

SOVIET RUSSIA DEFIES BRITAIN

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

THERE is a good deal of "dope" coming from the opium conference at Geneva, where representatives of the great powers and of the opium growing countries are pretending to thrash out the problem of regulating the drug traffic. All agree that opium, when not used for medicinal purposes is bad for the health, but while there is profit in its production, all attempts to regulate its production and distribution will fail.

CHINA has demanded the unconditional departure of all foreign missionaries in that country. The Chinese have learned that preachers of religion have invariably proved to be disturbers and agents of capitalist powers. The bible and the sword are very close friends. The bible usually precedes the sword. In China, John D. Rockefeller's missionaries and his oil cans went hand in hand. The new awakening in China is a significant warning for the imperialist powers of the world. That awakening is in no small degree due to the beneficial influence of Soviet Russia.

COUNTS and no accounts in Germany consoled themselves for the loss of their former power and affluence under the kaiser's regime, by indulging in the most depraved orgies. The scene of these debaucheries was the great castle of Fuenstein, the seat of the royal house of Prussia. Several counts have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The government made strong efforts to keep the news out of the papers. The so-called republican government of Germany is always willing to shield the monarchists but never allows pity to stand in the way of the most severe punishment of the Communists.

THE United States government does not intend that its agents shall be altogether charitable factors in the operation of the Dawes plan. From the flood of gold which is expected to pour out of Germany, into the coffers of the reparations committee the United States capitalists expect to get their share. The American figure may reach the total of \$500,000,000. Such a sum is considered exorbitant by England. But the United States holds the whip hand.

THE much advertised death ray, is not what it is cracked up to be, according to a statement by Brig-Gen. Amos A. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare division. There is no evidence that any known ray can be directed so that life can be destroyed, declared this expert, and no scientist is willing to predict that these rays can ever be so controlled as to render their use in war likely. What imaginary on capitalist society, that the ingenuity of mankind is directed toward the development of means of destruction, particularly destruction of life, rather than towards discovery of new ways of making life more pleasant for the human race.

THE French government may consider paying its four billion dollar war debt to the United States provided the latter reduces its bill sixty per cent. It is now learned that Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury made heroic attempts to get some sort of a promise out of France and Italy, to come across with some cash. Both nations pleaded guilty to a slender purse and showed a most aggravating unconcern over their liabilities. The Italian and French governments claim that while America was shipping over dollars to win the war, they were sending men to the front. France owes four billion dollars to the United States government. Quite a tidy sum. Russia only owes \$250,000, yet this trifling sum is one of Hughes' arguments against Soviet recognition.

THE British Tory press has again placed the British labor party in a hole. After the recent election the capitalist press of Great Britain announced that Ramsay MacDonald would find it hard to hold his position (Continued on Page 2.)



SAMUEL GOMPERS AT THE GRAVE OF SAMUEL GOMPERS: "Surely I was a great man. Friend of kings and presidents. Friend of steel trust magnates and international financiers. Friend of all those discriminating mighty ones who scorn the common laborer but who discerned something precious in me—I was appreciated. I sat myself beside Elbert H. Gary in the

Civic (strikebreaking) Federation and had my legs under the same table with Morgan himself; I had my picture taken with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In war I helped to send two million workers to France, where a hundred thousand of them lie buried. . . . They died younger than me. I helped Wilson to make war on Russia, where workers were in rebellion. After the war I helped to break the wave of strikes and to deflate labor, cut down wag-

es and lengthen hours and smash unions that went 'red.' I have broken more strikes than Bill Burns himself. I have done my best to prepare the workers to submit to the next world war, and conscription for the battlefield, and conscription of labor for the workshop. I am a patriot. I don't know how much longer I'll play hooky from this tomb, but when I die, a great man shall pass away. . . . Truly, a great man.

GOMPERS SEEKS TO RULE OVER EUROPE'S LABOR

Amsterdam Affiliation in His Hands

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
EL PASO, Texas.—The fraternal delegates from Britain and Germany to the 44th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the replies, as well as all debate upon the proposal for affiliation to the Amsterdam International, indicate that the A. F. of L. will enter Amsterdam upon action of the executive council to which the work of carrying on "closer relations" was referred.

In essence, this means the Amsterdam International will come under the extreme counter-revolutionary dictatorship of the American labor bureaucracy, now the labor wing of American imperialist domination of Europe as effected thru the Dawes plan. Unquestionably such affiliation will be followed with a new attack upon Soviet Russia with possible military action accompanying it.

Woll Expresses Bid for Power.
These developments were foreshadowed when Matthew Woll of the executive council, expressing the bid for American leadership upon terms of its own making, raised the question of autonomy of the American Federation within the Amsterdam International by saying that he objected to affiliation because of the "abolition of autonomy."

In his farewell speech, Peter Grassman of the German unions and member of the Amsterdam executive, invited the A. F. of L. to send a delegate (Continued on Page 2.)

LABOR AGENTS OF WALL STREET UPHOLD WAR ON WEAK NATIONS OVER "MERITORIOUS" LOANS

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

EL PASO, Texas.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor was nearing its end when it took up Resolution 22, proposed by the Seamen's Union thru Andy Furuseth, protesting against the use of the army or navy to collect either the principal or interest of capital invested abroad.

Woll and "Meritorious Loans."
Woll said that the resolution committee subscribed to the "lofty ideals" expressed, but opposed the method of the resolution. Woll, an expert on such affairs, said he believed "international honor and human intelligence" would work out the problem in the same manner as in national life the old cruel methods, such as the debtors' prison, had been abolished. But, he averred, according to the resolution, "we could not enforce payment no matter how meritorious the loans may be."

Furuseth disagreed with this idea of "meritorious loans." He said all loans were made by international bankers in the name of the people, but without their consent. He failed to specify that the "liberty loans" were forced upon the workers. But he did say that loans were forerunners of war, that all the workers had to do with the whole matter was to bleed and pay.

War he discovered to be "immoral and dishonorable" and the convention should condemn it. Only small (Continued on Page 2.)

ENGINEMEN MAY STRIKE ON ALL WESTERN ROADS

A general strike on western railway lines of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is a possibility as a result of the strike vote of the two organizations in progress on the western lines of the Southern Pacific.

That the membership of these two unions is extremely dissatisfied with the prolonged wage negotiations and the arbitrary attitude of the railway labor board, which has so far prevented the 8 per cent increase demanded is evidenced by the fact that this is the first strike vote taken by these unions since 1916 when they forced the passage of the Adamson law by similar pressure.

A general strike would affect approximately 60,000 engineers, firemen and hostlers and cripple traffic on ninety western railroads.

The unions involved are among the most conservative in the American labor movement and their action means that among all classes of railway workers there is a deep-seated resentment aroused by the labor crushing tactics of the railways with the railway labor board as the immediate instrument.

COMMUNISTS OF FRANCE IN BIG JAURES MARCH

German Workers Honor French Rebel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The great Communist demonstration in Paris last Sunday on the occasion of the ceremonies for Jean Jaures resulted in a severe attack on Premier Herriot by reactionary deputies for allowing the Communists to stage what the deputies described as a "red saturnalia."

Deputy Tattinger, who raised the protest, declared that General Nollet, minister of war, was obliged to flee in order to escape the Communists.

The chamber by a vote of 318 to 196 upheld Herriot, who warned the deputies that an adverse vote would be taken as an indication of no confidence in the government.

The Jaures ceremonies brot out a tremendous outpouring of workers The bourgeoisie used the occasion to ingratiate themselves with the masses by posing as admirers of the great French rebel. Herriot delivered a long eulogy of Jaures in which he stressed the dead leader's patriotism and his love of France. While Herriot was speaking the Communists kept on singing the "International."

Jaures, long a leader of the socialist party of France, was killed by an assassin on the eve of the great war. His murderer was never punished. Today the French bourgeoisie have placed the remains of the socialist leader in the Pantheon. The living socialists have made peace with the enemy, so it is no harm to pay an empty honor to one of their dead, who with all his weak points was a rebel by nature.

About 50,000 Communists and approximately 15,000 socialists marched in the procession of demonstration. The Communists carried banners with inscriptions urging a vigorous prosecution of the class war against capitalism. The socialists had feeble slogans praising peace.

German Communist Delegates.
One of the most striking features of the great demonstration was the German Communist delegation headed by two little girls carrying branches of holly, to which were attached ribbons inscribed: "To Jaures in memory of Liebknecht;" and "To Jaures in memory of Rosa Luxembourg."

A Communist column with a forest of bright red flags, all topped with the bronze Soviet emblem—the crossed hammer and scythe—came on The Communist column took one hour and a half to pass a given point and was continually cheered by the spectators. Its band played the "International" and the marchers raised the slogans of "Down with war" and "Long Live the Soviets." One inscription on the banner read "Rather the revolution than war."

A memorial tablet was dedicated in the restaurant where Jaures was assassinated by Raoul Villain, in July, 1914.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF A. F. OF L. TO STUDY AID TO NEXT CAPITALIST WAR

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

EL PASO, Texas.—In the closing hours of the 44th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Resolution 75, was referred to the executive council for action.

This is the resolution, offered by twenty affiliated bodies of the A. F. of L. proposing that the executive council appoint three aides to the secretary of war and one aide in each of the 48 states to co-operate in recruiting for the citizens' military training camps. This reference of the matter to the executive council probably means

BAZAAR LADEN WITH GOODS AND ALL SET FOR BIG FESTIVITIES

Wednesday night saw the opening of the DAILY WORKER-Labor Defense Bazaar. The booths are full of useful and beautiful things. Everything is ready for the festivities for Thursday afternoon. There is a Children's Booth—a la Poland, a Czecho-Slovakian "Market" a "sweets shop" run by the Greek comrades, and many other colorful attractions.

Thursday afternoon the doors open at 2 o'clock. Dancing and entertainment start at 3 p. m. Lettish orchestra, Ukrainian chorus, Polish singers, junior dancers; banquet (a la Latvia) at 6 p. m. (Lettish comrades reserved entire 7 o'clock sitting. All others will dine at 6 p. m.—if they have their seats already bought.)

Thursday night—Russian "Batalaika" orchestra, national dances by Emma Blechschmidt and Elele Newman. Dancing thruout the evening.

Friday night—entertainment includes South Slavic orchestra, Italian baritone and bass soloists, also mandolin and guitar, Finnish gymnastic stunts. Dancing thruout the evening until 12 o'clock.

BRITISH ARMED FORCES GATHER TO CRUSH EGYPT

French Hesitate to Take Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CAIRO, Nov. 27.—The Anglo-Egyptian crisis is not over. There is a very suspicious calm, the prelude to another storm. King Fuad adjourned the Egyptian parliament until Dec. 25. In the meantime, this country's agents will be busy in France and elsewhere.

England is not trusting to diplomacy. She is holding on to the Alexandria customs and is tightening her grip on the Sudan. Strong detachments of British troops are marching thru the streets of Alexandria and Cairo to impress the population.

Converging on Egypt.
British warships are steaming towards Egypt from all directions. Liners sailing from India to England have received orders to debark their passengers at the nearest available port and convey troops to the trouble zone. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, the infamous regiment that fired on the women and children in Dublin in 1914, are on their way to Port Sudan.

French Are Cautious.
PARIS, Nov. 27.—While the French government has apparently decided not to interfere openly at this time with Great Britain's attack on the sovereignty of Egypt, the press continues to denounce the British government's action as most unwarranted. It was at first that likely that Herriot would bring the matter before the league of nations, but that organization is now in such a battered condition that it is doubtful whether it will ever again recover from the blow dealt it by the tory government.

An Old Agreement.
In the year 1904, the French and British governments reached an accord on their so-called rights in Africa. It is not expected however that French reluctance to block British expansion in Egypt is dictated by respect for a twenty-four year old pact as much as to the fact that the count (Continued on Page 2.)

PROLETARIAN CHALLENGE TO IMPERIALISM

Scores Executioners of Egypt, India, Ireland

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—Soviet Russia today again delayed its reply to the British note, in which Downing street served notice of abrogation of the commercial treaties negotiated with the soviet government by Ramsay MacDonald, formerly Britain's prime minister.

The British note, whose contents were published today, provoked this editorial in "Pravda," the Communist organ:

"Does the Communist International conduct propaganda? Yes, it does. Such right is inscribed in letters of gold in our constitution.

"The executioners of Egypt, Ireland and India, cannot abridge proletarian law. The British government must not imagine it can destroy the asylum rights of Soviet Russia as it destroyed the right of political demonstrations in Egypt. Austin Chamberlain's strong tone is proper for any one but us."

Establishes Precedent.

The action of the tory government in cancelling treaties signed by a previous government without submitting the documents to parliament establishes a new diplomatic precedent.

That the Soviet government is not a willing target for British capitalist abuse can be gathered from the editorial comment in the Russian press which, in 1907, the tory government, the Russian working class and the Communist Party, which is the leader of the Soviet government.

