

## GLASGOW JOBLESS STORM WAY INTO HOMES AFTER EVICTIONS; POLICE REFUSE TO INTERFERE

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
GLASGOW, Dec. 25.—Several thousand workers stormed the houses from which 300 unemployed families had been evicted, broke them open, and restored the evicted workers to their homes. The dismal slum streets were filled with police and throngs of angry workers.

The police, who were assigned to Kitchener and Jellicot streets where the unemployed were evicted for non-payment of rent, smiled and looked on, refusing to interfere.

The crowds of workers shattered the timbers which locked the unemployed from their tenantless houses, threw open the doors, and allowed the evicted tenants to return to their homes.

Several ex-service men were among those who fought to re-enter their homes. "You didn't need eviction notices in 1914," they cried to one of the landlords.

The rental agents represent large estates in West Scotland and Dalmeir. The tenants had been unable to pay an aggregate of \$200,000 a month rent because of long continued unemployment.

One of those evicted was a crippled child, who was wheeled from his home in an invalid chair. The workers who broke down the doors of the houses wheeled the lad back into his home.

**NEW YORK CITY  
I. L. G. W. NO. 38  
VOTES SATURDAY**

**Wischniefsky is Favored  
Against Drasin**

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 25.—Local 38, I. L. G. W. U., one of the oldest locals of the international, will have elections of local officers Saturday, December 27, at the union headquarters, 877 Sixth Ave., New York City.

The present manager, B. Drasin, has joined the reactionary machine and is now a loyal supporter of the bureaucracy in the I. L. G. W. U. He is running for re-election and against him for the same office is running Don Wischniefsky, who, although independent, yet has opposed the expulsion policy of the bureaucracy.

As B. Drasin is not only a loyal supporter of the reactionary machine, but is utterly incompetent, his defeat is not merely a partisan question but an absolute necessity, if the union is to make any progress whatsoever or grow stronger.

The other candidates for office who are true militants are Nathan Wilkes, for chairman; V. Abraham, H. Formin and N. Wilkes, for executive board.

Several other militants were rejected on technical grounds and Joseph Zack, one of the leading militants who is the recording secretary and the secretary of the strike committee in the last strike, was rejected because of the efforts of B. Drasin and the high bureaucracy, despite the fact that the objection committee of the local, a non-partisan committee, recommended unanimously that he be placed on the ballot.

**Klan Terrorizes  
Paris, Ill.; Forces  
Sheriff to Resign**

PARIS, Ill., Dec. 25.—The Ku Klux Klan is threatening a reign of terror here following a clash between the pro-klan city police and the anti-klan sheriff's forces over an arrest of anti-klansmen by the city police.

The sheriff and deputies protested the arrest, but the Klan police called in reinforcements and threatened violence if interfered with. Fifty special Klan are talking about the town looking for trouble and heavily armed.

Sheriff Leo Sizemore resigned after his bondsman threatened to withdraw their bonds and the state's attorney demanded his resignation. He has often had to disarm klansmen that prowled around outside the city limits. Both sides are pouring adherents into the town, and trouble may yet ensue.

*Your Policy must Be  
—Buy a Policy—*

This time our program is richer than ever. James P. Cannon will lecture on the "Situation in the Trade Union Movement Today and Our Communist Task." No militant can afford to miss this.

And among the many numbers on the program we are proud to list Sylvia Castleton, interpretive dancer, who will render especially beautiful selections.

Come early. Bring your friends. Every worker can have a good time at the Workers' School Vetcherinkas.

## ALLIES QUARREL OVER LEAVING COLOGNE ZONE

**Socialists Lose Bet On  
Dawes Plan**

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PARIS, Dec. 25.—An underground offshoot between France and England is developing over the evacuation, promised to Germany, of the Cologne district on Jan. 10.

This evacuation, pledged by the allies in the Versailles treaty and again promised in the Dawes plan conference at London this year, is in the center of a three-cornered fight. Germany, quite naturally, demands that the allies live up to the treaty and the conference agreements.

France, thru the report of Marshal Foch at the head of the inter-allied military commission insists that Germany has not disarmed as promised and that the allies must not, therefore, withdraw troops from Germany. England, whose troops are those occupying the Cologne district, is willing to evacuate, but not before the French leave the Ruhr. And France refuses to leave.

**Not as Promised.**

The council of allied ambassadors meets here on Saturday to discuss the evacuation. In advance of the meeting each nation is issuing statements that the council will do this or that, according to the interests of the particular diplomat. However, it is fairly well settled by agreement of both England and France on one point, the arrival at for different reasons, that the Cologne bridgehead shall not be evacuated on the date promised.

The English foreign office unofficially stated yesterday that the English representatives at the council meeting will be instructed "to work for the shortest possible extension of the occupation." It is added that England believes that "Germany has done all that could be expected" in disarming. This is open disagreement with the loud cries of Marshal Foch who is shaping the policies of the Herriot cabinet.

**Herriot Bends to Foch.**

As an answer to the British, Herriot yesterday, after a conference with M. Laroche, of the French foreign office and a representative of Marshal Foch, framed a rejection to Germany's request for evacuation of the Cologne zone and today announced that "the allies" will not evacuate it as agreed. He officially announced that the troops must remain because Germany has not fulfilled its obligations. This will be submitted to the council of ambassadors on Saturday.

Meanwhile, the yellow socialists of Germany who have risked their all on the faith of the allies are desperate as further occupation will certainly increase Communist influence.

## We Are All Agreed

THE response which the party has so far made to THE DAILY WORKER INSURANCE POLICY CAMPAIGN proves that the entire party has made an energetic beginning in its task to make THE DAILY WORKER safe for 1925. This drive which has made so good a start, must not stop until the goal is reached. THE DAILY WORKER needs \$50,000 and \$50,000 must therefore be the minimum amount raised.

The Central Executive Committee wishes to reaffirm its stand taken at the opening of the campaign. The Central Executive Committee is unanimous on this matter and in recalling to the attention of the party membership the following facts, it calls upon every section of the party, every member, to continue its work "TO INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925" until the goal is reached.

1. THE DAILY WORKER is one of the greatest achievements the party has yet made.
2. The 1923 campaign to establish THE DAILY WORKER succeeded not only in its original purpose but also made possible the establishment of the party central printing plant and a home for the party's national office.
3. The funds which the members entrusted to the Central Executive Committee for the establishment and operation of THE DAILY WORKER have been conserved to the last penny and expended with the utmost economy.
4. The management of THE DAILY WORKER has been efficient and competent to the end that the deficit incurred during 1924 is far lower than what was expected.
5. An immediate task of the entire party and each one of its sections, which can under no circumstances be avoided or neglected, is TO INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925.

Signed—CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA, Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, James P. Cannon, Benjamin Gitlow, Earl R. Browder, Jay Lovestone, Max Bedacht, Fahle Burman, Martin Abern, Alexander Bittelman, Ludwig Lore, J. Louis Engdahl.

## NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The New York City general membership meeting to take up the party theses will be held Sunday, Dec. 28, 2 p. m. sharp, at Webster Hall, East 11th street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Comrades Cannon and Ruthenberg will report.

Members must be in good standing and present their membership cards at the door. New York City members must attend this meeting. Comrades outside the city are invited but have no voice or vote. Secretaries must have a supply of stamps on hand and be at Webster Hall not later than 1:30 p. m. to sell stamps to their branch members who are in arrears.—CHARLES KRUMBEIN, District Organizer.

## ALSO A POPE MUST LIVE



## CHALIAPIN AT CIVIC OPERA SAYS MENSHEVIK TALE IS TOO ABSURD

Feodor Chaliapin, of the Chicago Civic Opera company, laughed when he was told of the report emanating from the Russian emigre colony in Paris, that the Soviet government has complained about his payment of \$32,000 income tax to the United States.

"It is too absurd to bother making a statement about. But if you must have one—this is the first I'd heard of such a complaint. I really know nothing about it," and with this he dismissed the entire matter. Then another kept press tale was exploded.

## WORKERS PARTY CITY SECRETARY ENTHUSIASTIC FOR "DAILY" DRIVE

"There is no one more opposed than I am to making salesmen of our party members," said Martin Abern, secretary of the Workers Party of Chicago, "but I have yet to be convinced that the business of getting 'subs' for the DAILY WORKER is necessarily being a salesman."

"I think instead of making salesmen of our members it makes organizers of them. The personal contacts that are made and the experiences that are gained by general subscription getting on the part of our membership, are a very beneficial influence on our party. It raises the standard of our personnel and affords excellent opportunities for getting new members."

The above interview was granted on the occasion of the Chicago subscription drive for the DAILY WORKER in aid of which the whole local membership is being mobilized to accomplish the goal of five thousand new subscribers. The competition between the local party branches in the races to win prizes in the form of circulating libraries on the basis of a percentage of subscriptions according to membership figures, promises to become keen as the drive progresses.

In the office of District 8 of the Workers Party, Arne Swaback, district organizer, said, "I confess I am at a loss to say what the district movement would do without our 'Daily'. Any party member who is not aware of the inestimable value of the DAILY WORKER to our party needs to be taught a thing or two about what the 'Daily' has done for us. The local sub campaign being conducted in Local Chicago should enlist the energetic support of every party member not confined to his bed. Personally, I should be very much ashamed to report to my branch at the end of the present drive that I had succeeded in getting no subscribers."

Thurber Lewis, Manager of "The Drive", looked up from his desk in Room 307, 166 W. Washington St., and said to the reporter, "It is not a matter of party discipline for every member of Local Chicago to turn in from three to five subs. Nor will any member be disciplined for, as Comrade Loeb, Business Manager of the paper, says, not TRYING to sell a sub. It is solely a matter of party conscience and party pride. I sympathize heartily with the confused embarrassment with which a party member who has NOT tried will have to report the incident to his branch."

Meet in Minneapolis at Noon.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Mass membership meeting will be held Sunday, Dec. 28, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Theatrical Employes' Hall, 818 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis. The vote on the theses will be taken at 10 p. m.

## Tirana, Capital of Albania, Falls to Insurgent Army

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
ROME, Dec. 25.—Tirana, capital of Albania, has been occupied by the rebel forces and the government has fled, according to advices direct from Tirana, received here. This agrees with previous reports of the fall of both Tirana and Scutari.

## COAL MINERS GIVE REASON FOR STRIKE

**Attack Boss-Cappellini  
Combination**

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 25.—The atrocious miners of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, have given a stinging reply to the combination of operators and union officials that seeks to drive them into unbearable conditions by breaking the strike called by the general grievance committee.

In large posters headed "Why We Are on Strike" the miners excoriate their traitorous officials, particularly Rinaldo Cappellini, district president. "The strike was imposed upon us thru the failure of the company officials and officials of District No. 1 to heed the crying need to have unbearable conditions remedied," the miners say.

**Lockout Eight Months Old.**  
Grievances presented to the district officials of the union eight months ago are still not adjusted. At the Ewen colliery, for instance, there was a lockout of 120 men eight months ago. These men were even ordered restored by W. W. Ingles, chairman of the conciliation board last July in his instruction to the company, but neither the company or the union officials have moved. Such things are the ground of the grievance committee's strike order.

On Tuesday, Dec. 9, when Rinaldo Cappellini, the agent of John L. Lewis' reactionary machine and president of District No. 1, U. M. W. of A., appeared at a meeting of the grievance committee, he was asked: "Traitor Cappellini Says 'None.'"

"What assurances, Mr. Cappellini, can you give us that our grievances will be adjusted without delay, providing we call off the strike and return to work?"

"None!" was Cappellini's reply. The miners are incensed all over the district at the district officers who have even ignored the appeal of thirty-one locals of the U. M. W. of A. for a special convention to discuss who was right in the revocation of the charters of the striking locals. The miners contend that they were enforcing the agreement which provides for definite settlement of grievances within limited times.

There are many grievances long pending between the miners and six collieries. At the Underwood colliery there are five complaints registered by the miners. These consist of two separate vein complaints of underpayment on car scale, a complaint of poor powder which reduces output, poor coal furnished the employees and the lockout of 62 men.

At the Ewen colliery noted above 120 men were laid off March 1, a long negotiation thru Cappellini with the company has failed to have any results. At this colliery also, there is a violation by the company on wage paid in the Marcy vein.

At the Central colliery two grievances exist since April, one of rock measurement, another of forcing dead work on agreement which was broken after the miners struck the coal by working thru 500 feet of bad work.

At No. 6 colliery three complaints exist of discrimination by the company and bad powder which cuts the wage return. At colliery No. 9, an agreement on loading bone was violated by the company not paying. In addition there are complaints on powder and the underpayment of shaft miners. At the Butler colliery three grievances pending in one instance since May, regarding second mining and a violation of the agreement by the company on rates of pay for new work.

