

The March Meeting of the Workers Party Central Executive Committee

(Review and Comment.)
By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.
EVENTS are moving pretty rapidly nowadays. One must admit that the rapidity of development of our political life is fast approaching that of Europe, about our own conditions, looked at from the point of view of the proletarian struggle for power, are not yet as sharply defined as are those of Europe. However, the rapidity and frequency of political changes, which merely reflect the sharp conflict within the economic structure of America, are all here, which necessitate a forward march of our plans and policies with a view for readjustment whenever and wherever necessary.

The last (March) meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America had occasion to register and evaluate a number of very important facts in the present political situation. The result is the new statement of policy published elsewhere in this issue.

What are the new developments?
New Farmer-Labor Center.
"First and foremost the new national center of the Farmer-Labor Party forces in the United States. This center has been definitely established at the March 12th conference in St. Paul and is now known as the National Farmer-Labor Center in St. Paul, Minnesota. The organization committee, elected at the above conference to realize the convention of June 17th is in effect such a national center.

Up till March 12th the Federal Farmer-Labor Party has been serving in this capacity as the national center of the labor and farmer elements working consciously and consistently for the formation of a class party of workers and exploited farmers. Now the basis of this national center has been broadened and extended. The Federal Farmer-Labor Party has joined hands with the farmer-labor forces of Minnesota and the grouping of state farmer-labor parties of the northwest and West with the result that a real national center has been taken place, and a political body has come into existence which will inevitably lead to the formation of a powerful class party of workers and exploited farmers.

Third Party Pressure.
Second, the multiplication of possibilities for a third party split. The Teapot Dome is surely undermining the foundations and prestige of both capitalist parties. The old reactionary gang in the two old parties is on the run for its very life. The closer we approach the elections the more threatening is looming up on the political horizon the probability of a third party ticket.

For the purpose of bringing the

Labor Party policy of the party in accord with the latest political developments, the C. E. C. has found it necessary to restate the party position and, therefore, adopted at its last meeting a statement submitted by Comrades William C. Foster, James P. Cannon and Alexander Bittelman.

A study of the document will show that our immediate political position now the same as it was prior to and at the time of the last party convention; which is to work for the formation of a class party of workers and exploited farmers. It will be noted, however, that particular emphasis is now placed on the proposition that the class party of workers and exploited farmers be as broad a foundation as possible.

This is very important. The Workers Party was instrumental in bringing into existence the Federal Farmer-Labor Party. In doing so, our party has rendered a great service to the American labor movement and to the exploited farmers. The formation of the Federal Farmer-Labor Party on July 17, 1923, means the coming together of the more militant and politically mature elements among the workers and exploited farmers for the purpose of arousing still wider masses and bringing them into the struggle of independent political action. All that the Federal Farmer-Labor Party has been working toward this end.

Real achievement.
The results are really magnificent. Within a short period of seven months a mass movement has been created. We have come to the point where nearly all the politically or politically conscious labor forces of the country have joined in one single, mighty effort to realize a Farmer-Labor ticket in the coming presidential elections. And why was this possible? Mainly because the Workers Party and the Federal Farmer-Labor Party have not permitted the old-fashioned fetishism to develop which would interfere with any necessary or advantageous regrouping of labor party forces (quotation from present statement of the Federal Farmer-Labor Party) and the "Federal" have been ready to co-operate with and make use of all kinds of concessions to the other Farmer-Labor groups in order to reach the broadest possible class party of workers and exploited farmers.

But there were elements in this

movement that were opposed to the May 30th date, and for valid reasons. But, from the point of view of the workers and farmers. These elements favored July 4th as the proper date.

Two Views Clash.
These two views came to a clash at the St. Paul conference on March 12th. For a time it looked as if no agreement were possible. But at the crisis moment the Federal Farmer-Labor Party accepted a compromise, and it was then unanimously agreed that the national convention be called on June 17th. It is on a strategy allowing for such tactics and policies as were applied by the "Federal" in St. Paul on March 12th that the present statement of the C. E. C. is based. And what does this strategy consist of? It is this: "Drive with all your might for the formation of a class party of workers and exploited farmers. But at the same time make sure—doubly sure—that you get all the politically organized farmer-labor forces in it."

Another important feature of the present document of the Central Executive Committee is the manner in which is restated our attitude toward the third party movement.