The perfidy of Ramsay MacDonald is becoming more glaring every day. It is now a matter of public knowledge that while the former premier was in office he refused to receive a diplomatic note from the Soviet government written on October 27, relative to the tory forgery.

Note Officially Ignored.

J. D. Gregory, of the permanent staff in the foreign office, curtly informed Rakovsky that Chamberlain would not acknowledge the note of October 27, thus endorsing MacDonald's action.

Austen Chamberlain in reply to the Rakovsky note branding the "Zinoviev" note as a forgery, declared that the government was convinced the letter was genuine. He brushed aside discussion of this incident however, as trivial and attacked the Communist International whose influence in India, Egypt and other oppressed colonies of Britain is one of the main causes of British hostility to the Soviet government.

Uses MacDonald's Words.

The foreign minister quotes MacDonald extensively in attacking the Communist International, proving that the former premier was merely a stop gap to tide the British ruling class over a troublesome period.

The British capitalist press endorse the tenor of the tory diplomatic duel with Russia, but hastens to warn against any rupture of relations. It suggests that the tory government will take steps to reach agreements which will be more satisfactory to British interests than those signed by MacDonald. No cancellation of de jure recognition is expected.

French Admiral Recalled.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Admiral Exelmans post admiral of Bizerta, and commander-in-chief of the French naval forces in North African waters, was recalled after having declined to receive representatives of the Soviet government, delegated to take over the Baron Wrangel fleet, which was held under French protection pending de jure recognition of the Soviet government.

Today! Come to the BAZAAR and DANCE. And Again Tomorrow!

FINE HOLIDAY PROGRAM
THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK
Dancing and Entertainment 3 to 12 P. M.
Banquet at 6 P. M.

FOLKETS HUS, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Benefit DAILY WORKER and Labor Defense
BRING YOUR FRIENDS

FRIDAY NIGHT PROGRAM:
South Slavic Orchestra
Italian Vocal and Guitar Soloists
Finnish Gymnastics, Etc.
DANCING AND GAMES

FOSTER MEETING IN PITTSBURGH SUNDAY, NOV. 30

Talks at Lyceum on the Problems of Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 27.—Pittsburgh trade unionists will have an opportunity to hear William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, speak on the problems of the labor movement at a meeting which is being arranged by the local branch of the league.

The meeting will be held at the International Lyceum, 805 James St. N. S., Sunday, Nov. 30, at 2 p. m.

Big Subjects for Discussion.

Right on the heels of the political election of the United States comes the American Federation of Labor convention, elections in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, carpenters, and miners.

Each of these affect all of the workers indirectly and the trade unionists directly, it is the time when the labor union either makes for progress or goes backward to reaction, which all depends upon how well the militant progressives are organized in the unions.

Pittsburgh labor movement has suffered, paying dearly in many respects due to the lack of left wing organization and a constructive program of action. It was not only being tortured by a cancer of stool pigeons, spies, fakirs, and reactionaries, but also slowly dying from inactivity which the employers were taking advantage of. The entire history from the "Tea Pot Dome" of the labor temple to the exposure of Beattie proves this beyond a doubt.

Unions Must Fight Employers.

Trade unionists put a stop to this state of affairs and make the unions what they should be—a weapon to fight the employer with.

Every honest progressive unionist should join the Trade Union Educational League, the group of his or her industry and become active in the affairs of the union.

Do You Like a Good Time?

Big Program Thursday Afternoon and Evening and Friday Night.

DUE to the efforts of Armenian, Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, English, Finnish, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Scandinavian, South Slavic, Spanish, and Ukrainian branches and comrades of the Workers Party and Young Workers League—two afternoons and 4 nights of festivity, color, games, dancing, entertainment, bargain-getting, etc., etc., have been arranged for the grand bazaar and dance (for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER and Labor Defense Council) on November 27 (afternoon and evening), 28, 29 and 30 (afternoon and evening), at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Wednesday night lots of fine articles were brot in at the grand opening.

A great attendance is expected Thursday because it is Thanksgiving Holiday, because the display booths will be practically intact except for the raids Wednesday night, and because an excellent program is arranged for both afternoon and evening. The Letts, with orchestra, chefs for the banquet, etc., intend to be "on deck" in full strength.

As for Friday, take a look at the "specials" for that night. Come early and often; you'll be glad if you do. Come Thursday, and one or all other days. Pick your days from the following schedule—

Special Nights for, and Entertainment Features by Language Groups Have Been Arranged as Follows:

- THURSDAY, NOV. 27** (Thanksgiving Day), afternoon and evening—Dancing begins at 3 p. m. Lettish orchestra, Ukrainian chorus in costume, Polish singers, junior interpretive dancers, banquet at 8 p. m. Russian balalaika orchestra, national dances by Emma Bleckschmidt and Elsie Newman, Lithuanian children's chorus.
- FRIDAY, NOV. 28**—Dancing, South Slavic orchestra, Czech-Slovak "market," T. Bellandi, well-known Italian baritone and mandolin soloist, N. Giovannini, guitarist, Finnish gymnastic stunts. Special night, also for German and Hungarian workers.
- SATURDAY, NOV. 29**—"Big Dance," Freiheit Singing Society, Danish Workmen's Orchestra, games and contests. Special night also for Scandinavian, Greek, Spanish, Bulgarian, Armenian and Roumanian workers.
- SUNDAY, NOV. 30**, afternoon and evening—Swedish national dance in costume at 4 p. m. Musical program, Young Workers League orchestra, dancing, vocal selections, auction, prize awards.

"Turkey" to Be Thankful For.

OUR request for donations to pay for subscriptions of all our publications to political prisoners brought a hearty response. Comrade H. P. Brucken of Toledo sends \$4.00 to pay for two three-month subscriptions thru our Toledo City DAILY WORKER agent, A. W. Harvitt, who writes:

"Comrade Brucken thought this would be appreciated by the prisoners more than a turkey dinner and give them a least one thing to be thankful for, not to an imaginary God, of course, but to a class conscious rebel and Communist who remembers they are in for him and us."

We are really thankful in behalf of our comrades in jail and to Comrade Brucken goes this grateful acknowledgement.

ECONOMY PLANS CRITICIZED AT TEACHERS' MEET

Reports Indicate That Salaries Will Be Cut

A new system of marking elementary school teachers will soon be put into effect if Superintendent of Schools McAndrew has his way, Margaret Haley told over 1,000 teachers in a mass meeting in the Studebaker theater Wednesday evening.

Marks of teachers are all to be lower, Miss Haley declared, and McAndrew and the board of education will then decide to regulate teachers' salaries according to marks, thus generally lowering the salaries of Chicago's teachers. The meeting was called for the purpose of giving the teachers the Strickler report.

Save Money by Ousting Teachers.

Miss Haley read the report of Robert E. Strickler, which advises that teachers of 59 years of age or less be discharged. Strickler is a student at the University of Chicago, Miss Haley revealed, who was granted access, by McAndrew, to the reports of the principals giving McAndrew the marks of their teachers. Strickler's report was based on how much money can be saved by discharging teachers, it was revealed.

Strickler's report, which was a P. D. thesis prepared and delivered to Professor Judd for academic credit, poses the question, "Will it cost more to pay the teachers discharged their \$600.00 pension after firing them, or will it cost more to keep them under employment?" The report then adds "A statistical study of the average age of teachers at their death can be obtained from the life insurance companies. We can then determine how long we would be expected to pay the \$600.00 pension."

It was also pointed out by Strickler that green teachers are paid less than veteran teachers, thus effecting another saving in discharging those of 59 years of age. Strickler complains in his report that the teachers have been marked too high.

Will Not Come Before Board.

Miss Haley said that the general decrease in salaries, the discharging of 700 teachers, and the greater overcrowding of class rooms is going to be effected without discussion before the board of education unless protest is made. She told the teachers that the plan is for the finance committee to bring in a budget based on Strickler's and on Nelson B. Henry's reports. This budget will set the payroll for each school separately, thus limiting the number of teachers and necessitating the elimination of many class rooms and the overcrowding of those remaining. This program is now being carried out, Miss Haley charged and teachers already are being discharged.

Miss Haley attacked Henry's report which advises larger class rooms and less teachers, intimating that the only foundation for the report is the framed up "investigations" of students such as Strickler who are anxious for a degree.

Report Says "Teachers Die Easily."

Strickler's report declared that the close confinement of teachers in the class room made them die earlier, and spoke of "determining the lowest age safe to establish as an automatic retiring age." "We must recognize the effect of various types of jobs" the report continued.

Strickler said that the teachers should be pensioned as is done in the army and in the industries. This report, altho it was prepared for academic credit, was presented to Superintendent of Schools McAndrew with a postscript stating, "To comply with academic requirements Dr. Judd has been given a copy of this report."

The meeting again went on record against an increase in the tax rate. The teachers declared in favor of forcing large estates and corporations to pay their full share of the taxes.

Miss Haley charged that the Chicago Tribune is netting \$300,000 on one downtown plot leased from the board of education.

Denounce Women's City Club.

The teachers protested against the action of the women's city club which had criticized the teachers' organizations for declaring their opinion as to educational control. She read a speech by McAndrew made before the Teachers' Federation 22 years ago which proved that the teachers are the most capable of deciding on educational policies. McAndrew, who was then a school principal, said the chief function of a mayor is to throw cold water and that "school superintendents are a necessary evil."

Six Injured in Grade Crossing.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Nov. 27.—Six persons were injured today when an Indiana Belt Line freight train crashed into a motor bus containing ten passengers at a grade crossing here.

Class Unity of Labor Only Power That Will Overthrow Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, and day by day, the real meaning of labor banking becomes clearer. It provides one of the most degrading means for class collaboration between the workers and their bosses; or, to be more exact, between one section of the workers, the labor aristocracy, and the great exploiters.

An exchange of friendly greetings has just taken place between the financial wing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and one of the worst anti-labor railroad corporations, "The Pennsylvania System."

"The Pennsylvania" is proud of the alliance. It gloats about it in publishing on the back page of its house organ, "The Pennsylvania News," a fac-simile letter from G. N. DeGuire, of the New York office of the Brotherhood Investment Co., owned by the Locomotive Engineers.

This letter is a revelation in itself. Addressed to Elisha Lee, vice-president of "The Pennsylvania System," it is intended for the eyes of one of "the highest" among this labor crushing clique of railroad magnates. This letter will fill a black page in the history of American labor's betrayal from within. It is as follows:

"Knowing of your interest in the work we are doing, I want you to know that we purchased last week thru Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Pennsylvania securities to the extent of approximately a half million dollars which are being offered for resale to railroad employes and others thru our various banks.

"As in the case of our recent purchase of Pennsylvania securities, we continue to add to our list and hope in time to be able to offer employes on practically every railroad bonds of the property from which they deprive their livelihood.

"It seems to me that this plan will go a long way toward promoting greater co-operation between the managements and employes of the various lines and if it has this effect I will be greatly pleased."

The headline placed by the corporation publicity agent over this letter reads: "This Letter Speaks for Itself."

It sure does! It is one of the most open pieces of betrayal of labor that has ever found its way upon a printed page.

Wall Street has a class of investors known as "lambes." They are the ignorant innocents who can be sheared at will by the big financiers. It is estimated that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the recent Wall Street flurry, took in winnings totalling \$110,000,000 thru this stock gambling carried on with "inside information." This kind of gambling is not forbidden by John D. Jr.'s Baptist Sunday School.

But even the membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will have no "inside dope" as to when to buy or sell. They will be sheared when the big financiers feel the fleecing time has arrived.

Arthur Holder, former legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, and attached to the International Association of Machinists, remarks that the engineers' venture does not "indicate any early purchase of a control in the Pennsylvania by its own employes." He scents the bait held out to the brotherhood men that they may be able to buy their jobs, a freak phantasia.

In referring to the workers on "The Pennsylvania System," even Holder, closely connected with the labor bureaucracy, admits that:

"Those employes remain in a state of peonage to which they have been subjected for half a century. The train service brotherhoods have never been strong enough on that system to make a fight, and the shopmen have been crushed."

The only conclusion that can be drawn from the attempted collaboration, thru their banks, of the brotherhood officials with the Pennsylvania railroad magnates, is that the train service chiefs are up to their old scheme of winning favors for their own membership at the expense of the "crushed shopmen."

It is pointed out that one of the labor-enslaving features of the Pennsylvania program is the distribution of members of any one family thru different branches of the service, so that a strike by one of the family will injure the situation of parent, son or brother. This is called "one of the most devilish contrivances ever worked out by an anti-labor intelligence for purposes of exploiting human toil and fidelity."

Here then is the picture! On one branch of the Pennsylvania System a worker in the train service, well-paid member of the Engineers, the Trainmen, or the Conductors, with a share or two, or perhaps more of the company's stock in his pocket. A regular labor aristocrat.

Elsewhere on the same road an underpaid shopman, his brother, or son, or father. His union wrecked. Not enough to pay rent, or provide even the bare necessities for his family, let alone invest anything in the company's securities.