## RUSS WHITE GUARDS AGAIN MAKE ATTEMPT TO COMPETE WITH TECH AID

The Russian czarists of Chicago are again making an attempt to interfere with the affairs of the Technical Aid Society. This Saturday the society is giving a performance "Coal Miner Kort," at the Soviet School, and the counter-revolutionists decided to show their "movies" again in the same neighborhood and at the same time. The Technical Aid Society is not bothered by this. It has the confidence of the workers and the performance will have the usual success, especially after it was announced that the scenery for this performance was painted by Lydia Gibson. When the counter-revolutionists attempted to interfere with the affair of the Technical Aid Society a few weeks ago they met with utter failure.

**Long Live the Daily Worker! Big Special First Anniversary Edition Jan. 13, 1925**  
The Militant Page in this Big Special for the Militant Branches—The Name of Your Branch Upon this Militant Page if it Remits for Insurance Policies Sale Before January 8



## GREEN HELD OBSTACLE TO THIRD PARTY

### Pre-Convention Canvass Shows Defections

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Plans of LaFollette supporters to establish a permanent new political party in the United States received a severe jolt today.

Close on the heels of the announcement that the railroad brotherhoods were again forming of a third party at this time came strong indications that farm organizations affiliated with the present progressive campaign also were opposed to the new movement and would instruct their delegates to fight it at the annual convention of the conference for progressive political action in Chicago in February.

The sentiment of the farm leaders was expressed in a secret poll taken by a member of the executive council of the conference.

"I have found only one man among the representatives of the farm organizations who favors going ahead at this time with plans for a third party," said this council member. "The farmers do not want to go on a wild goose chase until they can see that they will achieve some definite results by uniting with a third party movement."

#### Third Party Up to Convention

The whole question of starting the new party is to be thrashed out at the conference's convention. The formal call for the meeting has been drafted and awaits only the signature of Wm. H. Johnston, chairman, before being sent out. It will go to the same organizations which met in convention in Cleveland last July and endorsed the independent presidential candidacy of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, included are the rail unions, farm organizations, the socialist party, and unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The rail group fought the call and does not plan to be represented officially as an organization at the Chicago convention.

#### Green Against Move

Any hope that unions of the federation might be induced to send official representatives admittedly has been dimmed by the induction of Wm. Green as successor to Samuel Gompers. At the federation's executive council meeting at Atlantic City last August, Green opposed granting endorsement of LaFollette, and in the El Paso convention he was one of the leaders who insisted on the federation reasserting its non-partisan political policy and rejecting a proposal to unite with a new party. Himself a democrat, Green, however, believes that the federation must remain neutral in politics and devote itself exclusively to the economic betterment of workers.

#### Farm Groups Hold Key

Should the farm organizations, as the poll indicates, withdraw their support, the progressives will lose the backing of some of the most powerful groups which supported the LaFollette campaign.

In the face of these latest developments, Johnston said that nothing would be permitted to interfere with plans for the Chicago meeting. He expressed confidence that enough strength would be shown for a third party to make it a success.

"We are going ahead," declared Johnston.

## CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM ISSUED BY MILITANT LEFT WING CANDIDATES IN MACHINISTS' UNION ELECTION

The left-wing group in the Machinists' Union has issued a program of union policies upon which the left-wing candidates stand in the fight for making the union a militant organization that will get results for its members and rebuild its shattered ranks.

#### The Left-Wing Candidates.

The candidates named below are those who stand for the policies set forth in the program. They have endorsed this program and are pledged to carry it out. Here are the candidates:

For international president—Julius Emme, Local 459, St. Paul, Minn.  
For general secretary-treasurer—Tim Buck, Local 235, Toronto, Ont., Can.  
For editor of journal—A. Overgaard, Local 390, Chicago, Ill.  
Members of the executive council, U. S.—H. S. McIlvagh, Local 497, Tacoma, Wash.; John Otis, Local 536, Pittsburgh, Pa.; P. Jensen, Local 492, Chicago, Ill.; H. Garner, Local 209, Hammond, Ind.; Alfred Goetz, Local 62, Detroit, Mich.; Andrew MacNamara, Local 52, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### Program of the Left-Wing Candidates in the Machinists' Election.

1. Amalgamation of all crafts in the metal industry into one industrial union covering the entire industry.

We favor calling a conference of all international unions in the metal trades for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about amalgamation and that the machinists in that conference present a plan for amalgamating these organizations in this conference. An educational campaign shall immediately be started in the columns of the Journal. The executive council shall be instructed to carry on agitation among the other metal trades for amalgamation. The machinists' delegates to the American Federation of Labor shall actively support amalgamation and submit resolutions favoring industrial unionism.

2. Development of Shop Committees.

The present antiquated shop committee and shop chairman system must be developed so that these committees wield some power in dealing with the bosses; to fight for better conditions; against lay-offs; and for reduction of hours of work in time of industrial depression. This committee must lead a fight for sanitary conditions in the shops; for protection of the lives of the workers in the shop thru safety devices; dining rooms. These committees shall invite the unorganized workers to participate in this fight for better conditions and thru such contacts these unorganized workers will join the union. Agitation shall be carried on for workers' control of industry, thus awakening the class consciousness of the masses. These shop committees will in time develop into real fighting bodies, against the capitalist class, and be one of the mediums thru which the working class will take over the means of production.

3. Organize the Unorganized.

A national drive shall immediately be started by the international to organize the unorganized. The slogan of this drive to be against wage-cut and favoring the reduction of working hours. We stand for more effective organization on the economic field, as against banking, investing our money in insurance companies, etc.

4. Independent Working Class Political Action.

We stand for the class struggle on the economic and political field. We are opposed to political class collaboration such as practiced by President Johnston in alliance with the LaFollette movement and for the same reason that we oppose his class collaboration on the industrial field thru the B. & O. plan. We stand for a united

### I Am With You!

I believe that this district will come thru 100 per cent for the campaign to INSURE OUR DAILY. I want to congratulate you upon the thoroughness with which you are doing the job.

Enclosed you will find our district bulletin sent out a week ago. This is our first move to get results. I will follow up with more matter and give the campaign here my personal attention and direction. I am with you in this wholeheartedly.

JOHN J. BALLAM,  
Organizer, District 1.

front of all trade unions and other organizations of workers and poor farmers to fight for the immediate demands of the exploited masses and for the ultimate overthrow of the capitalist system and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers government.

5. Against Racial Discrimination.

We are against the present attitude in our organization of excluding the Negroes from membership. We are in favor of following the example of other labor organizations that have already opened their doors for our colored brothers. We are, by the present stupid attitude, helping to make scabs to be used against us when we go on strike.

6. Freedom of Expression Within the Union, and Reinstatement of Suspended and Expelled Members.

We stand for the complete freedom of opinion in our organization and the right of members to express themselves on all issues confronting the labor movement. We believe that the organization can only insure its own growth by allowing revolutionary minorities, who are always the backbone in the struggle, to function unhindered. We stand for reinstatement of all members expelled or suspended for radical activities.

7. Against Class Collaboration in all Forms—B. & O. Plan, Etc.

We are absolutely against the present schemes of developing the union into an efficiency apparatus for the bosses. We know that the interests of the capitalist class and the working class are not identical, and that it is necessary to carry on a relentless struggle against capitalism until that system has been overthrown and the workers have taken over the means of production for use instead of for profit. We are against the creation of a small servile set of workers who will co-operate with the bosses at the expense of their fellow workers. We stand for workers' control of industry as against all these class collaboration schemes which will only help to destroy the morale of organized labor and thus help to destroy the labor unions in this country.

8. Biennial Convention.

We stand for a convention every two years which gives the membership an opportunity to pass upon the activities of our officials during their term of office. We believe that a biennial convention will help tremendously in the building up of our organization, as the rapid political and industrial development in this country forces the labor movement to make changes in their policies and tactics as well as forms of organization.

9. Young Workers and Apprentices.

The International Association of Machinists has not followed a policy of excluding the young workers engaged in the trade from active participation in union affairs, but to the contrary have made all efforts to eliminate any barriers that might exist preventing this equal participation in the affairs of our union.

It is our duty to further recognize the demand and need of a six-hour day and five-day week with full pay for all young workers of our trade. By supporting and fighting for this demand we will be advancing the welfare of the American youth workers and creating an opportunity for further employment in the machinist trade.

A systematic fight should also be waged against the so-called trade schools subsidized by the employers associations as they aim at undermining and destroying the union.

10. Recognition of Soviet Russia.

The left wing has carried on a systematic campaign for the recognition of the first workers' and farmers' government of Russia, and thru their agitation the I. A. of M. has gone on record for such recognition.

We stand not only for resolutions on this issue, but for a real struggle of all trade unions to make the United States government recognize Soviet Russia and that our delegates to the American Federation of Labor wage a militant fight to force the A. F. of L. to change its attitude on this matter.

11. International Solidarity.

The I. A. of M., at the present time, is loosely affiliated with the Fed-

eration of Metal Workers in Berni which is a part of the Amsterdam International. In order to effectively fight against war and prevent international scabbery, it is necessary to have a real functioning and fighting international organization. There are at present two internationals, the Amsterdam International and the Red International of Labor Unions with headquarters in Moscow.

A great international unity movement is taking place in Europe today, and the Russian trade unions and the R. I. L. U. have carried on a consistent agitation for unity of the trade union movement. A great International Unity Congress will no doubt soon be held, and it is, therefore, vitally necessary that all the various internationals follow the example of the Transport Workers' International in admitting the strongest trade unions in the world—the All-Russian Trade Unions. We advocate that delegates to the Berni International be elected by the membership, and that they be instructed to vote for the admission of the All-Russian Metal Workers' Union into the Berni International.

## RIGHT WINGERS IN THE I. W. W. HAVE ORGANIZED

### Committee in Seattle 'To Exchange Ideas'

By HARRISON GEORGE.

It has long been the contention of the Communists that the revolutionary members of the I. W. W. must organize themselves definitely into a rather exclusive group to formulate policies of revolutionary education and programs of organizational work to be fought for in a militant way.

This is necessary because the I. W. W. as a whole is suffering from a confusion of ideas; firstly, about theories of the class struggle, upon which clarification must be had or confusion will lead to defeat; secondly, a confusion in methods of determining immediate policies of the conduct and aims of the struggle for immediate ends, hours, wages, the fight against government persecution, and so on.

The R. I. L. U. Position.

The Red International Affiliation Committee has repeatedly urged the revolutionary industrial unionist element as distinguished from the pure unionist, pacifist, stump rancher and anarcho-syndicalist elements, to organize and fight for its ideas in an organized way. The revolutionary left wing would not have lost the many things it did lose at the 16th general convention, if it had been organized and fought as a unit.

The Red International Affiliation Committee repeatedly said that the left wing would have to organize itself or be beaten by the non-revolutionary—anarcho-syndicalist—pacifist combination which would certainly organize itself in opposition. The way the right wing conducted itself in the last convention proved that it had a caucus and was beginning to solidify.

Now, in the Industrial Worker, the paper controlled by the injunctive right-wing bloc, there appears in the issue of December 24, page 2, column one, a definite organizational call put out by a committee than can be no other than the nucleus of a right-wing opposition. Here it is:

"NOTICE—There is a committee in Seattle, Wash., elected from the following industrial union branches: 110, 120, 310, 330, 460, 510 and small I. U. They want the ideas of all the fellow workers, either thru the minutes or by mail. This is for the purpose of exchanging ideas and to getting to some common understanding of what the members want."

Send all mail to John Brinkman, Box 365, Seattle, Wash."

The above committee, it may be pointed out, has a perfect right to organize. It should be noted that it is elected "from" and not "by" the I. U. branches. It is an unofficial committee quite within its rights in "exchanging ideas and getting to some understanding as to what the members want."

Organized Right Wing.

The point is, that it is a right-wing, non-revolutionary committee, organized to propagate right-wing, non-revolutionary ideas. And a further point is that if the revolutionary left membership it cannot do so by continuing its haphazard, unorganized struggle by little temporary cabals, intrigue and total lack of definite policies and programs which must be carried to the membership in uncensored papers of general circulation.

The right wing in the I. W. W. is organized. The left wing is unorganized. There is only one alternative for the revolutionary elements—organize or lose. Soon or late, this will be the result. Organize or lose!

### Serbian 'Democracy' Decides to Follow The Path of Benito

BELGRADE, Dec. 25.—The Serbian government, according to reports here has decided to introduce a bill in parliament for the defense of the state providing for the dissolution of the republican party. Arrest of leaders of the party were reported imminent.

## Watch the Coal Miners Plan Their Fight On the Growing Jobless Evil

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the kept press is making much of the fact that 200 homeless and jobless men marched into a church in New York City and took over the place for the night.

An attempt is made to give the impression that the unemployment problem has been solved; just as a Christmas basket, given at this season by the Salvation Army or some other professional charity organization, is supposed to stifle the cravings of hunger for a whole year.

