

ELECT 44 GERMAN COMMUNISTS

Mexican Communists Win Peasant Leadership

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

If you are not on your way to California to spend the rest of your life in that allegedly agreeable climate, it is not the fault of Arthur Brisbane, the widely-known chief of William Randolph Hearst's editorial staff. Arthur draws something like \$100,000 a year from Hearst for poisoning the minds of the masses with his slippery propaganda. He is now enroute to California, very likely to see how his real estate ventures are getting along.

On the train he sits down to a dictaphone and hurls a column of nonsense into it. But tho it is nonsense, it is nevertheless dangerous. The object of Brisbane's praise of California is to advertise his real estate business and to create a feeling of contentment in the minds of the American workers and make them feel that this is a country of unlimited opportunity provided they have the desire to get wealthy. Brisbane, the millionaire journalist and pen prostitute knows that under capitalism the great wealth and unlimited resources of America are in the hands of our ruling class and that the millions of producers will never have access to this wealth until they first get rid of the capitalists.

The number of votes allotted to the candidates of the Workers Party by the official count for the state of Illinois is so low that it is ridiculous. We are not complaining about this kind of treatment; it is just what we expected. The Communists do not expect a square deal from the capitalists; so we are not disappointed. Only those whose Communism is skin deep will be disappointed because the official count shows hundreds of thousands of votes for LaFollette, Davis and Coolidge and only a few thousand for Foster. In this country with millions of workers disfranchised and those the most radical, the election result is not a good thermometer to register the political temperature.

A BIG famine faces the Irish workers and peasants. How little native rule means to the masses of any country is demonstrated by the fact that the south of Ireland is now ruled by native Irishmen, yet these men are taking as little interest in the welfare of the workers as the British government did when Ireland was ruled from Dublin castle. The writer does not hold that Ireland is free from British rule merely because a so-called Free State is in existence. Not at all. Ireland was never more under British rule than today. And Ireland would also be under the iron heel of Britain if DeValera and his supporters were in office.

WHY? In the first place an Irish Republic free from British domination is inconceivable, short of the overthrow of the British ruling class and the dismemberment of the robber empire. As long as England has a single battleship left she will defend Ireland—for her own sake—as the apple of her eye. She will fight for the retention of Ireland for strategic reasons just as she will spend hundreds of millions of pounds and spill a river of blood to protect the Suez canal, properly characterized by a (Continued on Page 2)

DETROIT RUNS FIVE BIG BOLSHEVIK FILM SHOWS IN ONE WEEK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—Five shows in three different theaters in one week is the record hung up by the Detroit Workers Party as a mark for other locals to equal if not beat.

The picture program includes the famous new feature, "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," and the three-reel educational "Russia in Overalls." These two films will be shown:

Medbury Theater, Dec. 8 and 9.
Caniff Theater, (Hamtramck), Dec. 10 and 11.

Royale Theater, Dec. 12.
Toward the end of the week there may be an announcement of further dates in the Jewish section, and the Armenian colony is also to come in for attention. In the meantime, pick out the theater nearest you and come early to avoid the rush.

GERMAN RULERS FAIL TO CRUSH COMMUNISTS

Our Party Wins 44 Seats in New Reichstag

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Despite the campaign of terror and imprisonment carried on by the government against the Communists, the latter succeeded in sending 44 deputies to the Reichstag according to the present incomplete tabulation.

The upholders of the Dawes plan used every weapon at their disposition to crush the Communists who were the only sincere opponents of the fettering of the German working class by the Wall Street bankers.

True to their role of servants of the bourgeoisie, the social-democrats mobilized all their strength in order to bolster up the capitalist government, which is one of the agents of the American financiers.

Not a True Picture.

Tho the Communists had 62 deputies in the previous Reichstag, the disparity between that figure and the present representation does not give a true picture of the political sentiment among the German working class. Every species of terror from blacklisting to imprisonment was used against the workers who were sympathetic to the Communists.

But the capitalists are not at all happy over the idea of having 44 Communists in parliament. That number can only cause a little less (Continued on Page 2.)

TACOMA OFFICIAL SENDS OUT APPEAL FOR AID TO THE UNEMPLOYED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—E. Brown, superintendent of the Tacoma city-state free employment office appeals to the people of Tacoma to assist in furnishing work to the needy. It is estimated that 500 unemployed seek work in his office daily, which does not include the hundreds who wait at gates of factories and sawmills every morning.

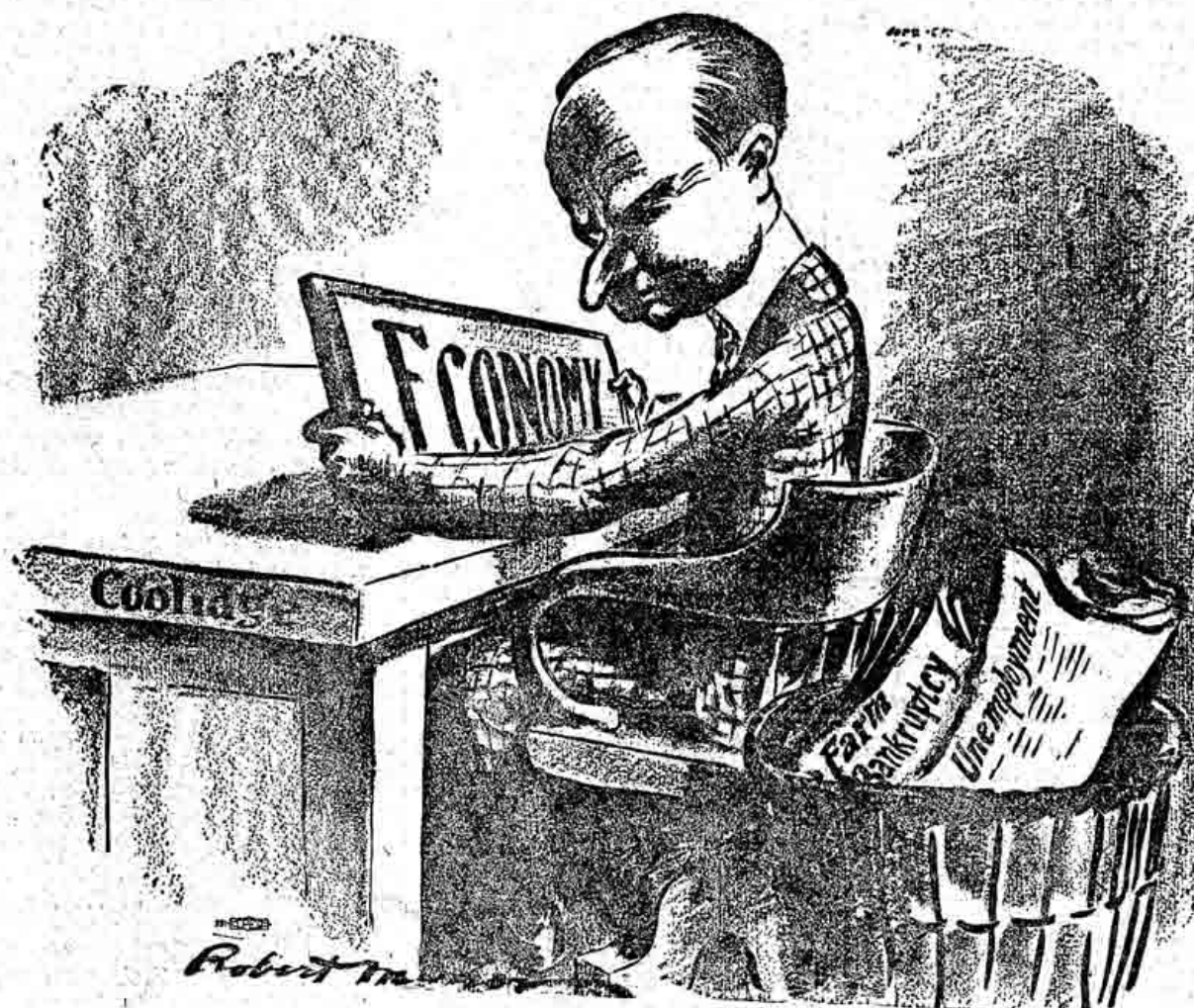
The Todd steel shipyard recently closed down, throwing nearly 1,000 skilled men out of work.

