

The DAILY WORKER
Raises the Standard for
a Workers' and Farm-
ers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Union Advocate of Sioux City, Iowa, labels itself a labor paper. It is edited by a faker named Wallace M. Short, who served three terms as mayor of that city. In order to win that office he had to have the support of labor. It looks as if he lost that support, judging by the raving of the gentleman in a recent issue of his paper. Short may not be long on knowledge, but he has an abundance of conceit. His name appears in 30 point type on the front page of his weekly rag. It is the biggest thing in the paper.

WHAT is getting between Short and his night's slumber is the presence of a radical in the trade union movement of Sioux City. The writer has not the least idea who the radical is, but Short's tribute to him is by no means underdone. He claims that this radical, a Communist, now reigns supreme in the Labor Temple and has the trade unions of the city in his vest pocket. He admires him for his efficiency, his skill and aggressiveness and then charges him with being an ally of the Ku Klux Klan. Perhaps Short is a socialist.

THIS almy labor faker then insinuates that the Communist is an agent of the open shoppers, but the worm, fearing to make an open attack on a man who would probably make him eat dirt for it, goes about the task of saving his dirty hide by saying in the next paragraph that he could not charge any "specific" individual with being an agent of the bosses. "I have not seen any money passed," he writes. Short finally winds up the last of his vomit with a threat to invoke mob law on this individual who undoubtedly has more intelligence than Short likes to find under one hat in Sioux City, when that that does not happen to be Short's.

AFTER picturing this Communist "monster," swallowing one organization after another like an octopus, he writes: "I expect to see a change in the near future. I expect to see a thousand men in the Labor Temple finding out what they stand for. Then, I expect to see many of these thousand quietly growing to be as effective as the Communist. When that time comes—and I think it is near at hand—then the Communists will not last seven days." The labor faker must be at his wit's end when he resorts to an open threat to get rid of somebody by violence that he cannot handle politically by the exercise of his intelligence.

VERY thrilling story comes from Kalispell, Montana. It comes in the columns of the Times of that mining town. It is about a gallant deed performed by four employees of the Anaconda company in risking their lives to protect the copper trust's property. And, of course, the A. M. C. generous industrial octopus manifested its gratitude by placing each one of its willing slaves at the receiving end of a check for \$250.00. Last September it appears that a fire broke out in the powder magazine. Four men braved sudden death in extinguishing the fire.

NOTHING much was said about the deed until a few weeks ago when the heroes were called into the office of the company and presented with the checks. They shared honors with the A. M. C. officials. The slaves who received the paltry checks carried blazings, containing dynamite, out of reach of the magazine. Evidently \$250.00 is the price the Anaconda sets on a wage slave's life. And heroism of this kind must be encouraged.

LEUTENANT Osborne Wood was not as successful at the gambling tables of Paris as he was in the gambling dens of Wall Street. Playing the stock exchange with the aid of the insiders of Wall Street is easier than running into the trained sharps of Paris.

Floods Threaten in London.
LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Thames was still rising today with flood gates opened everywhere against the possible destruction from swollen waters following the rains of the past week. Other English rivers are overflowing and property damage already is heavy.

BANKERS HOLD XMAS BARGAIN SALE IN STOCKS FOR SLAVES

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The National City Bank of New York, is wasting no money in Christmas presents. Announcement has been made by this firm that employees will be given a chance to buy bank stock at a reduced price instead of the usual bonus.

U.S. 'PAINED' OVER FRENCH DEBT SLAM

"Repudiation" of Four Billion Dollars

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The American capitalist government regards with considerable apprehension France's conspicuous ignoring of her war debts, and it was indicated strongly here today that the United States shortly will take steps to obtain from France a clear and unequivocal statement as to whether or not she intends to pay the \$4,000,000,000 borrowed from America.

The highest officials in Silent Cal's administration made it clear that they are very angry and consider the statement of the French minister of finance to the French parliament on Saturday as constituting little short of direct repudiation of the debt.

"A Political Debt." The French minister in reporting to the parliament on Saturday and giving the "balance sheet" of the nation, entirely left out the debts of France to both England and the United States from among the national liabilities. In a note appended to the heading of "foreign debts" reference is made to a memorandum accompanying the report. This memorandum is 300 typed pages, and in one section explains that the French government does not expect to have to pay the total of these obligations as they are only "a political debt."

Besides this, Finance Minister Clemental said that "The United States has no legal right to a claim for reparations from Germany with the allies because it did not sign the Versailles treaty."

A Pained Surprise. Among administration officials who are directly concerned with debt funding operations these announcements were received with a sort of pained surprise; and in congressional circles they aroused a storm of indignation that before many days will break out of bounds and have a full airing on the senate floor.

Franco-American relations, apparently, are due for a series of jars, for on all sides the opinion was expressed today that the American government cannot allow to go unchallenged this virtual repudiation of France's war debt.

M. Clemental's statement that France does not expect to pay strips the mask from the "negotiations" that have been in progress here between Ambassador Jusserand and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Somebody's a Liar. The surprise and resentment in administration circles over the Clemental report to parliament was further heightened by the fact that no longer ago than last Monday M. Jusserand, in a public speech here, declared that France intended to discharge her debt to the last penny, desiring only a long time moratorium or breathing spell, and consideration given her peculiar position.

This pledge by Ambassador Jusserand, it was pointed out today, hardly coincides with the statement of the French finance minister "that there is no justification for such a brutal addition to our liabilities," as the American and British war debts.

Continuing, he said: "The interrelated debts represent an exchange of resources, and register the movements which took from one country to another the funds which each in its sphere could supply. If we abandon the juridical plane and regard the matter from the higher plane of cooperation and fairness, strict justice would seem to demand a general policy of war expenditures and their allotment among the allied states proportionately to the riches of each one. Har! Har! Look at This.

Should such a theory be carried out to its logical conclusion, it was said today, not only would the United States receive none of the money loaned the allies, but probably it would be discovered that the United States owed money to France and Great Britain instead of vice-versa.

The entire exposition of the war debt problem by Minister Clemental is in direct variance with the policy of the American government.

A systematic propaganda for repudiation of war debts has been conducted ever since the close of the war. It has been generally ignored by American officials because of its unofficial aspect but only in the case of Soviet Russia's repudiation of debts contracted by the czar to suppress the workers has the United States been quite vocal in its hostility.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

NAIL DRIVERS HIT HUTCHESON ON HEAD TO JENSEN'S CHAGRIN

The left wing militants of the Carpenters' Union continue to send in accounts of remarkable progress against the Hutcheson machine.

In a stronghold in Local 1051 (German) of Philadelphia, the count was as follows: Rosen, 71; Brown, 11, and Hutcheson, 165. This shows that the militants are appealing to the masses in the unions with some effect.

But here is another letter, which we give just as it came:

"I want to give you the results of the election for national president of the Carpenters' Union of Local 504.

"President Jensen, being present on the evening of the election, spoke in favor of President Hutcheson. Following this speech, I spoke in favor of Mr. Rosen.

"The result was 165 for Rosen, 82 for Hutcheson, and 3 for Brown."

BIG LEFT WING STIRS ITALIAN LABOR UNIONS

But Convention Is Like A. F. of L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 13 (By Mail).—The Communists and adherents of the Red International of Labor Unions are making strong gains in the General Confederation of Labor is shown by the vote at the annual convention of the organization just ended.

Like some American conventions, especially of the American Federation of Labor, it was not a convention of

NEXT INTERNATIONAL AID CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK JAN. 4

The next conference of the International Workers' Aid and the Labor Defense Council will take place on Jan. 4, 1925, at 8 p. m. at 208 East 12th St. It is important that every branch of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League be represented at the conference.

All the delegates must be able to report on what the branches are doing in the sale of tickets, in procuring articles for the bazaar and in inducing their branches to have a booth at the bazaar.

No delegate should fail to attend.

Ebert May Resign.

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 29.—President Ebert is considering resigning as president, following the judges' decision in a libel suit against Ebert, that the contention that Ebert was guilty of high treason during the world war was correct.

STORM CLOUDS OF IMPERIALIST WAR AND WORKERS' REVOLUTION GATHER AGAIN OVER EUROPE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Storm signals of war and—dread word to capitalists—"revolution" were flashing over the horizon of Europe today with ever-increasing intensity.

The contradictions within the system of antagonistic imperialisms which seemed buried during the short period of pacifism up to the time of the defeat of Ramsay MacDonald in England, has flared up again, and the national jealousies are whispering "War."

And the winds echo back, "And revolution!" Day by day, since the first inkling that Cologne would not be evacuated on January 10, as twice promised Germany by the allies, the German interior has been showing an increasing tornado of protest.

The keynote of the whole of Germany is crystallized in the cry, "We have been cheated!" The social democrats, who have beguiled and betrayed the German working class into acceptance of the Dawes' plan, who have tricked the workers into one trap after another to keep them enslaved to capitalism and who have now shown themselves as betrayers even of national interests in their support of the Dawes' plan which rivets American imperialism's shackles hard and fast upon Germany—now stand revealed even to the most backward worker.

Monarchists, Too, Not Trusted. Nor are these workers going to trust very far the monarchist nationalists who, they remember, largely went over to the social democrats in accepting the Dawes' plan in exchange for jobs in the cabinet but a few months ago. The workers of Germany now can look only to the Communists to protect both their interests as workers and their collective right of self-determination.

From London comes the report that while most of the English press is cautious about commenting on the evacuation of the Rhine, the Morning Post published an article by Brigadier General Morgan, which claimed that Germany has conceded her military strength and has nearly 500,000 reserve troops. In a series of papers there are loud praises of Marshal Foch and his report.

Conflicting Interests Threaten. Dispatches from Paris show that Herriot can no longer be trusted as a "friend of German-French harmony." He conferred with Foch prior to the allied decision. Today he conferred again with War Minister Nollet and General Guillaumat, head of the army of occupation. Afterward the government issued a note giving its reasons for continued occupation of Germany. The note is hoped by France to be adopted as the official inter-allied note to Berlin. France is trying to deny that the Dawes' plan is in peril.

But try to conceal it tho they may, the conflicting interests of clashing imperialisms are threatening the Dawes' plan with collapse, European economy with new dislocations and western Europe with both war and revolution.

Western Electric Reaps Huge Profits From Ill Paid Slaves

The Western Electric company, which is noted throught the country for its spy system and its low wages, made a bigger profit in 1924 than in any succeeding year, selling the Bell Telephone system, which owns the Western Electric, one million dollars worth of electrical equipment.

The president of the company, however, declared that the large sales have created a supply for the Bell system, which makes the outlook for 1925 less bright.

"New telephone construction for 1924 has caught up with hitherto unfulfilled demand," Charles DuBois, president of the company declared. "We do not expect as many orders in 1925. We look forward to a year of less activity in 1925 than in 1924."

PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS VOTE ON THESE ON THE PARTY'S TASKS

The first five of the ten scheduled meetings of the Workers Party members arranged by the Central Executive Committee were held Sunday, Dec. 28, and all of them went according to arrangements and in a most orderly fashion, in each case being a credit to the party for its ability to discuss its affair and vote thereon in a Communist manner.

The results of the meetings in each place, as well as the speakers for each position, were as follows:
NEW YORK—C. E. C. (majority) speaker, Cannon, vote 482; minority speaker, Ruthenberg, vote 330.
CHICAGO—C. E. C. (majority) speaker, Foster, vote 399; minority speaker, Bedacht, vote 362.
CLEVELAND—C. E. C. (majority) speaker, Bittelman, vote 62; minority speaker, Lovestone, vote 107.
DETROIT—C. E. C. (majority) speaker, Browder, vote 110; minority speaker, Engdahl, vote 161.
MINNEAPOLIS—C. E. C. (majority) speaker, Dunne, vote 50; minority speaker, Gitlow, vote 31.

1925—Old Man Capitalism at the End of His Path



ATTEND GOMPERS FUNERAL; FIGHTS FOR CHILD LABOR

Mansfield News Lauds Defenders of Slavery

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The local capitalist sheet called the "Mansfield News," runs a long editorial against the proposed child labor amendment to the U. S. constitution now being voted on by the various state legislatures.

After quoting at length from these "authorities" who agree that "states' rights" is the matter at issue and not the profit from child slavery, the News gives a long list of celebrities who signed the protest. The list is headed by George W. Wickersham, who was a former attorney general of the United States.

Mr. Wickersham attended the funeral of Sam Gompers as an "honorary pallbearer." Mr. Gompers was supposed to be valiantly fighting for the child labor amendment. He died, Mr. Wickersham mourned, then went on fighting the child labor amendment.

The sheet says that "widespread opposition is being expressed thru the American constitutional league, which maintains headquarters in New York." Quite likely, New York City is the financial capital of the nation. It has one important center called Wall Street, as we remember.

The Mansfield News says that the protest against the child labor amendment is signed by "prominent educators, churchmen, business and professional men." Professional defenders of wage slavery, we may add.

the masses but of the union bureaucrats.

D'Aragona Copies Gompers.

The local "Chambers of Labor" and their powers were the subject of dispute in the form of amendments to the constitution taking away their power and giving it exclusively into the hands of the reformist leaders led by D'Aragona. These changes to rob the local chambers of power were proposed by the reformists and put over against a great mass sentiment among the rank and file.

Upon the question the Communists and supporters of the Profintern (Red International of Labor Unions), cast a convention card vote of 81, 290. The social democrats reformists cast 146,724. The local chambers of labor too poor to send delegates made 40,798 votes "absent" which would have voted with the Red Internationalists.

The Carpenters' Union cast 95 per cent of their vote for the Communist program. Many other unions showed large blocks of revolutionary workers. But as the chambers of labor were voted as a unit, the case being if a local chamber went 4,000 for the Communists as against 4,100 for the social democrats, the whole chamber was voted in the confederal convention as 8,100 for the social democrats—the real strength of the Communist position is concealed by the convention vote.

At the end of the convention, the Communist spokesman asked D'Aragona to protest to the Mussolini government against persecution of the Communists. D'Aragona refused.