Urban J. Ledoux, of Boston, who is apt at publicity stunts at the expense of the jobless, staged the invasion of the Camp Memorial Congregational Church, on New York's lower East Side. The church was due for early desertion by its dwindling congregation. The pastor was addressing an audience of four when the jobless men entered. Two of these were trustees. After hurried consultation the church officials agreed that the men could stay.

Just how long they will stay depends no doubt upon the whims of Mr. Ledoux, who broke into the limelight some years ago by auctioning off the jobless on the Commons, in Boston, in Bryant Park, New York, and in other cities.

Ledoux has his counterpart in Dr. Ben Reitman, the reformed anarchist, of Chicago, who has taken to religion, but also dabbles in the unemployed problem as another means of getting space in the bosses' press.

The unemployment situation presents too great and too serious a problem to be meddled with by fly-by-night notoriety seekers.

It is a problem involving millions of workers, men and women, and also children forced into industry, that is merely burlesqued by makeshift panhandling.

The eagerness with which men of the type of Ledoux and Reitman exploit the plight of the jobless is only paralleled by the inertia of the trade union bureaucracy in refusing to take active steps to meet even the immediate needs of the problem.

A glaring example of this inertia was seen at the conventions of the United Mine Workers of Illinois and the Illinois Federation of Labor, when the labor officialdom did its utmost to gag every effort of the left wing militants to raise the unemployment issue, especially as it presented itself thruout the coal fields of the state. It was attacked as Communist propaganda.

Nothing has been done since the holding of these two conventions by the officials of the coal miners' union, in spite of the fact that unemployment is increasing. The figures for November show an increase over the previous month.

In this crisis, as in every other vital issue confronting labor, the Communists present the only program meeting the needs of the hour, and pointing the way to the ultimate solution of this problem. The Workers (Communist) Party furnishes the leadership for the struggle against the unemployment evil.

That the rank and file miners in Illinois, especially in the southern sections of the state, are rallying behind our Communist leadership, is seen in the preparations made for the Unemployment Conference called for this Sunday, Dec. 28, at French Club Hall, in Christopher, Illinois.

This conference will not only voice the needs of the jobless but will set about satisfying those needs. It will raise the demand that industry must maintain its workers, it will urge unemployment insurance, call for the unity of the employed with the unemployed, and provide for the organization of shop committees and unemployment councils. But these workers will realize that all concessions won under capitalism, will be inadequate, that the problem can only be solved thru the abolition of the employers' profit system and the building of the Communist social order.

Workers do not want a hard bench for a night in a deserted church. Workers demand the right to live and enjoy life. Capitalism will never grant them that right. They will win that right thru their own organized strength, thru the triumphant struggle for their own emancipation. The Conference of Coal Miners at Christopher, Ill., this Sunday, should attract the attention of thinking workers everywhere.

### Croatian Peasants' Party Is Dissolved By Jugo-Slav Plutocrats

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
VIENNA, Austria, Dec. 25.—Stephen Raditch, leader of the Croatian peasant party and adherent to the "third international," is being sought by the police at the instance of the Jugo-Slav ministerial council. The Croatian peasant party has been dissolved by order of the council, on the ground that it contains too many "Communist elements."

Britain, France, Italy, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania and Greece are making a concerted drive on the Communists in the Balkans, because of the headway the Communists have gained there. Raditch is now said to be at Agram.

### Coolidge Senators at Loss How to Dispose of Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Reports emanating from the senate are that the disposal of Muscle Shoals will be postponed by this congress if enough votes cannot be mustered to pass the Underwood bill, of which Coolidge approves, turning the immense power and nitrate project over to private interests. The senate has voted down the Norris bill providing for government operation of the power project, and has also rejected Ford's offer to buy the plant.

The Muscle Shoals dams, proper-

## GUESTS OF T.U.E.L. BALL EXPECTED TO LOOK NORMAL

### New Year's Eve Date of Hardy Annual

Last year it was a masquerade ball. This year it is a ball without the masquerade, but the possibilities for enjoyment are no less because the female of the species is not permitted to wear more than her usual allowance of camouflage.

What we are talking about is nothing more or less than the annual New Year's Eve ball of the Trade Union Educational League. We think everybody should know what we had in mind hence the digression.

Only Half a Dollar.

It is the big event of the year among radicals in this city and a militant who has fifty cents for a ticket would no more tolerate the thought of missing it than a devout Musselman would think of foregoing a visit to Mecca provided he had the price of a pair of sandals and a supply of cocoanut butter to soothe his tootles from the effect of the sun's rays.

Time and Place.

The place where this event will be held in the Women's City Club, located on the corner of 37 S. Ashland Blvd. This is a most delightful place for an affair of the kind as your worthy press agent can testify having been there once upon a time when the Voice of Labor lived and flourished. This is about all we have to say about the matter for the time being but unless we are overcome by the Christmas spirit we will remind you of your duty to yourself and your friends on New Year's Eve.

P. S. Don't forget to bring Mrs. Wife if you have one. If not—you are out of luck.

## RAILROAD BOARD NOT TO CHANGE S. P. DECISION

### Refuses Carrier's Plea to Prevent Wage Increase

The U. S. railroad board has denied petitions of western carriers asking that the board set aside recent settlements made between the locomotive engineers and firemen and the Southern Pacific railroad granting its engineers a five per cent increase in wages.

The labor board and the carriers have managed to entangle the wage dispute with so much red tape that even a Philadelphia lawyer could not digest the decisions and counter-decisions of the board. The railway employees of the Southern Pacific, however, have won the wage increase and retained their working rules, which the decision of the labor board changed to the detriment of the employees. The other western roads, following out the decision of the labor board, granted the increase, but took away the working rules for which the unions had fought for years.

The labor board declares, in denying the carriers' petition, that the carriers have misinterpreted the law in "assuming that the federal adjustment board has the power to suspend a wage increase affecting a carrier because a similar increase, if extended to another carrier, might tend to produce a rate increase for the second carrier." The agreement affects only one carrier, says the board, and the board has no right to infer that it will be extended to other roads.

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Special contributions by Wm. Z. Foster, Wm. F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, T. J. O'Flaherty, Manuel Gomez and others among the best writers in the labor movement will add their share to the first birthday celebration.

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## TEXTILE WORKERS HAUL IN BELTS AS JOBS FADE

### Gloom Grows as Mills Slash Wages

By ESTHER LOWELL.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)  
FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 25.—Iceberg silence on the possibility of wage cuts in Fall River textile mills following the action of Lawrence, Lowell, Manchester, and Rhode Island mills, is maintained by the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association. Secy. Charles E. Smith stiffly remarks that he had "nothing to say on that subject."

The report from Lowell that Massachusetts and Appleton mills have ordered an average 10 per cent wage cut thickens the gloom of the workers of Fall River whose hopes were raised two weeks ago by a false report that 20,000 of them would be given work at once in the mills.

Workers Line Streets.  
Good times are certainly not in view at Fall River. The streets are lined with overworked men unemployed and getting the look of desperation in their eyes. In the restaurant I heard two waitresses talking about a young couple. "They owe nearly \$500 now. Neither of them has worked for a year. And they have three kids." Last summer the city kept some of the men busy on public works under the \$300,000 loan given by the state. Charity organizations took care of the worst cases, but the corner grocer floats many of the textile worker families who found work only two or three days a week at best.

The mills are working on an average of 50 per cent of normal, both Smith of the cotton manufacturers and William Harwood, treasurer of the Textile Council, agree. Smith says the situation is extremely uncertain and refused to predict any improvement.

Strikeless Union.  
The American Federation of Textile Operatives, a union which succeeded about 15 years ago from the United Textile Workers, has the bulk of organization among the workers. Wm. Harwood, treasurer of the council and representative of the Yarn Spinners, says the A. F. T. C. has had no general strike in Fall River for 20 years, but it contributed to the 1923 fight in Rhode Island and northern New England. He was one of the early workers who came from Great Britain 30 years ago. In his own union he says that not over 10 per cent of the men (100 per cent organized) were working at times during the last year.

James Tansey, now president of the United Textile Council, was first president of the United Textile Workers, which maintains an office under John Campos in Fall River. His organization has strength among the Portuguese, who are increasing their numbers in the 121 mills.

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

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## ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

- The official representatives of the C. E. C. will be held responsible for the proper organization and conduct of the mass membership meetings in the ten cities where representatives of the C. E. C. and minority are scheduled to speak.
- The district executive committees in the various districts of the party shall immediately arrange for mass membership meetings to be held in each town where there is a city central committee. The dates and places of these meetings shall be announced at the opening of the mass meetings already scheduled, and as much sooner as possible.
- In order to avoid duplication of voting at the mass membership meetings, only those members shall be allowed to vote who belong to branches affiliated to the city central committees in the cities where the mass membership meetings are being held. This rule shall apply to the meetings already scheduled in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Detroit, Pittsburgh and New Haven. At these meetings members affiliated to outside city central committees shall be allowed to attend the meetings without voice or vote.
- In order to insure a fair count of the votes of the membership at the mass membership meetings, the C. E. C. representatives at each meeting shall appoint a sufficient number of tellers, to be divided equally between the majority and the minority.
- A record shall be kept of the vote cast at the various mass membership meetings and forwarded immediately to the national office of the Workers Party.

Fraternalty yours,  
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman.  
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

### New York Y. W. L. Branch for Majority

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 25.—At the last meeting of Branch No. 5, Young Workers League of New York, Comrades Jack Stachel, district organizer of the league, and Herbert Zam, both leading comrades favoring the position of the minority of the C. E. C. of the party, presented that position of the minority. After a considerable discussion by the membership, the branch voted to endorse the position of the majority of the C. E. C. of the party which is being supported wholeheartedly by the national executive committee of the Young Workers League. Sentiment in many other branches of the league is also favorable to the position of the C. E. C. and the N. E. C. of the league—supported almost exclusively by rank and file comrades.

### Chicago Russian Branch Supports Majority Position

After three meetings where the theses of the majority and minority were thoroughly discussed, the Russian branch, Workers Party of Chicago, voted last night in favor of the majority. The lively discussion was wound up by M. A. Stolar, speaking for the majority and Boris Deviatkin, speaking for the minority. The latter acted as chairman and also spoke last, contrary to the proceedings in all other discussions where the representative of the majority spoke last.

When it finally came to a vote, 16 voted in favor of the majority and 13 for the minority. The vote for the minority was taken three times, but it did not rise above 13. Two members of the branch, who are also members of a shop nucleus, did not vote as they pay their dues and vote on party matters at the shop nucleus. They announced that they were in favor of the majority.

### Northwest Jewish Branch, Chicago, for Majority 23 to 6

"At our last meeting, after thorough discussion, our branch, by a vote of 23 to 6, decided in favor of the thesis of the majority of the central executive committee and against the thesis of the minority. Signed—A. Firstein, Northwest Jewish Branch, Chicago."

### Lithuanian Bronx, N. Y., Branch Endorses Majority Thesis

At its meeting held on Sunday, Dec. 21, the Lithuanian Bronx branch endorsed the majority thesis by a majority vote. There were no representatives giving the views of both sides at this meeting. The members of the branch were capable to present arguments for both sides.

Cleveland Membership Meeting.  
The Cleveland membership meeting held in accordance with the instructions of the Central Executive Committee will take place at Hungarian Hall, 4309 Loraine avenue.

## AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

quite popular thruout the country with the rail magnates. Hillman's steps towards class collaboration have been more guarded and his path more liberally decorated with red fire and revolutionary trimmings. But even the New York Times, finds Gompers behind Hillman in many respects. One point is worthy of note.

HILLMAN is author of the policy in the needle trades that insists on a high standard of production from the workers. This kind of thing under capitalism is class collaboration at its worst. It is not surprising that the Nation goes off on the wrong foot in, discussing such questions. What bourgeois liberals really want is industrial peace not better conditions for the workers or their ultimate emancipation from wage slavery.

HENRY FORD might have secured the Muscle Shoals power plant if he had waited until after the elections. Coolidge promised it to him, but the promise was made at an inopportune moment. It fell foul of Teapot Dome and other things. Now Senator Underwood of Alabama, a democrat, is fighting for a bill, that would turn over the power plant to private interests. President Coolidge, originally supported Underwood's bill, but when he saw the hand writing on the wall, he withdrew his support. Another group wants the shoals operated by the government but so long as the government is in the hands of the capitalists, the private interests will have it anyhow.

CHARLES R. CRANE, of Chicago, was charged by the Soviet ambassador to Turkey, with plotting the overthrow of the Soviet government from Constantinople. Crane was placed under surveillance by the Turkish police, and three days later he left for Palestine, Egypt, and India. This means that he has transferred his seat of operations to other sections. One of the arguments used against Soviet recognition by Secretary of State Hughes is that the Russian government interferes in domestic affairs of other nations. But it is no exaggeration to say that every U. S. ambassador and consul in the world is interfering in the domestic affairs of those countries to which they are assigned.