In the last statement of the Central Executive Committee, it was stated that we have become aware of the fact that the third party movement may assume such proportions as to make it worth while for the capitalists to come in and attempt to secure control over it. And then this third party movement—may differ very little from the old-fashioned reactionaries. The present statement of the Central Executive Committee proposes that we make our attitude toward a third party dependent upon the attitude that the capitalists will assume towards it.

And then the reasons for our support in case the third party crystallizes at all clear-cut mass level against the economic and political domination of big capital. The present statement of the Central Executive Committee gives four reasons for it: (1) C. E. C.; and because the party and the "Federal" have been ready to co-operate with and make use of all kinds of concessions to the other Farmer-Labor groups in order to reach the broadest possible class party of workers and exploited farmers.

Basis of Attitude.
The basis for all of them lies in the tremendous and favorable effect the third party movement has upon the working class and the development of the class struggle in general and the movement for a Farmer-Labor party in particular.

Our general attitude toward this third party movement is expressed in the document in the following words: "It remains one of the most important problems of strategy for the Farmer-Labor forces to make a decision as to whether or not to support a third party movement, with the broad third party movement, will at the same

time bring about the crystallization of the workers and exploited farmers into a separate party of their own."

Third, the sensational investigation of Attorney General Daugherty. For the so-called Progressive groups in Congress this is merely one phase of their general "house cleaning," campaign in the two old parties. It is a part of the investigation, because of the vicious and malicious attack by the Department of Justice on June 17th, 1923, in the early English youth exploiters, that of the American Negro slave was far worse. Charles Dickens need not have lived in England to have written Oliver Twist, the story of an orphan boy in the dawn of the modern system of production. The early application of the law of the United States permitted parents to bind out their own children, and the orphan asphyxiated out great numbers of children for long periods of service.

American industry was virtually built up on the labor of children, and the people who were the most honest, daddy, it was awful.

"All right, Comrade speaker," his daddy teased. "But what did you say?"

"Well, daddy, I was supposed to ask for money for the starving children in Germany. I read the letter we were mailing at the office so I knew that you'd be a speaker. And then you can help not only German children—but the children of Russia and Poland."

"And Johnny Red said 'Holy Cattle'—but he was as pleased as any kid."

"Two Today More Than Ever."
Each state of Europe is ruined after a war of seven or eight years; each one has a mass murder of ordinary forces can accomplish. The states do the same as individuals; they are too weak to go beyond the power. It has been often asked how becomes of these prodigious treasures during the war years? The answer has been that they are buried in the coffers of the war, or thousands individuals who have profited by the public misfortune. These two or three thousand persons enjoy their immense fortunes calmly at a time when the rest of the people must groan under new taxes to pay a part of the national debts."

"And then pop, daddy got up—'Gee, he's got nerve, daddy'—and he said that all of us kids in the Junior Group of the Young Workers League were collecting money and how we got fifty dollars already by holding a show. And he carried passing his hat around and Gee, pop there was a big crowd and we got a peach of a collection."

"Did any refuse to give?" his daddy asked.

"Oh, cuss darn it, I nearly forgot, daddy. That man who said he didn't believe me when I was talking, told daddy he wouldn't give a penny until he got proof of what I was saying."

"But 'daddy' was smart, daddy. He had the magazine Soviet Russia Pictorial—you know the one you get with those pictures and—well, he sent me those pictures of poor skinny kids all starved. And daddy looked and he was right."

"And then, pop, daddy, he had to see the kids. And he said, 'Well, he's got nerve, daddy'—and he made a speech and he asked 'daddy' to go. And daddy said, 'Well, he's got nerve, daddy'—and he gave a whole lot of money."

"Well, well," his daddy answered.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

History Shows U. S. Child and Youth Exploiter.

The present tumult over child labor brings out the fact that the United States very early in its history revealed little children in its mills and on its farms. The history showed the school children the wonderful opportunities they had as teachers and it was then that the teachers began to look informing the future wage workers that this country has one of the vilest child and youth exploiters in the world. The early English youth exploiters, that of the American Negro slave was far worse.

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COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S COLUMN

HOW JOHNNY RED MADE A

BY RILLY SAYLES

"Honest, daddy, I made a good speech," Johnny Red was telling his father. "It was good, pretty, last Holy Cate—I was nervous."

"But how did you go to speak there, Johnny?"