Doret Breaks Flying Record. ETAMPES, France, Dec. 29.—The record for speed held by the American aviators, Lieutenants Harris and Lockwood was broken here today by Aviator Pierre Doret. He flew more than 200 miles an hour. The official figures will be announced later.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Membership meetings at which representatives of the C. E. C. and minority will present the party policies, will be held as follows:
NEW HAVEN—Thursday, Jan. 1, at 2 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St.
PHILADELPHIA—Sunday, Jan. 4, 2 p. m., Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring Garden streets.
BOSTON—Sunday, Jan. 4, 2 p. m., Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley street.
PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 4, 2 p. m., International Labor Lyceum, 805 James St. N. S.
BUFFALO—Sunday, Jan. 4, 2 p. m., Finnish Hall, 169 Grider street.

Your Policy must Be
—Buy a Policy—

LEWIS BURIED BY MINE VOTE IN O'FALLON

Progressives Have Big Lead in West Va.

(Special to The Daily Worker) O'FALLON, Ill., Dec. 29.—Local Union 705 does not think much of the agents of the coal operators in official positions in the coal miners' union, judging by the vote cast for the progressive candidates.

Frank Farrington received only 69 votes while his opponent John Hindmarsh got 145 votes. John L. Lewis received only 80. George Voyzey, his progressive opponent, polled 230. Philip Murray got 93 votes while Arley Staples got 206. William Green received 118 votes and Joseph Nearing 177.

But why should Farrington worry about votes? His favorite boast is: "I don't give a God damn whether any of you fellows vote for me or not; I'll be your next president anyway."

BAXTER, West Va., Dec. 29.—The returns from local 4046 give George Voyzey, 87, Lewis, 86; Arley Staples 81; Murray, 89; Green, 90; Nearing 84.

MT. CLAIRE, West Va., Dec. 29.—John L. Lewis polled 22 votes to 48 for George Voyzey. Philip Murray received 20, while Arley Staples got 50 votes. William Green, 24; Joseph Nearing, 44.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 29.—The coal operators ably assisted by the officials of the union and particularly by Rinaldo Capellini, who sold out to the operators shortly after he was elected by the radical vote of District No. 1, are desperately trying to drive the striking miners back to work.

In the meantime the coal operators of District No. 2 are trying to reopen discussions with the union in an effort to bring about a reduction in wages despite the Jacksonville pact.

Plots New Revolt In Mexico Under U. S. Protection

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—Jose Ismael Aguado, former congressman, who acted as secretary to De La Huerta in Vera Cruz, was arrested here today. He arrived from the United States ten days ago. He has been lodged in the military prison. Guadalupe Sanchez, leader of the De La Huerta revolt in the state of Vera Cruz, is reported to be in New Orleans where he went to confer with rebel leaders on a renewal of the rebel campaign. The America claims to be friendly to Mexico and savagely represses working class revolutionists. It lets Sanchez travel freely and conspire without let or hindrance.

Burst in Gas Pipe Causes Panic. GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 29.—Four persons had been overcome and entire families were fleeing late today when a big gas pipe broke in the residence district of Galesburg. Scores were endangered by the spread of the gas thru sewer mains and along water pipes.

FINNISH FEDERATION BUREAU SUPPORTS C. E. C. MAJORITY THESIS

The Finnish Federation Bureau, Workers Party of America, unanimously decided to support the C. E. C. majority thesis and urge the Finnish members of the party to sustain this decision.

The party has now come to the end of the road in its farmer-labor party agitation and organization, in fact the end of the road was reached July 8, last. The question now before the party is; shall we start this farmer-labor party agitation with its reckless maneuvering to follow all over again, in time when there is no actual basis for such agitation in existence? The minority in its thesis says "yes." The majority in its thesis says "no." We also say emphatically "NO," because our first experience does not warrant another trial at this time.

Our energy and means can be used to a better advantage in building up our own party organizationally and ideologically to a party of action so I will be able to undertake successfully maneuvering on large scale when necessary and beneficial to the Communist movement of this country. There are no shortcuts to Communism in this country anymore than

there has been anywhere else, and if the workers of this country are not yet ready to accept the leadership of Communists we have to continue to participate in their struggles under our own name until the time we have established confidence, of our movement and leadership, among the working masses and in the meantime build our own party. There is ample field to participate in the struggles of workers outside of the farmer-labor party issue, (which is not at all a Communist issue) as much as our useful forces permit.

Signed: K. F. Tuohkanen, Chairman, Fabie Burman, Secretary

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF NEW YORK INDORSES MINORITY, 76 TO 45

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 29.—The Young Workers League of District No. 2 by a vote of 76 to 45 went on record for the minority thesis of Comrades Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Bedacht, Engdahl and Gitlow at a general membership meeting held Thursday, Dec. 18 at Stuyvesant Casino.

Comrade Oliver Carlson, official representative of the National Executive Committee which has accepted the majority position, presented the arguments for the majority thesis and Comrade Jack Stachel, district organizer of the Y. W. L. of District No. 2 presented the position of the minority of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party, which has been accepted also by the D. E. C. of the Y. W. L. of the New York district.

There was a great deal of interesting discussion and then the rebuttal followed, which did not begin until 12:15. First Comrade Stachel summed up for the minority and then Comrade Carlson for the majority.

Two resolutions were introduced, one favoring the majority position and the other for the minority. The resolution in support of the minority thesis was passed by a vote of almost two to one, 76 to 45.

The resolution adopted reads as follows: "Resolved that we, the members of Young Workers League, District No. 2 in membership meeting assembled Dec. 18, 1924, declare that we favor the application of the labor

party policy as a maneuver of the Workers Party in the united front tactics. "Be it further resolved that we condemn the prevalent manifestations of petty factionalism so destructive to our movement, and endorse the appeal of the Y. C. L. and the C. I. for a united, harmonious movement, in which differences of opinion will be vigorously maintained, but in which able comrades will not be prevented from contributing their services to the movement in an effort to punish them for holding minority opinions."

Comrade Stachel was elected chairman of the meeting and Comrade Herbert Zam as secretary and vice chairman.

Altho there are about 600 members in the New York League, only 121 members voted at this meeting. The statement of the N. E. C. of the league has not yet been discussed or voted upon at any general meeting.

Detroit South-Slavic Branch Unanimous For Minority Thesis

DETROIT, Mich.—At a special membership meeting of our branch held Sunday, Dec. 21, after a thorough discussion of both thesis, the C. E. C. and the minority, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, 28 to 0.

"The South Slavic Branch 17, Detroit, Mich., Workers Party of America, does, after a thorough discussion of both the C. E. C. and the minority thesis, approve and stand with the thesis of the minority (Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Gitlow, Bedacht, Engdahl) as a real Communist policy for our future work." Yours for Communism, Tony Gerlach, Recording Secretary, Branch 17, W. P. of A.

TOKIO, Dec. 29.—Twenty-six were killed, 253 injured and 77 warehouses and other buildings wholly or partly destroyed in Saturday's explosion of gun powder in trans-shipment, it was officially made known today.

Chicago Mid-City English Branch 15 To 2 for Majority

The Mid-City English Branch of Local Chicago, Workers Party, after discussing the theses of the C. E. C. majority and minority at both the December 11 and December 26 meetings, voted at the latter meeting, by a vote of 15 to 2, to adopt the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Mid-City English Branch, Local Chicago, of the Workers Party of America, having thoroughly discussed the theses of the Central Executive Committee and of the minority, and having heard speeches from both sides, hereby

"RESOLVES, That it supports the viewpoint and the thesis of the Central Executive Committee as the only program of our party's tasks which follows the Communist line of revolutionary struggle as against the thesis of the minority, which is a dangerous deviation that may engulf the party in opportunist maneuvers harmful to our Workers (Communist) Party and therefore harmful to the Communist International and the world revolution."

South Slavs of West Allis, Wis., All for Majority

Arne Swaback, district organizer, announces that the South Slavic Branch at West Allis, Wisconsin, of 39 members, has voted unanimously to support the thesis of the C. E. C. majority as against the minority.

Chicago South-Slavic Branch Unanimous For Minority Thesis

The Chicago South Slavic branch unanimously indorsed the minority thesis by a vote of 27 to 0, after a thorough discussion at the branch meeting Wednesday night. Comrade Max Bedacht supported the minority thesis, and Comrade Earl P. Browder spoke for the majority. A previous branch meeting had unanimously indorsed the minority thesis, after a rank and file discussion but since no majority C. E. C. member spoke, it was decided to hold another discussion to give the majority a chance to state their position more fully. The following resolution was passed:

"We, the South Slavic branch, having heard Comrade Bedacht, representing the Marxian group, the minority of the C. E. C., and Comrade Browder, representing the Foster-Lore section of the C. E. C. voting for the majority thesis, do hereby reaffirm our previous decision in favor of the C. E. C. minority thesis."—Signed: Louis Urech, South Slavic Branch, No. 6—Secretary.

BOSS PEN HACKS LOCK HORNS ON MONEY QUESTION

Scribes of Easy Virtue Entertain Miners

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 29.—In addition to reporting on their efforts, to have the rest of the miners of District One join them in their demand for justice at the hands of the greedy coal operators, the men who constitute the general grievance committee of the "outlawed" employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., were treated to an interesting verbal cross-barrage by the two writers for the capitalist sheets, who are in attendance at all the sessions of the committee.

Journalistic Hacks Quarrel.

It appears that when the men decided that they would issue full page advertisements in the local papers setting forth all their grievances, the men who scribble the stuff for public consumption found themselves in a place where they would have to show their sentiments. One of them, who offered the advertisement for his paper, felt that, inasmuch as the men were on strike, he could well do without the commission which is paid while the other one possesses a philosophy that says "Money is money, no matter whence it comes," so when the bills for the advertisement were presented, there was a decided difference in the amounts and this needed explanation.

Scribes Swap Epithets.

It was during this process of explanation, that the two scribes came near to locking horns and when the Wilkesbarre Times-Leader representative told the other one that "he would have more than Myerscough on his neck" if he wasn't careful. The reference was occasioned by the manner in which I was forced to attack that individual for his lying attack against me in his article of a previous day.

Steps are being taken to assemble a meeting of all the general grievance committees at an early date, when pressure will be attempted to get results, with a general strike as the alternative if sufficient support is secured for the venture.

THOUSANDS MEET IN ATHENS TO FIGHT FASCISM

Communists Take Lead in Huge Demonstration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 29.—Thousands of workers crowded the large Alhambra theatre here in a huge demonstration against the fascist movement of Greece which is led by Kondylis. The government sent several hundred troops to guard the vicinity of the theatre. Antoniadis, representing the organization of 14,000 ex-officers of the Greek army, pledged the audience that the ex-officers will not allow fascism to make their organization a tool of the Greek capitalists.

"The ex-officers will not be again the tools of the capitalist class, which is behind the fascist movement in Greece, but will unite with the working class to which we belong and will fight capitalism," said Antoniadis. "The employing class wants us to be strikebreakers, but we refuse to fight our fellow workers. We who carried on the imperialistic wars of the Greek exploiters in Asia Minor and elsewhere know that we were not fighting in the interests of the workers of the capitalists. We must unite the forces of the workers against fascism."

P. Michalides, speaking for the 30,000 Greek tobacco workers, denounced the new move of the Greek capitalists to spread terror among the workers by means of fascism. He pledged the support of his organization against the onslaughts of the white terror.

Members of the Communist Party of Greece took a leading part in this meeting.

CAL COOLIDGE GIVES NEGRO WORKERS JIM CROW BATHING BEACH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—After three unsuccessful attempts, Col. C. O. Sherill, in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, succeeded in forcing segregated bathing beaches upon the Negroes of Washington. Last year Sherill on two occasions offered the Negroes a beach on the Virginia side of the Potomac, which they refused. Later Sherill offered the Negroes a beach on the Anacostia river in the southeast section of the city. They refused this also. But it took Coolidge to do it. Following President Coolidge's signature to the bill which appropriated \$72,000 for the project, the beach will be constructed for the Negroes. It is located in the tidal basin, East Potomac Park.

Only Communists Fight for the Needs of the Whole Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, and day by day, the New York Times, petted puppet of the plutocracy, is patting itself on the back because of \$226,205.13 raised during the holiday season for what it calls the "Hundred Needy Cases."

This is the New York Times that is one of the biggest allies of the police in organizing pogroms against the discontent of the unemployed; that helps rally brute force in the war on the jobless.

The New York Times says it raised \$3,630.88 in 1912, when it made its first Christmas appeal. It prides itself on the fact that this amount has increased more than 60 times; until it is now close to a quarter of a million dollars. This year's contributions, proclaims this mighty organ of "The House of Hate," will take care of more than 300 needy cases.

That is about the number of jobless and homeless men that Urban J. Ledoux marched into the Camp Memorial Church, on New York's East Side. So the Times and Ledoux are about on a par insofar as their forms of philanthropy are carried out.

The New York Times had on its side, in addition to its own big capitalist and middle class readers, such other organizations as the States Charities' Aid Association, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Catholic Charities and the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, all of which are bulwarked by "the best people."

This aggregation is of course jealous of its claims to the right to "protect" the poor. It claims a monopoly. Charity is a good paying business, especially when in the hands of the churches.

It can therefore be easily understood that the American Board of Applied Christianity in New York should issue a statement "advising churches, if applied to for their shelter, to refuse the same."

To be sure the churchmen are shocked that the gilded interior of their handsome edifices should be soiled by the presence of the poor, but they are also jealous of the fact that Ledoux is trying to compete with them in the exploitation of misery.

This situation only emphasizes the fact that tinkering with the nation-wide, and world-wide problem of unemployment leads no where.

Charity is a narcotic for doping unrest growing out of poverty. Ledoux' annual outbursts around the holiday season, with pleas for the jobless, merely confuse the situation.

The fight for the unemployed is the fight of the whole working class. It is a struggle in which the employed as well as the jobless must participate. It is a drive against the whole capitalist structure that must have its organizational roots deep in the laboring masses.

Only the Workers (Communist) Party puts forth a program of action in the present jobless crisis; rallying the masses for their own protection, for aggressive action as a class.