### Pullman to Discuss Party Controversy at Meeting Friday

A meeting of the Workers Party members of Pullman has been called for Friday, Dec. 26 in Stanick's Hall, 205 east 115 St. The most important order of business will be discussion of the party controversy, and speakers representing the majority and minority theses will be heard.

Two delegates to the Chicago city central committee were elected to represent Pullman at the last meeting of the Pullman city central. A discussion by the party members living in Pullman is expected to enliven the proceedings, and all are urged to be present.

Workers' Demands in Sweden.  
STOCKHOLM.—The Metal and Leather workers in Orebro, members of the Gothaer trade union, present the following demands to the Branting socialist cabinet: Immediate dissolution of the bourgeois regular army and establishment of a workers' and peasants' police system; arming the workers and peasants; and disarming the bourgeoisie; that Sweden leave the league of nations; dissolution of the upper house and abolition of the monarchy.

The workers demand wages, and working hours in accordance with their own scale; the large industries, mines, and large estates to be nationalized under workers' control.

## Thousand Dollars Pledged By National Office Center

### Party Headquarters Pays in Cash Over Three-Fourths Amount Pledged—Will Other Party Offices Follow Lead?

THE membership is backing this campaign. It realizes the worth of the DAILY WORKER to the party and the working class. From every section of the country come letters stating that everything will be done to meet quotas assigned, yes, to beat them.

Below we print a list of contributions made by comrades that work in and visit the DAILY WORKER building. It is a formidable list. If every party headquarters thruout the country could do equally well, the campaign would be one-third over.

Every headquarters of the party, whether district, federation or local, should make it a point to sell policies to sympathizers that visit such party centers. If more than \$1,000 can be secured in pledges from members and sympathizers that visit the national center, of which three-fourths has already been paid in cash, then comrades elsewhere can do proportionately well.

### Contributions Secured from Members and Others at National Headquarters (Up to and including Dec. 21.)

Martin Abern	10.00	Steve Rubicki	10.00
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LOCAL CHICAGO



# Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

## POLITICAL ROMANCING MUST GIVE WAY TO REALISM

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

WE have had a period of legal romancing to which the "illegal romancing," so called, of underground days, can not hold a candle. Let's quote Pepper in proof. (Liberator, Sept. 1923) "The bankrupt farmers are overthrowing the most sacred fundamental law of capitalism, namely, cash payment, and do not pay their debts. The Negroes of the South are making an unarmed Spartacus uprising." And again, same issue: "The coming third (LaFollette) revolution will not be a proletarian revolution. It will be a revolution of well-to-do and exploited farmers, small business men and workers. The revolution will come thru the ballot and, as Magnus Johnson foretells, THRU FORCE OF ARMS."

Well, comrades, the LaFollette revolution, for the time, seems to have passed its peak. And not a shot has yet been fired. And the unarmed Negro Spartacus uprisings of the south resulted in a solid Negro vote for Coolidge. Capitalism is on the decline, sure enough, but we seemed to have misjudged the tempo of this decline and the political reaction to it, by many a mile. This cross-eyed evaluation of a year and a half ago led us into opportunist swamps, from which we had to extricate ourselves, with a big boost from the Communist International.

Take our first "big success" in this skirmish of ours for a labor party. On July 3, 4, 1923 there was organized in Chicago the federated farmer-labor party. It was heralded as a "mass party" of 616,000 workers and farmers connected with the new party not merely formally thru high officials, but thru a rank and file representation. And then, the minute we lost a few high officials, the Fitzpatrick group in Chicago, and a few other high officials in various other "strongholds of the labor party idea" the F. F. L. P. wrinkled up and died, the last "optimistic" report issued being that we had all of a party of 100,000 left—that is, ourselves and our nearest relatives.

What was our error? We were crazy for a farmer-labor party. We saw immense masses where in reality only single crooked leaders stood. The capitalist crisis was not severe enough to move the workers and farmers towards independent political action. The basis for organization was not wide enough and this was proven when, in the end, we found ourselves biting our own tail and calling it the F. F. L. P. If I might be permitted a pleasantry, Pepper had peppered, spiced for us the orientation of the Workers Party in the daily struggles and its labor party activities so high, that we became doxy and chronic romancers. Then the month of August gave birth to the idea that if the F. F. L. P. did not go forward towards a mass labor party, it might metamorphose itself into a mass Communist party. Either way we'd win, so let's again shout, Hurrah! In other words, the idea was that we could perform the miracle of grabbing a mass Communist party in America without connecting ourselves with masses of workers and permeating them with our ideology.

But the F. F. L. P. neither became a mass Communist party nor a mass labor party. A toadstool is what some comrades called it. And having lost out in Chicago we looked for other green fields. Green they were, sure enough. Dakota and the west caught our eye. The industrial east did not move quick enough and so we moved west and grew up with the country. We fell so in love with the farmers that the C. I. had to tell us that such love was not at all legitimate. And whereas this northwest had a longings in its heart for LaFollette, and being so hot on the trail of a labor party that we would sniff most any place for one, we got the foolish idea that an alliance with the LaFollette movement might give us a smell. The C. I. decided it was not the right kind of a smell, this odor of opportunism. So we ran our own Workers Party can didates.

Before last June there was some life in a labor party slogan outside our inflations and extravagancies. A coming presidential election interested many. This was yesterday. Today we are confronted with the question of whether we shall have another chapter or two of romance, or whether we shall enjoy a little realism. Shall we attempt the organization of another F. F. L. P., an aggregation which Pepper termed "a militant, revolutionary party?" (August, 1923, Liberator.) Shall we again attempt to gather into a fold the insignificant (when compared with the mass of workers) near-relatives and dub it a labor party? These near-relatives of ours we can get at any time for any action we may undertake. But they are wholly inadequate to alone constitute a labor party. Who else can we get at this time in a third attempt? Who else is interested? Who else can we, the Workers Party, interest, what with our F. F. L. P. stunt and our St. Paul trick still fresh in the minds of the workers? To again repeat Chicago or St. Paul would mean

nothing but a third debacle and a further loss of the confidence of workers' organizations. Communist political activity, our efforts to move the masses against the state, certainly does not end at the point that the parliamentary united front becomes impossible. To me the labor party slogan is impossible today. We can now approach the workers with other slogans which surely will also culminate in political action, or we are not a Communist Party.

We must at least realize that the masses of workers are not as politically advanced as we thought they were. They do not seem to be over-anxious even to get into and remain in the LaFollette party. The tempo, the decline of American capitalism is not at all abreast of Pepper's imagination. The hoped for political reaction did not materialize. Not only did a mass labor party not materialize, we did not even get a "left class bloc" for our sweat and money. The degeneration of the "LaFollette revolution" until today even the railroad brotherhoods are not for a third party convention, attests to this backwardness of labor.

I am not one of those that are overly in love with this over-emphasis upon the parliamentary united front. I am not against a parliamentary united front, but it constitutes one of the many maneuvers of our party to me, and it may not be a possible maneuver at all times. I do not want to go into this at length, but a crisis of any seriousness in this country may not push the masses towards the ballot box at all. I remember the march of the West Virginia miners. Here was a political manifestation which, with Communist leadership, could have netted us important results. As Communists we certainly cannot hold that only one straight line, the labor party road, is going to lead us to victory. Our united fronts will be as varied as capitalist offen-

## THE MINORITY WANTS US TO BE A SECT

By MAX LERNER

EVERYONE will remember that in the days after our split with the socialist party, our movement had a tendency towards what Lenin would term the Infantile Sickness of Left Communism. At that time our reaction towards parliamentarism, in view of our experience in the S. P., was the other extreme. True, we admitted in words the necessity of parliamentary work for educational purposes side by side with the other political work of the party. But in action we felt very uncomfortable with parliamentary action. Today we seem to have the reverse situation. Despite the fact that we had long ago arrived at the conception that political action was not merely parliamentary action, that parliamentary action was only a secondary phase of political action, yet our minority at present holds that parliamentary action is political action, or, in so many words, that if we give up the farmer-labor party slogan, we give up political action. This conception exhibits a distinct state of mind, a state of mind that tends to consider the parliamentary field the whole field and the other phases of the political struggle only secondary, whereas the Marxist conception is that the parliamentary work of our movement is secondary.

The above state of mind is well exemplified by a specific instance in the case of one of the local luminaries of the minority. In attacking the C. E. C. thesis, a resolution presented by this comrade speaks of amalgamation being the work of the T. U. E. L., implying of course that this was simply a question of shelving the matter to a department of the party and was not a broad party concern. Now, it does not need argument on my part to show that the question of amalgamation is not only a matter for the T. U. E. L. to carry out as a department of the party, but is of broad concern to everyone in the party, for the party as a whole to agitate, not alone as an economic slogan but as a political slogan.

This question has already been thoroughly taken up by others. What I wish to point out is the tendency, a very distinct and dangerous one to the right, to make little of one of our most important of political slogans which happens to be also an economic slogan. And yet so much noise is being made about parliamentary action which we must repeat again is one of our secondary activities. Must we tell the minority that the political struggle of the workers in this country will not be fought on the parliamentary field alone? I don't know. It looks as if our minority which is now drifting so rapidly to the right, will have to take back a good deal of what they have said in the discussion to convince us that they do not have to be told this by the party membership in most definite terms.

At the last congress of the C. I. it was brought out that the slogan of a workers' and farmers' government which the C. I. had adopted as a more

popular term for the dictatorship of the proletariat had been misused in various countries; that it had been weakened and the real meaning distorted. This was pointed out as a very dangerous tendency and it was decided that the Communist Parties must use this slogan for what it meant, the dictatorship of the proletariat and not some distortion.

What happened to this most important slogan in this country during our many adventures in trying to build "left-wing" farmer-labor parties, as advocated by the minority, is an example of what happened to other of our slogans and what will happen to the party. We used or rather misused this slogan of a workers' and farmers' government for "our" farmer-labor parties. We gave them this slogan and with it was carried along the mildest of conceptions, that of a parliamentary combination. I challenge any one of the minority to prove as to whether, anywhere, when we used this slogan as slogans of the farmer-labor parties whether it was understood otherwise. We were willing to distort our most important slogan, a slogan adopted for simplification of one of our most basic conceptions. In order that we might give it to our F. F. L. P's.

If we ourselves are to create left-wing F. F. L. P. organizations along the lines of logic of the minority we will inevitably be led into such debasement of all our other slogans as in the case of this one. This will be done whether we like it or not. It is the logic of such situations as have already been pointed out by Comrade Foster.

We had a case in point in the building up of a lone child here in the state of Ohio of which I shall speak in another contribution to this discussion. We have cases in the other and national F. F. L. P's, the programs of which we had to write and the reformist conceptions of which we even went as far as to defend (in at least one case during the July 3rd convention). On the other hand, we give the F. F. L. P's our slogans distorted; on the other hand we give them our immediate demands based on a reformist program. What, pray, is left for the party except to be truly a sect and for the farmer-labor party we build as a Second-and-a-Half International party to eventually bury our fleshless skeleton? Is our fate to be similar to that of the S. P. which gave up the ghost for the "good" of the LaFollette movement. It appears to me that if we are allowed to drift as the minority would have us that is where we may land. I feel on the other hand that the majority in our party has the correct Marxist and Leninist conception of the broad political work of a Communist Party and the necessary flexibility to carry it out.

What the C. I. Says. If we examine the various declarations of the Comintern on the different groups in our party, we will find that it is precisely the above estimate which was made by the Communist International. Furthermore, an analysis of the attitude displayed by the various groups in different situations before the party, shows that the Communist International was absolutely correct in its characterization of the different tendencies in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Comrade Radek in reporting to the American commission in the presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International on May 20, 1924, declared: "With the exception of the group (Lore-Olin group) which was absolutely no political crisis in America and does not recognize the importance of the agrarian question, with the exception of this group, the two tendencies in the party which have grouped about Comrade Foster and Comrades Pepper-Ruthenberg, have begun with the conception that America is now passing thru a very serious political and social crisis."

A Correct Estimate. Continuing his analysis of the groupings in the American party, Comrade Radek declared: "As far as the work of Comrade Foster is concerned, I believe that we may have very serious difficulties with this comrade. I have read Comrade Foster's pamphlet in which he sides with Legien in the dispute between Kautsky and Legien. I believe that this group does not look far enough."

Likewise, in the review of the "Manifesto of the American Labor Movement," by Comrade Leder, in the International Press Correspondence, Vol. 3, No. 21, February 27, 1923, we find the following: "On the other hand, it appears to me that Foster does not perceive the obliquity of his politico-historical outlook. . . . To sum up, I repeat the opinion already given, that Foster's historical outlook is much too one-sided." It is for this reason that Comrade Leder, in reviewing this writing of Comrade Foster, declared "that Foster's thesis and his substantiation are both erroneous."