But anything that the latter will do reacts against his well-paid brother. He must wear his chains in silence. He must suffer under the heel of the great corporation.

But even these enslaving schemes of class collaboration will fail. Workers in the railroad train as well as shop service, under the growing brutal exploitation of the transportation trusts, will be forced to develop their own solidarity.

Buying shares of railroad stock will not win relief. Uniting every ounce of labor's strength in the transportation industry, thru amalgamation of all labor's forces, will make possible triumph for all.

As against the alliance of the labor bureaucrats with the rule of Wall street, the Communist appeal, for the solidarity of all workers, for the common victory, sounds clearer than ever.

STRIKING COAL DIGGERS AROUSE JOHN L. LEWIS

Faker Calls District Officials to El Paso

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH.
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
WILKES BARRE, Pa., Nov. 27.—A desperate effort by John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, to punish those responsible for the many strikes in the anthracite region, is seen in his latest move, that of calling District Presidents Cappellini, Kennedy and Golden to El Paso, Texas, on receipt of word by him that the 22,000 miners employed by the Hudson Coal Co. had been ordered to strike by their general grievance committee.

A truce has now been made which sends the miners back to work, with the understanding that Cappellini lives up to his promise to have the grievances complained of, disposed of in ten days.

Strike Long Threatened.

This is considered impossible now, because of the call to El Paso, but the miners will take this into consideration if things are not adjusted in the specified ten days. It does not, however, mean that they will allow an indeterminate period of time to lapse, before their grievances are aired, for it is remembered that the strike which has now been called off, was threatened before and was delayed by similar promises on the part of the officials at the time that the Glen Alden men went on strike last month.

Lewis' attitude thru all of the recent strikes hereabouts, no noticeable as being solicitous for the continued and uninterrupted flow of profits for the operators, is being discussed by miners hereabout and is described by many, as the voice of the operators themselves.

Bosses Advertising.

Full page newspaper advertisements at the rate of \$1.50 per column inch are appearing in the local papers urging the men employed by the Hudson Coal Co. to return to work and to respect the agreement, these being inserted and paid for by the company.

Editorials are also being written in the same tone, all refer to the section of the agreement that relates to the disposition of grievances by the conciliation board, but nothing is said of the time period contained in the agreement, within which all grievances must be settled, nor of the provocative tactics of the operators and their agents.

Got No-Strike Promise.

Lewis, it will be recalled, sent a committee of international board members into this field a few months ago, and this committee exacted a promise from each of the general bodies that no strike would be called by them in violation of the agreement or without having first tried to settle their grievances thru the medium of the district office. That these promises have been lived up to nobody will deny neither will anyone successfully dispute the fact that those promises are the basic reason for this and all other strikes that have been called since the visit of Lewis' committee.

Grievances that formerly were settled without trouble are now causing unnecessary trouble and all because the men promised not to strike any more. The bosses at the various mines are reported as laughing at the grievance committees when they ask for adjustment of wrongs committed, brazenly informing them that they can do as they please, for the reason that the men dare not strike.

Used Only Method.

Instead of letting the companies get away with that stuff, the records will show that they have acted "a la Kansas" and struck anyway, this being the only method by which they can get consideration. There are other strikes in the making now, if the talk that is going the rounds means anything, unless the officials do something to relieve the situation by acting upon and settling satisfactorily the many grievances that have been referred to them for that purpose. It is claimed that the secretary of the conciliation board is already in El Paso, and some interesting threats are looked for when the officials return from their meeting with "King" John Lewis.

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

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE TO DISCUSS EL PASO CONVENTION AT NEXT MASS MEETING OF THE T. U. E. L.

The next public meeting of the Chicago section of the Trade Union Educational League will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, 8 p. m., in North West Hall, corner North and Western avenues. These meetings are one of the activities of the left wing movement in the local trade unions and are held for the purpose of unifying the struggle against the labor fakers.

The forthcoming meeting of the Trade Union Educational League promises to be of unusual interest as it will be addressed by William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who was expelled from the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. because of his militant stand against the betrayal of the workers by Gompers. He will speak on the result of the A. F. of L. convention at El Paso. Workers Party members and left wing trade unionists are urged to attend and bring as many as possible to the meeting.

Labor Agents of Wall Street Uphold War on Weak Nations

(Continued from Page 1.)

nations were forced to pay loans by use of the army and navy in seizing customs and collecting debts that way. The convention was convinced, however, that weak nations have "meritful" loans and that large nations have "meritless" warships, and so defeated Furuseth's resolution.

Snake's Tail Compliments Its Head.

Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, presented Gompers with a bust of Gompers and gave Gompers credit for organizing the garment workers. Sigman asserted that the last agreement was a great victory. They had won unemployment, maybe, but they had insurance to cover it according to Sigman, and the sanitary label to lead from the sweatshop to happiness. "Gompers did it all."

Gompers, almost overcome at the unearned laudation, nevertheless was congenial to the idea of his own importance and in a speech of acceptance agreed that he was a great man.

He said that "a hungry stomach may create a riot, but never a successful revolution." From the silhouette of Gompers' stomach as seen from the press tables, Sam ought to be a great revolutionist. "Peoples get used to hunger and misery," said Gompers, perhaps explaining in this way the reason for the lack of rebellion in the rank and file of organized labor against the Gompers' machine.

Insulting Condemned Workers.

A substitute written by the committee on resolutions was passed instead of the one demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, condemned to die by Massachusetts courts as the result of a frame-up against them as radical workers. This substitute states that because "there is an alleged doubt" as to their guilt, a new trial is urged.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)

as leader of the government opposition. In order to spite the torles, the labor party stuck to MacDonald. This may not be the reason for holding on to him, but whether the torles planned it or not, it is a good move for them.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN has finally gratified the curiosity of those who voted for Coolidge, Davis and LaFollette by getting married. Charlie should shove the government crooks, bootleggers, murders, and such characters off the front page for a few days.

THE fact that Percy Stickney Grant was not a fundamentalist may be given by dyed-in-the-wool clerical reactionaries as the cause of his mental and physical breakdown. Most of the fundamentalist clergymen who break into the headlines nowadays, do so on their way to jail—for murder. We venture to say that the Dr. Grant has less theology in his head than his superior officer, Bishop Manning would like, he has considerably more brains, even in his present condition, than most of his foes.

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

BRITISH FORCES GATHER

(Continued from Page 1.)

try is hardly in a position to venture on another war the results of which could not help but be disastrous for capitalist Europe.

London Thinks It Over.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—There is a growing feeling in London bourgeois circles that the hasty action of the tory government in spurning reference of the Egyptian conflict to the league of nations, was ill-advised and calculated to excite sympathy for the Egyptians.

Gilbert Murray, a league supporter in a letter to the Times, suggests that Britain could lose nothing by such a move but would give its action against Egypt the appearance of legality.

A telegram of protest against the British action in Egypt was received today by the secretary of the league at Geneva, from the Egyptian parliament. A similar communication was forwarded to other parliaments.

Recall Corfu Incident.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The Italian press calls attention to the similarity of the action of the British in Egypt and the Italian bombardment of the island of Corfu. At that time Britain flayed Italy for refusing to submit the matter to the league of nations. Britain now does what Italy formerly did and is surprised that there are protests.

Poyntz to Speak at Brownsville Open Forum Sunday Night

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Comrade Juliet Stuart Poyntz will deliver a lecture on the "Political and Economic Conditions in England" at the Brownsville Workers' Hall, 1844 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Nov. 30, at 8:30 o'clock. Discussion will follow the lecture.

The open forum, under the auspices of the Brownsville joint section committee of the Workers Party, and the Young Workers' League, is conducted every Sunday evening, one week in English and the next in Yiddish.

Members of Area Branch No. 11

Because pluggers were printed advertising our meeting at 8 p. m. at 180 W. Washington street, our meeting on

"SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAIL ORDER HOUSES"

with Comrade Peter Herd as the speaker, will be held

FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 8 P. M., AT 180 W. WASHINGTON ST.

EVERYONE MUST COME AND BRING A SHOPMATE!

GET AN "AD" FOR THE DAILY WORKER

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

Gompers Seeks to Rule Labor in Europe

(Continued from page 1)

gate to the convention of the German trade unions, which meets in August. Unquestionably this will be done by the executive council, if guaranteed of reactionary atmosphere are made Cramp Envis Gompers' Machine.

C. T. Cramp of Great Britain has learned much from watching the Gompers' machine in action. He is filled with envy for the way in which Gompers crushes opposition. He seems to have been taken up on a high mountain and shown the glories of real labor fakedom. Cramp is the type which will be the road thru which Amsterdam will in reality affiliate with the A. F. of L., while formally accepting the A. F. of L. as a subordinate body.

Swales Will Line Up.

A. B. Swales, chairman of the British Trade Union Congress, however, still insists that there is a class struggle, that the workers produce all wealth and should enjoy it. He did not back up, altho pressure was undoubtedly brot to bear upon him. But his social democratic mind will ultimately lead him to accept Amsterdam's surrender to Gompers in the name of solidarity.

It is significant that the reply of Gompers to the speeches of the Amsterdamers was cordial. This strengthens the conclusion that Gompers is waging a successful conquest of Amsterdam labor unions, just as Dawes has conquered the leading position in European politics in behalf of American imperialism.

BUFFALO SECTION OF T. U. E. L. MEETS

There will be a meeting of the Buffalo section of the Trade Union Educational League Sunday, Nov. 30, at 36 W. Huron St., at 2 p. m. sharp. There are a number of very important issues that will be taken up at this meeting. All comrades who are members of trade unions should not fail to be present at this meeting.

Discussion on Immediate Tasks of Our Party

The Economic and Political Situation and the Immediate Tasks of Our Party

Submitted by Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Bedacht, Engdahl and Gitlow.

1. The World Economic and Political Situation.

The world war, precipitated by the capitalists in an endeavor to solve the problems of imperialism, has itself developed into the insoluble problem of the capitalist order. Four years of production for destruction have thrown the economic machinery of capitalism out of gear. The present and coming generations have been loaded down with a mountain of debt that cannot be liquidated without a raid either on the surplus pocketed by the capitalists as profits or on standards of living of the workers. This economic problem has created a revolutionary period—the period of the proletarian revolution. On the one hand, the capitalist class is desperately hanging on to political power to save its system of exploitation. On the other hand, the working class is compelled to struggle against attempts to reduce its standard of living and against an increase of unbearable burden of exploitation. The antagonism between the classes is sharpened. The struggle grows more and more intense. There remains only one solution—the solution of the proletarian revolution.

The Communist International declares "The bourgeois order has preserved its existence for a period in spite of the fact that the world imperialist war toward its end called forth a tremendous outburst of elemental discontent among the masses. The forces of the international proletariat proved to be insufficiently organized; the parties of the international proletarian revolution proved to be not strong enough; and as a result, the victory of the proletarian revolution at the end of the imperialist war proved impossible.

"The imperialist peace treaties and the occupation of the Ruhr were only a continuation of the war with other weapons; they were not a means of healing the wounds caused by the war. The consequences of the war have not been overcome nor can they ever be overcome by capitalist methods."

2. In Russia the situation created by the imperialist war led to the struggle for power by the workers and peasants and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat through a Soviet Government. In spite of all the efforts of capitalist imperialism to destroy the Workers and Peasants Government of Soviet Russia, it stands as an inspiration to the workers of the world, pointing to the only solution of the problem created by the imperialist world war.

3. While the struggle of the workers against the unbearable conditions of the period of decline of capitalism have their ebb and flow, the economic conditions of capitalism will develop sharper and sharper struggles and ultimately the proletarian revolution.

2. Economic and Political Conditions of the United States.

1. The United States has not escaped from the effect of the imperialist war upon capitalism. While in this country there was no destruction of the ability to produce wealth, but on the contrary a great increase in the productive power of capitalism, still the threads that bind capitalism together as a world order are so many and so vitally effect it, that it is impossible for American capitalism to free itself from the forces which are bringing the general decline of capitalism. Hence we find, to the government pretends to follow a policy of non-interference in European affairs, the American capitalists are making a strenuous effort through the Dawes plan to save European capitalism and with it American capitalism.

2. Following the year and a half of prosperity, which the capitalists of the United States enjoyed after the signing of the armistice, capitalism in this country felt the first impact of the destructive forces let loose by the world war. The economic crisis of 1920-21 threw six million American workers out of jobs and brought a more deep-going crisis than American capitalism had previously experienced. After a slowly developing period of improvement which lasted for only eighteen months, the year 1924 again brought a period of depression with several million workers out of employment. These periods of depression with only short periods of improvement in economic conditions intervening, indicate the instability of capitalism, that in spite of the efforts of American capitalists to isolate themselves from the forces which are bringing the decline of capitalism as a world order, these forces are having their effect on the powerful American capitalism.