The New York Times talks about its "100 Needy Cases," and feels it is doing a service. But that service is in the interest of its class—the capitalist class.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the needs not only of a paltry 100, but of the many millions of robbed and exploited workers and poor farmers. It fights for the interests of its class—the working class. It is under Communist leadership that the proletarian masses will win the victory over its class enemy. Rally the workers everywhere in the present crisis for the Workers (Communist) Party program in the fight against unemployment.

BIG CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Builders Get Into Action. THE new year will see an intensive subscription campaign for the DAILY WORKER in almost all of the leading party locals throughout the country.

Coming as a result of an organizational tour by various field workers of our daily thru whose efforts full-time DAILY WORKER agents were named to devote all their energy toward building the DAILY WORKER subscription strength, the first three months of the coming year promise at least a doubling in size of the present circulation.

Chicago has now under way a drive for subs that is including ever more branches of the party and by the first of the year will include all of the 60 branches in full swing. A stream of subs is already coming thru the office of City Agent Comrade Thurber Lewis.

Comrade Merrick of Pittsburgh, newly appointed city agent has initiated a drive to immediately stir into motion the comrades of the town where steel is king.

Philadelphia still is to be outdone, has under way its own drive led by Comrade Levine, who is devoting all his energy to this work.

The Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, under Comrade Skoglund, are beginning to hum. Here District Organizer Comrade Hathaway is lending a hand by participating actively and urging all local comrades to give their best efforts to this work as a basis for a full-fledged membership drive that promises much in results.

Boston, with Comrade Zelms in the lead, is beginning a drive of its own that is sure to flood the lit-

CANADIAN BANKS BURGLARIZED BY THEIR OWN HEADS

Their Assets Liquid; Hootch Mon!

By SYDNEY WARREN.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 29.—The banking combine of Canada is uneasy over the growing demand for a revision of the dominion's banking act that would compel all banks to guarantee the funds of each depositor up to \$3,000 and are broadcasting thru the brass check press of the country a series of articles by Sir John Willison, chief lackey for the ultra-tory and financial interests.

This plutocrat argues that such a guarantee would destroy the financial acumen of Canadian banks and impair business incentive. He claims that depositors placing their funds at a very low rate of interest in banks chartered by the dominion government are not entitled to any security beyond that given in an ordinary business venture.

Since 1900 the business of Canadian banks has increased 1,100 per cent while their capital has grown only 84 per cent and the number of banks decreased from 40 in 1900 to 14 today. The available liquid assets of Canadian chartered banks to make secure the money deposited with them are \$47,000,000 less today than 25 years ago.

The Home Bank failure cost hundreds of small depositors, mostly workers, their savings. At Fernie, B. C., the miners lost over three-quarters of a million dollars with this institution and are at present destitute facing winter.

The banking interests have systematically subsidized the press of the dominion with their advertising patronage and their loaning powers. A few months before the Home Bank failed every one of the large daily newspapers printed the bank's balance sheet showing a net profit of \$222,539.17 and an item saying:

"The thanks of the shareholders should be tendered to the general manager, the assistant general manager, and the other officers of the bank for the efficient manner in which they have respectively discharged their duties during the past year."

A few months later the whole of this bank's reserves were wiped out, \$2,000,000 of its capital disappeared and its liabilities were in excess of its assets by \$9,500,000. The two directors of this bank, who were most active in wrecking it, received sentences of 6 months and 18 months, with the chance of an early pardon.

Chicago Meeting Is Enthusiastic for the Daily Worker

(Continued from page 1) possible moment and to sell insurance policies in maximum before January 8. In order to have all Cleveland branches appear upon militant's page of January 13, anniversary issue of the DAILY WORKER.

The meeting also pledged wholehearted support to the work of increasing the number of subscribers in Cleveland realizing that the party increases membership and influence in proportion to the increase in readers for the daily. It was resolved to make every member of the party a daily builder and to set minimum of two thousand subscribers the immediate goal.

Post Cards in Colors Something New and Different.

Use them for your regular correspondence. Have a set for your album.

- No. 1—Lenin directing the revolution
No. 2—Lenin, when 16 years old
No. 3—The Red Flag of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
No. 4—The Russian state seal and emblem
No. 5—Trotsky, commander of the Soviet Red Army

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LOST
at General Membership Meeting, held at Schoenhofen Hall, Sunday, Dec. 28,
A RED MUFFLER
Kindly Return to Daily Worker Office.

A 12-Page Issue

On the First Birthday of the DAILY WORKER.

THE issue of January 13 will be heaped full of facts and features—all gallily attired with cartoons to best celebrate the very first birthday of the DAILY WORKER.

Comrade Bob Minor's splendid cartoons will be a leading feature. A review of the past year of American labor in general and the Workers Party in particular—plus the part the DAILY WORKER has played in both—will be another feature.

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.

Give this issue to a worker and you assure the DAILY WORKER a new reader—and your branch of the party a new member.

BUNDLE ORDERS MUST BE IN BY SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.

PRICE
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THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
Here are my birthday greetings in a remittance of \$.....
for which you will send me a bundle order of.....copies of the January 13 issue.
NAME
STREET
CITY STATE

WORKERS ARE CRUCIFIED IN BOSS PARLIAMENT

Bourgeois Josshouse is Plute's Machine

By SYDNEY WARREN. (By The Federated Press) VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 29.—The timber wolves of British Columbia demonstrate their control of the legislature when all parties except labor's three members and a few scattering independents, voted to permit the lumber interests of British Columbia to escape paying their just taxes for a period of 10 years.

Not content with escaping taxation, the lumber interests are hoping to set aside the power of workers to place liens for wages in default and have presented a bill which aims to give towing companies the first lien on any boom of logs and take precedence over any other liens.

They are also attacking the eight-hour law, with other employees. For two days representatives of the bosses dolefully droned to the eight-hour day act commission that British Columbia would be faced with blue ruin and red Bolshevism if eight hours were made the legal work day.

The Plute was Spoofing. One big timber baron said that for the past year lumbermen in the Pacific northwest had lost over a dollar for every 1000 feet of lumber cut, and in the next breath announced that the amount cut was over 10,000,000,000 feet.

"How long can the United Mine Workers of America live as an organization when it gets to the point where the men cannot elect the men they vote for?" Corbishley asked.

Many concerns are planning on closing down several months so that they can claim total or partial exemption on the ground that their industry is "seasonal." A rice miller is claiming exemption on the ground that his business is agricultural therefore exempt.

ILLINOIS MINERS DEMAND SPECIAL CONVENTION—PROTEST AGAINST ELECTION STEAL BY FARRINGTON

(Special to the Daily Worker) WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Dec. 29.—Seven hundred miners gathered at the Strand Theatre to hear of the election steal that was pulled off by the Farrington machine at Buckner, Illinois. Despite the bitter cold and icy streets and roads the mass meeting was a huge success.

The president and the secretary of the Buckner local union told the miners how the hinges were taken off the door of their hall and bogus ballots were exchanged for the ones the men had voted. Both the sub-district and the district ballots were stolen and home-made ballots marked for the Farrington machine were substituted in the place of the genuine ballots marked for the left wing slate by the miners.

Break Down Door. The tallers had counted 126 of the sub-district ballots by midnight of Tuesday, Dec. 9. They all left and locked the hall and the ballot boxes and returned Wednesday morning at eight o'clock to continue counting. They found that the doors had been pried off, and then discovered that the ballots were bogus, those marked for the left wing having been stolen. All the bogus ballots have been locked in a bank vault for safe keeping.

"Damn the Rank and File." "The bogus district ballots are the answer to Farrington's statement that he didn't give a damn whether any of the miners voted for him or not—he'd be the next president of the Illinois miners anyhow," Henry Corbishley, president of the Ziegler miners' local union told the DAILY WORKER.

"If the men won't vote for him he'll have some creature so low down as to need a ladder to kiss a snake, that will do Farrington's bidding, and steal the votes the men put in the ballot boxes, and replace them with fake ballots marked for Farrington and his stool pigeons."

"How long can the United Mine Workers of America live as an organization when it gets to the point where the men cannot elect the men they vote for?" Corbishley asked. "How long will the real union men in the organization allow this to continue? Are they afraid to protest against such outrageous stealing for fear some ex-scab or stool pigeon of Farrington, most likely himself belonging to the Ku Klux Klan, will call the rank and flers reds or I. W. W.'s or some other of their many phrases they sting at every man who fails to jump thru the hoop every time they snap their fingers?"

GALLES IS AGAINST THE REDS AND FAVORS FORCED ARBITRATION

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—The capitalists, especially those who deal in stocks of American investments, concessions and mines in Mexico, are enthusiastic at the reactionary character of the Calles administration. Stocks and bonds are showing an upward trend.

This coincides with the statement of a prominent government official that—"The president's publicly expressed displeasure at the reds and the agrarian agitators and his conservative reconstruction policy are the best things that have happened to the Mexican government in a hundred years."

Calles is much opposed to strikes, wishing to impress the American capitalists to whom he has practically sold the nation of Mexico, that he alone is the guardian of their profits. He wishes to establish the institution which has been discredited wherever tried—a court of arbitration from whose decisions there is no appeal.

A decree only a few days ago by the Mexican supreme court denied the right of appeal against decisions of an arbitration court. This is causing union workers some anxiety.

Among the Massachusetts companies owning southern mills are cited. If the list were extended to Rhode Island it would include the two leading companies of that state which have recently cut wages under the pretext of southern competition the \$39,000,000 Manville-Jencks Co., with big North Carolina plants, and the Consolidated Textile Corp., with mills in six southern states.

Secure The Daily Worker for \$125

COTTON BOSSES ONLY ONES FOR CHILD SLAVERY

Fake Groups Traced to Manufacturers

By ART SHIELDS. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent) BOSTON, Mass.—A convincing expose of the ownership of southern cotton mills by New England capitalists is set forth in the "Struggle for the Child Labor Amendment." The pamphlet proves its case, company by company, giving the economic reason for the opposition New England manufacturers are making to the amendment.

Charles S. Rackemann, member of the Citizens' Committee for Protection of Our Homes and Children, an organization formed to oppose the amendment, is director of the Dwight Manufacturing Co. of Chocopee, Miss., a company owning mills in Alabama City, Ala. Louis Coolidge, his associate on the Citizens' Committee, is treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Co. and has financial interests in southern child labor exploitation.

The list of big Massachusetts companies that own southern mills is illuminating and sets at rest the New England cry that wages must come down because of southern competition. If there was genuine competition the New England manufacturers would welcome national child labor legislation which would tend to raise the cost of their southern competitors.

Only Massachusetts companies owning southern mills are cited. If the list were extended to Rhode Island it would include the two leading companies of that state which have recently cut wages under the pretext of southern competition the \$39,000,000 Manville-Jencks Co., with big North Carolina plants, and the Consolidated Textile Corp., with mills in six southern states.

Among the Massachusetts companies that spread their tentacles south of the Mason and Dixon line are the Merrimac Manufacturing Co. of Lowell; the Dwight Manufacturing Co. of Chocopee; the New England Southern Mills of Lowell, Mass., and the Pacific Mills of Dover, N. H. and Lawrence, Mass.; the Massachusetts Cotton Manufacturing Co. of Lowell; the William Whitman Co. of Lawrence and New Bedford; the Bemis Bros. Bag Co. of nine northern states; Beaver Mills, of North Adams, Mass.; the William Carter Co. of Springfield, Framingham and Needham Heights, Mass.; the Lewis Manufacturing Co. of Adams, Mass.; the Lowell Bleachery of Lowell; the Renfrew Manufacturing Co. of Adams; the American Net and Twine Co. of East Cambridge, Mass.

The next stage in the fight for ratification comes in the legislature in January.

Workers' Dollars Pour In To Battle Yellow Press

IS THE DAILY WORKER A GOOD PAPER? The financial support given by individual workers who read it is a barometer, and fully answers the question. And if the sympathetic readers are willing, yes, anxious, to contribute generously to INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925, it seems as if the party membership ought to be spurred on to double duty.

But we also ask every reader of this paper to do his full share. It will be only those who realize that the DAILY WORKER is needed to battle every manifestation of the bourgeoisie era,—its yellow press, its yellow schools, the big expanse of yellow in which the imperialists still flourish,—who will help sustain it. It is the dollars of these workers which will build this paper and many like it in years to come.