In the same discussion of the tendencies in the American party, Comrade Radek spoke of those who "have not understood enough of the revolutionary propaganda of Comrade Pepper." Radek went on to say in his characterization of the two groups that: "The group of Comrades Ruthenberg and Pepper appears to be more radical because Comrade Pepper, in his articles has opened up very radical and very revolutionary perspectives for the development in America." When insisting that there be no breach in the American party, Comrade Radek spoke of the Ruthenberg group as "the element of Communist consciousness."

The following concrete examples show that the Communist International has sized up properly the groupings in the American party.

## WHAT THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL THINKS OF THE DIFFERENT GROUPS IN THE PARTY

By JAY LOVESTONE.

IN order to get at the difference between the C. E. C. majority and the present C. E. C. minority groups one must look into the why and wherefore of the attitudes adopted not only towards the united front farmer-labor tactics, but also towards other political and industrial problems confronting the party.

### Our Party—Three Tendencies.

When one proceeds with such an examination of the outstanding features of these groups he finds the following characteristics predominant.

1. The group led by Comrade Foster and dominated by Comrade Cannon is superficial, empiric, non-Marxian and in general does not look far enough ahead in its evaluation of social forces and political movements.

2. The Ruthenberg group consists of the more conscious elements, the elements constituting the traditional and genuine left wing of our party from the very day of its inception in the great split of the socialist party. This group is the more Marxian and has a much broader and deeper political outlook.

3. On the extreme right of our party stands the Lore group, the left social-democratic group. The Foster group is politically the central group between the left elements of our party found in the Ruthenberg group and the extreme right elements following the leadership of Lore.

In fact, the Foster group is a sort of a bridge between Two-and-a-Half Internationalism in our party and the oldest and most conscious Communists in our party following the leadership of Ruthenberg. Indeed, the Foster and Lore groups shade and merge into each other. In New York, for instance, all the Lore followers are an organic section of the Foster group.

### What the C. I. Says.

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The following concrete examples show that the Communist International has sized up properly the groupings in the American party.

### Our Unemployment Campaign—Please Wait!

1. In the full C. E. C. meeting of Feb. 16, 1924, Comrade Pepper proposed a plan to prepare the party to take full advantage of the unemployment situation which in the eyes of everyone equipped with a knowledge

of Marxian economics was developing towards a mass scale. It was not until the March 18, C. E. C. sessions and it was not until after the Foster majority had deferred action on Pepper's resolution, that Comrade Browder proposed a propaganda thesis on unemployment in which he declared: "We are certain that unemployment on a mass scale will face the working class in the near future. That does not mean that we can say positively that it will be in the summer of 1924, or the winter of 1924-5 or even that it may not hold off until the summer of 1925."

Judging by the lack of response on the part of the C. E. C. majority members to the unemployment campaign proposals made by the minority members, one would say that it was Browder's economics and not Marxian economics which was the basis of our failure to achieve results in the unemployment campaign today. In March the Foster majority could not see the economic slump which assumed an acute character as early as May.

Executive Committee Brings "Prosperity."

2. After the Coolidge election the official prosperity drummers of the American capitalist class became rather noisy. They saw in every ripple on the economic surface a torrent of prosperity. The Foster group practically accepted this vulgar bourgeois, unsentimental estimate of the political situation when it informed the Comintern as follows: "Our unemployment campaign yet propaganda stage. Awaiting opportune moment for organization. Coolidge election started high boom stock exchange. General tenor capitalist press business future highly optimistic. Announcing projects large orders railway equipment. Number unemployed decreasing."

The inference of this economic "analysis" is clear. The intention is even clearer.

3. In the attitude towards industrial work by the party we find further substantiation of the Comintern's correct estimate of the two groups. With the Foster group industrial activity and mobilization for the same are an end in itself. Of course, since Marx declared that all class struggles are political struggles, the Foster group, in effect, maintains the attitude that industrial activity per se is political activity.

With the Marxian group, the minority of the C. E. C., industrial activities, our work in the trade unions, are only a means to an end, are only a most effective means for the political radicalization of the masses. We propose to utilize the economic struggles of the workers against the exploiters and to develop a revolt of the working masses against the reactionary trade union bureaucracy primarily because these channels afford us an excellent opportunity of hastening the establishment of the leadership of the Communist Party over these masses.

As Communists, it is our purpose to unify the struggles of the workers, to lend a conscious character to these struggles and to give a political edge to them.

### Profintern Instructions Dead Letter.

The industrial program prepared for us with the aid of the Profintern last May has been a dead letter. In that program our party industrial department was specifically told that "all the struggles of the workers shall be turned into political channels" and that our industrial policy must broaden itself beyond the narrow confines of trade union convention policy. We were told that our industrial department must not only have convention policies against the bureaucracy but must also have strike policies, policies for the everyday struggles against the exploiters with a view of giving the struggles a political edge.

The program of the Profintern is an excellent one. But since its arrival in June it has been a dead letter.

### The Miners' Convention.

The difference between the two groups was evidenced in the C. E. C. debates on the policy for the last national convention of the United Mine Workers. To Comrade Foster the battle to reinstate Howatt and to democratize the trade union machinery was the central, the dominant struggle. To Comrade Pepper these were very important issues. But the political demands were to be stressed. Fight for Howatt! Of course! Fight for the democratization of the trade union machinery in order to facilitate the undermining of the bureaucracy! Most assuredly! But stress and make a major issue out of nationalization of the mines; out of the demand for government maintenance of the unemployed miners at full union wages; out of the farmer-labor united front campaign.

### The Chicago Garment Strike.

And in his report to the executive committee on the Chicago garment strike, Comrade Johnstone declared on April 2, 1924, that the DAILY WORKER, by raising the issue "On to City Hall" gave the workers the im-

pression that the W. P. was using the strike for its own advancement, and that the DAILY WORKER over-emphasized the criticism of Oscar Nelson, a notorious labor-faker alderman. Here we have a glaring example of the misunderstanding of the role of the Communist Party in the everyday struggles of the workers.

### The F. L. P.

This is an organic feature of opportunism in our ranks. Another phase of this opportunistic, narrow basis of the Foster-Cannon group is its theory of the party bowing before the spontaneity of the masses. "There is no conscious mass demand for a class farmer-labor party. Therefore, the Communists CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT agitate for such a party and MUST NOT utilize this slogan." This is the burden of the song that the Foster group is singing in the present party controversy.

### Dawes' Plan and Masses.

In the ranks of the American workers there is at this moment no burning hatred of or conscious mass opposition to the Dawes' plan. Therefore, in the eyes of the Foster group it is folly for the central executive committee to attempt to work out a program of action based on the C. I. policy on the Dawes' scheme which will serve to arouse such hatred thru enthusing these masses in the United States with some Communist consciousness.

### An Opportunist Ideology.

Comrade Stalin has very well characterized this attitude towards the spontaneity of the masses as follows: "The theory of spontaneity is a theory of opportunism, the theory of bowing before the spontaneity of the workers' movement, is the theory of actual denial of the leading role of the vanguard of the working class. . . . The theory of spontaneity is the ideology of trade unionism." (Lenin and Leninism, page 43.)

### The Bridge to 2.5 Communism.

It is this lack of historical perspective coupled with this un-Communist attitude towards the role of the Communist Party as the vanguard, as the driving force and the spontaneity of the masses in the development of the revolutionary movement and the class struggle that serves as the connecting link between the Foster group and the Lore group. It would be insufficient and, therefore, incorrect to state that the Foster and Lore groups have been in an alliance merely for organizational reasons best known to themselves. There is intense sympathy between the ideology of the Foster and Lore groups.

Only on this basis can we understand the why and the wherefore of the Foster majority and Comrade Lore having voted for each other's proposals and policies at least fifty-nine times. Only on this basis can we understand the fact that the Marxian group in the C. E. C. did not vote for a single proposal made by or in behalf of the Lore tendency. More than that. Whenever we attempted to correct Comrade Lore's deviations from the policies of the Comintern we were called persecutors. It is, especially significant to note that while we were being called persecutors because we insisted on the C. E. C. complying with the C. I. decision regarding the Two-and-a-Half International tendency in the party, members of our group were being removed from responsible party positions and Loreites put in their place.

### Radek on Lore.

In the light of this situation the opinion of the Lore tendency entertained by the Communist International takes on a particularly instructive and timely value in the present party controversy. It is in this opinion of the Communist International that we find the basis for the organic unity between the Foster and Lore groups.

Thus Comrade Radek spoke of the Lore group in our party in his report before the American commission in the presidium of the E. C. of the C. I. on May 20, 1924: "In conclusion something about the Lore group. I believe that we are not dealing here with personal lapses of Comrade Lore. He has written articles in which he presents the history of the Communist International completely in the spirit of the Second-and-a-Half International. He represents us as a movement which at first was anti-parliamentarian, for splits in the unions and then crept out to a realistic standpoint. Or in an article on the English labor party, Lore says: 'Poor MacDonald would like to do everything good for the working class, but the liberals won't let him.' In an article on the revolution he says, 'Conditions in Germany have long been ripe for the revolution. But the Communist Party, for which there are international difficulties has succeeded in keeping the workers from the revolution.'"

### C. E. C. Instructed to Fight Lore.

"I believe that behind these matters there is one fact in regard to Comrade Lore. During the war there were in America German workers, former social-democrats who for patriotic reasons, were against America's participation in the war. Part of the German comrades in America came to us not as Communists, but as a result of the struggle which they conducted as Germans against America's

entry into the war. And perhaps I am mistaken but I have the impression that Lore represents this section. If he has the support of the Finnish federation, an organization with a fortune of \$15,000,000, made up of excellent skilled workers having more reformism in them than others. For that reason, I believe that the C. E. C. acted incorrectly when it regarded the lapses of Lore as lapses of a peculiar fellow. This is a centrist tendency in the party against which the C. E. C. must fight."

### Lore—Social Democratic.

"The comrades must oppose Lore in the press, they must attack him. The comrades must not be misled by the fact that in the question of the support of the third party he has gone along with us. He did so from a traditional social-democratic point of view—because of compromises with petty bourgeois parties. We are on no account against such compromises. In a revolutionary situation when the petty bourgeoisie is compelled to adopt revolutionary policies, we are prepared to make compromises. In the elections we were for compromises in Russia with the mensheviks or the social-revolutionaries. But in Lore we have a social-democratic point of view meeting with a Communist point of view and it would be very wrong if the decision of the executive committee of the Comintern should be so interpreted as if the executive committee puts the banner of the executive committee into the hands of Lore and would say he represents the point of view of the executive. This is merely a coincidence."

### Zinoviev Tells Truth About Lore.

And Comrade Zinoviev was even more emphatic in his evaluation of the Lore tendency as a menace to the development of our party to a mass Communist Party. We quote from Zinoviev's speech at the same session: "As regards Lore; from what I have read, he proves that he is in no case a Communist. I really do not know whether he belongs in the C. E. C. In the resolution we have said that very politely. Perhaps we will be compelled to tell it to him less politely. The fact that Lore, too, was against the support of LaFollette is of no moment. We know the manners of the social-democrats who hide behind some barricades, who say they are against the work among the farmers because they are orthodox Marxists. The American party will find ways and means of stating openly what is the matter with Lore."

### Foster-Lore Alliance Serious Menace to Party.

The danger to the party in the Foster-Lore alliance is inestimable. If the Foster group had a mistaken Communist political point of view of its own, the matter would be serious enough for our party. But, in fact, the Foster group today lacks a political point of view. In its alliance with the Lore group, the Foster group, in which there are found a number of comrades who can be of great service to the party, is thus given a political point of view which is distinctly social-democratic, which is decidedly non-Communist, as the Communist International has shown.

The menace to the party in the Foster-Lore alliance lies in the fact that a group of comrades who are only beginning to develop a political point of view are being imbued with the spirit of the rankest opportunism which is the basis of Two-and-a-Half Internationalism. In order to avoid just such a calamity for our party, the C. I. instructed the Foster group to work together with the Ruthenberg group against the Lore tendency.

### Foster-Lore Alliance Violates C. I. Instructions.

But what has Comrade Foster done to carry out the C. I. instructions regarding Lore? I quote from a document officially signed by Comrade Fable Burman, executive secretary of the Finnish Federation, and secretly transmitted to Finnish Branch secretaries from Chicago on Dec. 4, 1924. This document is a series of instructions to the Finnish branches to send a full quota to each C. C. meeting with the purpose of electing delegates and participating in the discussion with full strength. This closely mimeographed six page document, the bearing the official imprint of the federation executive secretary, Burman, was never officially transmitted to the executive secretary of the party, who by the way is viciously maligned in the document. The best evidence of the Foster-Lore alliance against the Marxian group is given in the following quotation: "THE C. E. C. MAJORITY IS COMPOSED OF COMRADES FOSTER, CANNON, ABERN AND THE UNDERDESIGNED. COMRADE LORE HAS BEEN OF SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT OPINION BUT HAS NEARLY WITHOUT EXCEPTION VOTED WITH THE MAJORITY."