COMMUNIST LEADER RE-ELECTED



RUTH FISCHER, Communist Member of the Reichstag Returned at Sunday's Election.

THE TIGHTWAD



MASSACHUSETTS IN LINE WITH 2,636 VOTES FOR FOSTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The official returns of the vote in the state of Massachusetts in the presidential election has just been published.

The Workers Party candidate for president, William Z. Foster, received a total of 2,636 votes.

John J. Ballam, who was the Workers Party candidate for governor, is credited with 9,566 votes. Dwyer, for secretary of state, secured 24,000 votes.

The socialists supported the LaFollette progressive ticket in the presidential race, but had their separate socialist ticket in the state election. Their candidate for governor received 4,367 votes or about half the votes of the Communist candidate for governor.

CALL FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST RULE OF WALL STREET IN BOTH AMERICAS

The DAILY WORKER is proud to give in the following manifesto the signal of a new, intense class solidarity between the revolutionary workers of the United States and the oppressed workers and peasants of Latin-America, driven by the whip of native taskmasters, betrayed by traitors of their own race and repressed with the bayonets and rifles of the United States army and navy.

Across the barrier of language and border lines, the workers of America—ALL America!—not merely in the United States, stretch fraternal hands with their southern comrades in the fight for life and power.

TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF MEXICO AND LATIN-AMERICA.

COMRADES: The capitalists of the United States and their government today rule not only the United States but Latin-America as well.

The same capitalists that rob the workers of the United States, jail and murder them with their armed forces, use these same forces to deprive the Latin-American nations of their independence, make them colonies of Wall Street, increase the misery of the Latin-American workers and peasants and bring them under the iron rule of American imperialism.

The Mexican government that was established by the workers and peasants, for which they gave their lives by the thousands, has surrendered to the American capitalists. It dares no longer fight for the full freedom of the working class.

In Brazil, the capitalists of the United States and their government furnishes army officers to foment war against Argentina.

In Chile, the Anaconda Mining Company and the Guggenheims backed by the United States government, have seized control and murdered workers who dared to protest. They foment war with Peru. These plots against the lives of the masses of Latin-America are for the purpose of dividing them in their struggle against American imperialism.

In Santo Domingo, an American army rules with bayonets and machine guns.

In Haiti, thousands of workers killed by American troops is the basis of American capitalist power.

In Cuba, American bankers, behind whom stands the power of the United States, dictate the policies of the Cuban government while American capitalists plunder the workers and peasants.

In Panama, the Latin-American workers are held in virtual slavery by the American government.

Wherever the influence and investments of the American imperialist bandits are threatened by strikes and revolts of the Latin-American workers and peasants, there are found American bayonets and battle-ships.

The lives of the workers and peasants are nothing to them. They want profits and it makes no difference to them if it is stained with the life-blood of the working class.

Aligned with the capitalists of the United States are the social-democrats and reformers, the traitorous labor bureaucrats and other hangers-on of American and Latin-American capitalism. They protest friendship for the Latin-American masses but they fight only for the capitalists.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America calls upon the working class of the United States, Canada, Mexico and all of Latin-America to unite against the monstrous aggressions of American imperialism, to set up a united revolutionary front against the attacks of American capitalism and its government on the liberties, lives, and working conditions of the working class. It urges the working class to unite for this revolutionary struggle against American imperialist aggression, against the native capitalists, and against world capitalism under the banner of the Communist Parties in every country and the Communist International.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America pledges itself to wage the most militant struggle in its power against American capitalism. It alone in the United States fights for the toilers of Latin-America. It alone tells the masses of the danger to them in the growing power of the American capitalists of which their domination of Latin-America is a menacing sign. It alone rallies the workers of the United States for war on American capitalism.

Comrades: Extend this struggle to every corner of Latin-America. Broaden it. Organize the working class for the most stern resistance to (Continued on Page 2)

VOTES FOR FOSTER AT EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, NOT COUNTED

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Owing to the inability of the Workers Party to get on the ballot in Ohio, the district organizer of the party circulated the branches in the state with leaflets explaining how the Workers Party candidates names should be written in on the ballot.

I know several in our precinct who voted thus, but not a Communist candidate was mentioned in the election returns.—Signed, Mary Waters, Secretary, City Central Committee.

STRIKE TIES UP SOUTH ILLINOIS TRACTION LINES

Men Demand Increase in Wages and Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—Communication between many Southern Illinois towns is completely tied up following the strike of 500 trainmen on the Illinois traction system.

The striking motormen, who are affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, demand an increase in wages, better working conditions, and a union agreement.

100 Per Cent Effective.

The strike is one hundred per cent effective and not a wheel was turning yesterday on the entire 400 miles of the Illinois Traction company system. W. I. Taylor, spokesman for the striking trainmen, said that no negotiations have been started with the company and neither side has put forward any offers of compromise.

Officials of the traction system were in conference yesterday in Chicago. J. M. Fowler, an official of the traction company, declared that decision has not yet been made as to whether or not an attempt will be made to run the cars with strikebreakers.

Traction service between the cities of Danville, Decatur, Champaign, Bloomington, Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis is tied up. The trainmen walked out at midnight Saturday night. The men ask an increase of ten cents an hour in wages, improved working conditions, and abolition of the "open shop."

Mail Service Disrupted.

Mail service from St. Louis to Virden, Edwardsville, Staunton, Mount Olive, Litchfield, Kinmundy, Gillespie, Collinsville and other Illinois points was entirely disrupted by the strike.

One of the principal demands of the strikers which the company refuses, so far, is the nine hour day for the passenger workers and the ten hour day for the freight workers.

At the office of the Illinois Federation of Labor the DAILY WORKER was referred to John Walker at Springfield, as no information about the strike was on hand in Chicago.