- Contributions Sent in by DAILY WORKER Readers Up to and Including December 21: August Schmidt, Ink, Ark. \$ 5.00 Tom Swain, La Jolla, Cal. 10.00 C. A. Whitney, Oakland, Cal. 5.00 M. Shapovalov, Riverside, Cal. 1.00 L. Lawrence, San Antonio, Cal. 10.00 John Franulovich, San Francisco 1.00 A. C. Barrett, Warspite, Alta., Canada 5.00 A. B. Zailig, Winnipeg, Man-toba, Canada 2.00 Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo. 5.00 Nick Spanos, Broomfield, Colo. 10.00 Abe Epstein, Stamford, Conn. 5.00 Frank Peterson, Stratford, Conn. 1.00 Hy. Haranis, Wiley, Ga. 1.00 J. S. Roger, Bicknell, Ill. 5.00 John Dvojicka, Chicago, Ill. 5.00 Oscar Jones, Chicago, Ill. 1.00 N. Rosendale, Chicago, Ill. 4.00 Arley Staples, Christopher, Ill. 5.00 B. N. Freeman, Collinsville, Ill. 5.00 John B. Julius, Moline, Ill. 6.00 Karl J. Malmstrom, Moline, Ill. 2.00 A. Espointour, Morton Grove, Ill. 5.00 Frank Watts, Silvis, Ill. 10.00 M. Macinkovich, Waukegan, Ill. 50.00 Jack Walli, W. Frankfort, Ill. 11.00 A. Edsen, Wheaton, Ill. 1.00 Steve Vassilef, Gary, Ind. 1.00 George Vital, Gary, Ind. 5.00 H. W. Garner, Hammond, Ind. 5.00 S. Ruskarich, Hammond, Ind. 11.00 Al. Olson, Davenport, Iowa. 5.00 A. W. Barton, Harlam, Iowa. 5.00 J. A. Blasutah, Keilow, Iowa. 6.00 Fritz Hohn, Newlano, La. 3.00 J. C. Das, New Orleans, La. 5.00 Ap. Dassil, Brockton, Mass. 5.00 M. S. Martin, Roxbury, Boston. 1.00 L. F. Weiss, Worcester, Mass. 6.00 Martha Serenius, Detroit, Mich. 11.00 E. Wernly, Detroit, Mich. 5.00 Erick Haanpa, Ironwood, Mich. 10.00 Hugo Johnson, Lansing, Mich. 5.00 Joe Wyke, Rumely, Mich. 1.00 W. Kelm, Boyd, Mich. 1.00 Carl-Lund, Duluth, Mich. 5.00 John Rush, Faribault, Minn. 8.00 J. M. Candatac, Hibbing, Minn. 7.00 J. W. Lindgren, Minneapolis. 1.00 Fred Klicik, Butte, Mont. 1.00 J. B. Welzenbach, Wolf Point, Mont. 5.00 A. Johnson, Trenton, N. J. 5.00 M. P. Co., Trenton, N. J. 10.00 S. Brick, Albany, N. Y. 8.00 Morris Sternberg, Bronx, N. Y. 1.00 Mrs. J. Stresow, Central Tulp, N. Y. 5.00 Paul Artinez, New York City. 4.00 David Harris, New York City. 10.00 A. Lohberger, New York City. 10.00 Fred Eickhoff, Rochester, N. Y. 10.00 J. Chuckrow, Yonkers, N. Y. 1.00 W. J. Godwin, Mandan, N. D. 5.00 W. W. Trepp, Max, N. Dak. 5.00 M. Quilter, Cleveland, Ohio. 1.00 Steve Oremovich, Emprie, Ohio 1.00 W. Grobelny, Fairport, Ohio. 5.00 Charles Kistler, Findlay, Ohio. 5.00 Cornelius Sheehan, Fremont, O. 5.00 Anton Krotofil, Norwalk, Ohio. 5.00 Steve Smolich, Wellsville, O. 5.00 Wm. deGriot, Tulsa, Okla. 10.00 John Tomasi, New Brighton, Pa. 5.00 C. F. Jones, West Chester, Pa. 5.00 B. H. Landerdale, Breckenridge, Tex. 10.00 A. M. Alego, Galveston, Tex. 20.00 H. Lawrence, San Antonio, Tex. 20.00 H. Lawrence, San Antonio, Tex. 10.00 Z. Ramirez, San Antonio, Tex. 1.00 John Tuomi, Proctor, Vt. 5.00 Thos. W. Stone, Richmond, Va. 5.00 H. Daniels, Seattle, Wash. 5.00 W. J. McVey, Spokane, Wash. 1.00 Gust Phillips, Beloit, Wisc. 5.00 C. Kuzdas, Milwaukee, Wisc. 1.00

VAN LEAR GANG SUES STAR'S OLD STOCKHOLDERS

Trades and Labor Body Engages Counsel

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—The farmers and city workers of Minnesota and the northwest who contributed over half a million dollars to found and keep alive The Minnesota Star as a daily paper devoted exclusively to their interests will not have to pay over additional sums to the reactionaries that now control it under the name of The Minneapolis Daily Star, if organized labor can prevent it.

The Star went thru receivership after its policies under Thomas Van Lear who remains as editor and others had caused organized labor to wash its hands of the paper. The original Star was incorporated in Minnesota whose laws make stockholders in corporations liable to the corporation creditors for twice the amount of their stock. Bank stockholders are liable for three times.

To Sue Stockholders. The reorganized Star is incorporated outside the state, but the receiver for the old Star and the present owners who assumed the debts in part are apparently making ready to sue the old stockholders for their full liability.

This attempt by those guilty of treachery to the purposes for which the producers contributed their cash will be fought on behalf of both farmers and city workers by the Minneapolis Trades & Labor assembly, which has engaged counsel to meet the assault in the courts.

Coal Mine Fatalities. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Accidents at coal mines in the United States during November caused the death of 155 men, the bureau of mines announced today. Of this number 114 lost their lives at bituminous coal mines throuth the country, and 41 at anthracite mines in Pennsylvania.

The fatality rate for the entire industry is 3.26 per million tons of coal mined as compared with 3.45 for November, 1923.

Wheat Crop Bad This Year. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—The winter wheat crop is only 87 per cent normal this year, being in worse condition than in the two preceding years, according to A. J. Surratt, state agricultural statistician. The winter wheat fields of central Illinois have been heavily damaged by recent ice storms, and serious concern is felt over the crop.

Australian Labor Takes Stand Against Imperialist Wars

MELBOURNE, Australia.—At the All-Australian congress of the Australian labor party held at Melbourne, the following important resolution was carried unanimously: "That this conference, convinced that with another great war the horrors and terrors of the last war will be eclipsed, affirms it to be the duty of the Australian labor movement to declare that under no circumstances should the workers take up arms in the interests of international rivalries, but, instead, join with the workers of all contris in striving wholeheartedly for peace by international action."

It was also decided that the Australian labor party shall convene a Pan-Pacific conference in Japan in order to promote closer understanding of the labor movements in the countries bordering the Pacific ocean.

Silk Workers Make Progress. PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Associated Silk Workers' Union, an independent organization, has more than 4,000 membes, according to Fred Hoelscher, secretary-treasurer, and is a recognized facr in the Paterson silk industry. To union has made headway among its recent strike was of broadsilk workers. Fewer broadsilk weavers are unemployed now than in Seember. Two hat-band companies lve given wage increases of \$1 to \$ Hoelscher says.

Shoddy Intstry Booms. COHOES, N. Y. Dec. 29.—The hatt and shoddy intstry is reported booming at Cohoes, because of the increased use by title manufacturers of reworked matfals and cheap fillings in cloth. Tl mill owners claim that they pay a average wage of \$22.50 for a 48-hr week instead of the old \$9 to \$11 for 60 to 72-hour weeks. Textile mill workers are drawn to the shoddy mills.

Michigan Cities Demand Immediate Phone Rate Cut

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 29.—The petition of the city of Detroit for a reduction in telephone rates will be heard before the Michigan Public Utilities Commission on Jan. 14, that body announces. All cities in the state having Michigan Bell Telephone company service are expected to be represented at the hearing. The petition demands an immediate cut in phone rates.

It is pointed out by the Detroit petition that the Detroit Bell telephone exchange shows huge profits for the last year.

CHINESE GREET SOVIET WARSHIP VISITING CANTON

Not Like Warship of the Imperialists

By Rosta. CANTON, Dec. 29.—The following telegram was received by the Soviet training ship Vorovsky, visiting Canton, from the Anti-Imperialistic Society, Peking: "We heartily welcome the arrival of your vessel at Canton.

"All warships of the imperialists always came to China for intimidating and seizing. Indeed, no sooner would the Chinese people raise a voice against it than the imperialists would, with renewed violence and without fear of any consequences, commit their rapacious acts again.

"So it was recently when the Chinese laborers were striking at Shamen and while the merchants' organization rose against the Canton government, the powers' warships gathered, like clouds, at Canton, in order to bring pressure to bear upon the government and the people of Canton. This has become quite a usual proceeding.

"This time, however, the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, this true friend of all the oppressed nations of the world, has despatched a ship to China, and we fully believe that it is with the best purposes of the government of the Soviet Union that you have come here. We sincerely believe that you can, in the spirit of your ideas, help China, oppressed as she is, in her struggle against imperialism.

"It is in this firm belief that we look with great hope on your arrival, and it is this firm belief again that prompts us to send you our heartfelt greetings."

British Columbian Parliament Owned By the Timber Trust

VICTORIA, B. C.—The legislature of British Columbia is owned body and soul by the timber trust and the members of both liberal and conservative parties are uniting to do the bidding of the timber interests.

For months prior to the election, the timber industries council has waged a propaganda campaign for the reduction of timber royalties to the government and worked to secure the election of timber men on both parties to put over a proposal that would net the timber interests of the northwest several million dollars saving on royalties. The present royalties on government timber have amounted to \$1.10 per 1000 feet, which sum in view of the tremendous increase in timber prices is ridiculously low. In 1915, the government passed an act that would increase timber royalties to \$3.25 per 1000 feet and would take effect in 1925. The present government, as the behest of the timber interests, proposes to cancel this legislation and fix timber royalties for 10 years at \$1.25 per 1000 feet.

Labor men in the legislature are agreed that the pseudo eight-hour day measure, passed by the provincial government, was merely a smoke-screen to put across the timber royalties steal.

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

Attention, New York Readers! CELEBRATION OF THE 1000th NUMBER OF THE FREIHEIT The Third Annual Freiheit Masquerade Ball Wednesday, New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st, 1924 AT THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY Lexington Ave. and 25th St.

Revolution Comes! Is the title of the striking cover—a reproduction of the most famous painting in the Revolutionary Museum in Moscow, by N. Kravchenko—in the January issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY EDITED BY EARL R. BROWDER. LENIN, Leader and Comrade By Alexander Bittelman The A. F. of L. and Trade Union Unity By Wm. F. Dunne and Wm. Z. Foster and the second installment of the revolutionary classic THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY By GREGORY ZINOVIEV are only three of 36 important contributions in this issue, including the Splendid Labor Cartoons by Art Young, Adolph Dehn, Gropper, Fred Ellis and Hay Bales. Photographs, poems, a story and International Notes complete the issue of 48 pages that will further establish this greater, combined magazine. You can get the January—and all 12 issues of the year, promptly and at a saving in cost if you SUBSCRIBE! \$2.00 a Year Single Copy 25 Cents \$1.25 Six Months THE WORKERS MONTHLY, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Enclosed \$..... for months subscription beginning with the issue. NAME..... STREET..... CITY..... STATE..... When you buyet an "Ad"

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

As to the "Marxian Trunk" of the Party

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

If there is one thing in this discussion more than another that gives me a gentle pain it is the high and lofty air of intellectual superiority assumed by the leading comrades of the minority. This is a hangover from the reign of Comrade Pepper. At that time it was quite the mode for the "intellectuals" of the minority to ridicule with disdain the efforts of the merely proletarian members of the C. E. C., as expressed by the various theses, statements, etc., which they submitted. This practice, which was ill-fated for those following it, we thought had passed. But the party discussion shows that it is still the fashion with the minority leaders.

In now many articles do we find this anti-Communist attitude permeating their arguments. With what assurance they brag of being the only bona fide Communists in the party, that they are the Marxian trunk of our organization. That is the burden of their whole song. Now, nauseating though such an attitude may be, it has at least one advantage for the comrades of the minority to praise themselves so highly as Marxists. If they did not tell us of this Marxism it could not be known otherwise. Certainly no one would discover much Marxism in their advocacy of a "class" farmer-labor party to "fight the battles of the working class." The fact is not a single one of the minority leaders, despite their ceaseless bragging, has ever written anything which would from a Marxian point of view attract a moment's notice outside of our party. This is true also of the most outstanding "Marxist" among them, Comrade Wicks, who but a few weeks ago was urging the left wing printers to vote for the Gompertz, James Lynch.

Now what is there in this endless claim of the minority, who never cease blowing of their Marxism, that they are the only element fit to direct the policies of the Workers Party? Fortunately we have a little something to go on in this respect. This question, too, has been passed upon by the Comintern. It was when the last delegation was in Moscow to get a decision upon the most question of the "third party alliance." It came about this way: Comrade Pepper, on behalf of the minority, carried on a vicious campaign of misrepresentation to discredit the present C. E. C. as a lot of syndicalists and opportunists. In this campaign he was militantly, if not very effectively, assisted by other members of the minority who sent to Moscow the most bitter series of letters it has ever been my unhappy lot to encounter in a revolutionary organization. The writers not only gave the most glowing accounts of their own revolutionary activities, but they assailed the majority from every point in the compass, and from many that the compass never heard of.

After this big barrage, which was hoped would smash the majority's poor defenses to the ground, Comrade Pepper drew up his army in full array and made a frontal attack upon the present C. E. C. by demanding that the Comintern remove it from power. Although so badly discredited by the convention, he demanded that the party be turned over to the tender mercies of the minority. He asked that the minority be given four additional members on the C. E. C., full

control of the DAILY WORKER, and other measures calculated to place the minority fully in control of the party. Incidentally, as a sort of good measure, he demanded that our unemployment and other policies be reversed. Now here was the issue squarely placed. The question of the fitness of the two groups was fairly in question. And the Communist International was to judge. On the one side as our minority comrades would have it, there was the splendid "Marxian trunk" of the party (which was incidentally the author of the August thesis, the third party alliance and every other opportunistic move for the past three years) and on the other side, the present C. E. C. of "syndicalists" and "opportunists" and "non-Marxists." The fate of the party was at stake. If the party were turned over to the minority, all would be roses and progress; but if it were turned over to the majority, everything would be lost.

And what was the Comintern's decision? How did it choose between the two groups? We all know that the C. I. is a real international and that it does not hesitate to re-organize a central executive committee in any country if such action is necessary in order to put the party involved back into Bolshevik control. Now if the claims of the minority were true the duty of the Comintern would have been clear, and we know it would have performed that duty relentlessly by removing the present C. E. C. from power. But the Comintern refused to do this. Somehow it failed to get the point that the minority were the only Communist, Marxian branch in our party. Possibly it may have thought that there were just as good Communists and Marxists among the majority. But at any rate, and this is the big thing, the Comintern rejected completely the demands of Pepper giving the minority a sharp censure incidentally. It not only maintained the C. E. C. in power, but it expressed confidence in the present majority. This expression of confidence was later reiterated by Comrade Zinoviev at the Fifth Congress. Let the decision of the Comintern on their demand for control of the C. E. C. be the answer to the eternal bragging of the minority of their Communist superiority.

No, the Comintern did not reject all of the minority's demands. There was one that it granted, and in this we joined; viz., that the Pepper-Ruthenberg and Cannon-Poster groups be amalgamated. In making this demand the minority showed the hypocrisy of their whole case. If the majority were such non-Communists and syndicalists as the minority said they were why did the latter want to amalgamate within them and thus possibly poison their own purity? May be, if the goodness of their hearts, they were willing to adopt us poor orphans. But if this was their benevolent intention the Comintern gave no encouragement to their gentle aspirations. It seemed to think the majority quite capable of sitting up and taking nourishment. The minority have learned this also during the past year. They have learned that the proletarians of the majority can at the very least hold their own with the "intellectuals" of the minority, and can puncture their opportunism quite effectively.