And to cap the climax of this anti-Communist alliance comes the eleventh hour endorsement of the majority thesis by Comrade Lore, after several weeks of "watchful waiting," to see whether the full force of Two-and-a-Half Internationalism would be necessary to help the Foster group in its fight against the Marxian group in the party.

Your Policy must Be  
—Buy a Policy—



## THE PARTY DISCUSSION-CONTINUED

## CRITICISM ABOUT THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTY

(The following article unanimously accepted by the editorial staff, was published in the Eteenpain, Finnish Daily, Worcester, Mass. Dec. 3.)

ACCORDING to the custom in the communist movement, the central executive committee of our party has started before the convention a general discussion on party questions and the tasks confronting the party. This discussion has two purposes. First, to get the attention of the membership to their own party, and second, to have the membership express their wish and their criticism on the activities of the party and its units.

Before all, the fact must be established, that the party has in every way made progress during the year. Its membership has increased, the circulation of party papers has grown and the importance of the whole party is bigger. One of the reasons for this progress, is the fact, that the party is now the only representative of a clear out class struggle among the labor organizations in this country. As a consequence of this fact alone the W. P. has the best opportunities to become a large political mass organization. However, such organizations are not built in a day, especially not on the American soil. All the traditional obstacles, that a strictly revolutionary movement meets in this country, must be understood and correctly estimated, and on the other hand, in the midst of the most ardent enthusiasm and optimism, the infant age of our movement and party must be taken into consideration. The W. P. has not yet acquired the experience, which is an important condition of progress and which will be gained thru the practical work.

Let us go straight to the point. Aside from this general progress, our party activities still manifest some weaknesses owing to the young age of the W. P. The coming party convention will have to pay attention to this, in order to find the remedies. It is clear that not all the party units, nor the membership as a whole, are the proved and enthusiastic Communists, that they should be. Our whole movement is still in its propaganda phase and the activities confronting it do not harden the membership, nor do they show the same sacrificing enthusiasm as in other countries, where the conditions make it possible. Owing to this, many members take their party duties very lightly having little regard for the common will—a centralized party. In this respect, taking into consideration the situation under which we are, real Communist responsibility can be developed only thru suitable educational work.

But our party has weaknesses of an other kind, too. The higher units of the party and the leadership need in many respect to be remedied. The whole history of the American Communist movement shows, that it has suffered from the weakness of its leaders, splits, inner struggles and factional politics, which have not always been directed towards the common good.

We have published recently a report of the latest grouping and policies of C. E. C. We declared outright: we were angered at this unceasing splitting and grouping of C. E. C. and also at the production of these before every convention.

The existence of these different factions in the C. E. C. does not show up only before conventions. Also between conventions the quarrel goes on among the membership. Some person or group, interested in a "new policy," drafts his theses and starts the quarrel, and soon the fight is in full swing. Then again "the situation is changed" and it is necessary to explain it. The C. E. C. of the party must do something else than draft theses; it must do something else than split hairs on questions that only after a decade will be important. Its members must stop factional politics, the basis of which many times may only be the question who will become a member to the next C. E. C. The playing politics for the sake of politics should be stopped.

Now there is a difference of opinion on the question in what relation we should stand towards a farmer-labor party. It is permissible to disagree on a clear question like this. We believe that at the present time there has been no need to draft dif-

ferent sets of theses. The minority says, that even they do not see the possibility for the formation of a big farmer-labor party, at present time, but that they wish to carry on propaganda work according to some features of the united front. The majority also advocates propaganda work among poor farmers and farm workers and in this respect they are compelled to work sometimes and in certain districts according to the tactics of the united front. The majority repudiates the slogan "for the farmer-labor party," because the latter has thoroughly merged into the LaFollette movement. The majority claims that the last named movement will represent the same as the "radical" governments do in European countries. It may be so, but it may be different too. It is wrong to compare thoughtlessly the political movements of this country, such as the LaFollette movement with certain movements of European countries, that have history, political experience and the development of decades behind them. We should not depend too much on predictions and presumptions, because these may collapse. Still less should we build the party tactics according these lines. We remember very well how Comrade Pepper in his flaming articles, when McAdoo was exposed in the oil scandals, told, that only a "miracle" can prevent the creation of a third party. And according to this prediction—which was alone a miracle—the boasting and noisy campaign was started for building up a farmer labor party, a campaign which ate up energy and funds. This campaign lasted over two years, but suddenly a meeting of officials is called and all the previously accomplished organizing work is repudiated and our own candidates are put in the field of election. And after all this, we get theses and statements, in which the idea about the creation of farmer-labor party is still more fundamentally repudiated as useless and unsuccessful. This has been done too hastily. Such politics creates confusion and no one outside the C. E. C. has energy enough to find out what is going on at each time.

Now the members of the C. E. C. accuse each other for the mistakes that have been made in propagating and building up the farmer-labor movement. The fact is all the leaders of our party at one time overestimated the possibilities on this field of action. The whole C. E. C. talked about federated farmer-labor party, its significance and its power too enthusiastically basing its estimation on mere illusions. Now, when those great hopes have not been realized, some of them again begin to overestimate, that the coming of LaFollette has "wholly" destroyed and eaten up the farmer-labor movement. This is no more true than the assumption of a year ago. The conditions, looked at from the viewpoint of propaganda from which our party must direct its work and movements at present, have not changed very much within two or three years in this country. We, and the Finnish membership in general, have always emphasized the building up of our party, we have always been very unwilling to follow the too flighty maneuvers and movements of the party in its agitation for the farmer labor movement, because it has been plain to us, that our party is unable to build up such an enormous movement in a day. We have emphasized the strengthening of the party by carrying systematic agitation, by increasing the membership, etc. And in this respect we are in accord with the majority of C. E. C. But at the same time we are of the opinion, that also the minority has tendencies in the same direction. We cannot accept such a one-sided declaration, that the farmer-labor agitation has now become wholly hopeless, when it has hitherto had so great possibilities. In short, the viewpoints of both groups have some sound points. Disagreements are very small and can be made big only by political dabbling, by intriguing and by writing separate theses. This is only doing harm to our cause. The unity of our movement should be built on the fundamental point, that at last, after numerous mistakes and incorrect estimates of conditions, we must give our main strength for building up our party.

But for this very reason we must carry our agitation everywhere, and in some states we have possibilities to carry our propaganda thru the slogan of "farmer-labor party," on the condition, that we don't try to make of it a magic word, supposing it solves all the problems. It should be used only in the sense of propaganda and not as a too fargoing maneuver as the C. E. C. has hitherto used this slogan.

We know very well, that the present controversy in the C. E. C. does not lead to a split, but it has a certain disturbing effect on the party membership, it has disturbing influence on the stability of the party. It will injure the unity, which we should be better able to build up. Again the C. E. C. will send representatives to various districts to explain "the changed situation." This will require money and the membership was already last year dissatisfied because of the dictation of the C. E. C. how party questions should be handled in the districts.

As to the other questions the C. E. C. shows the same wrong methods. When, for instance, money was needed to carry on the farmer-labor agitation, then, in the first place, appeals were sent to the membership and branches for voluntary contributions, with the result, that the most dutiful members responded. But right after, an obligatory special assessment was levied, thus some paid only one assessment while others had to pay several times that amount. It seems, the C. E. C. is afraid, that the membership has nothing to do in the party. Therefore the C. E. C. is feverishly piling up one duty after another. All kinds of decisions and duties are imposed upon the membership at the same time. All of them are "important" and "most important." As a consequence the membership is receiving these orders smiling scornfully and do not even try to act in accordance with them. It seems, that there are too many office holders in our national office and somewhat poor order. But in spite of this, when some new activity is started, again a new department is established and it must have a director of its own. Is this necessary?—We cannot tell, but we feel that the next convention should strive to prepare a strict budget for the national office, because the financial burdens of our party are becoming too heavy. It is important also, that our district offices should get their share of the propaganda funds. For, if they have no resources to carry out propaganda, they are of no use. Generally speaking, we should not try to undertake too big tasks, neither financially nor politically, when our movement is only in its preliminary stage.

As to the reorganization of the party, we have already expressed our opinion. Several writers have lately been dealing with this question. The C. I. has decided that the Communist parties in every country should strive to reconstruct themselves upon the basis of shop nuclei. This principle, as has been many times pointed out, is the best method of organization. But it is plain, that in the execution of the same, we are confronted with several difficulties in this country. For this reason we must start easily and carefully in this respect and the party convention must act carefully in regard of this matter.

It is evident, that the party must enlarge and strengthen its activities in labor unions as well as on the other fields of agitation and recruiting. The solution of these questions will largely depend on how perfectly and soundly our party can approach them. Before all, we need at present time stability, familiarity with our work, educational Communist propaganda, which should have far-reaching aims, but which should be strictly controlled and based on the understanding of the ideology of American workers. Simply, we need awakening and organizing work. The conditions and the sharpening of the class contradictions of capitalism will work for us. But we should be able to speak to the masses about our party, about Communism.

**More Iron in Russia.**  
MOSCOW.—In Viatska province a new deposit of iron ore has been discovered, containing millions of pounds of high quality. A new supply of magnetic ore has also been discovered in Kirvovsky basin.

## Philadelphia Afire

By ELIAS MARKS,  
Philadelphia Freiheit Manager.  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 25.—Please do not misunderstand the heading of this notice, we do not mean that there is a conflagration in Philadelphia and that it is not as yet under control of the fire department. We mean that on Friday evening, Dec. 26, the Freiheit will hold its third annual masquerade and balloon ball at the Moose Hall, Broad and Master streets. Preparations are rapidly being completed and this will be the biggest event of the year in Philadelphia. Thousands are expected at the hall and all necessary arrangements are being made to take care of the tremendous crowd that will attend this celebration. Ten beautiful prizes will be given away for the most artistic and original costumes and the judges of the costume contest will be all the noted and most prominent Jewish actors and artists of Philadelphia.

## IMPORTED SCABS CAN'T BREAK KY. MINERS' STRIKE

## Living Cost Soars As Bosses Cut Wages

(Special To The Daily Worker)

HILLSIDE Ky., Dec. 25.—Coal operators are scouring the country-side, getting men to work in the mines of District 23, western Kentucky, under heavy guard. The miners of this district have been on strike since April 15. When the men went on strike they were receiving 76 cents a ton for loading coal. They are now asked to accept 46 cents a ton.

Formerly the miners received \$8.91 a day for driving a mule eight hours, \$6.85 per day for tracklaying, \$6.59 for common day labor and \$6.06 per day for mule-driving, \$4.35 for tracklaying, \$4.09 for common day labor and \$2.56 for outside labor.

The cost of living in the strike area is exceedingly high. The men pay \$15.00 per month house rent, \$4.80 for a ton of coal, \$1.35 for a bag of flour, 16 cents a pound for coffee, 45 cents a sack for meal, 15 cents a pound for sugar, 60 cents a pound for butter and 60 cents a dozen for eggs.

## Your Union Meeting

FOURTH FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1924.

Name of Local and Place  
No. 269 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 No. Robey.  
122 Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Avenue.  
429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.  
434 Boiler 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, 182 W. Washington St.  
674 Firemen and Engine-men, 5428 Wentworth Avenue.  
45 Fur Workers.  
118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston.  
4 Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.  
237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.  
Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street.  
Carpenters' District Council, 605 S. State St.  
1 Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.  
2000 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.  
15 Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 S. M.  
3 Electrotypes, 175 W. Washington Street.  
35 Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.  
190 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.  
863 Plumbers, 3212 S. Halsted St.  
1288 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.  
1307 Railway Carmen, 52nd and Robey.  
863 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.  
201 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.  
9 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.  
8 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall Ave.  
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.  
113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.  
327 Painters, School St. and Sheffield Ave.  
612 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.  
1 Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.  
988 Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue.  
306 Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.

## SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

MEETING TONIGHT.  
German-Hungarian—634 Willow St.  
John Freifogel Sec'y, 3741 Seminary Ave.

## Newark, N. J., Now Has English Branch of Young Workers League

By JOSEPH ROGEN.

A group of young people met in the Economic Hall at 71 Montgomery St., Newark, to organize an English branch of the Young Workers' League.

Comrade Glnsburg, a delegate of the executive committee of New York, pointed out the necessity of organizing a branch of the Young Workers' League in a great industrial center, such as Newark. He then outlined the purpose of the Y. W. L., its proper functions and its intentions.

After several discussions, in which all those present participated, the branch was formed.

The following officers were elected: M. Matlin, organizer; Alec. Barnett, recording secretary; Segelofsky, financial secretary; Lesley Kun, educational director; Joseph Rogen, literature agent; L. Kun and S. Green, delegates to C. C. C.; A. Seltzer, industrial organizer.

The new branch outlined an educational program which includes a class in the A. B. C. of Communism (date of the beginning of the class will be announced later) series of lectures and several socials.