JURY WOULD CREATE STATE POLICE BECAUSE OF KLAN VIOLENCE

WARREN, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The riots at Niles instigated by the Ku Klux Klan have been used as an excuse by the Trumbull County special grand jury to recommend to the state legislature the creation of a state constabulary. The jury also advised that the mayor and chief of police be removed from office and that bands of men operating as state police be discontinued.

One hundred and four men were indicted charged with participation in the Klan violence.

Your Policy Must Be
—Buy a Policy—

ALL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN ARE COMMUNIST

Hard Blow for Reaction of Gompers-Morones

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 8.—The most inspiring event of recent days in the western hemisphere is, to my mind, the Second Congress of the Agrarian League of Communes, just ended at Jalapa, in the state of Vera Cruz, with a sweeping victory for the Communists.

The entire executive committee are Communists and they are proceeding to organize nationally under the chairmanship of Ursulo Galvan, the outstanding figure in the peasant's movement of Mexico.

Blow for Gompers-Morones.

At the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Mexico City, this and other troubles were accumulating on the horizon for the Gompers-Morones traitors to labor, in spite of their endeavors to shut out of the convention all hints of revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle.

Guatemala introduced a resolution demanding that American troops be withdrawn from all Latin-America and expressing bitter opposition for the infamous "Platt amendment" forced upon the Latin-American countries, which provided that the United States could invade and plunder and kill at will in the so-called "independent" nations of Central America. The Guatemalan delegates are strong fighters, but they are denied a vote by the Morones-Gompers gang, only having a voice.

Exposes Sugar Trust.

Santo Domingo introduced a resolution showing how the American sugar trust rules Santo Domingo thru the Hughes-Peynado treaty, which is nothing more than a plan of annexation giving the "right" of intervention, the control of legislation and legalizing the stealing of land by the sugar trust.

The armed forces of the United States are still in control and "elected" the president, Horacio Vazquez, who serves the imperialism of Wall Street and denies the right to organize or to strike, ignores labor laws and is protected by United States bayonets, warships and marines. It is a government of vassalage, oppression and death.

These are the terms of the resolution which points out that Peynado is a sugar trust lawyer who worked in cahoots with Secretary Hughes to rob Santo Domingo of independence, which it demands be given without limitations, treaties or impositions. The Dominican resolution is very strong, but the Dominican delegate is very weak.

Every time an unpleasant word is said about Wall Street imperialism, Gompers moves an adjournment. He seems to feel the need for stimulants to bear up under the strain of listening to indignant Latin-Americans attack his friends and fellow-imperialists, J. P. Morgan and Charles E. Hughes. The convention is a series of adjournments.

Hit Barefaced Lie.

The great scandal coming out of the Pan-American convention is the barefaced lie, stated in the report of the executive committee, that "Communists supported the De La Huerta rebellion."

Everybody in Mexico knows that the contrary is true, that Communists (Continued on Page 2)

LAST COUNT GIVES ADDITIONAL VOTES TO W. P. CANDIDATES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YUKON, Pa., Dec. 8.—Final election count here gives the Workers Party candidates, William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, 146 in Yukon county, with 23 in Monessen and 16 in Herminie. The vote in Herminie is significant in view of the fact that the Workers Party has no branch there as yet.

LEWIS AGENTS WORK HARD TO BREAK STRIKE

Cappellini Reported to Be Still Hiding

By THOMAS MYERSOUGH.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 8.—Altho 121 men were laid off and have long been kept out of work, for the "crime" of resisting wage cuts, the same being the basic reason for the strike at the ten mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., the officials of the United Mine Workers of America are still concerned only with the operator's viewpoint which is that the miners have no right to strike.

Vice-President Isaacs of District No. 1, is a notable exception to the rule in this belief, altho he seems to be afraid to definitely take a position with the men. The order revoking the charters of the striking locals did not bear his signature altho it is said that there was a place provided for it.

D. W. Davis of Illinois, chief representative of Lewis and who was placed in charge here when Isaacs failed to carry out the Lewis orders, and Enoch Williams, secretary of district one, signed the revocation order. Cappellini's name did not appear on the order and many reasons are advanced for this fact. Rumor has it that Cappellini has returned from El Paso and is in the region here in hiding, being afraid to come out in the open to take a position either for Lewis or against the men.

The men who are now on strike are responsible for his fame, if such it can be called, so another story has started the rounds, that he has been delegated to represent the U. M. W. A. at a Mexican labor meet. This however, is not believed generally but instead is regarded as "baloney."

Commission Arrives.
The commission of international board members, the same one that appeared here a few months ago to serve notice on the general grievance committees in this region, that they could not call any more strikes, has again arrived here. This commission, consisting of Neal J. Ferry of district 7 (anthracite), John O'Leary of district 5, Ed. Dobbins of district 12, John J. Mates of district 9 and John Chizoni of district 2, are instructed by Lewis to investigate every phase of the situation here and report back to him with recommendations. Already the local press has predicted the curtailment of the powers of the general grievance committees or the absolute disbandment of them, the tone indicating that they know whereof they speak.

Reason for Cappellini's Absence.
This prediction was made in a previous article by me about six weeks ago, wherein I stated that Cappellini was the originator of the general grievance committee idea and the organizer of the first committee, the one that is now the storm center of the present controversy. Now I say that I am of the opinion that he has returned to this region and believe the story that he is hiding to escape personal responsibility for what is going to happen here. At that time, in the columns of the DAILY WORKER, we advised the miners not only to resist the effort to destroy the power they had won thru the instrumentality of such committees, but to also begin the formation of an all inclusive general body representing the whole district. This I have been doing again during the past two days while visiting in the sections affected by the strike.

Many of the strikers with whom I have talked seem to take the whole

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)
lecturing British agent as the jugular vein of the empire.

WHILE the situation in Ireland is so critical that, merely pointing to the goal of the great revolutionist James Connolly, is not sufficient, at the same time, it must be emphasized that only a revolution that will overthrow the capitalist system in Great Britain will also free Ireland. Therefore, the duty of the Irish workers who took inspiration from Connolly, is to make common cause with the Communist Party of Great Britain and join in the battle to dethrone the most astute if not the most brutal robber class in all human history.

IN the meantime it is distressing to note that no man of Connolly's vision and revolutionary understanding has yet appeared in the Irish labor movement, one who could take an objective view of the situation and take advantage of the chaos, depression and discontent of the masses to rally the workers and peasants behind a program that would lead to the goal of a workers' and peasants' government.

THE first thing a man of the Connolly type would do in this crisis would be to raise the slogan of unity in the trade union movement in accordance with the policy of the Red International of Labor Unions. This kind of a policy would close up the ranks of labor, discredit the fakers who prefer chaos and inaction to a militant constructive program and would also give undisputed leadership to those who are determined to make of the trade unions fighting instruments to wage the class struggle and not as agencies of class collaboration. Let us hope the present crisis will not find the Irish working class without at least making a step in the direction of such a policy.

thing in anything but a serious mood, and laugh off the suggestion that their general grievance committees will be outlawed. They confess ignorance of the many Lewis crimes against the miners, and steadfastly refuse to even concede the possibility of such a thing happening. Many still retain their faith in Cappellini because he formerly belonged to the socialist party, because he formerly acted like a rebel and chiefly because he is the one who is responsible for the existence of the general bodies. They attach no significance to the fact that he is absent at a time when he ought to be in the midst of this fight to protect their interests.