RUTHENBERG'S "FARMER-LABOR AUDIT"

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

COMRADE RUTHENBERG, in the DAILY WORKER of Dec. 9, seeks to prove to our membership that I am a common liar by his publication of an alleged audit of farmer-labor expenses, supposedly compiled with the due care and accuracy that befits his office of executive secretary of our party.

It may come as a shock and a surprise to our membership to find Comrade Ruthenberg using his high office to misrepresent facts and figures with the end in view of destroying a political adversary. To substantiate this grave charge I will analyze but a few of the items of the alleged audit published by him as an answer to my original estimate. In making my analysis I am at a distinct disadvantage, I am living "on the road" at present in the anthracite region. I can call no bat-tling bookkeeper or adding machine to my assistance.

The first fault I find with the "audit" of Comrade Ruthenberg is that, as usual with his estimates—as I will on another occasion point out—no one but himself can understand it and it does not tell the story. My estimate, on the contrary, took first the cost of operating the federated with which I was thoroughly familiar, and the other items with which I was most closely associated and of which I had intimate knowledge.

Comrade Ruthenberg accepts my estimate on the first item—the federated. He knows my figure of \$7,000 is a conservative one.

Now let me ask Comrade Ruthenberg if his figure of \$6,532.41—the alleged total labor party campaign expense for 1924—includes: (1) The subsidy given the Minnesota Workers Party to help organize the farmer-labor federation; (2) The sums advanced to the St. Paul committee

to organize the St. Paul convention; (3) The expenses of Comrade Wicks and the several organizers while engaged in the farmer-labor party campaign work; (4) The sums we spent on getting farmer-labor leaders (several of whom double-crossed us and the farmer-labor party, the darling of their hearts) to the several conferences held in St. Paul and elsewhere; (5) The expenses of yourself, Comrade Foster and others on the various trips to confer with Mahoney and others; (6) The expenses of other central executive committee members while on farmer-labor work and the whole central executive committee to the St. Paul convention; (7) The sums advanced to the various districts to help finance delegates; (8) The advance hall rent at St. Paul and all the other incidentals while in St. Paul in connection with the actual convention.

None of the above items, and some not mentioned, are included in my estimate of the cost of operating the federated. Therefore, they must be included in any real audit of the total farmer-labor party expense. They cannot be included under the head of "national farmer-labor party expense, \$990.65." Because I remember being the agent at the March St. Paul conference thru which the Workers Party pledged \$500 to the St. Paul committee and I remember Comrade Ruthenberg telling me shortly afterwards that he had to send another \$500. Neither of these items were entered in the books of the federated and, therefore, must be either in the item of \$6,532.41 or are entered in the Workers Party books under some other head that does not show up in the farmer-labor party "audit."

One more item in the alleged "audit" excites my suspicion that Comrade Ruthenberg, with his usual

wave of the hand and smiling countenance wishes to hang something on me. The item—Farmer-Labor Voice deficit, \$1,905.39: The Farmer-Labor Voice—of which I was editor and which by the way taught me more about the extremes of opportunism to which I was being driven than any other one thing—had no real income at all. It was financed entirely by the Workers Party, and its mission was to peddle farmer-labor damnfoolishness to elements that in reality were LaFollette bucolics. Its circulation ran down from 20,000 in its first issues to less than 10,000 in its closing issues. In all, 20 issues were published. Comrade Ruthenberg must prove it to me that the cost of printing, mailing and the circular letters to boost circulation was as low as he claims.

Comrade Ruthenberg has completely left out of his "audit," a reckoning of the expense to our district organizations of participating in the farmer-labor party campaign. All this is done with a purpose, first, to make me appear a damnfool—tho when I was a member of the Pepper faction he thought me sensible enough to nominate me twice to be the secretary of two of his pet farmer-labor parties—and, second, to minimize the expense to the Workers Party of that which he was such a devout champion—the farmer-labor party.

Until Comrade Ruthenberg publishes a complete itemized statement covering all the items above enumerated and showing that the total to the Workers Party national and district for its participation in the farmer-labor party campaign was actually the sum he claims, namely: \$19,491.60, I will continue to stand by my original estimate, which I maintain is conservative, namely: \$50,000.

No slight of hand audits; no insulting remarks from Comrade Ruthenberg or some of his dear followers will bluff me off. So Comrade Ruthenberg, pray let me advise you to get your bat-tling bookkeeper and adding machines busy. The dead hand of the farmer-labor party has lost its grip. Down with its corpse! Up with the Workers (Communist) Party!

Secure The Daily Worker for 1925

REALISTIC SHREDS

By DUB REYNOLDS.

THE issue raised in the present party discussion, is the possibility for good or ill to the cause of Communism, in the party's reviving the slogan, "For a farmer-labor party."

The minority have, by the importance they attach to it, practically raised this issue to the status of a Communist principle. Reading some of their contributions to the discussion, one would gather that the farmer-labor party was to Communism what municipal ownership was to the old S. P., a purgatory in which the metal of the workers was to be tempered to a revolutionary hardness. And as the minority leadership had its roots deep in the S. P., the possibility of S. P. "political action" revised, creeping into the party, is not too remote to be considered. I understand the P. L. P. slogan to be but a phase of the united front tactic. If we define the meaning and purpose of the united front tactic, and examine it in this light, testing how it meets the requirements as compared to other phases of the united front tactic, we will be getting down to reality. If we find only "realistic shreds," let us not let Comrade Lovestone scare us from a calm consideration of them by an inept quotation from Lenin.

The united front tactic has for its purpose the attracting of workers who do not at present follow our leadership, but who stand near to us or who may be brought into action in concert with us, to achieve a common aim; with the end in view of immediately getting them into action and ultimately winning them to our party. This definition is exact enough to serve the purposes of this discussion. Let us examine our experiences in Detroit.

It is to be understood that Detroit is an extremely industrialized city, that its trade union movement has been known for years as being very progressive (comparatively) and that Detroit has for years been a hot-bed of radicalism. These factors favored us.

Our first united front was for Russian relief. In this, we secured the support of the Detroit Federation of Labor and many local unions. Our work extending over a year was highly successful. We made many contacts, gained many members and supporters, and were in a greatly strengthened position at the end of the action. It was a success.

Our next drive was for amalgamation. In this we acted in the local unions to get resolutions endorsing same. We succeeded in getting the Detroit Federation of Labor favorably on record. Thru the Detroit delegation to the Michigan Federation Convention, we succeeded in its adoption there. (At this point, I can hear the minority shout for action instead of resolutions.) I may say that much good propaganda was done in pointing out the present organizational weakness of the unions, the jurisdictional disputes which divide the crafts

HOW BITTELMAN PLAINLY LIED ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AT THE HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST CONVENTION

By BEN GITLOW.

IN the wilderness of New York a sage was found in all his naked ignorance by the present majority of the C. E. C. Because he became a member of the infallible flock he was elevated by Comrade Cannon with the approval of Comrade Foster to the leading position in the party, thereby becoming the grand apostle of Communism in the country. So it came to pass that he left New York for Chicago. In Chicago where the stench of the stockyards nauseates he raised his sinewy arm felling with one fierce blow the giant Pepper to the ground. And behold, ye unsophisticated members of the Workers Party, the giant is no more. Comrade Bittelman, shy and bashful like a maiden that knows better, is now the political secretary of the Workers Party of America.

Wearing the mantle of the great and assuming the position of the political oracle among the Communists in America it has become the painful duty of Comrade Bittelman to supply the magic words, both spoken and written, that in their very utterance destroy all opposition, particularly that of the minority. We find this firebrand speaking before the convention of the Hungarian section for over two and a half hours on behalf of the majority. After having spoken thousands of words that would have scuttled a plate ship, leave alone the minority, he was surprised to learn at the end of it all that the delegates were not overcome but soberly by a vote of 23 to 1 supported the minority.

Bittelman therefore in his anger deliberately forgets what actually took place at the convention. The convention was very orderly. It deliberated fully on all matters before it. Comrade Bittelman was given every opportunity to present his viewpoint. Comrade Bittelman in his article admits that the discussion on the majority and minority lasted over four hours. That alone is sufficient proof that every phase of the question was considered.

Comrade Bittelman comes to the following conclusion because the dele-

gates by a vote of 23 to 1 supported the minority. He is however afraid to make a definite charge so he frames it in the vague terms that it seems as if.

Says Bittelman, "It seems as if the farmer-labor party idea had become an obsession with the comrades who cannot imagine the further development of our movement without this slogan." Please, Comrade Bittelman, don't tell us that it seemed so. What actually did the delegates say? Many delegates spoke and pointed out why it was necessary to continue the use of the farmer-labor party slogan. Why don't you present quotations from their arguments to prove what seemed to you was actually so? The truth of the matter is that Comrade Bittelman was either asleep while the discussion was on or that from the argument presented the above conclusion can not logically be drawn. A mere assertion, Comrade Bittelman, is no proof.

Then Comrade Bittelman with his political sagacity quotes from the C. I. and comes to another conclusion. This time the political secretary of our party gets an impression. After all we are living in an impressionistic age.

Thus states Comrade Bittelman: "The impression forced upon me by the debate at the Hungarian convention was that at least some sections of our party are becoming contaminated with (petty bourgeois pacifist) illusions. That this is a menace to our party every one will admit."

Comrade Bittelman, concretely, what did the Hungarian section and its convention do to warrant such a serious charge? Why does not Comrade Bittelman, the political secretary of the party, bring definite motions before the C. E. C. to eradicate the dangerous petty bourgeois pacifist tendencies manifested at the Hungarian convention? To fail to do so in the face of such a serious menace to our party is to neglect one's Bolshevik duty to our party. For a C. E. C. member who is aware of such a dangerous tendency within our party and not to actively combat it is a crime. But Bittelman and the majority of the C. E. C. will not take action against the Hungarian section because the insinuations of Comrade Bittelman contain not one iota of truth. The damaging insinuating charges that Comrade Bittelman so carelessly indulges in should be severely condemned.

The Hungarian convention and the activities of the section conclusively prove the opposite of what Comrade Bittelman contends. The report of its executive committee and the resolution passed proves that the Hungarian section is Bolshevik, an active section of the party and a whole hearted and loyal supporter of the Communist International.

Comrade Bittelman, will you contend that a fight against the Two-and-a-Half International ideology as proposed in the report of the federation secretary, is a symptom of petty bourgeois pacifist illusions? Or will you hold that to insist upon a Marxist-Leninist education of our party membership together with the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, also part of the report is a sign that the Hungarian section is petty bourgeois pacifist and therefore a menace to our party? Comrade Bittelman is using methods that are a real menace to the party in an attempt to discredit a whole section of party workers who are good Communists and who are acting as true Bolsheviks only because he happens not to agree with them on party tactic.

Comrade Bittelman then takes up my presentation of the minority at the convention. Says Bittelman in his article:

"Comrade Gitlow resented very much the charge of opportunism directed by the central executive committee against the minority for its policy of emasculating the Workers Party and building a substitute for it. In reply to this charge Comrade Gitlow advised the Hungarian convention to examine the personnel of the majority and minority of the central executive committee. To assist the convention in this examination Comrade Gitlow volunteered a bit of information. He said the minority is composed of comrades of long standing in the labor movement, people who have suffered for the movement, have served prison terms for their ideas and have there by proven their fitness for leadership in the American Communist Party. I do not recall whether Comrade Gitlow volunteered any information on the record of members of the majority. But the conclusion that is to be drawn from his statement was that members of the majority of the central executive committee do not possess virtues attributed by him to the minority, at least in the same measure and therefore the contentions of the central executive committee must not be taken seriously."

Needless to say that the above is a complete distortion of what I did say. I protest most vehemently against such deliberate falsification to dis-

credit an opponent in a party discussion. Comrade Bittelman should stick to facts. Comrade Bittelman knows what I said.

What I said was in answer to the charge that the majority calls the minority liquidators. In reference to this I asked the delegates to examine the personnel of the minority and their service in the Communist movement to determine whether or not the minority is made up of comrades who want to liquidate the Communist Party. I pointed out that the minority was composed of members who had been active in the left wing of the socialist party and in the organization of the Communist Party of the country. I stated further that these comrades had fought for the party, defended it in all kinds of situations, and had gone to jail for it. These are facts. Bittelman and the whole majority cannot deny them. As a further example let us take Comrade Ruthenberg. Comrade Ruthenberg is of the minority. The majority brands him as a liquidator. Yet, after having spent three years in prison for the Communist Party he is again, as a result of the Bridgeman trials, facing a ten year sentence for his loyalty to the party. Nevertheless, Bittelman and his supporters, many of whom are recent adjuncts to the party, have the audacity to brand him and others of the minority like him as liquidators.

On the question of opportunism I will answer Comrade Bittelman a little further on. Comrade Bittelman also distorts another statement I made. He states in his article that I said the following: "That the Russian Communist Party initiated a movement for the organization of Soviets. Why did the Russian party do it? Why did the Russian party build non-Communist, non-partisan political bodies such as Soviets? Because the Russian party knew that by means of these Soviets it will be able to mobilize large masses of workers and poor farmers, organize them around itself for revolutionary struggles against capitalism. The American party has the same duties to perform in the United States. It must therefore create non-partisan political bodies in order to achieve the above end. Consequently the Workers Party of America must carry on a campaign for a farmer-labor party."

The above is a complete falsification of what I said. When the political secretary of a Communist Party resorts to such deliberate methods of misrepresentation in the furtherance of factionalism, the party is bound to suffer severely. Now what did I say on the question of Soviets? I said that the Russian Communist Party participated in the Soviets even though the Soviets were non-Communist bodies and even though they were not integral parts of the Bolshevik Party. That did not stop the Russian Bolshevik party from raising the slogan of all power to the Soviets thereby through the revolutionary struggle that ensued making the Soviets the instruments of state power and the basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat. I used this argument to counteract the sectarian poison that is being injected into our party by the majority that maintains that only through its own organization can the party wage a Communist political struggle for the party to wage political struggles thru the instrumentality of other organizations. The farmer-labor party I therefore contended could be made an instrument of our political struggle even though it is not a Communist body. The British Communist Party demonstrated that it is possible to do so when it ran Communists on the labor party ticket in England.