3. The result of the instability of capitalism in the United States and the inability of the capitalists to make use of the tremendous productive power developed during the war has been a sharpening of the struggle between the capitalists and the workers. During the great crisis of 1920-21 the capitalist sought to shift the great burden of the losses resulting

SUMMARY OF THESIS SUBMITTED BY RUTHENBERG, LOVESTONE, BEDACHT, ENGDahl AND GITLOW

1. The economic problem created by the world war has developed the revolutionary crisis of the capitalist order.

2. In this period every successive step of capitalism to save itself aggravates exploitation of the workers and accelerates the climax of the crisis—the proletarian revolution.

3. In this period the greatest task of a revolutionary party, of a Communist Party, is to win the leadership of ever greater masses of workers.

4. This task can be performed only by a strong and bolshevized party.

5. The building up and the strengthening of our Communist Party is a task which cannot be separated from the problems of setting into motion the proletarian and poor farming masses against the capitalists. To divorce these tasks by setting up "the building of the party" as a separate problem is sectarianism and not revolutionary.

6. The slogans of the Workers (Communist) Party must therefore be those which will enable the party to crystallize and unify politically the struggling masses in the factories and on the land under Communist leadership.

7. The slogan of a class farmer-labor party is such a slogan. It tends to develop political consciousness amongst the masses and helps the Communists separate these masses from the petty bourgeois and reactionary labor leadership.

8. The intensified struggles of the workers in this period of the decline of capitalism makes it the first duty of the party to combine its slogans with campaigns of action which will realize them. Such slogans are: FOR A FARMER-LABOR PARTY! AMALGAMATION OF THE CRAFT UNIONS INTO POWERFUL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS! ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED! RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

9. The task of building up and extending the influence of our party is synonymous with the task of divorcing the working class from its treacherous trade union bureaucracy and petty bourgeois leadership. This task cannot be performed merely by a mechanical addition of new members. Only to the extent that we succeed in revolutionizing the labor movement will we succeed in building a mass Communist Party.

10. In order to face this task and meet with success our party must be a unified party, every section of which participates actively in all campaigns and does not content itself merely with formal membership.

from the war and the reduction of the world market, on to the workers thru forcing down their standard of living. While not on such a large scale, the depression of 1924 has brought wage cuts to hundreds of thousands of workers in an effort to make them shoulder the losses to capitalism. The crisis of 1920-21 was accompanied by the open shop drive which reached its climax in the strikes of nearly a million workers in 1922 indicating the resistance of the workers to the attempt to lower their standard of life. In 1924 miners, steel workers, textile workers, railway shopmen and automobile and other workers aggregating several million have been without work for long periods of time with all the consequent misery and suffering which unemployment brings.

4. The decline of world capitalism must bring with it sharp crises for American capitalism. "The whole basis of capitalist economy is fundamentally disturbed. A large number of countries are permanently consuming more than they produce, hence gold can no longer perform the function of world currency. Gold flows in unbroken streams into the United States. The gold reserves of European states have diminished to such an extent that to re-establish the gold currency would be impossible on merely technical grounds. In the place of gold, paper money has been introduced and its value fluctuates to an unlimited extent. There is no longer a free flow of loan capital in and out of capitalist countries. In place of comparatively secure and well-defined relations of normal capitalism, we find universal insecurity. Instead of production and calculation, there is gambling and speculation. Every attempt to solve these problems creates a new one. Any plan to make Germany pay reparations must provide for a free access to world markets of German goods, but to prevent precisely this was one of the objects of the world war. Any attempt of the United States to collect inter-allied debts, a problem in itself, creates a new problem. "English payments to the United States increase quite uselessly the gold funds of the United States and decrease England's ability to purchase American goods and hinder the stabilizations of its currency."

Under such conditions, the economic crisis of the United States is not only a passing shadow, but the reflex of the fundamental crisis of world capitalism. It is not a crisis, but part of the crisis of the existing system. No period of prosperity that may temporarily arrest the downward tendency of American capitalism can save it from its doom.

5. While as a result of the election of Coolidge and Dawes some American capitalists picture a rosy future for the United States, it is not the government which determines the conditions of capitalism, but fundamental economic forces which even the most powerful capitalist governments are unable to control. Even the capitalists recognize that economic forces are more powerful than election results in shaping the future economic conditions in this country. The Annalist, an organ of Big Business, after the election declared: "The welcome increase in business confidence which resulted from the elections, and which was spectacularly

shown in last week's stock market, has not obliterated the economic forces which actually shape the course of business. Cool examination of these forces, as they are traceable in current records, discloses no likelihood of a business boom." And a week later it declares:

"When one seeks, however, for the material basis of the higher price levels in the stock market, he meets the fact that there have been practically no changes for the better—certainly no decisive change in the prospects either of industrial or railroad shares, except insofar as confidence alone stands for a better outlook. While the activity was greatest in Wall Street, there was no upward surge in the demand for steel, no warrant for any great increase in the production of pig iron, only a very slight advance in the cotton textile industry, no advance in the automobile market to represent greater buying activity on the part of the wheat farmers, no increase in general merchandise trade beyond the increase almost inseparable from the advance of the season toward winter."

6. The expected increase in the buying power for the farmers has not materialized. There are no facts to warrant the belief that the depression which existed during 1924 will be immediately overcome.

The severe economic crisis confronting international capitalism seriously disturbed American agriculture as well as industry. On May 12, 1924, the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board in discussing the dangers to America in its having more than half the world's monetary gold and in making a strong endorsement of the Dawes plan, pointed out the seriousness of the present situation by citing: "The economic mal-adjustment already existing within our own boundaries, a maladjustment which not only disturbs and endangers our trade with other countries, but which makes our agricultural situation particularly difficult and distressing."

The last five years have witnessed a breakdown in our agricultural economy which has brought a sharply reduced standard of living, social degradation, and bankruptcy to great sections of the rural population. From 1919 to 1923 the annual wages paid to the hired farm laborers fell by more than a quarter of a billion dollars. Within this period the net income of the farmers fell more than 60 per cent, the current value of all capital invested declined at least 25 per cent and the farmers' mortgages and other indebtedness rose rapidly. In the year 1922 alone, nearly two million left the farms for the cities and the net shift of population from farms to towns was 1,200,000. Within the last year the number of habitable farmhouses deserted doubled. At the same time nearly one of every four farmers in the fifteen wheat and corn producing states have been driven into actual or virtual bankruptcy.

Such a grave crisis primarily growing out of the deepgoing derangement in the relations between agriculture and industrial economy precipitated by the imperialist world war cannot be relieved by a temporary rise in the price of wheat or other staples occasioned by a passing shortage in the world market. Even the

slight gains that may have accrued to some farmers as a result of this temporary price spurt have been largely gobbled up by the bankers in back interest payments, in paying overdue taxes and mortgages, and by the speculators. The much-hoped for increase in the purchasing power of the farming masses has not materialized and has proved disappointing to the capitalist optimists.

7. The future in the United States holds a period of deep-going depression, alternating with temporary periods of improvement. Hence we must look forward to the sharpening of the class conflicts growing out of these economic conditions, a period in which the economic life of the country will force the workers to fight in order to prevent the continuance of the reduction of their standard of life. Capitalism, in the crisis of its life, will not grant the American working class a long period of "peaceful" development for its movement. The school which will transform the politically inactive proletariat into a revolutionary active one will be one of intense clashes which will bring great struggles on the economic field and develop the political consciousness of the workers.

3. The Political Situation in the United States.

1. With these conditions as a background the political groupings in the United States undergo a rapid change. Although not yet politically conscious the exploited masses begin to stir uneasily. The war brought a greater centralization of power in the hands of the national government. The great post-war economic and financial problems compelled the government to more openly use its power as the agent of the capitalists. This took the form of attempts to reduce the standard of living of the workers and farmers and to shift the enormous burdens of taxation necessary in order to meet the costs of the war onto the backs of the workers and the petty bourgeoisie. As a consequence of this there arose the movements of the petty bourgeoisie, the workers and the farmers seeking to gain political power for themselves. The workers and farmers were forced to fight to prevent the lowering of their standard of life and the petty bourgeoisie desired to halt the encroachments of big capital on their group interests. Thus the political effects of the world crisis of capitalism on the United States manifested itself on the one hand in a movement for independent political action of the workers and exploited farmers, through a farmer-labor party, and on the other in the movement of the petty bourgeoisie for a "third" liberal party.

2. In relation to the world situation the American capitalists were divided. Those great international banking houses whose investments were largely in European loans desired our entry into the League of Nations, because they looked upon the League of Nations as a means of guaranteeing the gigantic loans and investments which they had made in Europe. Those finance capitalists who were awaiting more favorable terms, and the capitalist group representing largely industrial investments, which was not so deeply involved in the European situation, wished to take full advantage of what it considered its strong economic situation in exploiting the world market and therefore refused to assume any international obligations through the League of Nations. With this and the exception of tariff policy, there has been little to distinguish the republican and democratic parties from one another during the past twenty years. The democratic party up to 1912 posed as the opponent of the trusts but nothing was done during the eight years of the Wilson administration in the attempt to carry out the program of destroying the trusts. Under the administration of the democratic and republican presidents alike, the government has been equally subservient as the tool of the dominant capitalist interests. As a consequence there has appeared in both of the old parties a tendency toward a new alignment thru the growth of a petty-bourgeois-liberal insurgent group opposed to the dominant policy of both old parties. This movement gained new life and strength as a result of the world war and the sharpening of class conflict growing out of the crisis which the war precipitated and developed into the LaFollette-progressive movement.

The LaFollette-progressive movement is an expression of the revolt of the small capitalists, the well-to-do farmers and the professional groups and the aristocracy of labor against the domination of the government by big capital. The petty bourgeoisie group is in a revolt against the burdens of taxation which big capital seeks to shift to it. It sees to gain for itself in the maintenance of a great army and navy for use in the imperialist adventures of big capital. In growth of the great trusts it sees a danger to its economic position. In the recent election campaign the trade union bureaucracy allied itself with this group and sought to carry the workers and poorer farmers with them in support of this movement. This alliance of the trade union bureaucracy and trade union aristocracy

RESOLUTIONS OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON PARTY DISCUSSION

1. The theses of the Central Executive Committee in its entirety shall be printed at once in single issues in all party papers. The theses of the minority in its entirety shall be printed in the following issue of each paper.

2. Discussion of the theses in the party press shall commence immediately after their publication. Articles contributed to the discussion shall be printed in the DAILY WORKER in a special department under the heading "Party Discussion."

3. All party papers are obligated, as a matter of party discipline, to print all articles relating to the party discussion sent to them thru the party press service.

4. Preliminary discussion of the theses shall begin at once in the party branches.

5. After the preliminary discussion in the party press and in the party branches has continued for the period of four weeks, general membership meetings shall be called to discuss the theses. The Central Executive Committee will send representatives of both the Central Executive Committee and of the minority to open and sum up the discussion at the membership meetings in the following cities: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New Haven, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

6. The Central Executive Committee will set the dates for the membership meetings in all the cities as listed above, to which it will send representatives.

7. All general membership meetings now scheduled shall be postponed to comply with the provisions of this resolution.

8. The convention date will be set by the Central Executive Committee as soon as approval has been secured from the Communist International. At least sixty days from the date of the publication of the Central Executive Committee political theses shall be allowed for discussion before the convention.

9. This resolution is to be published immediately in the party press.

10. All articles in all party papers must carry the signatures of their authors and no party paper shall carry unsigned editorial articles pertaining to the discussion.

with the LaFollette-progressive movement was dictated by its policy of class peace and maintenance of the illusion of "government of the people" and the fear of the labor bureaucracy that a farmer-labor party organized upon the basis of the class interests of these two economic classes would fall under the influence and prove an ally to the Communists.

3. The great class conflicts of 1919, and the open shop drive of 1921-22, in which the government was openly and brutally used by the capitalists against the workers forced the workers to fight against a reduction in their standard of life. The farmer found that the government was serving the bankers, railroads, and marketing organizations during the agricultural crisis and using its power against them. This movement for a farmer-labor party sprang up out of these conditions and is not comparable to the development of the British labor party. The conclusion that it will produce a similar party to that which exists in England ignores the fact that it is developing in a different historical period—the period of the decline of capitalism and of the proletarian revolution.

The extent of the movement was shown in the first convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which, although diverted and distorted by the trade union bureaucrats was fundamentally an expression of the desire of the workers and farmers for independent action. The rank and file conference in which the Federated Farmer Labor Party was formed was able to bring together representatives of 800,000 workers and farmers. State and local farmer-labor parties sprang up on all sides, showing how wide spread is the demand of the workers and farmers for a means of expression of their political strength and to enter the political struggle in their class interests.