Other Strikers Return.
The 1,800 strikers at the mines of the Lehigh-Wilkes Barre Coal Co., were ordered back to work by a meeting of their general body, with the "hope" that their differences would be speedily settled. That action allows for the "capitalist trinity" to get in its work, for it exemplifies that they have "faith" in something, while "charity" is always needed by workers who give away their birthright. Yes, faith, hope and charity always keep the worker in want, while the axiom of the employer is, "Power to take and have plenty."

However, this general body is reported to have gone on record as condemning the action of the officials in revoking the charters of the Pennsylvania Co. strikers, and also in favor of the calling of a special convention for the purpose of considering all the grievances existing in the district of which there are more than plenty.

Would Prohibit Heavy Sacks.
BERLIN, Dec. 8.—International agreements limiting the weight of filled sacks to 150 lbs. are urged by the International Union of Workers in the Food and Drink trades. The union reports many cases of hernia and curvature of spine among workers, due in part to reduced vigor since living standards were forced down after the war. In most countries the usual weight of filled sacks is almost 200 lbs.

CALL TO PAN-AMERICAN LABOR

(Continued from page 1)

the bloody tyranny of American imperialism under the leadership of the Communist parties.

Raise the slogan of "For a Workers and Farmers Government" as against the rule of American and native capitalism. Fight always and everywhere against all who betray the working class to the capitalists always remembering that the struggle against American imperialism for national independence is not the final struggle but nevertheless an indispensable part of the battle for the social revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the victory of the world's working class over its capitalist enemies.

Comrades: Under the red flag of the Communist International let us close our ranks and organized to break the power of American imperialism without which capitalism cannot live on the western hemisphere. Let us build our own proletarian power and be swerved from the struggle by no capitalist propaganda or imperialist terror.

Against the power of the capitalists the power of the proletarians! Against the solidarity of the imperialists of all countries, the united front of the workers and peasants!

Against the rule of the capitalists, the rule of the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party!

Long live the united front of the workers of North, Central and South America!

Long live the Communist International—the leader of the world revolution!

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

National Committee, Trade Union Educational League, Communist Party of Mexico.

Secretariat, Pan-American Anti-Imperialist League.

ALL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN ARE COMMUNIST

Hard Blow for Reaction of Gompers-Morones

(Continued from page 1)
even led regiments against De La Huerta, which were organized by them under the hammer and sickle emblem on red flags, and many of the most active Communists of Mexico fell in action while fighting against De La Huerta and his Fascist counter-revolution.

Morones was compelled to deny this lie in a public statement when Gompers first made the accusation at El Paso. He then even allowed the Communists to answer Gompers in a paper Morones himself controlled. Vargas, his understudy, in the Mexican Federation of Labor also denied the accusation. But Vargas worked with Chester E. Wright in writing the Pan-American Federation report in which this ridiculous charge is repeated. It is common knowledge that Gompers insisted that the canard must go in the report, and Morones, lacking that he is, had to swallow the humiliation.

The Revolutionary Peasant Congress.
Flushed with their victory at Juarez, where the C. R. O. M. (the Mexican Federation of Labor) expelled Alfonso Soria, the Communist, and tied the C. R. O. M., officially at least, to the Gompers' chariot of class collaboration, the Morones gang promised their chief, that they would also conquer and deliver the revolutionary peasant organization of the state of Vera Cruz, "Comrade Gompers"—Holy Smoke! But while "Comrade Gompers" (In Mexico Gompers is paraded as a socialist!) was wining and dining with President Calles, along came the news that the attempt to carry the peasant congress at Jalapa for reaction was defeated.

The first act of the convention was to show its contempt for the Morones, Trevino, Rico type of leadership, by seating Soria, who had come as a visitor on his way back to his home state of Michoacan, as a delegate, because he had been expelled from the C. R. O. M. convention.

Affiliates to Peasant International.
They followed this up by affiliating the Agrarian League of Communes of the state of Vera Cruz to the Peasants' International, condemning the fake Calles' "Labor Party." The Parti da Laborista Mexicano, and endorsing the Communist Party of Mexico.

They decided to resist the attempt of the government to disarm the revolutionary peasants' regiments, and to solidify all Agrarian League of Communes in Mexico into one national organization. To accomplish this, it was decided to send Ursulo Galvan, the present president of the Agrarian League of Communes of the state of Vera Cruz, and member of the executive committee of the Peasants' International, on an organizing tour in all states where agrarian leagues of communes are already in existence. A provisional national committee was formed, each state being allowed representation with Galvan as chairman.

What a Contrast!
What a contrast between this convention of ragged and ill-fed peasants, and the well-dressed, well-fed government-entertained delegates of the Pan-American congress. The Pan-American congress controlled by Gompers and his \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year executive council, and the government elected delegates from some of the small republics that have only a labor movement on paper.

Given free railroad transportation from and to their homes, entertained royally by the American imperialist controlled Mexican government. While these despised but feared peasants had to walk hundreds of miles, were housed in the hall given to them by the unions of Jalapa, fed with food donated by the farmers and city workers, waited upon by the daughters and wives of union men.

An Inspiring Meeting.
One of the outstanding acts of this convention of peasants, which showed their understanding of the necessity of the workers on the farm and the city joining forces in the struggle against capitalism, was the invitation given to the city workers to come and hear the reports on Russia, which was to be delivered by Bertram D. Wolfe, member of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Mexico.

This was indeed an inspiring meeting. The largest hall in town was packed to overflowing with workers, their wives and children, peasant delegates, revolutionary peasant soldiers with red bands around their enormous straw hats, to let all who wanted to know that they were not a pacifist organization. The old and the new governors of the state occupying one of the boxes, silent but not comfortable spectators. A tense, eager audience, who came to listen to the accomplishments of the workers and peasants of Russia.

Hear of Russia.

For over an hour they listened to the speaker compare Mexican life, especially peasant life, with that of the Russian workers. He compared the Communist program, its application to the everyday struggle of the Mexican workers and peasants, and the ul-

timata goal, with that of the class collaboration scheme of the C. R. O. M. and the P. L. M. He pointed out that Morones, Trevino, Rico, et al, attacked the Communists to hide their alliance with American imperialism.

A Mexican working class audience is somewhat similar to a Russian audience. They are not carried away with intellectual speeches and fine oratory, you must speak in terms of what they need, and in language they understand. They have a well-founded suspicion of all governments. They will accept promises, shout hurrah for Obregon and Calles, but they won't disarm.

The "Simple" Logicians.
In their simple way they are too damned logical. "Disarm, what for, if Obregon is for the workers and peasants, why disarm?" A very difficult question for the yellow socialists to answer. They understood the Communist language, the Communist logic, the Communist program and they showed their approval by an ovation that almost took the roof off the building.