Comrade Bittelman follows up with a statement that when a representative of the minority finds it necessary to resort to such arguments as those related above it would prove that his cause is in a very bad way. But dear Comrade Bittelman you are a member of the C. E. C. of a Communist party. Don't manufacture arguments yourself and then credit them to some member of the minority. They will call your bluff every time. And don't wind up your argument by saying that five or six delegates abstained from voting. You know that all the delegates voted and if five or eight did not vote how comes it that you could not convince them to vote for the majority? In order therefore to infer that your imaginary five or eight (you are not sure) were for the majority you end up by saying that it really required some courage for the one lone delegate who voted for the majority to raise his voice against the minority. That it took no courage to speak for the majority Comrade Bittelman well knows. No blackjacks or guns were used. Even Comrade Bittelman was permitted over two and a half hours to speak on the majority. The lone delegate got the same courtesy that all the other delegates received. If he didn't let him present charges to the C. E. C. and the C. E. C. will act accordingly.

Comrade Bittelman introduced a trick resolution at the Hungarian convention. In his resolution he failed to include an out and out indorsement by the delegates of the majority thesis. This resolution was so framed that supporters of the minority position if they were not on the watch could easily be fooled into voting for his resolution in the belief that it was not an indorsement of the

majority. The first paragraph of the resolution is proof sufficient to the above contention. It is as follows:

"The convention of the Hungarian section accepts the report of the central executive committee submitted to it by Comrade Bittelman and pledges its full support to the program of Bolshevizing the party as outlined in the program of the central executive committee particularly the section which calls for an ideological struggle against all opportunistic tendencies in the party."

He wanted the Hungarian convention to pledge itself for an ideological campaign against opportunism and opportunistic tendencies in the party. Opportunistic Bittelman defined as participation by the party in the farmer-labor party movement and the opportunistic tendencies are the tendencies of the minority. When the Hungarian comrades suggested that Comrade Bittelman, if he did not want the Hungarian convention to go on record for the majority, that he change that clause to include acceptance of the C. E. C. report and a fight against the Two-and-a-Half International tendency, Bittelman refused. Bittelman, who refuses to include in his resolution a plank against Two-and-a-Half International tendencies in our party brands the Hungarian convention as petty bourgeois pacifist and opportunistic because they insist that the C. I. decision in this respect be carried out. The antics of Comrade Bittelman are really ludicrous. The tragedy of it, however, is due to the fact that they are seriously considered by our membership which holds in high esteem whatever the political secretary of the party has to say or do.

Comrade Bittelman objects because the Hungarian convention wants to see the decision of the R. I. L. U. put into effect. The Hungarian comrades as well as all other comrades would really like to know what the industrial department has actually done to put the decision of the Profintern into effect. They know that unless it is that our industrial work will continue to suffer severely. Don't become indignant Comrade Bittelman but show us what the majority has really done with this most important decision affecting at the present time one of our most important tasks. Comrade Bittelman after distorting everything that Comrade Amter said at the convention objects because Comrade Amter brought in Comrade Pepper's name in his speech to the convention.

Comrade Bittelman, without the wink of an eyelash, on the matter of injecting Comrade Pepper's name has this to say:

"The point that I wish to raise here is on what ground will Comrade Amter and the minority justify the raising of this issue in the party? By what arguments will they prove that such speeches as Comrade Amter's are contributing to the welfare of the Workers Party? Factionalism as a rule is most rampant in pre-convention periods but it would seem that there must be a limit to it somewhere."

It little behooves Comrade Bittelman to preach against factionalism in our party. He has been an arch factionalist in the Jewish federation of which he was secretary and at all times in the party. The manner in which the present majority of the party succeeded in removing Comrade Pepper from valuable service to our party was a crime against the party. It was actuated by the ugliest factional motives. Comrade Bittelman was a party to that crime. No single man has rendered the American party as much valuable service as did Comrade Pepper. The majority of the C. E. C. having closed an alliance in a bound caucus with Comrade Lore branded by the C. I. as a Two-and-a-Half Internationalist, unable to withstand the Communist criticism of Comrade Pepper decided to get rid of him. The mistake the majority made is that they did not as they had hoped to, get rid of the Bolshevik elements in the party when they got rid of Pepper. And now after the majority has been and still is guilty of a thousand factional sins, after they have contaminated with their unholy alliance the party with the ideology of the left social democrats, they come out and try to raise the cry of factionalism against the minority. We hurl the charge back into Bittelman's teeth and into the teeth of the whole majority. Why does the majority still support Lore and with his support seek to crush the minority in spite of the fact that the Communist International, March, 1924, has ordered that unity be established between the majority and minority?

Comrade Bittelman closes his article with a resume of the activities of the Hungarian section. He complains that the membership of the Hungarian section is very small, and tries to imply that it is due to the fact that the Hungarian section neglects to work among the numerous Hungarian workers who are employed in the basic industries. In this respect Comrade Bittelman ignores completely the report of the executive of the Hungarian section to the convention. In that report it was pointed out that the Hungarian section had made special efforts to reach the Hungarian workers employed in the basic industries. But Comrade Bittelman should not blame the Hungarian section of the party for the

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE PARTY DISCUSSION CONTINUED
THE LaFOLLETTE REVOLUTION

By LUDWIG LORE. (Article II.)

It will be always a matter of gratification to me that in the period when our executive committee and our party allowed itself to be infected by Comrade Pepper with the virus of the third party madness, our group—the New York group—had not only the political wisdom to come out immediately against the most dangerous piece of opportunism, upon which any revolutionary movement has ever embarked, but that it had the courage to stand up under the wave of popular disapproval and official ostracism that is always the lot of those who dare to oppose the decisions of our leaders, before the latter have become convinced, by the grim logic of circumstances, of the error of their ways.

In the discussions during and after the LaFollette era, various motives were imputed to me to account for my stand on the petty bourgeois third party. Nothing that I could say at this time, I believe, could describe my fundamental position that prompted my opposition more convincingly than brief excerpts from a number of articles that appeared in the New Yorker Volkszeitung on this subject.

On December 9, 1923, immediately after the publication of the November thesis, I wrote the following: "They (the present minority) say: 'Where such third parties, calling themselves farmer-labor parties, of workers and exploited farmers come into existence we must become a part of them. But it must be our policy to win all workers and exploited farmers away from the third party and to organize them in an F. L. P. class party.'

"It is easy to see what the majority (now the minority) of the executive committee contemplates. It feels, rightly, that large proportions of the working class will be drawn by a so-called F. L. P. under the control of petty bourgeois elements and capitalist politicians, and that it therefore becomes necessary to adopt a tactic of boring from within similar to that of the T. U. E. L. in the labor unions. But they overlook the fact that labor unions and political parties are two widely different things, which certainly cannot, in practical questions, be judged by the same standards.

"But there is a more important consideration. The American worker must not be confused. Neither directly nor indirectly should the Communist movement assist in wiping out the class lines that the socialist movement, in the many years of its pioneer work, helped to draw. It is true, today the American worker has not class feelings. Only a exceedingly small percentage knows the word class consciousness. Still, in the American party literature as well as in the heads of the most progressive proletarian elements this word has a very definite concept which we all have helped to establish in our fights against Compromise, against the Johnsonian primary election policy, and by the propagation for an independent class policy directed against all capitalist parties."

On December 18 an editorial under the heading, "The District Convention of the W. P.," contained the following: "... And even then the thesis which provides for the possible entry of the Workers Party into a petty bourgeois third party would have been voted down had not Comrade William Z. Foster, who had come to the convention as a guest, cleverly drawn the red herring of anti-Compassionism into the debate. This determined a number of delegates, who up to this time had been in opposition to the thesis, to turn. So, for instance, six delegates from the Finnish branches, instructed against the thesis, were won by Foster's illogical Gompers argument."

"After expressing the hope that the question will go by default, the article proceeds: 'The third bourgeois party will be possible only if the democratic and republican parties both nominate conservative reactionaries. The republicans have their Coolidge... But if the democratic party should be so incredibly stupid as to nominate an Underwood—I, e. a reactionary whom not even the A. F. of L. could support

—then, to be sure, the formation of a third party becomes a possibility. And since LaFollette is a warm admirer of the A. F. of L. president, Mr. Gompers would go with flying flags and glaring trumpets into the camp of the new party, having taken good care, however, that the W. P. and the F. F. L. P. have no place in this illustrious gathering. And again: LaFollette may be very liberal and unprejudiced. But surely he is much too good a mathematician not to know that numerically the support of the A. F. of L. machine is much more important than that of the leaders of the class conscious workers..."

On December 30: "... For the simple reason that there will be no third party of the kind we are dreaming of, LaFollette will have the masses behind him just as little as did all other would-be Moses of the petty bourgeois, and without the masses he will not leave his republican flesh pots..."

"... It is a long way to Tipperary. There are no short cuts. There is only one way, the straight—and therefore the shortest way—to mass education and to a mass movement of the proletariat. He who believes that mass parties can be maneuvered out of the ground is in danger of losing his way and going dangerously astray."

"... And because we are in favor of this mass education along the straight path we wholeheartedly support the F. F. L. P. which will bring those elements within the circle of our influence, with whom we can and must work, whom we must reach if we wish to create a strong and inclusive labor and small farmer party."

On January 2, under the title, "Good News from Chicago": "... This proposition is fraught with grave dangers for our party and for the entire labor movement in the United States. It is based upon a (in our opinion absolutely false) conception of the existing political situation, upon an incorrect understanding of the intentions of the radical bourgeois politician of the LaFollette-Borah type and a gross exaggeration of the influence of the left wing in a bourgeois third party..."

On January 17, this was followed by an article in answer to an editorial published in the Hungarian "Uj Elore" entitled, "The Workers Party and the Middle Class," from which we quote the following:

"... Our Hungarian party organ attempts to create the impression that the supporters of the third party alliance were in favor, and the opponents of this unnatural union against the bringing of the factory workers into contact with the petty bourgeoisie. That, of course, is not the case. We, too, are very definitely in favor of reaching the farmer and the townsman who is doomed to disappear in the proletariat with our propaganda, of making them, if not members of the Communist Party at least sympathetic toward it. Not only do we not oppose propaganda among the farmers, but we have always actively supported it..."

The writer of the Elore article overlooks another fact which is strongly emphasized in the thesis of the C. E. C. majority, namely, that it is not the purpose of this move to win the middle class or working class elements, but that the going into the LaFollette alliance is intended only as a maneuver by which the proletarian elements are to be separated from the petty bourgeois party and turned over to a working class party. That would mean not only that we will not attempt to bring the LaFollette movement under the influence of our Communist ideas and line of thought, but that, on the contrary, we turn them into our most intense enemies, embitter them by representing ourselves to them in the role of the splitters of a great united front movement, thus hindering the very things which Stalin and the Elore editors consider absolutely essential for the success of the American revolution..."

Need we say more to prove the utter fallacy of the argument that the New York group was opposed to third party participation because it was so much like LaFollette, that it was afraid to lose its identity? Is there in

CLEVELAND COMRADES WILL GREET THE NEW YEAR WITH BIG DANCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.—A serpent and confetti ball—this is the affair to which all Workers Party members and sympathizers and lovers of a jolly good time should come on New Years Eve, Wednesday, Dec. 31. The committee has arranged for a peppy orchestra, there will be lots of refreshments available, and in order to see the New Year started on its way, dancing will continue after midnight.

A large hall, with a splendid floor has been secured at the Institute, 2491 East 55th St., opposite the East Technical High School. Admission 50c per person. Come and bring your friends and help make this the biggest affair yet held by Local Cleveland.

these editorials anything that has not been said in these columns again and again during the last three weeks by representatives of the majority thesis in their opposition to new F. F. L. P. overtures?

The consistent opposition of our group to the "policy of maneuvers," of which Pepper and Ruthenberg were so proud, had brought down upon us the accusation that we are opposed to all maneuvers at all times, and are therefore out of sympathy with an important phase of Communist policies. Nothing can be further from the truth. It so happens that some of the most important members of the N. Y. group are men and women whose entire work in the party has consisted in the direction of Communist maneuvers in the labor movement. Practically every one of us did valuable work in the class farmer-labor party movement, so long as we believed it had a chance for success. I, myself, during this time, together with the comrades of the German group, carried on a campaign for increased propaganda possibilities in an important German working class organization, the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, that has opened up for us a valuable field for our work. What we did oppose was the attitude assumed by our comrades that "we would maneuver capitalism into a corner," and that "we would maneuver LaFollette out of the control of the working class and farmer elements in his own party," because we knew our own weakness, and appreciated the dangers attendant upon a policy of alliance with this would-be farmer-labor party under the control of the petty bourgeois.

Nothing can be achieved by a tactic of bluff. Some of us live under the delusion that the political opponents, whom we would outmaneuver, are ignoramuses, and look down upon them from the heights of their superior wisdom. It is about time that we understand that our real strength is known and that we are only hurting ourselves when we insist upon exaggerating our accomplishments. The time will come, when the Workers Party will be able to undertake large scale maneuvers and to undertake them successfully.

When I see the frantic efforts that are being made by the two groups to burden each other with the responsibility for Lore's misdeeds, I cannot help but think mournfully of those days, not more than a year or two ago, when I was still the respected friend and co-worker of the present minority group. Until the national office was moved to Chicago, I was Comrade Lovestone's trusted confidant, and together was treated with a great deal more consideration than has fallen to my humble share since I cast my lot with the "syndicalist" group. Before I left New York for the Chicago convention, just a year ago, I was told by a mutual friend here that Lovestone would meet me at the Chicago railroad depot on my arrival. Lovestone, who had been obliged to get out of bed at 4 o'clock of a very unpleasant December morning in order to meet me, dangled, after a few preliminaries, a most enticing list before my eyes, a list of names in the handwriting of Comrade Ruthenberg. My name stood at the head of this list that the Ruthenberg-Lovestone-Pepper group was prepared to propose to the convention. I informed Lovestone that I had one main purpose at this convention, to oppose the LaFollette alliance with all my might. At a secret session of the convention Pepper moved that the entire third party question be submitted to the C. I. for final decision. It was, of course, understood by the entire convention that this was the strongest possible bid for our support. As is usually the case when Pepper maneuvers, he made his reckoning without his host. Our group unanimously voted to support the present majority, because we felt in general our orientation was more in harmony with the Foster-Cannon conception.