The development of this movement side by side with the petty-bourgeois progressive movement led inevitably to a struggle on the part of the petty bourgeoisie to impose its leadership on it and to absorb it. In this, the petty bourgeoisie was aided by the betrayal of the labor bureaucracy, which feared a radical farmer-labor party based upon the rank and file organizations of the workers and poorer farmers. One of the most important factors which made this possible was the error of our Party after the convention of July 3rd, 1923, in which the Federated Farmer Labor Party was organized, in not carrying on an energetic organization campaign and actually creating an organizational basis for the farmer-labor movement. Had we crystallized and organized the sentiment for a farmer-labor party at that time, before the LaFollette movement had developed in definite form, we would have undoubtedly been successful in preventing the LaFollette movement from establishing its leadership over the farmer-labor forces which stood for a class party to such an extent as to leave us isolated during the election campaign. Opposition to the organization of the Federated Farmer Labor Party based upon a misconception of the United Front tactic on the part of the Foster-Cannon group in the C. E. C. of our party was responsible for this failure.

4. The results of the elections have been to consolidate the political power of big capital thru the rule of the republican party. While the republican party lost some of its petty-bourgeois support in the western states, thru the cry that the constitu-

tion, which protected the property rights of the owning class, big and little, was in danger, it was able to mobilize the strength of most of the property owning classes in the United States. While maintaining its position as the expression of the ruling class of the South, the democratic party suffered great losses thru petty-bourgeois desertion in the east and west and desertion of labor elements in the northern industrial states. Although the LaFollette progressive movement polled more than four million votes, its petty-bourgeois leadership is showing the usual hesitancy and vacillation of the petty bourgeoisie, and it is still an open question whether this movement will crystallize in a petty-bourgeois third party. It is a fact of great importance, however, that in the election between four and five million voters cast their votes against the two old parties. Among the voters there were several million workers and poorer farmers who have become sufficiently conscious of their interests to refuse any longer to support the old capitalist parties. These workers and poorer farmers are the material for the development of a class party fighting the battles of these two economic groups. The fundamental conflicts between the interests of the labor elements as against the small capitalists, well-to-do farmers and professional groups, expressing the capitalist interests, make a permanent alliance of these groups impossible and furnishes the basis for our campaign to split this alliance.

Gompers has already deserted the LaFollette movement. He contends that the endorsement of LaFollette was an expression of the non-partisan policy of rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor and proposes to continue this bankrupt policy. The disappointment of the pre-election high hopes of the LaFollette movement has dampened the ardor of some elements, and there is also a tendency in some quarters to look to the new struggle for petty-bourgeois control of the democratic party as a medium of expressing the political interests of this group.

The Workers Party participating for the first time in an election campaign gained political experience, but did not take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the campaign. It was one of the errors of our election campaign that we did not apply the United Front tactic in conducting our campaign in support of the immediate issue of our party platform. While we carried on propaganda on such issues as unemployment, recognition of Soviet Russia, etc. we made no effort to draw the workers into a United Front movement in support of our proposals, thus lifting our campaign out of the realms of mere propaganda into the actual life struggles of the workers.

4. Summary of Economic and Political Conditions which Must Guide Our Policy.

1. To safeguard and increase their profits in this period of the decline of capitalism, the capitalists concentrate their efforts on an intensification of exploitation. Even when there is no decrease in the output of production, the industrial reserve army tends to increase. This army is marshalled the army of the employed and a general campaign of wage reduction and deterioration of conditions of labor results therefrom. This immediate economic crisis aggravates this tendency. The worker will be forced to meet the general offensive of capital with defensive

actions—spontaneous strikes and walkouts.

The trade unions as possible leaders and organizers of such defensive actions will be another target of the attack of the employers. The established bureaucracy of the labor union will, in this crisis, follow the way of least resistance—it will try to use the unions as instruments to pacify the workers rather than to organize their resistance. The American Imperialist interests are more and more meeting with success in hitching to their chariot the upper crust of the working class, the highly skilled workers. This consciously fostered aristocracy of labor is seeking to transform the trade unions from organizations of class struggle for the workers into capitalist agencies for more intense exploitation of the great masses of unskilled and colonial workers. Witness the Baltimore and Ohio plan, the extension of labor banking, the ownership of non-union coal mines by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The sacrifice of the welfare of the great mass of workers, a price for peace with the employers, will be the tactic of the trade union leaders, the more so the more the resistance of the victimized workers against the offensive of the employers turns into partial revolts against the very system of capitalism itself. Under these conditions, all policies, based exclusively on the so-called bona fide trade union movement, for revolutionizing broad masses of workers are doomed to fail.

2. Thus the struggle of the workers in the near future will increasingly take the form of revolts of the unorganized and unauthorized, "outlaw" strikes. These strikes will be revolts of the working masses, not only against their capitalist employers, but also against their own leaders.

3. The task of the Workers (Communist) Party, is clear: to give leadership and direction to these struggles. All the slogans of our party for the revolutionization of the labor movement must be developed from propaganda slogans against the old trade-union bureaucracy into objects to be realized in actual campaigns. Amalgamation of craft unions and the building up of industrial unions must become an immediate object of united front campaigns in such "outlawed" struggles, and other mass struggles, to be realized by rank and file action wherever possible.

The organization of the unorganized must become an immediate object of campaign for the mobilization of the full strength of the working masses for their defensive struggles.

Reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei will adapt our organization to these tasks. It will facilitate the formation of shop committees, these to be made the instrument for the defensive struggles of the workers, for the task of carrying on actual amalgamation campaigns, and for the organization of the unorganized.

All successful attempts to widen strikes will strengthen the workers in their defense and will facilitate the achievement of tangible results in campaigns for amalgamation and the organization of the unorganized.

For carrying out of these tasks, the party must mobilize its industrial department in full strength.

4. The mobilization of the party for industrial work and its active participation in industrial struggles must have as its primary object the development of political activity of the working class. The realization of this object depends upon our ability to inject political issues into the everyday struggles and to mobilize the struggling workers for political action. Political problems arising out of strikes (use of state power in all forms against striking workers) will supply ample basis for political united front movement. The slogan of a "Farmer-Labor Party" supplies the propagandistic basis for the development of political consciousness of the masses.

In intensive struggles of the immediate future, the slogan of the farmer-labor party also becomes the basis for real campaigns. Today the farmer-labor party supplies the form which political united front movement of the Communists with non-Communist working masses will take.

The political alliance of the trades union bureaucracy with the petty-bourgeoisie will make the slogan of a farmer-labor party an entering wedge between the working masses and their treacherous leaders. The conflicts arising between the workers and these leaders on the basis of the latter's abandonment of the cause of the former in their immediate economic struggles, will facilitate the task of prying loose those masses from the political leadership of these charlatans.

Thus the slogan of farmer-labor party and campaigns for the building up of farmer-labor parties will tend to strengthen the Workers Party organizationally, will extend its influence far beyond its organizational strength, will help to make a real mass party out of it, at the same time revolutionizing the activities of broad masses of workers who must be made objects of Communist leadership, although they may not and cannot be at the

(Continued on Page 4.)

Discussion on Immediate Tasks of Our Party

(Continued from Page 4.)
 particular moment subjects for membership in the Communist Party.
 5. The Tasks of the Workers Party.
 1. Based upon the foregoing analysis of the economic and political situation the tasks of our party are:

A. The United Front Tactics.
 1. The Fifth Congress of the Communist International reiterated its endorsement of the tactic of the United Front as "a method for agitation and revolutionary mobilization of the proletariat." Our party must continue to apply the United Front tactic for these purposes.

2. The economic situation of capitalism will produce recurring crises. During these crises the capitalists continually seek to force down the wages of the workers, lengthen hours and in other ways improve their position in relation to the workers. Unemployment on a large scale is one of the features of these crises. The movements of resistance against these conditions on the part of the workers create the favorable conditions for the application of the United Front. Our party must be in the forefront of these struggles. It must take the leadership in raising the issue of the class struggle and developing slogans with which to rally the workers for a common struggle against the capitalists. It must call upon all working class organizations to form a united front in fighting these struggles. It is only by thus openly standing in the forefront of the fight for the workers against the capitalists on questions of immediate interest of the workers that we can win leadership over the working masses and of the poorer farmers

and draw the most conscious and militant workers into our party.

3. The Communist International has well pointed out that the United Front must never be an agreement between leaders. The United Front must be built from below, by a direct appeal of our party to working masses to join in a common fight against the capitalists. The party must never hide its identity in these United Front maneuvers. It must stand out openly and boldly as the leader in initiating and conducting the united front struggle.

4. Our farmer-labor party campaign was an application of the United Front tactic. For our party the application of this tactic was a success. The test of our maneuver was not, as some elements of our party erroneously believe, whether we actually succeeded in forming a farmer-labor party, but whether through the United Front slogan "for a Class Farmer-Labor Party" we were able to increase the influence and prestige of the Workers Party among the masses of workers and poorer farmers of this country and thus hasten the development of a mass Communist Party. The united front farmer-labor party tactic developed our party into an acknowledged political force in the lives of the workers of this country. It was through this United Front tactic that our party emerged from the status of a propaganda sect to that of a Communist Party. The Communist International recognized this in declaring in its statement on the Third Party issue "The Workers Party, which immediately after it had been established, was capable of emerging from the stage of agitation and propaganda and of taking up with great energy the political struggle."

6. In our farmer-labor party campaign, in and prior to the June 17 convention, we hesitated to openly establish our Communist leadership. This was an error in the application of the United Front tactic. The United Front tactic does not mean that the party shall not carry on campaigns in its own name and under its own leadership. It means precisely the reverse, that our party shall seize upon and develop issues of the class struggle and through such issues mobilize the workers in common struggles with itself. The masking of our leadership in the farmer-labor movement led us into many difficulties and opportunist errors. In applying the united front farmer-labor tactic in the future and in other united front maneuvers we must openly establish our leadership and consistently seek to develop Communist understanding in the groups with which we surround ourselves in these actions.

B. The Farmer-Labor United Front Slogan.

1. In its statement to our Party on the Third Party issue the Communist International declares:
 "The first task of the Workers Party is to become a mass Communist Party of workers. It can fulfill this task only by most actively participating in the establishment of a Labor Party which will embrace all elements of the working class willing to conduct a policy independent of the capitalist class and by establishing a bond with the farmers who are at present in a state of strong fermentation. These two independent tasks—the task of building around the Communist Party a broad, class labor party, and—of establishing a bond between a labor party and the poorest elements of the farmers—have developed in the United States thanks to the peculiarities of historical evolution, as one problem, namely the building of a common party of workers and exploited farmers. In many states farmer-labor parties are already springing up. This peculiarly of the situation which does not permit a separation of the task of creating a labor party from the task of coming into closer contact with the farmers, requires of the Workers Party special methods. The American Communists must establish within the farmer-labor party a strong, consolidated labor wing including the agricultural wage workers. This wing shall lead the exploited farming masses instead of falling under the influence of the petty-bourgeois character of the latter."
 We endorse this statement as a correct summary of the task before our party.

2. The slogan "for a Class Farmer-Labor Party" remains our most effective means of agitation for political action on a class basis by the workers and poorer farmers. Our use of this slogan for mobilization of the left class-party bloc against the LaFollette progressive movement has made a deep impression upon those workers and poorer farmers who stand for a fight against capitalism. The slogan offers the most effective weapon against the LaFollette progressive movement whether the latter organizes a third party or not. Through this slogan we can again establish connection with the trade unions and with the organizations of poorer farmers.

3. If we abandon the United Front policy politically by abandoning the slogan "for a Class Farmer Labor Party" we will surrender the most effective agitation weapon we have for drawing the workers close to our party and building the Workers Party. The experiences of the workers and poorer farmers in the struggle against capitalism will produce even a stronger movement for independent political action than has existed in the past. To deny this is to deny the fundamentals of our Communist principles, and the correctness of the analysis of the present world situation of capitalism. Should we surrender the position of leadership in this campaign we will give to the yellow socialist and reformist leaders a free field to bring the workers and farmers who become politically conscious under their influence and leadership. Our failure to raise this issue in the A. F. of L. Convention has already lost us an opportunity for leadership and to strengthen our influence.

4. The farmer-labor groups which were temporarily brought under the leadership of the LaFollette movement can be carefully directed agitation be split away from the LaFollette progressive movement. In a number of states such as Washington, Montana, Colorado, South Dakota, and Minnesota the farmer-labor parties ran separate farmer-labor tickets although accepting LaFollette's candidacy indicating the fundamental conflict between the farmer-labor movement and the LaFollette movement. A tendency is already in evidence for these farmer-labor parties to reassert their independence as for instance in Minnesota where is already developing bitter criticism of the LaFollette progressive movement for its attitude toward the farmer-labor party during the campaign. Other groups such as the North Dakota Farmer Labor Party, the Washington County Pa. Farmer Labor Party, etc., never entered the LaFollette movement but maintained their independence. Part of the LaFollette vote—that cast by workers and farmers—is an indication of the extent of the farmer-labor party sentiment among the workers and farmers.

5. The goal of our policy must be to crystallize around the Workers Party those elements who are ready for the formation of a class party. We must crystallize the elements of workers and poorer farmers now in

the LaFollette movement into a left-class-party-bloc with the view of eventually splitting them away from that movement. At the same time we must direct our efforts toward organizing this group and those elements which are for a class party which have not joined the LaFollette movement around themselves and of establishing our open, revolutionary leadership over this group.