Probably what was more interesting than the convention itself, was the atmosphere preceding, and in which the convention met. Part of it was told by Galvan, in giving his account of his stewardship for the past year, and in making his report on his visit to Russia.

Galvan without doubt, is the most powerful and popular agrarian leader in Mexico. He told the delegates in simple peasant language of what he saw in Russia, of how the land was exploited for the benefit of the workers instead of the land owners, and how with the increasing of co-operative farming the crops became bigger and better, and with it the standard of the peasants' living raised.

He told how embarrassed he felt when Russian peasants asked him if it was true, that land, cattle and machinery had been given to the peasant to work for the benefit of all the workers in Mexico; of how he had pledged the Peasants' International to come back to Mexico with a greater determination to fight for the realization of the ideals of the Peasants' International.

A Peasant Communist Uprising.
He told them that when he reached Havana, on his way back, he had received a wireless from a comrade, not to land in Vera Cruz, because it was in control of the De La Huerta rebel forces. He disregarded the message and came secretly to Vera Cruz, gathered a group of 27 peasants with horses but with only seven revolvers and one rifle. That they armed themselves by capturing small outposts. Then they harassed the enemy forces as they proceeded, and how the revolutionary peasants had aided very materially in crushing the De La Huerta uprising in the state of Vera Cruz.

He pointed out that after this service, President Obregon demanded the disarming and disbanding of this peasant army, which was now counted in the hundreds. How they had positively refused to do so, and Obregon seeing no way out, had made them an "unofficial official" part of the national army.

An Uncomfortable Labor Party Official
It was a very interesting report. In making it, he told how he had invited the governor to be present and hear it, (and he was) because he thought that state officials who say they are revolutionaries, should be reminded occasionally that we do not put much trust in them. The most uncomfortable man in the convention was the governor, who was elected on the labor party ticket.

Just prior to the convening of the convention, there was another threatened uprising of the De La Huerta forces. So Galvan made arrangements to have the revolutionary peasant army in the city to protect the delegates. So the four hundred delegates were reinforced by more than their number of armed red soldiers, with picturesque straw hats, decorated with red ribbons to distinguish them from the ordinary mercenary soldier.

It was a very tense and distinctly revolutionary atmosphere. The peasants of Vera Cruz are well organized, they are instinctive rebels. They understand the necessity of national and international solidarity, and the need of united action between city and farm workers. Their program lacks Communist clarity, but is taking very definite shape. They have confidence in the Communists and accept their political guidance.

Under the aggressive revolutionary leadership of Ursulo Galvan, a powerful national agrarian league of communes will be organized in the very near future. This organization, premeated with Communist ideology, will strengthen the Communist forces in the struggle against American imperialist domination of North, Central, and South America, and will be a factor in the establishment of a real workers' and peasants' government in Mexico.

German Capitalists Fail in Drive to Crush Communists

(Continued from page 1)
trouble than 62 and cannot be arrested while the Reichstag is in session. A section of the bourgeois press is now blaming the government for not completely outlawing the Communists, while others hold that the arrest and imprisonment of so many leading radicals served to martyrize them.

Generally speaking, the election was a victory for those who support

Fist of United Labor Grows Stronger Under Lash of White Terror

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL.

TODAY, six Italian Communists have been ordered to leave France. It is the decree of the democratic pacifism of the "radical socialist" regime of Premier Herriot.

That isn't very many. There are 8,000 members of the Italian Communist Federation in France. Our Italian comrades in France have a weekly of their own with 23,000 subscribers. This indicates that Herriot has a big job on his hands.

Herriot raised the cry of "foreigners." That sounds familiar to us here in America. Herriot claimed that he expected no trouble from native Frenchmen. Only foreigners were inclined to stir up trouble. To be sure the foreigners had to be labelled "Russians." But in the broad sweep of raids conducted by 700 police, not a single Russian was taken. Out of 500 arrests and examinations only six were held; six Italians.

These six Italians are but small part of the great flood of Communists driven out of Italy under the bloody terror of Mussolini's fascist regime. Mussolini made war on native Italians because they were Communists. He couldn't raise the cry of foreigners. But he raised the cry of "Bolsheviks!" in his struggle to win power, just as he does now in his frantic efforts to hold it.

Mussolini outlawed the organizations of the Communists; sent thousands to death and other thousands to prison. But tens of thousands left Italy and scattered thru Europe. Some even crossed the seas and came to the United States.

Now Herriot, like Mussolini, raises the cry that, "The republic is being attacked!" and under the cloak of liberalism tries to develop his own pogroms against the Communists. The net was spread far and wide; but it didn't bring in a single Russian. The Russians are busy at home building and strengthening their Soviet Rule. That's a big job. They are busy.

But there is no reason for a Russian to leave the confines of the First Workers' Republic. Conditions have changed since the czardom drove exiles to the four corners of the earth. Italy with its fascist club takes the place of the czarist regime and its bloody knout. And now the former socialist, Mussolini, head of Italy's anti-labor dictatorship, finds an apostle in Herriot, the "radical socialist" premier of France.

They plot their own destruction. Herriot, the French "radical socialist"; Mussolini, the Italian fascist; Horthy, the Hungarian dictator; Ebert, the German socialist president with his "penitentiary elections," and all the lesser white terrorists in Western Europe, are destroying the last vestige of the "fatherland" appeal. It was under the lure of the plea to "protect the fatherland," that millions of workers allowed themselves to be hurled into the last war.

But the tens and hundreds of thousands of Italians, Hungarians, Poles, Spaniards, Germans, Bulgarians, and workers of many other nationalities, driven from their homes and scattered over Europe, know no capitalist fatherland. The last vestige of nationalism has been purged out of them. Their only struggle is to wipe out the capitalist regime of their oppressors. Their only hope is in Communism.

Thus the army of the revolution grows. Hundreds of thousands, millions of implacable foes of capitalist rule. Prisons carry no terror for them. They reply to the threats of the Eberts and the Herriots, with redoubled energy for the revolution.

Morgan lifts his fist in Europe! But there is a greater fist; the fist of the united proletariat of all Europe. This is the fist that will crush all Morgan's pet schemes in Europe, and lift All-European Soviet Rule to power. The workers are on the march in Western Europe. What of labor in the United States of America?

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Tuesday, Dec. 9.
Barbers T. U. E. L. Group, 722 Blue Island Ave., 9 p. m.
Irving Park English, 4021 Drake avenue, William F. Dunne on Report of Executive Committee Communist International.
Northwest English, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Arne Swabeck on "Strategy and Tactics of Comintern."
Rumanian Branch, 2250 Clybourn Ave.
Ukrainian No. 1, 1532 W. Chicago Ave.
Czecho-Slovak, Hanson Park, Mansfield Ave. near Grand.

the Dawes plan, which proves that the majority of the German working class are suffering from the illusion that there is yet hope for them in the capitalist system.

The returns, according to the present incomplete count, is as follows: Communists, 44; social-democrats, 137; German nationalists, 104; clericals, 67; German people's party, 50; German democrats, 31; Bavaria people's party, 19; extreme nationalists, 14; economic party, 10; farmers' party, 4; Hanoverians, 4; other parties, 8.