Who was this Lore whom Pepper, Ruthenberg, Lovestone were so anxious to place at the head of their C. E. C. slate at the end of 1923? The same Lore who had written the Serretti and Paul Levi articles that are being used now to create the new fake issue of Loreism in the party!

The Workers Party in Action

Decisions of the Central Executive Committee At Meetings Held December 7 to 13.

The central executive committee of the party, in addition to decisions already announced in the party press, made the following decisions in meetings held between Dec. 7 and 13:

Slovak Federation—Sent invitation to the Slovak federation, which is not affiliated with the party, inviting federation to affiliate with our organization and outlining certain points of policy in relation thereto.

Sacco-Vanzetti Campaign—Set the second Sunday in February for mass meetings throught the country in support of the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Authorized the arrangement of united front conferences to conduct such meetings. Complete statement of the campaign will appear in the party press in a few days.

New York Propaganda Paper—Authorized the district executive committee of New York to publish a small size propaganda paper after the present DAILY WORKER drive is completed.

Italian Section—Approved the new bureau and officers of the Italian section of the party.

Elected a special committee to investigate a certain article written by A. Capraro in which it is claimed statements were made violating the discipline of the party.

Armenian Section—Approved of the action of the New York branch in expelling Comrades Sunarian, Gahanian and Demirjian from the party for publication of the paper in opposition to the Armenian section of the party and for organizing a group in opposition to the Armenian section.

Advertisements in Party Papers—Decided that party papers should not carry the advertisements of public service corporations. The question arose thru offers to the Freiheit advertisements of the New York Telephone Co. and the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.

Shop Nuclei Organization—Approved of thesis and program of immediate work and for submission to the next national convention. The thesis will appear in an early issue of the party paper.

Educational Work—Reaffirmed appointment of Comrade John Brahtin as educational circuit lecturer in Cleveland over the protest of the city central of Cleveland as per statement sent to the party press.

German Section Convention—Appointed a subcommittee consisting of Comrades Cannon, Krumbeln and Gitlow, to investigate the charge that a certain comrade had called Comrade Bedacht an "agent of Moscow" at the German section convention.

Local Elections—Sent an inquiry to all district organizers inquiring what elections would take place in their territory during the coming year and asking for a full report to the central executive committee on these elections, the character of the vote and issues which might exist locally so that policies might be formulated.

Position of Comrade Lore on Party Discussion—To question Comrade Lore within a week to register his vote on the theses submitted for party discussion or to submit a thesis of his own.

Anthracite Coal Situation—Authorized Comrades Manley and Myers to take charge of the situation in the anthracite coal fields in relation to the outlaw strike and to work out a program of assisting the workers in their struggle against the Lewis machine.

Russian Section Party Discussion—Called attention to the editor of Novy Mir that all articles in the party discussion must be signed and appointed a subcommittee consisting of Comrades Ohlan, Chramov, Brailovsky, the majority, and Comrades Ashkenadze, Golos and Bourgin, for the minority, to make arrangements for the discussion before the branches in district No. 2.

Massachusetts Conference for Progressive Political Action—Sent the following instructions to District Organizer Ballam as our policy for the conference for progressive political action in Massachusetts: You are instructed to put into effect policy Workers Party and should have done so in

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK CITY

Bronx Attention. Sunday, Jan. 4, 1347 Boston Road 8 p. m., W. W. Weinstein will lecture on "World Court and World War." All welcome.

Tuesday night, and every Tuesday night at 1347 Boston Road. Class in A. B. C. of Communism, Dr. I. Stammer Instructor. All new members of the party must attend; others should.

Bronx Concert and Ball. Saturday, Feb. 28; good music, good concert; proceeds to raise funds for section, and for library at Workers Hall. Comrades keep this day in mind.

Philadelphia Y. W. L. To Hold Liebknecht Memorial Meeting

January 10 is to be the date of the Liebknecht memorial meeting in Philadelphia. Arrangements are now being made to stage a real demonstration on that occasion.

Harry M. Wicks of the Workers Party, Oliver Carlson, former member of the executive committee, Young Communist International will speak in English. Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkzeitung, will speak in German. The Philadelphia Juniors will also be represented by a speaker, Comrade Naomi Litwakoff.

The meeting will be held at Eagles Temple, 13th and Spring Garden, Saturday, Jan. 10, 8 p. m. Admission, 10 cents at door. Auspices Young Workers League Local Philadelphia.—Morris Yusem.

Watch for the Special First Anniversary Edition of the DAILY WORKER January 13, 1925

PHILADELPHIA EDUCATIONAL WORK GOING STRONG WITH CARLSON IN CHARGE; CLASSES GROW STEADILY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—There may be doubting Thomases who say that study class work is unessential or that it attracts the attention of very few of our members. The C. E. E. of the party thinks otherwise. And so do the members in the Philadelphia district now that their lecture-study circuit has gotten under way under the leadership of Comrade Oliver Carlson.

Baltimore, Washington, Chester, and Philadelphia are already holding their classes, while additional classes are being arranged for Bethlehem and Wilmington. The course consists of eleven lectures on the "Elements of Communism"—the first five of which are devoted to establishing a background upon which the principles of Communism are based; the remaining six lectures are devoted to establishing the tactics of the revolutionary workingclass parties; the difference between reformist and revolutionary parties, etc. etc.

To date every city has shown a growing interest in the course by an increased attendance. Baltimore, where there were about 28 present for the opening lecture showed 35 at the second lecture. Washington, with 35 at the first lecture almost doubled its attendance at the second one with 60 present, a large number of whom were non-party members. Chester (where the W. P. is very small and just recently organized) had 10 present at the first meeting and 13 at the second. In Philadelphia, the opening class began with about 35 members. At the conclusion of the meeting a motion was made from the floor of the meeting that the lecture be given over again for the benefit of those who were unable to attend the first meeting. A new group of about 10 have been obtained who will attend the second delivery of the opening lecture and then become a part of the regular class.

The interest in the classes has been growing steadily. Every member who has attended one of the classes has expressed complete satisfaction with it. "Time" has been the expression of comrades in all of the cities where the course has been started.

The system of instruction used by Comrade Carlson consists in giving a lecture of from one hour to one and a half hours on the subject to be considered, then follows a period in which the students ask him questions appertaining to the subject matter discussed, or they discuss those points on which they are in disagreement with the speaker. He then makes closing remarks. All students are expected to be supplied with notebook to write down the main points made in the course of the lecture. They are also supplied with a list of references which can be used to verify the matter dealt with by the lecturer as well as to get a more complete understanding of the subjects dealt with. Certain texts which are inexpensive and classics are given as essential, but besides this a more complete list of reference books is also given.

The following class is opened by questions from the lecturer to the members of the class on the main points dealt with at the previous meeting. Following this all members are presented with a mimeographed synopsis of the preceding week's lecture. Then follows the current lecture; questions, discussion, etc. Twice during the course the members will be asked to supply written answers to a series of questions that will be presented to them a week in advance. Comrade Carlson stated that he was more than pleased with the progress that the classes are making. "My lectures" said Comrade Carlson, "are merely the connecting links between our membership and the vast literature which we possess that will give to our membership that fuller understanding which they need to carry on the struggles of our party and Young Workers League in the midst of the world's strongest and most ruthless imperialism. Of course many

- of our members have done a good deal of reading but it has not been done in an organized fashion and for that reason they fail to get that firm grasp of the principles of Communism without which we are completely at sea. My lectures can do no more than touch the high points of each subject to be dealt with—but in doing that it enables them to understand the continuity of social development, to get an idea of the play and interplay of social forces (economic, geographic, biologic, and ideologic) which are totally unexplainable to the average layman. It helps them to think, to observe, to analyze and to synthesize—and in doing this it is helping to make more competent Communists in this section of the country." The complete course of lectures follows: 1. Class struggle in past history. 2. The state, its origin and functioning. 3. The economics of capitalism. 4. The dialectics of capitalism. 5. The materialist conception of history. 6. Historic role of a revolutionary working class party. 7. The party in the political struggle. 8. The party in the trade unions. 9. Strategy and tactics of the party. 10. The First and Second International and the world war. 11. The Russian revolution and the Communist International.

OMAHA COMRADES DISCUSS THESE AT SPECIAL MEET

OMAHA, Nebr., Dec. 29.—The Omaha branches of the Workers Party will meet at the party headquarters tonight to discuss the theses of the majority and minority of the central executive committee. The meeting will begin at 8 p. m. sharp, and all members will be expected to attend.

Unemployment Serious in Omaha. District Organizer, Comrade J. E. Snyder, visited Omaha last Wednesday on his way to open the district office at Kansas City. While here Comrade Snyder reorganized the local general group of the Trade Union Educational League, which will immediately plunge into the issues facing the local trade unions, particularly the unemployment problem, which was never so serious in this locality as now.

Help Wanted Ad Brings 1,000. An advertisement inserted in a local daily for 250 men to cut ice brought a response of a thousand. The same story repeated itself at every scene of ice-cutting operations. In the first-mentioned case, there were angry mutterings among the crowd, until the superintendent came along in his car, announcing a "free feed" for everybody at the "company hotel." Dissatisfaction was then forgotten in the pell-mell rush for the "feed."

Gitlow Replies to Bittelman on Hungarian Convention Report

(Continued from page 4) neglect of the central executive committee. The central executive committee did not submit any plan to the Hungarian convention for work among the workers engaged in the basic industries. It was the duty of the central executive committee realizing that many Hungarian workers are engaged in the basic industries, to submit such a plan for work among them. After all the central executive committee is the leading and directing body in our party. It must initiate and direct important work of this kind for our language sections. When it doesn't do so it has no business to blame a particular section of the party for not making progress in that direction.

The whole article written by Bittelman on the Hungarian section convention is an example of how an article should not be written. To have to answer such an article is bad enough. Such articles make it impossible to conduct the discussion on serious lines. If Comrade Bittelman will continue to write such articles the whole discussion will degenerate into an expose of the methods used to distort and confuse the real and important issues involved.

When a discussion was decided upon I thought that there were fundamental issues involved that had to be seriously discussed. And there are real fundamental issues involved. In order to discuss in a manner that would be beneficial to the membership and to the party a consideration of facts and their application to tactics is necessary. To divert the discussion into a misrepresentation of facts, misquoting, unfounded charges, as the charges made by Comrade Bittelman against the Hungarian convention, and the issuance of empty, inapplicable fake slogans, is to greatly hurt the discussion, to confuse the membership and to injure the party.

Help Insure THE DAILY WORKER for 1925!



PITTSBURGH, PA. DR. RASNICK DENTIST Rendering Expert Dental Service for 20 Years. 645 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave. 1827 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

JULIN'S SHOE STORE AND REPAIR SHOP 3224 W. North Avenue Phone Belmont 2713 Chicago

Meet me at the T. U. E. L. BALL at WEST END WOMEN'S CLUB, 37 So. Ashland Blvd. where all the live ones will celebrate in regular New Year's Eve style. 50c A PERSON ADMITS YOU to the last dance of the season and the first one of the new year. Auspices, TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE. LOCAL CHICAGO

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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290 Advertising rates on application

Krassin Makes Them Mad

Leonid Krassin, Soviet ambassador to France, has a habit of getting under the skins of bourgeois editors and one of the most susceptible to his tricks is our blatant and vulgar contemporary, the Chicago Tribune.

The Communist diplomat declared in an interview to French journalists that the Soviet government would not undertake to pay to the big capitalists of France the money loaned by them to the czar and which was used to crush the Russian workers and peasants and keep them in slavery. In fact a goodly portion of the money was expended specifically in drowning in a sea of blood the revolution of 1905.

Krassin said, however, that the Soviet government is willing to consider payment of loans made to Russia by small investors.

To the Chicago Tribune this is a most outrageous breach of the ethics of diplomacy. Here is a Russian ambassador actually trying to widen the gulf between the French people who invested small sums in Russian loans during the czarist regime and the big plutocrats who invested millions! In addition, is it not a repudiation of national debts? asks the indignant Trib.

When a capitalist paper grows frantic over Russia's refusal to pay blood money to the bloated robbers who participated in the murder of the Russian workers by proxy, it is treading on thin ice. France, the country where Krassin is playing his anti-capitalist pranks, has practically refused to pay the United States several billions of dollars, yet there is no question raised as to the right of France to be considered a member of the family of nations.

What angers the Tribune is not Soviet Russia's refusal to recognize the czar's debts, but the persistence with which the workers' government holds true to the principles on which it is based, its championing of the oppressed of all lands and its utter hostility to the capitalist bloodsuckers. Soviet Russia stands like a beacon light to the subject classes of the world, guiding them on the road to their emancipation. Between Soviet Russia, the symbol of proletarian rule, and the robber capitalist nations there can at best be only a truce between battles.

That is why Krassin makes the Trib editorial writer's bile travel in the direction of his brain.

Dawes Plan Hitting Snags

Germany is going to have another capitalist dictatorship, if Marx, Stresemann and company carry out their plans. It appears that the Dawes plan is not going over very smoothly. The radical workers under the influence of the Communists are carrying on a bitter campaign against it. The capitalist nations are fighting over the spoils that this infamous slave plan wrings from the bleeding bodies of the German workers.

How the victorious allies can squeeze reparations loot out of Germany without killing their own markets and shutting up their own factories is the big question that is keeping the allied statesmen awake nights. They have not yet solved that problem despite the galaxy of experts that have been thrown into the fray on the side of the dollar army. It will not be solved because it is beyond solution. The contradictions of capitalist society cannot be reconciled.

There will be another capitalist dictatorship in Germany—very likely. But it will not last long. Capitalism in the period of its decline is resorting to all kinds of expedients to save itself. Like the proverbial drowning man it grasps at straws, only to meet the drowning man's fate.

