor farmers. In my travels I came into contact with great numbers of these. They had LaFolletteitis badly. To a remarkable degree they looked upon LaFollette as the great champion who was going to solve all their problems for them. It was not that they were familiar especially with the LaFollette program, but the movement had developed into a sort of crusade for them. The pressure of exploitation had been so great for so many years, and the opportunities for organized opposition to it so few, that they rushed pell-mell and blindly into the LaFollette movement.

Everywhere the socialist movement collapsed before the LaFollette drive. Men, who a few years ago called themselves socialists and revolutionists, not only defended the LaFollette candidacy on the basis that it would lead to a mass labor party, but they openly and militantly defended all the planks in LaFollette's program, completely abandoning every conception of the class struggle. In many places I met anarchists wearing big LaFollette buttons and loudly touting his cause. Forgetting their anti-parliamentarianism, they were dragged along with the mass. The I. W. W. was also considerably afflicted, many of its members being avowed LaFollettéites. As for the trade union bureaucrats, most of them, at least of the minor types, looked upon the LaFollette movement as a godsend. It seemed a broad white way to the pie-counter. The Gompers' political policy has been such a failure that few of them have been able to work their way to political office. But when the LaFollette movement came storming along, with even conservative leaders like Wm. H. Johnstone claiming that it would poll 20,000,000 votes, they saw at last the longed-for political jobs within their grasp.

Up till the last three weeks of the campaign the LaFollette movement kept gaining momentum. After that, it went into evident decline. This was to be seen by the lowered morale of the trade unionists whom one encountered. The great capitalist propaganda machine was getting into action and getting real results. Not only did the great newspapers carry on their "red" scare effectively, but the bosses on the job openly told the workers that if they didn't vote for Coolidge they would soon find themselves among the unemployed. At many of my meetings workers told me they were informed that if LaFollette was elected they should not come back to work after election. The result of this was a crumpling of the LaFollette movement. The action of the Central Labor Union of New York, in cutting loose from LaFollette and declaring for Davis just on the eve of the election, was a symptom of what was going on among the masses generally. They were being scared away from LaFollette en masse.

In the campaign it was made strikingly evident the wisdom of the change of party policy in cutting loose from the national farmer-labor party and the placing of candidates of our own in the field.

At many places where I talked I asked the comrades to try to visualize what would have been the situation had we gone ahead and made the campaign under the banner of the farmer-labor party. Almost unanimously they were appalled at the thought. It would have meant that we would have had in our meetings just about the same people that we did have. The difference would have been that in the one case we would have had to defend farmer-labor candidates and a farmer-labor program. The result would have been demoralization and confusion, which would have amounted to a first class disaster to our party. As it was, we were able to present Communist candidates upon a straight Communist program. We introduced the Workers Party formally to the masses as a factor in the political struggle.

The campaign was a striking justification of the policy of the Communist International to participate in election struggles. It was evident everywhere that the masses were in a thinking mood and it was a splendid opportunity to present our program to them. Besides the capitalist dictatorship was considerably less rigorous with regard to free speech than at any other period. All over the country I, in common with our other speakers, was able to present our program and to advocate the adoption of Soviets and the proletarian dictatorship without serious interference from the authorities. Besides, our party gained much invaluable political experience. This was sadly needed in many localities. In my judgment the New York district showed the greatest responsiveness in exploiting the situation to the advantage of Communism. The two big mass meetings I addressed there, which together comprised about 6,000 people, were an inspiration. Those leftist elements in our party who still believe that participation in election struggles is not profitable for Communist Parties, would do well to study the lessons of the campaign just ended.

If the campaign was a justification of the party policy of severing its connections with the farmer-labor party and running candidates of its own, it was also a striking justification of the correctness of the decision of the Communist International that there should be no "third party alliance." This justification was because of the almost complete absorption of the farmer-labor party movement by the LaFollette movement. In the famous controversy over the "third party alliance" both sides were wrong in that they overestimated the strength of the farmer-labor movement. The anti-third partyites took the position that there was sufficient definite farmer-labor party sentiment in the country to make practical the running of a farmer-labor party in the campaign with its own candidates. The other group held that the only way the farmer-labor movement could be preserved was thru the proposed alliance. But both were wrong. The sweep of the LaFollette movement shrivelled the tender plant of farmer-labor party movement like a hot blast from the desert. Not even the proposed "third party alliance" could have held enough of it together to make it a mass movement. The practical effect of it would have been to saddle a dead farmer-labor party upon the back of the Workers Party. We would have been in pretty much the same situation in that respect as we were after the St. Paul convention. I am forced to this conclusion after seeing, during my trip, the sad wreckage of the budding farmer-labor parties by the LaFollette movement. They were simply knocked dead everywhere. The Comintern was right in its decision.