One of the features of the election was the practical wiping out of Ludendorff's group. Ruth Fischer, Communist leader, was re-elected.

The Daily Worker
We've Got It!
Let's Keep It!
And Build It!

TOOL AND DIEMAKERS OF CHICAGO FIND NEW INTEREST IN UNION

The Tool and Diemakers' Lodge, No. 113, of the International Association of Machinists, held their annual election on Friday, Dec. 5, and cast a vote which beat the best record in the last three years, in spite of the rain and cold.

The members are beginning to realize that it is up to them to build and maintain the organization, that it cannot be left to somebody else. The record-breaking vote may also be attributed to the interest arising in the clash of ideas which took place verbally just previous to the election between the perverters of socialism and the Communists.

The progressives didn't win important offices, they polled a very good vote, and by the process of education continued in this manner, it is hoped that in the future the two forces in the local will unite for work for their common good. Organization, education, and solidarity with the whole working class, should be their future slogan.

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE.
Tuesday, Dec. 9.
Functionaries' meeting at 2613 Hirsch Blvd. All secretaries, organizers, educational directors and literary agents be present. Also, all comrades who are in charge of shop nuclei. Program for this meeting will be:
1. Organization and Trade Union Economic Work.
2. Shop Nuclei.
DO NOT FAIL TO BE PRESENT

RAILMEN DEFY LABOR BOARD IN VOTE FOR STRIKE

Ballot Is Being Taken on Chicago & Alton

A strike vote now being taken on the Chicago & Alton railroad by the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and Enginemen is another step in the growing defiance of the railroad labor board by the railway employees.

A strike vote has just been completed by these brotherhoods on the Colorado & Southern system.

Brotherhoods Reject Ruling.
The railroad brotherhoods refuse to accept the ruling of the labor board which would force them to take a five per cent increase in wages at the expense of their present working rules. This increase has been granted the eastern roads without change in the working rules.

The Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are also involved in the dispute with 45 western railroads. The labor board is expected to announce a decision on the latter dispute early this week.

Try to Divide Workers.
The function of the labor board has been to attempt to break the solidarity of the brotherhoods by playing the eastern roads against the western, and by abolishing working rules which have raised the standard of living of the railway workers.

The brotherhoods have several times defied the authority of the railroad labor board, and discontent among the railway employees thruout the entire west is growing.

Mid-City Branch Changes Meeting Place on Thursday

The first meeting of the Mid-City branch since the opening of the party discussion on immediate tasks of the Workers Party will be held in a new meeting place. The Mid-City branch, which formerly met at Emmet Memorial Hall, will meet next Thursday, December 11, at the Greek Hall, 722 Blue Island avenue.

Due to the meeting night last month on Thanksgiving night, no meeting has been held for a month. Much important business will be decided upon at this meeting, and announcement of the speaker for the educational meeting to be held Dec. 25 will be made.

Hat Lifting Patriotism.
PATERSON, N. J.—"Absolute patriotism" is to be exacted from every man in Paterson, declares the women's independent republican league of the city. Particular attention is to be paid to men who fail to salute the flag by removing their hats to military parades.

HELP! HELP! Give Us a Hand—

We are swamped again. There is just a load of work piling up in our office and our small force is struggling hard to get it done. If any comrades have a day, an hour or a minute to spare, COME ON OVER—GIVE US A HAND!

Look! Look!

A Big Social A Box Social and a Raffle

By the
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
of
KENOSHA, WIS.
Dec. 13, 1924
AT 8 P. M.

GERMAN- AMERICAN HOME

Admission Free.
All Welcome.

RUSSIAN LABOR GIVES FIMMEN GREAT OVATION

Secretary of Transport Workers in Moscow

(By Rosta News Agency)
MOSCOW (By Mail).—Edo Fimmen, the veteran leader and general secretary of the International Federation of Transport Workers, was the object of a long ovation when he appeared at the session of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Railwaymen's Union in Moscow.

Fimmen remarked that he was going to speak in a private capacity, and not as an official representative of the International Federation of Transport Workers, empowered to negotiate with the Russian trade union organizations the question of unity of the international movement.

Answers Capitalist Lie.
"Altho I have yet been but a short time in your country," observes the speaker, "I feel bound to say that all I have seen so far has made a very strong impression on me. The first thing that has struck me is that all the nonsensical talk in western Europe about there being in the Union of Soviet Republics not a dictatorship of the proletariat, but a dictatorship over the proletariat, is a sheer lie. I must say that the European workers would be most happy if they had the same degree of liberty as the workers possess in the Soviet Union."

Further, referring to the criticism, often a very bitter one, directed by the Russian workers against the leaders of the western European trade union movement Fimmen admitted that such criticism was often justified. "I saw it clearly myself in 1922, when I followed closely the developments in Germany. In fact, I was convinced of it when I saw how the bourgeoisie responded to the last Hague conference by the Ruhr occupation and how, after this, the European proletariat not only did not rush to fight for the emancipation of the German proletariat, but did not even make any attempt to do it."

Russian Tactics Correct.
This part of his speech the western labor leader concluded by re-asserting that the Russian tactics were correct: "Only then can any aim be attained when all the constituent parts of the trades-union movement will go hand in hand and co-operate in their efforts."

Then the speaker told the audience about the actual situation within the International Federation of Transport Workers, stating that the question of admitting the Russian trade unions to the international congress of transport workers was discussed at the session of the executive committee. "The minority," declared Fimmen, "strove to obtain this admission, and altho the majority, which was against, carried the day, the minority is getting stronger and stronger and will soon become the majority; the International Federation of Transport Workers will then be glad to receive the Russian trade unions in its fold. Indeed, the left wing knows perfectly well that without unity with the Russian unions we shall never reach our goal."

Workers Favor Unity.
"There is at the present moment a very strong movement within the International Federation of Transport Workers in favor of this unity and in favor of revolutionizing the federation, and I am convinced that this struggle will end in victory."

"Indeed, I feel confident," concludes the veteran European labor leader, "that, together with the Russian organizations, we shall be able to make the necessary move to achieve the world revolution."

Snohomish County, 30 Votes
ARLINGTON, Wash., Dec. 8.—The vote in Snohomish county, Washington showed that Wm. Z. Foster received 30 votes.—Signed, J. H. Anderson, Branch secretary.

CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN UNIONS REPRESENTING 6,400,000 WORKERS GREETES BRITISH DELEGATION

By HARRY POLLITT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—The sixth annual Congress of the Trades Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was opened amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The congress is being held in the magnificent hall of trade unions, once known as the Palace of the Nobility.

The great hall with its imposing array of marble pillars is decorated on a lavish scale. Everywhere the banners of the various unions represented at the congress meet the eye. On the center of the platform stands a tremendous model of our late leader, Comrade Lenin, and it seems but yesterday since I last stood in this hall taking my place as a bodyguard around the funeral bier.