"Well, pop, we were helping to do some mailing at the office of the Friends of Soviet Russia and the German people and the speaker who said 'Holy Cattle'—but he was as pleased as any kid."

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"And then what?"

"Gee, it was late already, so the folks at home and even carried the money for us. Gee, it was swell, daddy! And on the way he told him about the twenty-five thousand school kids that had no clothes and just in that one part of Berlin. You see, pop, I knew that but I forgot to say it in my speech. I was so nervous."

"And the man said it must be awful for the kiddies there. And pop, on the way home he bought 'Dutchy' and me an ice cream soda. And oh, boy it was good!"

"Well, Johnny, his daddy said, 'keep it up. Read a lot and study and one day you'll be a speaker. And then you can help not only German children—but the children of Russia and Poland.'"

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Introducing Senator Walsh of Montana

UNITED STATES SENATOR

THOMAS J. WALSH, who is now in charge of the Teapot Dome investigation, has given many people the impression of being a guardian of the public domain and a devoted conservationist.

Senator Walsh's record in this respect is spotless perhaps only when compared with the record of Mr. Fall. The senior Senator from Montana has himself played some Teapot politics that not with old interests directly.

The Butte Electric Company is a subsidiary of the Great Northern Paper Company, which is one of the most conservative of the water power in the state of Montana. The water power interests along with the interests of the water power in the state of Montana. The water power interests along with the interests of the water power in the state of Montana.

Mr. Walsh has played Teapot politics with the power interests. After he was re-elected to the Senate in November, 1918, Mr. Walsh introduced what is known as Senate bill No. 274 of the Sixty-sixth Congress, which provided for the "erection and maintenance of a dam across the Yellowstone River in the State of Montana."

Subsequently, April 11, 1921, which was the first day of the Sixty-sixth Congress, Mr. Walsh introduced what is known as Senate bill No. 274 of the Sixty-sixth Congress, which provided for the "erection and maintenance of a dam across the Yellowstone River in the State of Montana."

dial session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, Mr. Walsh reintroduced his bill and numbered it Senate bill No. 275.

What this bill meant to the preservation of the country's great power resources is made clear by the following statements printed in the bulletin of the National Parks Association dated May 23, 1921. We quote in part:

"The important duty now before the nation is to preserve the great power resources of the country. The damming of Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone National Park. This constitutes the most important conservation, because it seems to ask the nation to really demanding the entire National park system. For if Congress grants Senator Walsh his way with Yellowstone it cannot refuse to grant others their way with other national parks."

This bill was supposed to have been introduced to the Committee on Public Lands but Senator Walsh had it referred to the Committee on Immigration of which he was a member. Mr. Walsh is reported to be one of the greatest constitutional framers in the country. In framing

this bill he used all the cunning at his command as a first rate lawyer.

Albair Wright, President, Daily Chronicle, U. S. 15, 1921:

Old and Water Don't Mix.
"What a fine job of engineering of the special privilege in this particular case would result in detriment to the nation's interest, on the one hand, and to the park system, on the other. This particular request would form a precedent, and the head of the camel would then be in the tent."

Superintendent Albright emphatically declared that the proposed dam would submerge a great part of the park. Engineer Goodwin branded the whole project impractical.

Despite this expert testimony Senator Walsh kept up his public lands but Senator Walsh had it referred to the Committee on Immigration of which he was a member. Mr. Walsh is reported to be one of the greatest constitutional framers in the country. In framing

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Significant comment on the Walsh proposal is found in the following excerpt from the Washington Post, Daily Chronicle, U. S. 15, 1921:

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the steps!

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helping dummie
climppink!

But Mrs. Wiggly
wasn't much
much!

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best. The Reds can nail that to
the mast. There's Daugherty, the
chief red killer, who now is sorry
the filer of front page news from
Washington about the crooked
kids he does. Some senators
were should thank that Daugherty
has walked the plank, and fell into
the Scandal Sea, where Senator
for all of me, or suffocate in slimy
soup, composed of oil, fight-films,
and booze. Yes, Senator, you
The Reds can rise and say: 'Well,
Willie! Right on our roving fat
friend!'

From chasing Reds, he's took to
beels and is emitting diabolical
noise in his honor and his name, while
he is showing up his game. Red-
busting must hit his mark while
it appears that his real task was
feathering Willie's bill.

his by wholesale dealing in graft

But Mrs. Wiggly
wasn't much
much!

Julie Longtail was
a featherweight!

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