The German workers will have their fill of capitalist dictatorships, and all capitalist governments are dictatorships, open or veiled as suits the purpose. But conditions will compel them to choose between the capitalist dictatorship which now crushes them and the dictatorship of the workers and they will choose the latter. Until then there will be recurring crises in Germany and misery and want for the toilers.

An amusing thing is a liberal. The editors of the New Republic, for example, run a vicious denunciation of Communists in general and Russian Communists in particular, asking "What have the Russian Communists done, anyhow?" We might refer the editors of the New Republic to some of their good friends, but "What has the New Republic ever done, anyhow?"

King George and Mussolini are both stamp collectors. At the risk of offending Adolph Ochs, owner of the New York Times, and Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, patrons of these two rulers, we express the holiday wish that the two stamp collectors may soon have a chance to share their hobby in common—in exile.

Oh, Well!

The other day a "socialist" periodical arrived in the office of the DAILY WORKER. This is not a remarkable fact in itself, but the way in which it came was worth a bit of comment. This "socialist" newspaper, on the front page of which were articles by that "great revolutionist," the Reverend Norman Thomas and the cautious "rebel" Kirkpatrick, arrived in an envelope from the "publicity department" of the General Electric company, Schenectady, New York.

The practice of great corporations, such as the General Electric company, of getting "labor" or "socialist" papers to print some "constructive" articles concerning the company, then "buying" for an exorbitant sum a large number of copies which are sent out to all newspapers that might reprint or review the "puff" for the corporation—the practice of doing this kind of thing is getting to be old stuff in newspaperdom.

Today we are under the obligation of commenting on another spectacle, shall we call it sad or repulsive? Anyhow, we picked up a copy of the Minneapolis Labor Review, which used to be a labor paper under the editor who used to be a labor editor—but which isn't any more.

In this paper we find the leading editorial is an attack on the Workers Party. The Workers Party, says Cramer, "is not menacing—it is disgusting."

On the opposite side of the page there are two advertisements which stand out as a subsidization of the Minneapolis Labor Review, begging pardon for the adjective "labor." The Bell Telephone company is one, and the other is none other than the Sinclair Refining company, the same one that smirched up Daugherty and Secretary Fall until we were unable to recognize them for petroleum and oil splattering down from Teapot Dome.

Now, it is hardly a paying investment as far as immediate returns go for either the Bell Telephone trust or the Sinclair Refining company to spend chunks of money for ads in labor papers which are supposedly read by the workers only. If a worker can afford a telephone in his house he usually get it regardless of ads, and again if he is so fortunate as to have a touring car or even a flivver, he will get his oil at the filling station whether it bears the Sinclair brand or any other subsidiary of the great oil trust. Advertisements of such things are merely bribes paid to the papers that get them. They are supposed to sit up and bark. Then the advertisements flow in regularly.

The editor of the Minneapolis Review sits up and barks. He says the Workers Party is not menacing but disgusting. The Minneapolis Labor Review is both.

Send in that new "sub" today!

The T. U. E. L. Ball

Besides being an entertaining event, the annual ball of the Trade Union Educational League, which takes place on New Year's eve, is of great importance to the organized educational work that is carried on in the trade unions by the militants under the leadership of the industrial department of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The T. U. E. L. needs funds to carry on this work and it is that consideration more than a desire to give radicals an opportunity to test their terpsichorean ability that the local committee planned the affair which will take place at the West End Women's Club, 37 South Ashland Blvd., next Wednesday evening. The recent revival of militancy in the trade union movement is manifested in the elections of the carpenters' and miners' unions. In several unions here in Chicago the radicals, under the leadership of the T. U. E. L., are putting up a splendid fight against the reactionaries. The educational work carried on by the league requires funds. It is the duty of every Communist and every sympathizer to attend the ball on New Year's eve and help supply the necessary sinews of war.

Aside from that consideration we can promise you an interesting evening.

We Simply Can't Please Them

According to news dispatches published in the capitalist press, the Russian people celebrated Christmas this year with as much gusto and swapping of gifts as they used to in the days of the czar. It is even hinted that they partook of the cup that cheers in the form of vodka, which is, according to second-hand information, about as polite in the stomach as a mouthful of dynamite. The "e-r-o-o-p" Checka was not near so officious as the American army of prohibition agents. The Soviet government did not prohibit religious worship. The people could burst their breastbones in a paroxysm of pious cawthumping if they saw fit. In fact, they were allowed to enjoy themselves in their own way.

The correspondents who raved last year over the public attacks on religion and superstition were equally scandalized this year because there were no anti-religious demonstrations. It is mighty hard to please those fellows. One can never tell what they want or how they want it. The Soviet government being a busy institution, we might suggest to the capitalist scribes in Moscow that they might do well to advise the red government in advance what kind of copy their editors want, so that the necessary arrangements might be made to provide them with the right material.

Funny how many nasty things the capitalist press can say about the British labor union delegates to the congress of the Russian unions because they give an honest, favorable report on conditions of labor in Russia. As supporters of Ramsay they used to be the acme of wisdom and honor.

TEXTILE SLAVES TO SWALLOW DOSE OF HELL 'N MARIA

Butler to Dig Claws Into Germany

The New York Times of Dec. 24 carried the report that the Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc., one of the largest textile companies in the United States, had acquired an interest in two prominent German textile manufacturing groups, the Kammgarnspinnerei-Stoher & Co. and A. G. Elberfelder Textilwerke, A. G.

The textile workers will watch these developments with more than passing interest. It will be remembered that some months ago a number of the northern mills bought up a number of large textile plants in the south, which operated under unusually low wage scales. Almost immediately thereafter the northern mills announced a series of slashing wage cuts and the excuse given for this raid on the workers' pay envelope was the pressure of "competition" of the southern mills, which were owned and operated by the northern textile interests.

It takes but little imagination, therefore, to see that similar tactics will be used against the American textile workers in the very near future, in order to protect the "poverty-stricken" American textile barons from their ferocious German "competitors," and then will be imported into the textile districts of this country, the terrible state of misery and want which has been the lot of the unfortunate German workers for the last few years.

At the time of the taking over of the southern plants by their northern textile interests, the wide-awake and militant elements among the textile workers pointed out the necessity of organizing the southern workers for joint action against their employers. And so it should be the task of the American textile workers today to immediately establish an active contact with the textile workers of Germany so that they may combat effectively their mutual enemy, the American capitalist.

The way to form this fighting alliance is thru the International Propaganda Committee of the Textile Workers of the Red International of Labor Unions, Moscow.

Coal Drivers to Strike Unless They Get Wage Increase

Two thousand members of the Chicago Coal Teamsters' Union will meet representatives of the coal merchants' association this week to thrash out their demands for a 20 cents an hour raise in wages. The coal dealers declare they will stand pat on the present wages and are preparing for a strike. Drastic action is expected by the union unless the demands of the teamsters are met by Jan. 1. The teamsters now receive 70 cents an hour. They work ten hours a day.

Filipinos Denounce Decree.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Syndicated stories appearing in various parts of the country picturing the Filipinos as a semi-barbarous people are denounced as untrue and intended to delay the promise the United States has made to give the Filipinos their independence, in a statement by the Philippine press bureau.

In additional statements to be made public the next few days, it is announced, the interests that are exploiting the Filipinos and obstructing independence will be revealed, it is declared.

Unions Fear Quack Doctors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Following a new medical fee schedule by the California industrial accident commission, the building trades unions have called a protest meeting. It is charged that minimum fees have in some cases been cut to as low as 50c a visit, at which rate no competent surgeon would undertake a compensation case, and injured workmen would be left to the mercy of quacks. The unions also claim the commission is endeavoring to monopolize the compensation business for the benefit of a small group of organized insurance doctors.

More Textile Wage Cuts.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 29.—The Massachusetts, Appleton, Tremont and Suffolk cotton companies will reduce wages the first of the year say statements issued by the managements. The mills are on part time but hours are to be increased, following the cut. Nearly half of Lowell's textile workers will be affected by the reduction.

More Wage Cuts.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 29.—A statement by Agents Walter Whipple of the Nashua Mills and W. H. Caldwell of the Jackson Mills that wages of 3,500 cotton mill workers will be reduced the next few weeks has brought threats of strike from the workers. The company officials said the reduction would be in line with similar action expected in mills at Lowell.

When you buy, get an "Ad."

This is what you must know
in order to know

What you must do

We'll tell this story in BIG TYPE. We want it to stay with you so that you may tell it to others.

And So They Said— "Here's \$75,000!"

This happened just a year ago. The party membership and sympathizers piled up the sum of \$75,000 with which to start the FIRST COMMUNIST DAILY in the English language in the world.

January 13, 1924, The Historic Date!

It was upon this date that the FIRST ISSUE of the DAILY WORKER appeared. We printed it and many issues thereafter in a print shop that WAS NOT OUR OWN, located in a building that WAS NOT OUR OWN.

We Did Not Want to Be Considered Off-Color!

We had a big responsibility upon our hands. We had to measure up to the trust placed in us. We had to act with GOOD RED COMMON SENSE. We soon saw that printing the DAILY WORKER in somebody else's print shop would mean that some day this somebody else might say "OUT WITH YOU"—and then where would we go? Not many capitalist print shops care to print Communist papers.

So We Took Part of The \$75,000 and Bought A First Class Plant.

We bought FOUR PRESSES, SIX LINO-TYPES, STEREOTYPING OUTFIT, BINDERY MACHINERY, type, stones, stock, ink. It's a BIG lay-out and there's no kind of printing we can't do.

Then We Saw Another Danger Ahead.

If a printer could refuse to print our DAILY WORKER, a landlord could easily refuse to house our printing plant. That is, if we put the big printing plant we bought into a rented building, the owner of the building could also some day say to us "GET OUT"—and so we did what? We took another part of the \$75,000 and bought a building, the building that our national headquarters is located in.

After All of Which There Wasn't Much Money Left.

The sum of \$75,000 is just that much. After buying a big printing plant and a big building, there were not many dollars left with which to finance the DAILY WORKER. But we went right ahead and for nearly a year we published the daily without making a single call for help.

But Now We Need Money And Need It at Once!

We must look ahead. We'll only get ahead by looking ahead. We must make the DAILY WORKER safe for 1925. Therefore, this campaign to INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925. We want to make the DAILY WORKER so impregnable, so powerful, that it will weather all storms in the year to come.

One Year Old on January 13, 1925.

The DAILY WORKER will soon be one year old. Upon its first anniversary a BIG SPECIAL BIRTHDAY EDITION will be published. This BIG SPECIAL should be distributed nation-wide. Order your bundle now—100 copies for \$2.00.

Militant Branches Honored in the Big Special.

The MILITANT BRANCHES of the party will have a place of honor in this ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL of the DAILY WORKER. Upon a page to be called the MILITANT PAGE, the names of all branches will appear that have remitted for INSURANCE POLICY sales before January 8. These will be known as the MILITANT BRANCHES. It will be these branches that will greet the beginning of the second year of revolutionary service of our daily.

Is your branch a militant branch?

Then remit for

Policy sales TODAY!

SOVIET SCHOOL HAS SUCCESSFUL DRAMATIC SHOW

Despite Competition of White Guards

The performance of "Coal Miner Kort" given last Saturday at the Soviet School went off with the usual success. The hall was overcrowded in spite of the fact that the counter-revolutionists were running their movies on that night.

The actors, almost all members of the Technical Aid, succeeded in the interpretation of the bitter struggle waged by the coal miners of Ural against the bosses and the white guards. An unusual incident happened when in the last act the miners winning their battles began to sing the International. The audience stood up and joined in the singing. This, better than anything else, shows the spirit of the Russian workers.

The next affair of the Technical Aid Society will be the showing of "Polikushka," Thursday night, Jan. 15, at Gartner's Independent Theater, 3725 Roosevelt Road.

Southside Actors Present Drama of Workingclass Life

On Tuesday night "Salesmen and Suckers," a play by Comrade Shelley of the South Side English Branch was presented and acted by several members of the branch and their friends, "The South Side Players." A good audience tramped thorough the snow to see the play, and it is expected that as the news goes round many more will come to the second performance to be given later in some other south side neighborhood.

Lewis Gordon and Esther Berman were very good as "Mr. and Mrs. Slick," a young couple of "go-getters" who classify the whole world as "salesmen or suckers." They gave much satirical amusement to relieve the tragedy of this little play. Hubert Hunt, as "Jim" the sick war-veteran husband of "Olympia," was very fine. He spoke as simply as though he and "Olympia" were really discussing their difficulties alone; and there is no surer way of making an audience forget itself.

Millie Babbin as the exploited and victimized white girl, "Margaret Bryant," was so good that she had no cause to feel the nervousness that affected her at first. Her voice was beautifully rich and she gave the part a short of "oh, what's the use?" swag that was striking. I cannot praise too highly Elizabeth Griffin, who played "Olympia," the young wife whose whole life was a battle against poverty and disease. She showed great poignancy and a real understanding of the role, and like Hubert Hunt, had the ability to make us forget for minutes at a time that this was not a real glimpse of a real family. Hands are usually a great difficulty for amateurs, but Elizabeth Griffin's beautiful and expressive hands were acting for her all the time! Her voice was flexible and moving.

The play shows "Olympia" working for the sordid young business couple, and giving up the job because her husband is very ill and she herself is exhausted. In one speech she lings up "Mrs. Slick" with the exploiters and herself with the working class—"Yes, it's class that counts—you said it! and I belong to the working class!" Her man dies, and "Olympia" and the children are in despair. "Mr. Slick" turns up like a bad penny and offers her a sordid "way out" which she indignantly refuses, and after trying to give "Margaret," who has gone on the streets, her job at the factory, we leave her looking with glazed and desolate eyes at the shining revolver which is the "only way out" that she can see. The play is based on a little news item, the suicide of a young widow who really lived on the south side, and whose story, left out of capitalist newspaper as "unimportant," was told Comrade Shelley by the reporter.

In one scene there was a spirited discussion between "Jack Sharp" played by Norvel Allen very ably, and "Rev. Gumble" played by Wesley Lewis, that brought out the futility of "pie in the sky when you die" and the necessity of solidarity between all races in the class struggle. Sara Robinson as "Mrs. Jones" joined in this scene.

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