Across the great hall huge slogans are blazoned on red streamers. They are of great importance, as they typify the task which the trade unions are now straining every nerve to accomplish. One reads: "The trade unions are the schools for Communism." Another, "Carry out the watchwords of Lenin. Increase production and so strengthen socialist economy." The next one, "Rally to the Communist Party, the bulwark of the proletarian dictatorship." Another, "Under the banner of the Communist International to a lasting proletarian victory." And the last one, running right across the hall, gives the watchword of the Russian trade unions, "The unity of the International Trade Union Movement."

6,400,000 in Russian Unions.
The hall is a sea of faces. Comrade Tomsky, the chairman of the All-Russian Union Congress, leads the platform party. The British delegation are immediately observed, and a roar of welcome goes up as they take their place on the platform. "A warm and enthusiastic atmosphere is in evidence. A band strikes up the International. Everyone stands, and as this battle song of the proletariat resounds thru the great hall it sets the keynote for the whole proceedings. Comrade Tomsky declares the congress open. He reports that there are 1,500 delegates present, representing 6,400,000 workers. He makes a preliminary reference to the presence of the fraternal delegates.

Then come the speeches of the fraternal delegates. First comes the delegation from the Red Army to assure the congress of the solidarity of the Red Army and the desire to preserve the present close association with the trade unions. Then comes Comrade Schmidt (Minister of Labor) who brings greetings. Now the delegate from the Profintern is followed by a speech of welcome by Comrade Kallnin, the president of the U. S. S. R.

Zinoviev Speaks.
Now comes Comrade Zinoviev bringing greetings from the Communist International, he receives a magnificent ovation from the delegates and makes a speech analyzing the international situation and the special tasks facing the Russian Republic, with emphasis upon the important role to be played by the Russian trade unions. In a wonderful analysis of the British situation, which was especially interesting because of the presence of the British delegation, Zinoviev says it is the first sign of the end of the era of democratic pacifism.

The return of a reactionary government in England has been followed by a consolidation of reaction in America. Everywhere the workers are once more witnessing the gathering of the forces of reaction, who still hope by one means or another to crush the Russian revolution and also to commence a new offensive upon the whole working class.

It is because of the new situation that it is now so essential that the unity of the international trade union movement should be achieved.

The Big Event.
Now comes the big event of the evening. It is the turn of the British delegation. They had been met at Riga by a delegation from the Russian trade unions, and at every station from the Russian frontier to Moscow they had been met by large numbers of workers anxious to give them a first welcome to Russia and to demonstrate their solidarity. All thru the night this had gone on, and such enthusiasm and warmth must have surely impressed the British delegation with the magnificent spirit of solidarity which on all occasions has characterized the Russian workers and peasants. Tomsky introduces each member of the delegation and they all receive a reception which I believe

will remember as long as they live.

Purcell's Special Ovation.
Comrades Purcell, Bramley and Tillet are the appointed speakers, and Comrade Purcell is the first to take the floor.

Purcell explains that he was in Russia in 1920, and has been overwhelmed by the complete change that has taken place. A new atmosphere entirely seems to dominate the whole of the people, and it is an inspiration to be amongst the Russian workers.

He associated himself with Zinoviev's remarks about the league for International Trade Union Unity. The international must be based upon an anti-capitalist basis and the British Trade Union Congress would do all in its power to get the Russian unions into the international trade union.

A Great Conference.
This brought the session to a close, but the delegates would not leave until they had once more sung "The International." It was clear that these delegates were direct from the factories and workshops and farms. The stamp of the proletariat was upon them all, in marked contrast to our congresses where officialdom is rampant and the voice of the workers never finds any real expression.

Spread Russian Language.
MOSCOW, Dec. 8.—It is reported that the Soviet government is engaged in negotiations with the British government regarding the question of promoting knowledge of the Russian language in England thru an exchange of teachers and students between the two countries.

MORGAN SHIPS \$7,000,000 GOLD TO GERMANY

Reichsbank to Get Morgan's Gold

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A shipment of five million dollars in gold coin was made by J. P. Morgan and company to the German Reichsbank, on the same day that the International Acceptance bank sent seven million dollars to a London correspondent. Bankers here claim that the largest shipment of gold in a single day is "a signal of a world wide re-adjustment."

The German shipment, the largest to Germany since pre-war days, is said to reflect the German government's policy of removing the \$110,000,000 American credit raised from American bankers thru the floating of loans.

The seven million dollars in gold sent to London was marked for shipment, its final destination remaining secret. The gold shipments are a continuation of the policy of the American bankers in attempting to stabilize Europe by a flood of gold loans, made in connection with the Dawes' plan.

CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE WORK OF COLONIZATION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA CALLED FOR DEC. 21st

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A conference to deal with the possibilities of colonization of the Jews in Soviet Russia has been called for Dec. 21, 10 a. m., in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street.

The great majority of the Jews is facing a critical situation. The hundreds of thousands of Jews who formerly found their living as tradesmen and artisans are now without any means because of the inevitable economic development of Russia.

The activities of the state in the field of commerce and the rapid development of co-operation deprive the small tradesmen and the artisans of their economic positions, and it must be remembered that these artisans and tradesmen formerly made up the great majority of the Jewish population of Russia. There is great distress in many of the cities and towns with a prevailing Jewish population, and tens of thousands of Jewish families watch with horror the disappearance of all sources on which they formerly depended for their livelihood.

As a result of this situation a great striving to settle on the land has taken hold of the great masses of the Jewish population in Russia.

The Soviet government decided to come to the assistance of this new movement. Two hundred thousand dessiatins of state land in Ukraine, Crimea and White Russia were assigned by the government for settlement by Jewish groups which are anxious to settle on land. How seriously the government considers this question can be seen from the fact that it appointed for that purpose a special state commission among the members of which are such prominent members of the government as Smidowitch, Krassin, Litvinoff and Larin.

In addition to granting free land to the Jewish colonists the Soviet government also allows free transportation on the railroads to the places of settlement and relieves the colonists of all taxes. Various other concessions have also been granted to them. But in order to settle many thousands of Jewish families on land enormous funds are necessary. Neither the prospective colonists nor the Russian government are in a position to supply these funds. There is urgent need of assistance from the Jewish population abroad, and especially from the Jews of America.

To help these Jews to settle on land, a committee was organized and has issued a call for a conference, to take place on Sunday, December 21st, at 10 p. m., in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th Street, New York City.

Further information can be obtained from the Committee for Jewish Colonization of Soviet Russia, 46 Canal Street, New York City.

Waterbury, Conn., to See "The Beauty and Bolshevik" Sunday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WATERBURY, Conn. has been successful in arranging a showing of the popular Soviet film, "The Beauty and the Bolshevik" for Sunday, Dec. 14, at 2 p. m., at the Rialto Theater on East Main street.

All Waterburyans and those in the vicinity of Waterbury are urged to take advantage of this date and spend an enjoyable Sunday afternoon with Kombrig, the Red Army commandant, courting the "beauty" who is the daughter of the priest and rich landowner of the village in which the Red Army temporarily settles after a fierce siege of warfare against the whites.