As part of this agitation under the slogan "For a Class Farmer-Labor Party" we must raise immediate issues rising out of the class battles against the LaFollette movement and by the fact that this group will not fight for the workers and poor farmers prove to the workers that this movement will not fight their battles against the capitalists.

6. Our immediate campaign must be one of agitation. Whether the left-class-party bloc against the LaFollette progressive movement has made a deep impression upon those workers and poorer farmers who stand for a fight against capitalism. The slogan offers the most effective weapon against the LaFollette progressive movement whether the latter organizes a third party or not. Through this slogan we can again establish connection with the trade unions and with the organizations of poorer farmers.

7. The campaign "for a Class Farmer-Labor Party" if conducted upon a correct conception of the United Front tactic will not obscure and hide the Workers Party or substitute some other organization for it. On the contrary it will bring the Workers Party to the fore as never before. It will make our party stand out as the leader in the struggle in the interest of the workers and poorer farmers.

The United Front farmer-labor party campaign is a united front maneuver to build the Workers Party. It was the error of the Foster-Cannon group on the C. E. C. of the party that they considered the formation of a farmer labor party as a goal in itself and were ready to sacrifice the bringing under the leadership and influence of the Workers Party of a left wing farmer-labor group which was ready to form with us a radical farmer-labor party for the illusion of the organization of a broad all-inclusive farmer-labor party, by the officialdom of the so-called bona-fide trade union movement. This point of view accounts for their present policy of abandoning the farmer-labor campaign. For them the LaFollette progressive movement is the all-embracing labor party. They took the position that to try to build the Workers Party through the farmer-labor united front was "a split theory" which was contrary to the United Front tactic. This error must not be repeated. Our aim in carrying on the campaign "for a Class Farmer-Labor Party" must be to bring the left wing bloc in the labor movement and among the poorer farmers under our influence and leadership, impregnate this group with Communist understanding and to absorb the best elements into the Workers Party with the goal of making it a mass Communist Party.

8. The concrete steps which we must take in carrying out this policy are the following:
 (a) Our members in the trade unions shall conduct a strong campaign of criticism against the LaFollette progressive movement pointing out

that it is a liberal capitalist third party, and not a farmer-labor party and raising the slogan of a class Farmer Labor Party and splitting these trade unions away from the LaFollette progressive movement.

(b) Wherever labor unions are affiliated with units of the LaFollette progressive organization, our members shall seek to become delegates and to make in these organizations the same criticism and raise the slogan of the "Class Farmer Labor Party" and to split them away from the LaFollette progressive movement.

(c) We shall oppose the affiliation with the LaFollette progressive organization of any unions not already affiliated.

(d) In relation to the coming national convention tentatively set for January by the LaFollette progressive organization, our policy shall be, that wherever we have party members in organizations affiliated and entitled to send delegates, to have our party members elected with instructions to make the same criticism against the LaFollette progressive organization in its national convention and raise the slogan of a "Class Farmer-Labor Party" in order to build a left-bloc and split it away.

(e) We shall mobilize all the class farmer-labor elements with which we have contact and which are now affiliated with the LaFollette progressive organization for the same campaign against this as a liberal, third capitalist party and not a labor party and to have them raise the slogan of a "Class Farmer Labor Party" and to split with the LaFollette-progressive movement.

C. Our Industrial Work.

1. We endorse the new program for industrial work prepared in collaboration with the Red International of Labor Unions. We particularly emphasize the necessity of the industrial department of the party carrying out into actual struggles of the workers the following points of this program:

(a) Greater participation and the establishment of our leadership in strikes.

(b) Actual organized effort to organize the unorganized. The shop nuclei as the basic units of the party are an important step in this direction. The shop nuclei should be the instruments for the creation of shop committees which should be the basis of the organizations formed.

(c) Energetic taking up of the problem of unemployment, and actual work in the trade unions in support of our unemployment program.

(d) The raising of political slogans in connection with all industrial struggles thus directing these struggles toward political objectives and developing political action by the workers.

2. The actual organization of the industrial department of our party has not yet been achieved. In only a very few places is there an actual functioning organization of the industrial department. We must remedy this defect and create units of the industrial department wherever we have members in the trade unions and see that these organizations carry on regular systematic work in support of our political and industrial program.

3. In the thesis of the Communist International our party is criticized for its "supercilious attitude toward the revolutionary unions formed parallel to the reformist unions." We must give more attention to the independent unions and establish friendly relations and co-operation with them.

4. The industrial department of the party must be mobilized in all the party campaigns to give active support to the party in all its work.

D. The Negro Workers.

1. The Negro workers of the United States offer a special problem for our party. The Negroes are

among the most exploited groups of the workers and the poorer farmers. We must seek to develop special slogans which will appeal to these workers and seek to draw them into the general struggles of the workers and poorer farmers. The party in the future must study this problem more thoroughly and carry on active work toward bringing the Negro workers into the struggle under its leadership.

E. The Young Workers League.

1. The Young Workers' League should be a powerful ally of the party in all its campaigns and the party must give it its support in order to strengthen it and develop it as the means of supporting the party campaigns thru its special appeals to the young workers to take up the struggle. The special task of the Young Workers' League is to reach the young workers in industry, it must develop its work so that its major attention is given to this field. With this work must go intensified anti-military propaganda among the youth of the nation. The full support of the party must be given to the Young Workers' League in strengthening itself for this work.

6. Bolshevization of the Workers' Party.

1. The Communist International in the thesis on tactics adopted by the Fifth Congress laid down the following qualifications as essential to make the party a truly Bolshevik party:

"(a) The party must be a real mass party, i. e., while being an open party, or obliged to go underground, it must maintain the closest and unseverable ties with the masses of the workers and serve as the expression of their needs and aspirations.

"(b) It must have the ability to maneuver, i. e., its tactics must not be dogmatic or sectarian. It must be able to resort to every strategical maneuver against the enemy which will enable it to remain true to itself. It is one of the chief errors of our parties that they frequently fail to understand this.

"(c) It must essentially be a revolutionary and Marxian party, non-deviating and in spite of all circumstances proceed toward the goal and make every effort to bring near the hour of the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

"(d) It must be a centralized party, prohibiting factional tendencies and groupings. It must be a monolithic party hewed of one piece.

"(e) It must carry on a regular definite propaganda in the bourgeoisie."

2. Our immediate policy to realize these qualifications for the Workers' Party must be:

(a) Crystallization around us thru the slogan of a "Class Farmer Labor Party" of semi-revolutionary working masses and the ultimate absorption of these masses in the Workers' Party.

(b) The consistent application of the united front tactic and its strategical maneuvering against our enemies.

(c) Intensive Marxist Leninist educational work within our party.

(d) The most rapid steps consistent with the safe-guarding of the party structure to reorganize the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

(e) The enforcement of strict discipline in all party units and all party work.

3. The Communist International has pointed out that the tendency of the Lore group in our party in a Two and a Half International tendency—that is a left social-democratic tendency. The Central Executive Committee of the party during the last year has not carried on an aggressive ideological struggle against this tendency. Contrary to the decision of the C. I., the Foster-Cannon group, in place of carrying on a struggle against the tendency has maintained an organizational alliance with it. The incoming Central Executive Committee must carry on a systematic campaign against this tendency and root out every vestige of this non-

Communist viewpoint.

4. Certain of our sections require special attention in carrying on the work of Bolshevization of the party. There are large numbers of members in some language sections who have no understanding of what it means to be a Communist and a member of a Communist Party. We must, in co-operation with the bureau of such sections begin systematic work to draw these members into the actual activities of the party and carry on an educational campaign to give them Communist understanding. Our party cannot be merely the means of maintaining social activities for any section of its membership. Such a membership is a source of weakness and not of strength.

7. Organizational Steps.

1. Our party has not given sufficient attention to the organizational work of the party, either in bringing into the party new members or the strengthening of the party structure. We must increase this phase of work in the future thru the following steps:

(a) Continued organized efforts to bring the workers whom we win thru our agitation and propaganda and thru our united front maneuvers into the party. The organization of shop nuclei will give us a powerful weapon to draw into the party those workers from the shops, the very elements which are most needed to strengthen the party.

(b) Close attention to the organizational functioning of the party with the view of strengthening the party structure, and teaching the party units constructive methods of conducting their work.

(c) There are dangers of new attacks on our organization as we more actively participate in the class struggle and we must take immediate steps to organize the necessary apparatus which will take charge of the party in case of new persecutions against it.

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Your Union Meeting

FOURTH FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting |
|------|--|
| 122 | Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave. |
| 429 | Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M. |
| 434 | Bell Makers, 55th and Halsted. |
| 533 | Boiler Makers, 62nd and Halsted Streets. |
| 182 | Electricians, 19 W. Adams St. |
| 683 | Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento. |
| 845 | Engineers, 183 W. Washington St. |
| 674 | Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave. |
| 45 | Fur Workers. |
| 118 | Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston. |
| 4 | Lithographers, 439 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 237 | Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. |
| | Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street. |
| | Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St. |
| 1 | Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St. |
| 2200 | Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St. |
| 16 | Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m. |
| 3 | Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington Street. |
| 35 | Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 199 | Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 492 | Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets. |
| 746 | Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western. |
| 1225 | Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted Street. |
| 6 | Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St. |
| 73 | Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St. |
| 310 | Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 963 | Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St. |
| 1288 | Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill. |
| 1307 | Railway Carmen, 52nd and Robey. |
| 883 | Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St. |
| 401 | Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m. |
| 9 | Electricians, 230 W. Monroe St. |
| 84 | Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall Ave. |
| | Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 113 | Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 687 | Painters, School and Sheffield Ave. |
| 612 | Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave. |
| 1 | Plano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street. |
| 988 | Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue. |
| 306 | Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel. |

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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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REPORT OF MEETING OF CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF Y. W. L.

Trade union economic work was the main subject under discussion at the last city central committee meeting of the Young Workers League.

This discussion is the beginning of an intensified activity in the trade union economic work by the Chicago league. This has been somewhat pushed in the background heretofore due to the reorganization of the league, factory campaigns, etc. Comrade Shachtman reported very ably on this subject. He pointed out that the American league has now reached the third period in the development of economic trade union work, namely the period of propaganda for a number of special demands and the struggle for these demands; having passed the period of theoretical discussion and that of the journalistic propaganda, our struggle for the immediate demands can begin in the trade unions where we have members as well as in the campaigns in the factories.

Registration Must Be Complete. Every league branch in the city of Chicago has been instructed to complete its registration of members as to place of work and trade union affiliation. The industrial organizer of the city has been instructed to furnish the branches with data on initiation fees, applications, etc. in the unions of the trades our members work in. A drive

work, a membership drive, literature sale and collection of campaign funds.

Shop Nuclei Is Discussed.

Branches reported on their activities in the organization of shop nuclei. The difficulties and the successes of this work, were the main topics for discussion on their reports.

The discussion brot out that while it is comparatively easy to organize a nucleus and elect its officers, it required persistent and intelligent efforts of the branch executive and branch members to make it flourish, which is the most important thing after all, and realizing this there should be no neglect on the part of the branches to "nurture" the newly formed nuclei.

The matter of printing a local bulletin was endorsed and publication held up pending arrival of policy instructions from the national office.

The work of Chicago League is growing and expanding. However more comrades must take part in the work. More young comrades must be drawn into responsible work so that greater results can be achieved and the future work of the league assured.

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ALL PARTY MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATIONS JOT DOWN THIS DATE

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will be made to get every member of the league into a union. Our union members will have to work in much closer co-operation with our party than heretofore and wherever possible form youth fractions. Meetings of all comrades working in one industry will be called and immediate work outlined.

The report of the city executive brot in a number of definite recommendations on the factory campaigns, organization of shop nuclei, education

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Here's How

WE WILL ORGANIZE--

Into a DAILY WORKER Standing Army—IN OVERALLS. Whenever the DAILY WORKER has taken hold, we have—or will have—a CITY AGENT. And where we have a local of the Workers Party, the branches have or MUST have—a DAILY WORKER BRANCH AGENT.

The DAILY WORKER CITY AGENT is the Captain of his Red Regiment and the BRANCH AGENT is his Lieutenant. And EVERY MEMBER is a loyal red soldier in the DAILY WORKER Standing Army—IN OVERALLS. This includes every person in our Party.

WE WILL ORGANIZE THE "BUILDERS"—

Every member of the Party and many workingmen out of it—every worker who believes that to "Build the DAILY WORKER" is a sure way to Build the Labor Movement—will become a BUILDER.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER will support the BRANCH AGENT. THE BRANCH AGENT will support the CITY AGENT—(and be on his board of strategy!).