This English branch will meet every Friday night at the Economic Hall at 71 Montgomery St.

We hope that the new branch will succeed in organizing the youth of this city into a militant and revolutionary organization.

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

## DR. RASNICK

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Rendering Expert Dental Service for 20 Years.  
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## Who Killed Hannibal Hurst?

Would You Suspect His Wife? His Daughter? Or Person or Persons Unknown?

You will be interested in solving this mystery—the murder of an aged, prominent financier. The details of this thrilling story will be unfolded in

## "DARKENED WINDOWS"

the new detective-love story now appearing in THE BEST ENTRENCHED CAPITALIST DAILY OF CHICAGO.

## SYNOPSIS:

Who killed Hannibal Hurst?  
Who killed Hannibal Hurst?  
Who killed Hannibal Hurst?  
Who killed Hannibal Hurst?  
Would you suspect his wife?  
Would you suspect his daughter?  
Or would you suspect person or persons UNKNOWN?

## NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY!

"But it would be very much to the advantage of other parties to have me out of the way," said Detective Flint after an attempt had been made to black-jack him.

"What parties?" asked Graham, the lawyer, with quick interest.

Flint, the detective, hesitated. He had spoken without thought and said more than he intended. "Well," he said, "you know, I suppose, what America is up against with all these Communists that we've let in, don't you? The country is fairly rotten with their plotting."

"Oh, come now! You don't mean to say that you believe all the stories you hear?" exclaimed Graham. "Why, they are nothing but hysterical inventions, most of them. Not that I've thought much about it, to be sure."

"It's funny all the things men like you don't think about," retorted Flint. "Do you know, I sometimes wonder what you do think about. Read your newspapers, man; look at the bomb outrages! Look at the strikes! Who do you suppose is behind them? Ever hear of the Third International?"

"Why, yes—in Europe."

"Europe!" scoffed Flint. "Why, they've got this whole country in a net—threads running everywhere. And there are big hands holding the threads, let me tell you." Flint lowered his voice to a whisper. "I don't mind saying to you, if you will swear to keep it to yourself, that I've been following one of those threads. I got hold of it by accident, and I think it is leading me to some pretty dirty business. There's a big bunch in it and they are plotting something as

sure as I'm sitting here. Just what it is I haven't found out yet, but I'm on the track. Perhaps I've got closer than they like, tho I didn't know they had spotted me. But if they have, that explains our friend with the black-jack. I'm sorry to upset your nice little theory, Mr. Graham, but the more I think about it the surer I am."

"Could there be any connection between the two crimes, do you think?" asked Graham, loath to give up a solution which would exonerate Evadne, the murdered financier's wife. "You spoke of these trouble-makers, the Communists; well, you remember, the kitchen maid said she heard Mr. Hurst call out, 'You damn Communist' and I was wondering—"

"Now you begin to see the direction in which I have been working," said Flint, smiling.

"But see here, Mr. Graham," he added, "it's hands off with this affair I've told you about. It's too delicate, not to say dangerous, a proposition for a novice to mix up in. By a look or a word, without suspecting it, you might queer my whole game. I must have your word that the minute I begin to see the same hand, or head rather, in this attempt on me and in the murder of Hannibal Hurst, you will step out of the game. Until then I shall be glad to keep you posted as to all I do in tonight's affair."

Graham gave his promise readily. All his interest in the Hurst case centered in Evadne. If she were freed from all suspicion of connivance it mattered not a whit to him who was found guilty.

"Give me warning and I will become the soul of discretion," he said.

"I'll even swear not to recognize you if I meet you disguised as the very devil himself. According to the story books, that's the sort of thing you do, isn't it?"

Graham laughed gayly at his own nonsense. He was ready to laugh without any excuse whatever. He was excited; he was treading on air. Communist plot—of course; it was a Communist plot. No shadow could fall or

## WHO KILLED HANNIBAL HURST? We'll give you just one second to guess!

## AND NOW WE'LL TELL OUR STORY!

THREE THOUSAND yellow daily papers of the United States employ tens of thousands of editors, feature writers, reporters, fiction writers who daily dip their poisonous pens into black ink pots and soil mountains of otherwise pure white paper with lies, half-truths, vicious opposition and hypocritical evasion about everything that pertains to the worker and his class interests.

These peddlers of poison tried to bury Soviet Russia under an avalanche of their filth. They stab every strike in the back. They stretch to the breaking point and then tie into a knot the brains of millions of proletarians with their fake propaganda.

THREE THOUSAND daily yellows in the United States spewing poison. If not in the news columns, then in feature stories. If not in feature stories, then in lurid fiction. It's this poison we fight. The capitalist press must be discredited, must be exposed, must be boycotted, must be pointed out as the arch enemy of the working class.

Today—You Can Fight This Yellow Press and Its Poison Best by Fighting for

## THE DAILY WORKER

Today—You Can Fight Best for the Daily Worker by Giving Your Most Active Service in the Campaign to

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

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## A Black Eye for the Yellows

THE DAILY WORKER,  
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I want to hit back at the yellow daily press by firmly establishing the DAILY WORKER. Send me an INSURANCE POLICY in the denomination checked below:

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BRANCHES! PARTY MEMBERS!—Will the name of your branch appear upon the page of MILITANT BRANCHES in the FIRST ANNIVERSARY EDITION of the DAILY WORKER? Sell INSURANCE POLICIES at once! Remit at once! So that your branch will answer "PRESENT" when we call the roll on January 13, 1925.

## Insurance Policy Speakers to Address All Mass Membership Meetings

BY decision of the Central Executive Committee, the first order of business at all mass membership meetings is to be—INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925.

This part of the agenda will be in charge of the following speakers:  
New York City, Dec. 28, 2 P. M. ....L. E. Katterfeld  
Chicago, Dec. 28, 2 P. M. ....Moritz J. Loeb  
Detroit, Dec. 28, 2 P. M. ....Edgar Owens  
Cleveland, Dec. 28, 2 P. M. ....Alfred Wagenknecht  
Minneapolis, Dec. 28, 2 P. M. ....C. A. Hathaway  
New Haven, Jan. 1, 2 P. M. ....Alfred Wagenknecht  
Boston, Jan. 4, 2 P. M. ....Robt. Zelms  
Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 2 P. M. ....Alfred Wagenknecht  
Buffalo, Jan. 4, 2 P. M. ....T. R. Sullivan  
Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 2 P. M. ....Fred Merrick  
District organizers and DAILY WORKER agents, as well as city central committee secretaries, are requested to so organize the details for the successful culmination of this first order of business so thoroly, as that the entire time taken for it will not exceed one-half hour.



# THE DAILY WORKER

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editors  
MORTIZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

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## Unofficial Diplomacy

When the three Wall Street bankers, led by "Hell an' Maria" Dawes, went to Germany in order to place that country in receivership, the mission was supposed to have no official government sanction. This would involve some rag chewing in congress. The best thing to do was to let the mission know that it had the government's good wishes rather than give it official endorsement. In the event of the errand being successful, the administration could claim the credit and on the other hand, if it fell down on its job, nobody could blame the Coolidge cabinet for the fizzle.

But while that policy had advantages, it also has disadvantages. The Wall Street bankers went, saw and conquered. They placed Germany's resources in hock and hold the tickets. They also collect the cash, which they turn over to the allied governments as reparations, but keeping a goodly sum for Wall Street which, to do it justice, aided the allies considerably in putting Germany in a position which made it possible to loot her without much inconvenience.

Since the tory government assumed the task of guiding the feet of the British Empire on its uncertain path, bellicose language has come from Downing Street expressing the belief that the United States has no right to claim any part of Germany's cash until the allied governments first get theirs. America, not having signed the Versailles treaty, is not in the game, writes Austen Chamberlain and furthermore the Dawes plan, not being officially backed by Washington, the United States has no right to share in the benefits of a plan in which it took no part.

Charles Evans Hughes, slick Standard Oil lawyer, beams across the herring pond at the wily Chamberlain and remarks that he gave no order to the American experts, namely, Dawes, Young and Robinson, but let it be known to them that he wished to have a provision inserted in the plan, allowing the United States a share in the spoils of defeated Germany, spoils wrung out of the blood and sweat of the German working class. His wish became law.

Since the last shot was fired on the western front in 1918 a diplomatic war has been waged between the allied and associated bandits who defeated the bandits on the other side led by Germany. France and England have been on the verge of war several times. Only weakness and fear of revolution held them back. The United States and England are snarling at each other. The robbers cannot come to terms. They cannot agree on the division of the loot. There cannot be any peace between capitalists.

Today, Wall Street fights Downing Street by means of diplomatic notes and by dollars. Tomorrow the weapons will be deadlier. But the war is being carried on nevertheless. When capitalist governments talk sweetly to each other, you may be sure war is in the back of their heads. The Dawes plan, which was a scheme of the American finance-capitalists to fasten their hegemony on Europe, is one of the war seeds so liberally strewn by capitalists.

Newspaper reports advise us that the league of nations has a ticklish job to quell the Albanian revolt. No doubt. Judging from the league's record in recent imbroglios, a riot in a founding hospital would be about its capacity.

## Calles Cancels Concessions

President Calles of Mexico has issued orders cancelling many concessions held by foreigners who have not complied with the provisions under which they were granted.

Most of these concessions were held by Americans and unless they represent the investment of very little capital or are worthless from other causes, President Calles is going to discover that the friendship of the American Federation of Labor officialdom is a Judas loyalty. Every president of Mexico since the overthrow of the tyrant Diaz has had little trouble until he began to enforce strictly Mexican laws regulating land and natural resources. Immediately after this has been done the American oil and mining capitalists, backed by the United States government, have fomented and financed uprisings so that Mexican chaos could become an excuse for intervention.

The Mexican labor movement, hitherto the great bulwark against landlordism and capitalist reaction, has been led into the camp of the imperialists. Its only center of resistance today are the Communists upon whose heads the officialdom heaps insult and slander in the best Gompersian style.

It will be interesting to watch the results of the attempt of Calles to assert some few signs of independence. If he has infringed on the privileges of exploitation held by any powerful group of American capitalists he will be told at once that

his status is that of a vassal. His new found friends, the Wills and Greens, will do nothing for him or the Mexican people except to advise submission in the name of "peace and democracy."

If a crisis arises out of this cancellation of concessions, as it has so often in the past, the Mexican people will find their only friends in imperialist America in the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

## Mr. Gompers' Friends

The paeans of praise sung in behalf of the deceased Mr. Gompers are illuminating. So reactionary a newspaper as the Chicago Tribune declares that "there has never been a labor leader in this country the equal of Samuel Gompers and we doubt there has been his equal in any other country."

The Tribune is absolutely correct, from its employing class point of view. There has never been in the history of American labor a lieutenant of capital in the ranks of the working masses who rendered as much service to the exploiters as Mr. Gompers did. We seriously doubt whether and are quite certain that there can be no equal of Mr. Gompers in this respect in the future of the American labor movement.

In shedding tears over the death of this stalwart ally of the enemies of the working class, one of the blackest, if not the blackest, newspaper in the country, the New York Commercial, declared that "The organization holds nobody fitted to take his place and carry on in the same masterful fashion." Such are the compliments accorded Gompers by the worst foes of the workers of this country.

The comment on the successor of Mr. Gompers is almost as illuminating. Beneath the surface of the numerous compliments showered on Mr. Green by the open shoppers of the country we find an undercurrent of anxiety. It is true that the capitalist reaction has unlimited faith in Mr. Green. The latter gentleman was a delegate to the last democratic national convention and was seated alongside of the bloody strikebreaking sheriff, Don Chaffin of West Virginia. Mr. Green was also a champion of John W. Davis, lawyer for J. P. Morgan and company and the Standard Oil, in the last campaign.

What the employing class fears, therefore, is not Mr. Green but whether Mr. Green, not having the advantages of tradition and prestige that Mr. Gompers had, will be able to carry out its policies against the labor movement as effectively as his predecessor. The friends of Gompers are the friends of Green. But the conditions under which Mr. Green will be working in the interests of the exploiting class will be very much different from the conditions under which Mr. Gompers was working. That is why the friends of Gompers tend to be disturbed at this moment.

The workers of this country know only one duty. The workers know that now that Gompers is dead they must resolutely set themselves to the task of killing Gompersism—the scourge of the American working class.

## Paris Developments

Recent weeks have witnessed gigantic Communist demonstrations in Paris. The Communist Party of France has very properly utilized the occasion of the arrival of the Soviet ambassador, Comrade Krassin, to mobilize the working masses for an expression of their confidence in the first workers' republic.

This has brought a howl from the hyenas of the capitalist press. In fact, our zealous imperialist watchdog, the American Ambassador Herrick, has found it necessary to investigate the likelihood of a proletarian revolution in France. This Yankee imperialist bloodhound has assured the Washington administration that Morgan's investments in France are secure.