This campaign was an historical event. It was the opening round in a long and desperate struggle against the hard center of world capitalism. In this fight it was my privilege to be the standard bearer of the Communist movement, to lead the attack against the great fortress of the international capitalist class. This was the supreme honor of my life. This campaign was just the merest skirmish, a faint indication of the tremendous battles that are yet to come, a forerunner of the time when the organized millions of the proletariat will strike to earth the capitalist system and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(To be continued.)

Problems Facing the A. F. of L. Convention

(Continued from Page 4.)

adheres to the democratic party, and will have Major George L. Berry, strikebreaking head of the Pressmen's Union, as spokesman. Another, tools of the republican party, will rally behind John L. Lewis, president of the Miners' Union, and W. L. Hutchenson, of the Carpenters. A third, the railroad shop unions associated in the C. P. P. A. with independent unions, headed by Wm. H. Johnston, will seek to adapt the LaFollette movement to the non-partisan idea. Gompers will try to ride all three hourses, defending the independent candidacy of LaFollette this year while keeping himself free for any kind of political alliance that may seem expedient in the future, and openly bidding for reentry into the democratic fold.

The Left Wing Stands Firm.

Into this mess of political trading, corruption, and middle class illusions, it will be the task of the left wing militants, the T. U. E. L. adherents and the Communists, to bring the message of clear-cut working class action on the political as well as the industrial field. Against the LaFollette illusion, which means the control of the workers politically by their class enemies, we must bring the conception of a party of the working class, fighting against the capitalists and all their hangers-on—which means a revolutionary party, the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

The political and industrial proposals of the left wing present a practical and comprehensive program of class struggle, to be placed against the whole program of class collaboration of the labor officialdom. This includes the demands for amalgamation of the craft unions into powerful industrial unions; formation of a solid network of shop and factory committees by all workers in each industry; organization of the unorganized; equality of all races in the labor movement; nationalization of the basic industries with workers' control and operation; struggle against wage cuts and lengthening of hours; organization of unemployed councils, and struggle for relief of the unemployed; against Fascism, the Ku Klux Klan, and the American Legion, and against "education week"; against deportation of workers, against syndicalism laws, and for the release of all labor prisoners; unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia; struggle against American imperialism and the converting of the Pan-American Federation of Labor from an instrument of the U. S. department of state into an organ of working class struggle for freedom from Morgan's imperialism; for national and international unity, affiliation to the Red International of Labor Unions and support of the world unity movement initiated by it; for the class struggle and the formation of a revolutionary mass party of the working class.

The program of the Trade Union Educational League is a practical program, laying down the necessary basis for any effective struggle by the workers against the exploitation of capitalism. The working class will rally to such a program, in the degree that the "open shop" aggressions of the employers force them to fight—and in the degree that the militants themselves make the workers familiar with the program. In order to put such a program into effect, the workers must also learn that it requires struggle against the labor officials, against the bureaucrats who, holding the offices of the labor movement, at the same time are the greatest defenders of the capitalist system—more zealous even than the capitalists themselves. The slogan must be: "Away with the bureaucratic leaders," "Abandon the class-collaboration policy," "Enter the fight upon the basis of the class struggle and under revolutionary leadership."

COME AND FIND OUT

THOSE who missed last Sunday's Open Forum, which is held every Sunday night in the lodge room at the Ashland Auditorium, Van Burem street and Ashland boulevard, will never know what they were deprived of by not coming to hear Oliver Carlson lecture on the life of young folks in Soviet Russia.

But as there is no way of making amends for the past except by future behavior, it is expected that everybody will be there tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, to listen to Earl R. Browder, editor of the Workers' Monthly and members of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, who will speak on "The Meaning of the Election Returns."

With the whole labor movement in confusion and demoralization, the A. F. of L. divided in its support to two old capitalist parties and the LaFollette "progressives," reaction triumphant in the election of Coolidge and an industrial crisis threatening along with the open shop to reduce the workers to new low standards, the problem of what to do is of immediate and vital importance. The struggle must go on. But how? Come to hear Browder Sunday night and find out.