And EVERY WORKER who supports the DAILY WORKER will be in the DAILY WORKER Standing Army IN OVERALLS continually building HIS OWN paper—

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BRANCH AGENTS
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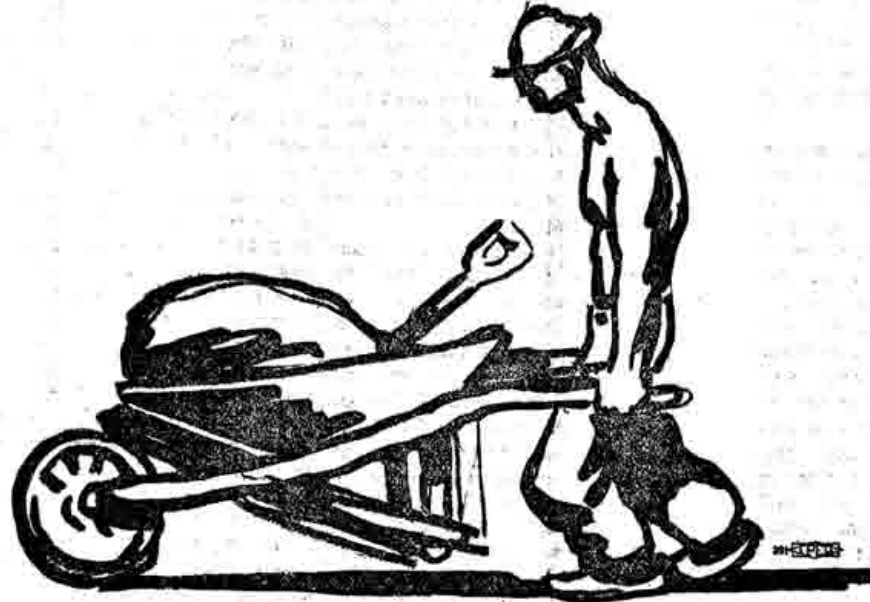
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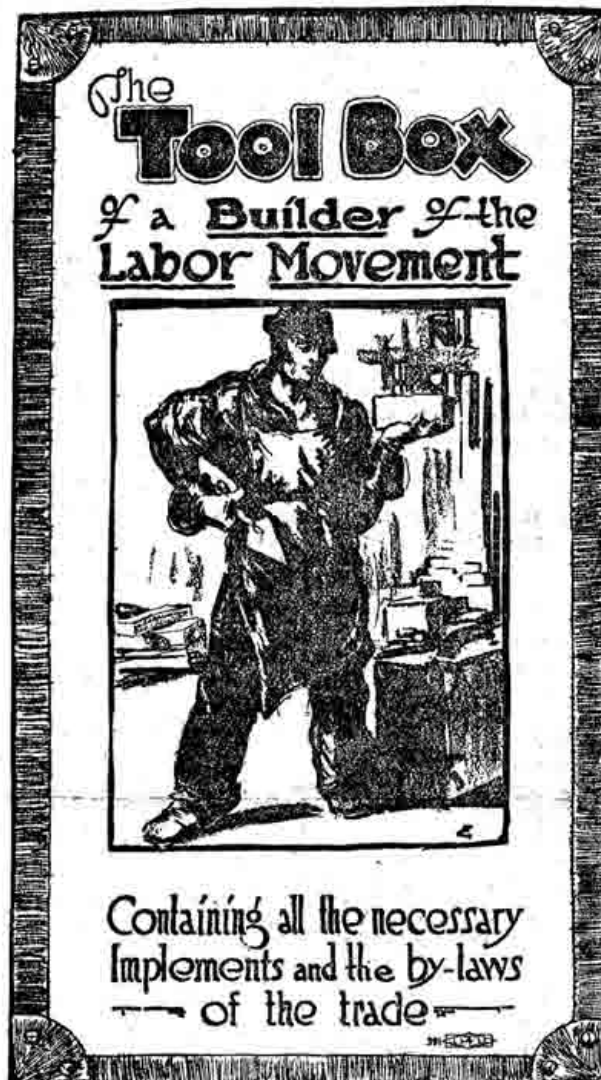
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SINCE A BUILDER MUST HAVE TOOLS!—



Everyone will be given all that are needed in this tool box.

In it are "all the necessary implements and the by-laws of the trade." You will find:

A CALENDAR to "put a circle around the date of your meeting"; MEMO SHEETS to mark the time and address of the meeting; and a place to mark that "The speaker made a fine point when he said:..."

AND MORE ALL THE DATES a worker should have at hand of all important events in American and world working class history; SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS for the DAILY

WORKER (To Build On It!) and the WORKERS MONTHLY; an application blank for membership in the Workers Party; SUBSCRIPTION PRICES to the best Labor publications; AND A POCKET to carry always a proof of your participation in the Labor movement—your Union and Party cards!

ALL THE TOOLS FOR A BUILDER are in his TOOL BOX. If you don't get one in the next two weeks—BE SURE TO WRITE FOR IT. They will be in the mails in the next few days.

HERE'S HOW IT HAPPENED!

The Bricklayers (The D. W. B. U.) were a tremendous success. In a short six weeks their efforts resulted in an increase of 5,000 in the average daily circulation of THEIR paper. We still hold that increase. But we had too many jurisdictional disputes! The carpenters, the plumbers, the plasterers, and others were also doing their share of the building. So our executive board, believing in amalgamation, made an industrial union of those on the job! Today we are happily united in the BUILDERS.

And The C. E. C. Approves!

Their approval says:

"To 'INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925' means to insure a steady march forward, a continued victory for our party."

"The Workers Party therefore undertakes as one of its principal tasks to support the DAILY WORKER campaign. It calls upon all Workers Party members and all enlightened workers everywhere to enter into this campaign with all energy and to support THE DAILY WORKER NOW with funds—NOW, AND ALWAYS WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS."



Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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War?

With kaleidoscopic rapidity the center of gravity of the imperialist conflict that rends world capitalism has shifted from China to Africa. The tory government of England junks the league of nations and prepares for major conquests in northern Africa that drive the French imperialists to frenzy.

The death of a British general at the hands of workers whose comrades he had murdered, throws all Europe into turmoil and brings joy to the hearts of the munition makers just as did the assassination of a Serbian prince in 1914.

The rapidity of the change of scene is in itself indicative of the instability of world capitalism. That the new casus belli revolves around a semi-colonial domain similar in many respects to China, is proof of the Communist contention that every one of these areas of capitalist exploitation is a potential bombshell that a slight jar may explode.

Great Britain has not a single friend or ally in Europe. The rest of the imperialist powers, France particularly, look at the mobilization of troops and warships for the Egyptian campaign with jealous fear.

There is a panic in the robbers' roost and like the lowlier gunmen of Chicago, they do not intend to let one of their number get more than his share of the loot.

The threat of war growing out of the Egyptian imbroglio is no journalistic phrase. All of the ingredients for another wholesale slaughter of the masses are present—Europe is armed to the teeth and vicious nationalism is at high tide.

There is a new factor present in the European situation, however, one that was not there in 1914. Soviet Russia and the Communist International—the personification in the minds of the militarist madmen of the revolution, the force that allows them no peaceful moment, are in Europe and have the backing of millions of the same workers that imperialism must depend upon for its life.

The last war almost ended capitalism. Whether it comes today or tomorrow, and come it will, the next war will end it everywhere and forever. The fear of this is one of the major factors in temporarily halting another world war.

"Capitalism," said Marx, "came into the world dripping blood and dirt from every pore." No one who looks at the present European situation and hears the baying of the dogs of war can help believing that it will go out the same way.

The New Morgan Loan

The House of Morgan is heading a huge syndicate of American financiers to float a hundred million dollar loan to the Herriot government of France.

American imperialist domination has been making such rapid progress in recent months that a hundred million dollar loan in itself is no longer of momentous importance. This loan, however, bears significance in many directions.

For months negotiations have been going on between the firm of J. P. Morgan and company, rulers of the United States, and the Herriot administration of France. The Herriot cabinet, it will be recalled, reached its present political pinnacle thru attacking its predecessor, the Poincare clique, along many lines. One of the most forceful lines of criticism leveled against the Poincare administration by the French liberals was its altogether too-ready acceptance of harsh terms at the hands of J. P. Morgan and company in the financial transactions. Now these liberals are in power. Now the critic Herriot is at the helm. Mr. Herriot and his "radicals" who did all the howling against Morgan in order to ride into power on the tide of mass popular discontent with the Morgan maneuvers in France, are now the very ones to accept the same disgraceful terms at the hands of the American financial dictator.

Again we must ask: Where is the blessing that the Dawes plan was to shower on France? It simply is not there. Some may say that the Dawes plan has not been in operation long enough. Yet, the fact remains that Dawes plan or no Dawes plan, French imperialist finance is in such wretched shape that it cannot administer its governmental machinery without aid from foreign capitalist sources.

This big Morgan loan is another root sunk into the European soil by the American imperialists. It is another step in the direction of untrammelled American hegemony. It is another move that is bound to hasten the coming world conflagration.

If Koretz, the Chicago society swindler, had real brains he would have gone into the bootlegging business in his home town and been entirely safe from arrest.

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

Attack on Brotherhoods Begins

Eight thousand engineers, firemen and hostlers employed by the Southern Pacific railway are taking a strike vote. The railway company has refused to negotiate directly with the union and insists on having all questions of wages and working conditions handled by the strikebreaking agency of the government—the railway labor board. Federal Judge Wilkerson, who granted the injunction that was a major factor in breaking the strike of the railway shopmen in 1922, has upheld the jurisdiction of the railway board over these questions and has ruled that union members or officials who refuse to answer the summons of the board may be imprisoned for contempt of court.

The workers involved in the dispute are asking an 8 per cent increase in wages and the negotiations have been hanging fire for almost a year. The Southern Pacific railway has postponed decisions time after time with the evident intention of waiting until after the election returned Coolidge, the enemy of the labor movement, to office.

This single instance affecting the most conservative section of the organized workers, one that has never been the target for the open shop movement, is proof that the labor unions are going to be forced to fight for their very lives in the very near future and is probably only the beginning of an attack that will involve even large sections of the labor aristocracy that has hitherto stood aloof from the struggles of the rest of the organized workers as the railway brotherhoods did in 1922.

There appears to be some militancy left in the firemen and engine men in spite of the efforts of their officials to make them believe they are bankers and not workers, but the officialdom, which hailed the establishment of the railway labor board during the war period as a victory for labor, will not fight.

We propose the immediate organization of shop committees as a weapon for these workers and the recommendation will call forth a sarcastic smile from them. A year from now, however, we venture to say that they will not dismiss the suggestion so lightly. By that time the anti-labor offensive will be in full swing and they will be forced to fight or surrender. They will not surrender altho their banker-leaders will—in fact they already have.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Hail—Our Navy!

We do not refer to the armada of battleships which is preparing to sail for far Pacific waters under the stars and stripes as a threat against Japan in the guise of "naval maneuvers." That is but the first major step in the mobilization for the coming war for the conquest of China and the Pacific. It is a definite outward manifestation of the transfer of the struggle of imperialism from the Atlantic to the Pacific which Karl Marx was able to forecast even when first the gold discoveries in California in 1849 turned the gaze of American imperialism across the westward shore. The navy that will soon sail to make the first skirmish, at least a tactical skirmish, in the coming real world war, is not the navy we hail.

Hail our navy!—But we refer to a navy which really belongs to the revolution of the workers of the world. We refer to the Red Navy which flies the flag of the first workers' republic.

The Red Navy of Russia has secured the return of its Black Sea fleet. The French government, in recognizing the Soviet government, was compelled to return these ships which had been in the possession of the counter-revolutionary Baron Wrangel. The regaining of possession of these ships is, however, not to be credited to a mere diplomatic victory. In the truest sense of the word these ships were re-won thru force of arms in warfare. Soviet bayonets punctured the French-fanned bellies of Wrangel's mercenaries. Soviet cannon battered Wrangel off the coast of Crimea. The valor of the Russian workers and peasants conquered imperialist France in the form of its mercenaries in the south of Russia, and in the west, and in the valley of the Volga, and in the north. The revolutionary Red Army placed Russia in a position where she could not be treated as a subject nation to be looted; Soviet arms forced the situation where capitalist France felt compelled to recognize proletarian revolutionary Russia.

But Soviet Russia in the best sense belongs to the workers of the world. Its Red Navy will fire its guns in no other cause than the cause of the workers of the world, and in such a cause it will fire. The recovery of the Black Sea fleet, which soon will hoist the flag of Communism and sail to a home port, will greatly strengthen our international cause.

Hail our navy!
Join the Workers Party and subscribe to the DAILY WORKER.

Wage Cutting in Maine

The Maine textile workers have been handed a 10 per cent wage cut—a further testimonial of the esteem in which the textile capitalists hold them following a 12½ per cent reduction last year.

The Paterson silk workers have shown the way to take care of such forays on the already low wages and living standards of the textile workers and the best thing the Maine workers can do is to follow their example—organize, strike and fight thru to victory or honorable defeat. The lack of such action, doubly difficult because of the absence of any union, when the cut was made last year, is doubtless responsible for the new attack. Maine is also a Coolidge stronghold.