Now Comrade Krassin comes forward with additional cause to disturb the peace of the international capitalist clique. Comrade Krassin, in occupying the embassy, has found certain documents which the czarists had forgotten, by accident of course, to steal. These documents shed very welcome light on the imperialist machinations on the eve of the war. These documents divulge definitely that imperialist France and czarist Russia were in a secret agreement to slice up Turkey amongst themselves. This agreement was binding upon the two capitalist powers while they were in alliance with Great Britain in the last conflict. This treaty was kept secret from Great Britain by her Russian and French imperialist allies.

The fraudulent pacifist Herriot now shows signs of extreme nervousness. He is frightened to death lest Soviet Russia make public these terms. Herriot fears that the publication of this treaty by the Soviets would spoil his plan to enter into a new accord with Stanley Baldwin's reactionary British government. Besides such a step by Soviet Russia would knock the props from under France's hypocritical policy in the Near East. It would again tend to draw the Turkish government away from France and towards Soviet Russia.

These Paris developments are very significant. They not only indicate the real character of capitalist diplomacy but they also show very clearly the foundation of sand on which the European political imperialist edifice rests.

The Russell Sage Foundation reports that management sharing between the employers and their employes means more dividends for the former. It did not say that it meant more in the pay envelope for the latter.

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

## CALLESLASHES RAILWAY WAGES TO PAY BANKS

### "Labor Party" President Defies Unions

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.—One thing is fast following another to prove that President Calles, elected by the workers and peasants of Mexico on the labor party ticket, is proving to be as hostile to the workers as was the labor party premier, Ramsay MacDonald of England.

Cuts Rail Workers' Wages.  
Yesterday Calles notified the railwaymen on the Mexican National line that the government was going to cut their wages. He even went so far as to threaten that he would oppose a general railway strike with every force of the government in order to compel a lower wage standard.

The railway workers of Mexico are strongly organized, and up to this time they have been conferred with when wages were discussed. This blow by Calles has disillusioned them in their support of Calles and the labor party whom they greatly aided in the fight against De la Huerta.

Workers Reduced for Wall Street.  
That the slashing of wages is done merely to benefit Wall Street, is shown by the announcement that ever in the short time of three weeks Calles has been in office, he has taken 25,000,000 pesos out of the Mexican treasury and given them to American bankers who hold old loans against Mexico, dating back to the regime of Porfirio Diaz. Calles says he is going to work other "economies," which means other wage cuts.

## Life Among Riffs Not So Pleasant When Bullets Whiz

HAMBURG, Dec. 25.—The Hamburg Volkszeitung publishes an appeal from a German, one of many, who was driven by unemployment and hunger to join the Spanish foreign legion for the war in Morocco. This soldier writes of the terrible conditions and the brutal manner in which the Spaniards treat these German soldiers. He appeals to the German government to demand the return of all Germans belonging to the foreign legion. He states that most of the Germans are hospitalized, wounded or ill, and that the Spaniards neglect them and treat them as beasts.

The German government recently demanded that the Spanish government return all such Germans.

Shortly after the world war, when American service men were looking in vain for a job in the country they had fought for, Spanish agents lured a number of veterans into the Spanish Morocco army. The recruiting stopped as soon as the first tales of the Spanish officers' treatment of the American fighters came back to the American side of the Atlantic.

## Fascist Movement in Melbourne, Australia, Sleeping in Files

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 25.—A search among the police files at Melbourne by the newly-elected labor government in the state of Victoria revealed the existence of a fascist organization.

The files showed that all members of this secret force belonged to influential families, and were authorized to carry arms, to wear a badge under the lapel of the coat like those worn by American movie sleuths, and to have special marks and lights on their motor cars. Not only were the files marked "strictly confidential," but there was a note to the police chief that the strictest secrecy was to be observed about the force.

The labor government of the state has ordered the secret force to disband, but there is no proof that this has been done. The discovery of the existence of this confidential file reveals how far the fascist movement has developed in Australia.

## Anti-War Meetings in Australia Attack the Wars of Master Class

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—At a huge anti-war demonstration in Melbourne, the speakers declared that wars were invented to make greater wealth for the capitalists. He stated that the masses had never gained from war, but merely became the machines of massacre.

The following resolution carried unanimously:

"This demonstration of Australian citizens, representing the majority of the people in this country, sends forth our fraternal greetings to the people of all other countries, and declares our determination to join hands and hearts with them in the great fight to abolish militarism and war."

Lay Off Rail Shopmen.  
CLINTON, Ia.—Indefinite layoffs were the Christmas present of the Chicago & Northwestern railway to 50 of its Clinton shopmen.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE CAPITALISTS REVIVE INDUSTRIAL SLAVE LAW THAT ALEXANDER HOWAT KILLED

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 25.—A court of industrial relations to make strikes and lockouts impossible in New Hampshire labor disputes is proposed by Frank F. Fernald, state legislator from Dover. Fernald plans to introduce a bill providing for a court, entirely separate from the present judiciary, of three appointed judges. The work of the state labor bureau and its board of arbitration and conciliation will be given the court. After 60 days' trial of the decision of the court preventing a strike or lockout either party if dissatisfied may seek modification of terms of settlement.

The New Hampshire court would be similar to the court attempted in Kansas but wrecked by an outlaw strike of miners led by Alex. Howat.

## DILLONVALE, O., MINERS GIVE J. L. LEWIS TRIMMING

### Progressive Beats Him Five to One

DILLONVALE, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Local Union 5173 of the United Mine Workers of America counted the votes cast for the international and district officers in the recent elections and found the following results: Lewis, 26; Voyzey, 144; Murray, 37; Staples, 132; Green, 48; Nearing, 119. In the vote for sub-district president, progressive candidate, J. J. Hoge, polled more than twice as many votes as his nearest competitor. Progressive candidates for delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention polled a heavy vote.

NORTH BESSEMER, Pa., Dec. 25.—The results of the elections in Local 4238, give Lewis 5 votes against 81 for George Voyzey, progressive; Murray, 5 votes against 81 for Arley Staples; Green does a little better and lands six votes against 80 for Joseph Nearing. For delegates to the A. F. of L. convention the machine did even worse.

Labor Doubles Vancouver Vote.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—In the municipal elections in Vancouver labor increased its vote from 2,459 in 1923 to 4,717 in 1924 or almost 100 per cent.

## GO TO YOUR CLASS MOVIES!

THE following are definite dates on which workers' motion pictures are being shown in the cities indicated. If your city is listed in this column, make a note NOW of the time and place of the show. If it is not listed, have the secretary of any workers' organization to which you belong get in touch at once with the International Workers' Aid, 19 South Lincoln street, Chicago, Ill.

Program "A": "Beauty and the Bolshevik." Russian feature comedy-drama, rollicking romance of Red Army love. "Russia in Overalls," three-reel educational, showing actual industrial life in Soviet Russia.

Nokomis, Ill., Opera House, Dec. 29.

Livinston, Ill., Jan. 4.

Bentleyville, Pa., Opera House, Jan. 9.

Daisytown, Pa., Home Theatre, Jan. 10.

Wheeling, W. Va., Union Theatre, Jan. 10.

Omaha, Neb., Alhambra Theatre, Jan. 12.

Boston, Mass., Symphony Hall, Jan. 16.

Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers' Auditorium, Jan. 17 and 18.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 22.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jan. 22.

Jan. 22.  
Chicago, Ill., Ashland Auditorium, Feb. 1 and 5.  
San Francisco, Calif., March 21.

Program "B": "Polikushka," a real Russian classic made by the Moscow Art Theatre, has been shown under the direct auspices of "National Committee for Better Films," which listed it as one of the "best forty films of the year," together with a two-reel Russian slapstick, "Soldier Ivan's Miracle," and a one-reel educational, "With Russian Miners."

Rock, Mich., Workers' Hall, Dec. 27.

Chicago, Ill., Gertner's Independent Theatre, 3725 Roosevelt Road, Jan. 15.

Los Angeles, Calif., Philharmonic Temple, Jan. 19.

Other Films.  
Binghamton, N. Y.: Hither Theater, Jan. 9, "Russia and Germany."

Philadelphia, Pa.: Jan. 24, "In Memoriam—Lenin."

Your Policy must Be  
—Buy a Policy—

## IRISH FREE STATE NAILS TORY GOVERNMENT ON LEAGUE DISPUTE

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
GENEVA, Dec. 25.—Ireland took a sharp issue with Great Britain in a note which Ireland sent to the league of nations today on the subject of the Anglo-Irish treaty. Ireland declared that the league pact clearly requires that the Anglo-Irish treaty shall be filed with the league.

Great Britain's recent protest to the league contended that the Anglo-Irish treaty was an "internal affair," therefore not a matter for league discussion.

## Red Russia As We Like It

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Wherever and whenever the Communist Party and the Soviet government come up for discussion, there life is injected; no matter how dead or dormant the environment—it arouses to life and struggle.

Miss Jessica Smith just returned from Russia, after a stay of three full years, spoke on Russia, "As I Like It" at the civic club here. She witnessed the slow but certain progress toward the ultimate Communist goal. She described the schools, the farm life, the factory. She didn't disguise the facts. The children even lacked pencils, still lack these and many other essentials. It was hard to move the peasants from the old habits of life and work; hard to make them give up the antiquated implements, to get them to take up co-operative production with modern machinery. But the beginnings are being made. She cited instances in the new movement that will after a decade or so, revolutionize peasant life and Russian agriculture. Of the factories many facts and figures were cited by her to show the remarkable

jump industry has taken in Soviet Russia—of the reduction too, in the gap between the two ends of the "scissors."

The civic club contains every shade of opinion and the socialists were there in full force. Charlie Erwin, the Jeffersonian socialist and once editor of the New York Call, led the attack. The first question a yellow socialist puts, no matter what the phases treated may be, is: "Why are perfectly good revolutionaries imprisoned for their opinions by the terrible Bolsheviks?"

The question, tearfully formulated, gathered around it such "hot shot" in the way of answer that the meeting became a battle ground in which the mensheviks got by far the worst of it. Dr. Anna Ingemann, who bored the audience with fifteen minutes of hysteria on the same sad subject, got many a giggle out of the crowd when she strove to draw tears and was called to time by the chairman in the bargain.

Rose Pastor Stokes took five minutes to rake the mensheviks over the coals and to show the rest of the listeners the class character of the struggle. She convinced a majority

## CAPPELLINI IN OPEN ROLE OF STRIKEBREAKER

### Miners Doubt His Ability For Dirty Job

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH (Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Dec. 25.—Rinaldo Cappellini, renegade radical of the anthracite region, once the leader of "outlaw strikes" to win power for himself, now makes the announcement that his "about face" is complete, for tomorrow he begins as a full-fledged strikebreaker.

This much is gleaned from the articles appearing in the local press of today, which are to the effect that Cappellini will appear, beginning tomorrow, before the rank and file miners, to ask them to return to work. He is reported to have based this decision on the request of a "committee of fifty" (some committee) who, he says, visited his office and asked that he do something to get the mines started to work again. Press agents of this kind, however, will not accomplish anything, for it will not surprise anyone if his "private chamber courage" deserts him before tomorrow. He claims that his first effort to break the strike will be made on the employees of Underwood colliery, at which place, it is claimed, one of his supporters, in an attempt to have the men break ranks, succeeded only in breaking the temper of the strikers and having his arm broken in the melee.

Several strikers from that place, upon hearing today that Cappellini will attempt to break the strike tomorrow, are reported to have offered wagers that he will be afraid to appear and also declaring that if he does come, he had better be wearing a good pair of shoes, to assure his exit.

Threatens Miners.

He has answered the general committee's action in publishing their list of grievances, by giving out the statement appearing in yesterday's issue. He answered the action of the Lehigh Valley general committee's action to take a strike vote, by sending a telegram to each local telling them of the dire consequences that will accrue if they carry out their threat, and his latest, to break the strike, if he can, is in answer to the new move of the now striking committee, in sending speakers to each local in the district, so that all may be informed of the true state of affairs, from the viewpoint of the men on strike.

Cappellini's political burial will soon be held and not at all unlikely before the regular election in June 1925. The coming week will be an interesting one no matter what results are obtained, for it will determine the kind of metal the men in the anthracite region are made of.

Blames Communists.

A special meeting of all the general grievance committees is expected to be held some day during the week in Wilkes Barre, if a hall can be secured for the occasion. In blaming the Communists for all the trouble, Cappellini says there are eight Communist organizers in Wilkes Barre, and only "God knows how many are in Scranton."

To Squeeze Fruitgrowers.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 25.—The big fruit packing concerns are trying to hog the co-operative movement in the fruit growing districts of British Columbia by having the provincial legislature pass an act which will force small growers to sell to an association but does not require the association to purchase fruit from small growers. The bill is being fought by the labor members in the house and largely thru their efforts an amendment was made to the original bill which prevented the associations from taking action against the small growers for breaches of contract prior to the passing of the present act.