American Imperialism's Labor Outpost

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The sweep of American imperialism in all avenues in which it finds expression is one of the most remarkable events of the present epoch. As Communists we are especially interested in its activities in the ranks of working class organizations and the effect it has on the working class organized and unorganized.

It is a commonplace to state that the Gompers' officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is an appendage of American imperialistic enterprise, but even commonplace become of unusual interest when new events of major importance to the working class appear.

Of such a character is the policy adopted previously by the A. F. of L. officialdom but openly announced to the world at the El Paso convention in the presence of Mexican, British and German delegates.

"Monroe Doctrine of Labor." Matthew Woll, the heir apparent to the Gompers' throne, characterized this policy as the "Monroe Doctrine of the American labor movement." "Nowhere in the world are the catch words of the capitalist class used to the extent that they are by labor officialdom in America, but this is something more than a mere parroting of capitalist slogans.

Following the reading of a resolution aimed at the Communists and the left wing critics of Gompers which was adopted as a pledge of good faith by the Mexican labor bureaucracy and which contained the following clause, "Resolved, that the Mexican Federation of Labor will oppose all attacks which the enemies of the American Federation of Labor will attempt to undertake against it in any part whatsoever of the Mexican republic," Woll delivered himself as follows:

"Mr. chairman, I move that the president of this federation convey to the Mexican Federation of Labor our appreciation for this declaration of loyalty to the ideals of democracy and pledge of support and co-operation with the American Federation of Labor in the promoting of the ideals of trade unionism, which, after all, is the beginning of the Monroe doctrine of American labor to apply to the western hemisphere."

New Coalition Starts Work
No sooner was this cementing of the bond of Latin-American and Yankee labor imperialists concluded than the new coalition of betrayal showed its hand.

Trevino, secretary of the Mexican Federation, who recently went to England, and offered to MacDonald affiliation of the Mexican labor movement to the Amsterdam International in return for recognition of the Mexican government by Great Britain, took the floor and accused the British labor party government of allowing British capitalists to ship arms to de la Huerta. He further stated that consignments of arms and munitions were on the way from England for General Flores, who is heading another armed insurrection against the present Mexican government, and appealed to the British fraternal delegates present to "show real solidarity and prevent the shipment of these arms."

No Communist will criticize Trevino for his expressed desire to prevent British capitalist aid to reactionaries, but arranged for by the Gompers' machine, it served two purposes that are of evil import to the working class. First, it served to throw suspicion upon and compare unfavorably the British labor movement with the American Federation of Labor in the eyes of the delegates and the workers who read the reports of the convention. Second, it displayed the British imperialists as the only enemy of the Mexican workers and concealed the fact that AMERICAN CAPITALISTS ARE NOT FURNISHING ARMS AND SUBSIDING INSURRECTION IN MEXICO BECAUSE THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAS CAPITULATED TO THEM.

Aid Wall Street in Mexico.
In other words the American Federation of Labor officialdom has, on behalf of American imperialism, stepped out as the foremost defender of its right to a monopoly of exploitation on the two American continents. American imperialism and its labor wing, the American Federation of Labor will "protect" the Mexican masses from all oppression except that sponsored by Wall Street and its instrument in Washington, D. C. It is of course, much better for the Mexican workers to be robbed and murdered by the gunmen of Yankee oil well and copper mine owners than by similar agencies employed by British capitalists. Gompers and Coolidge agree on this. So do their Wall Street masters.

The rivalry that can end only in war between British and American imperialism, but which the capitalist press has not yet been ordered to intensify by propaganda, in every field of imperialistic endeavor—oil, shipping markets, world finance—finds the Gompers' clique ready to champion the home-grown variety of imperialism. This attitude is the inevitable fruit of a policy that denies the class struggle and sets up a united front with capitalism on every possible occasion, a policy that leaves the American working class all but helpless and now intends to tame the militant Mexican workers and make them docile slaves of Wall Street.

While the federation met the British admiral, Jellicoe completes his tour of the empire's possessions and

brings home a plan for an expansion of British naval power in the Pacific. Blesses Navy Maneuvers.

American imperialism answers with naval maneuvers around Hawaii and the American Federation of Labor says amen.

All relations are broken off between Great Britain and Mexico and Wall Street makes hay while the sun shines. John D. Rockefeller places a chaste kiss on the brow of Sam Gompers' cast in the role of Maud Muller. Nor is this all. In every phase of the policy of the state department and the most dangerous activity of the war and navy departments, the A. F. of L. bureaucracy adopts the policy of American imperialism.

Its attitude on the matter of Japanese exclusion is too well known to need mention, but at El Paso the metal trades department of the federation adopted a resolution urging the logical corollary of the hostility of the parent body to Japanese workers. The navy department is well pleased.

To Recruit Cannon Fodder.
At El Paso, scene of the complete

degradation of the American labor movement, the war department is not forgotten. A resolution is introduced, to be sent to all affiliated locals, signed by no less than twenty-five union officials, the preamble of which reads as follows:

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor in national convention assembled . . . that the citizens' military training camps are deserving of the support of American laboring men and the executive council is authorized and directed to nominate three civilian aides to the secretary of war at large, and one civilian aide in each of the forty-eight states, to co-operate with the government in recruiting candidates for these camps.

Among the signers of this resolution is the name of Ledvinka, representing the Ohio State Federation of Labor, a member of the United Mine Workers of America, an organization that has met bayonets every time it has engaged in a strike of any size.

The war department is well pleased. Endorse American Fascisti.
The American Legion is the prize pet of the imperialists. It has been

practically entrusted with the program of the bureau of education and it spreads in a thousand ways the specious propaganda of the militarists. Here was an opportunity not to be overlooked by any organization seeking to prove its loyalty to every institution of American capitalism, so the officialdom of the A. F. of L. forms a united front with these open class enemies of the workers, exchanges representatives with them at conventions and at El Paso endorsed the American Legion resolution for universal military service in the next war—mass mobilization of the workers disguised under the euphonious phrase of "conscription of capital and labor." The capitalists are supposed to part with their precious wealth while the workers will have to give only their lives.

The strikebreaking American Legion and its capitalist backers are well pleased.

Betrayed Mexican Labor.
We leave for a moment the question of what these things mean for the working class of the United States to say to the Mexican workers and peasants:

Gompers and the tools of the blackest forces of reaction met you at El Paso with hands outstretched and protestations of good will. They posed as your allies while they give the utmost support and cheerful endorsement to the self same exploiters that made Mexico a slaughterhouse for a decade. Not only that, but they actually aided in the preparation of the navy, the army and the volunteer mercenaries of American imperialism who will murder you under the slogan of "teaching you democracy" if you try to keep the gains of the revolution your comrades died for by the hundreds.

Another Dawes' plan is in force in Mexico today and the instrument of its enforcement is the officialdom of the American and the Mexican Federations of Labor. This brings us to another incident that shows the servility with which the Gompersites serve Morgan democracy.

Gompers Becomes "Internationalist."

The faintest taint of socialism is anathema to Gompers, while Communism sends him into a wild delirium whenever mentioned in his presence. He has been unable to tolerate any taint of affiliation even with the reformist Amsterdam International, but at El Paso his attitude suddenly changes. For the first time in many, many long years there is present at a convention of the federation a representative of the German Trade Unions—affiliated with Amsterdam. English—"our allies, you know"—are barely welcome but have been tolerated, principally to give Gompers the opportunity of telling how much better off the working class was in this country.

But today there is a striking change. Gompers is very friendly towards Amsterdam. The European workers are in a bad way. The national economies are demoralized. The yellow unions have always depended upon the capitalists and capitalism is not so good just now.

Amsterdam needs money. So do the capitalist governments which its unions support. It is simple.

Aid to Morgan's Dawes' Plan.
The Dawes' plan and the entry of the American Federation of Labor into Amsterdam or rather the absorption of Amsterdam by the American Federation of Labor will, in the words of the classic "cure all diseases today." Amsterdam needs the A. F. of L. enough to surrender to Gompers but it does not need it as bad as Morgan needs to strengthen his hold on Amsterdam so that the slavery of the German workers can be made complete. Amsterdam will come to terms with Gompers. El Paso marks the abandonment of a policy of isolation from international affairs by the American labor officialdom just as the Dawes' plan—the reason for it—marks the entry of American imperialism into world politics on a truly gigantic scale.

The circle is complete. American imperialism is in deadly conflict with Great Britain for world supremacy. Japan is in the way—a nuisance. The finance capitalists, every day, increase their investments abroad (another \$100,000,000 to "finance" mere pocket money). They are drunk with the glorious vision of world supremacy that is to be baptized with the blood of the workers.

The officialdom of the American federation prepares the machinery that will be used to drive the working class of America and Mexico to the shambles. It is a procurer for cannon fodder. It ties the workers to the chariot wheels of American imperialism and prepares to act as its emissary in Europe.

Task of Communist Parties.
Upon the Communist Parties of the United States and Mexico—especially upon the party in the United States rest the responsibility of mobilizing the working class of the two nations for struggle against this basest of all plots, whose black putrescence poisons the whole labor movement.

It can be done and it will be done. The evidence of the betrayal is at hand. It shrieks from every resolution adopted at El Paso. It is in every speech of the Trevinos, Habermans and Wollas. Mass murder for profit was sanctified at El Paso and in return the House of Morgan allows his blood money to be paid—thru labor banks.

War is no longer a prospect of the distant, but of the immediate future. El Paso states this plainly.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

THIS LETTER IS ADDRESSED TO YOUR BRANCH; IT MUST BE READ AT THE NEXT MEETING

(NOTE.—Every member of every branch is to make sure that this letter is made part of the order of business of his next branch meeting.)

DEAR COMRADE:—

We must be frank. This is YOUR paper and it is your business to know how it is getting on. Give careful attention!

The DAILY WORKER is carrying two heavy burdens, one on each shoulder. We have our own building, but it is not fully paid for—that's burden number one. We have our own presses but they are not fully paid for—that's burden number two.

The DAILY WORKER cannot fight with a load on each shoulder. You know that. Everything that stands in the way of our progress must be kicked out.

Therefore this campaign to INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925. It means that ALL OF US want to make absolutely sure that our paper will have CLEAR SAILING for the year to come.

To put the DAILY WORKER in fighting trim, we are sending BOOKS OF POLICIES to the branches. Every member must buy an INSURANCE POLICY. EVERY means EVERY—and nothing less. Directions for selling POLICIES follow.

Comrades! Back up this campaign to the limit. Buy \$5 POLICIES. BUY \$1 POLICIES every time the branch meets. Buy YOU MUST. This is final. This is a party decision.

Not an inch in retreat! Ever FORWARD to ALL POWER for the working class.

Fraternally,

THE DAILY WORKER THE WORKERS PARTY
MORITZ J. LOEB, WM. Z. FOSTER,
Business Manager. National Chairman.
ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Campaign Director. Executive Secretary.

Directions for Sale of Insurance Policies

(Follow them to the letter.)

1. This book of INSURANCE POLICIES must be made a vital part of EVERY meeting of your party branch. It contains fifteen \$1.00, three \$5.00 and two \$10.00 INSURANCE POLICIES.

2. To your order of business at EVERY branch meeting must be added "DAILY WORKER INSURANCE."

3. When the order of business, "DAILY WORKER INSURANCE," is reached, the secretary of the branch will read the names of all comrades who have bought their INSURANCE POLICY and the names of all comrades who have not yet helped to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925.

4. After the names have been read, those who have not yet purchased their policy will come forward and do so.

5. Comrades who fail to attend branch meetings should be visited and asked to buy their policy. Branches should buy one or more \$10 policies out of their treasuries.

6. INSURANCE POLICY BOOKS are to constitute a vital part of every party mass meeting.

7. A competent comrade must be assigned to address every mass meeting upon the need of INSURING THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925. All present are to be solicited for the purchase of INSURANCE POLICIES.

8. Remittances for INSURANCE POLICIES sold are to be made ONCE A WEEK to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

9. Every comrade or party official receiving one or more of these INSURANCE POLICY BOOKS will be held STRICTLY accountable for them. Stubs for POLICIES sold, and unsold POLICIES must be returned at the close of the campaign.

10. THIS CAMPAIGN WILL CONTINUE UNTIL EVERY PARTY MEMBER HAS BOUGHT A POLICY AND HAS THEREBY HELPED TO INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925.

We've got it!
Let's keep it!
and
BUILD!

NEW MOVEMENT ORGANIZED BY INDUSTRIAL BARONS FOR UNITED ATTACK ON AMERICAN FARMERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Better understanding between industry and agriculture is the imposing title of a new movement announced by William H. Barr, president, National Founders' Association. A thoroly reactionary program is outlined by Barr, including a call for house cleaning by both old parties to get rid of "progressives" like LaFollette and Brookhart. Barr uses the costliness of strikes as an argument for open shop and attacks the child labor amendment. Representatives from the conservative farmer's organization, National Grange, will address industrial meetings and industrial speakers, certified by the new movement—which will not form any new organization, Barr says—will speak to farmers.