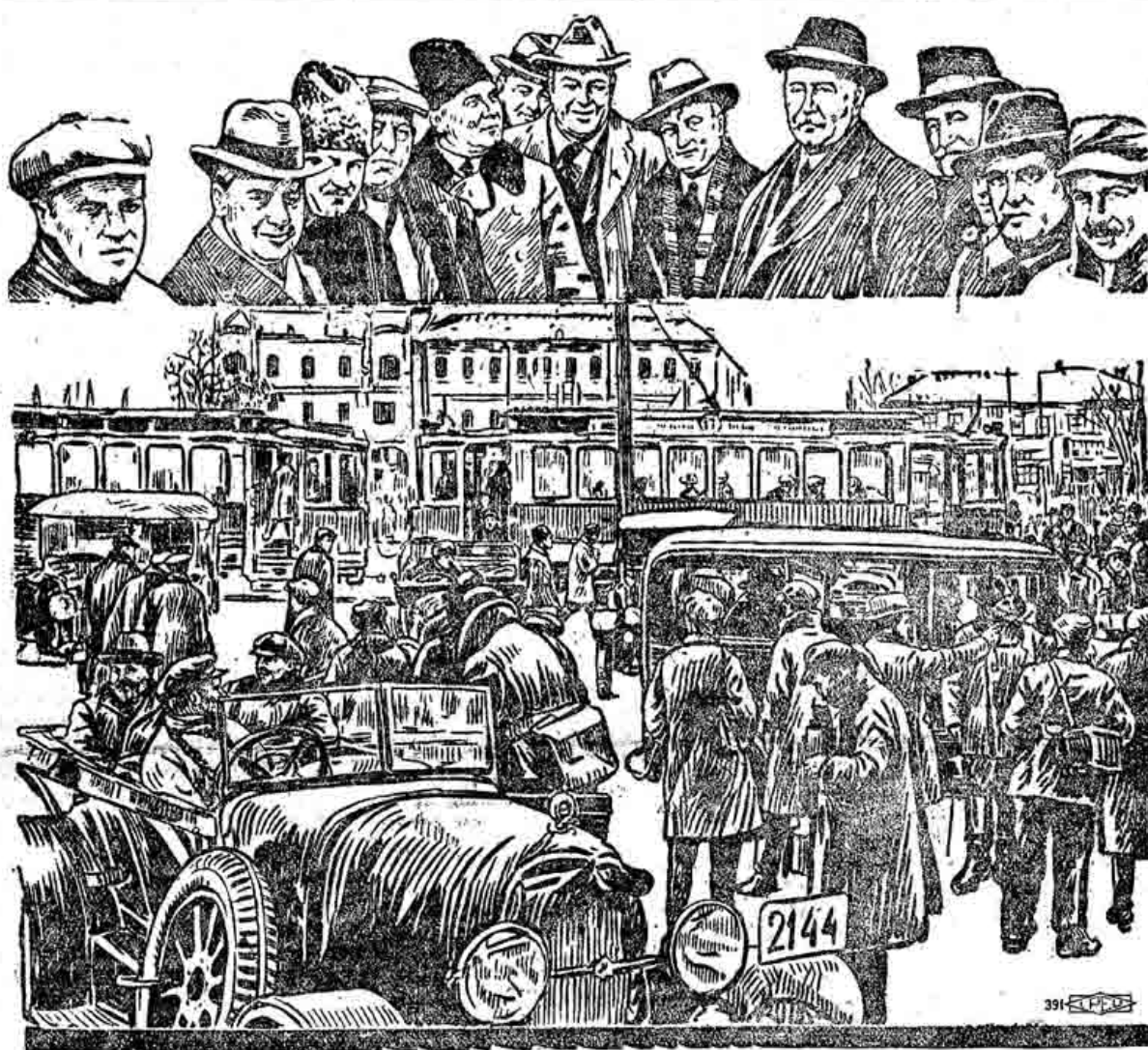
The healthy humor and realism running thru the picture makes it a vividly interesting story. It is as thoroughly enjoyed by the American public as by the Russian workers.

In addition to the "Beauty and the Bolshevik" will be shown a three-reel film of industrial life called "Russia in Overalls." Special emphasis is being laid on those enterprises financed by American labor.

France Can't Pay Now.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Five-sixths of the money borrowed by France from the United States was spent in America, Jules Jusserand, French ambassador, said in a speech here. Jusserand said that France will pay all her debts to this country, but did not know when France would be in a position to do this.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS IN MOSCOW



British trade union delegation arriving in Moscow to attend All-Russian Trade Union Congress.



WHAT CAUSES OUR POORNESS?

Part Two

Our father works for a capitalist. A capitalist owns a factory and machinery. He is called a boss. The workers of which our father is one have no machinery or property or money. So he is a worker and is bossed by the capitalist who gives him a job.

Our father must go to work for some capitalist because there is no other way that he can earn money to buy the things needed to keep life up.

Now our father goes to a boss and asks him for a job. The boss says I will pay you so much every week for which you must work for me so many hours each day for six days a week. Our father tries to get a little more. If the goods this boss makes are wanted by people so much that the boss must look around everywhere to find workers to work for him then our father is in luck and he can get a little more money. But if the goods this boss makes are not in very great demand and workers come to the boss begging for a job by the hundreds and even by the thousands when the boss puts an ad in the newspapers then our father, if he wants to get the job, must accept the boss's terms. Now why is the boss rich and our father poor?

Our father gets up early every morning and goes to the shop. All day long he works hard under the watchful eye of the boss, or the foreman who watches for the boss, to see that he does not waste one minute of the boss's time. All day long he piles up goods which he has made. Then the boss sells the goods for a certain amount of money. But our father is not paid for all the goods he produces. He is paid for only a part of the goods he produces.

As an example we will use this one. Every day our father gets, let us say \$7 (many workers get much less than that) while he makes goods worth let us say \$35 (many bosses make much more profit than this). The amount of money left over when \$7 is paid to our father remains in the boss's pocket and is the profits from our father's labor. Of course since our father earns \$7 a day he can only buy back that much worth on rent, food, clothes, doctor bills, etc. He must continuously work to earn that \$7 to pay for his family's living.

So we see that in a capitalist system of society the workers slave for the capitalists that they may live and live that they may slave for the capitalists. And the bosses by owning the machinery and factories get rich on the labor of workers. The capitalists and their families have good food to eat, beautiful clothes to wear, lots of good times and large comfortable homes to live in because they rob our fathers.

Now do you see what causes our poorness?

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

Stockholders Get Rich.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 8.—New Bedford textile workers have not been getting full pay envelopes for a long time but stockholders of the mills fared well during the last quarter with average dividends of \$1.33 per share. The total dividend for 1924 averages \$5.50. Last year it was \$7. Almost a third of the \$67,678,900 capital of the mills failed to return dividends for the fourth quarter. Pierce mills gave \$8 and \$45 for the year.

WHEN YOU BUY
GET AN "AD"

SOVIET KEEPS TRADE BARGAINS, KRASSIN CABLES

Scores Violent Acts Against Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Leonid Krassin, the foreign trade commissar of the Soviet government, has sent a cablegram to the Amtorg trading corporation here, denying press dispatches claiming that the Soviet monopoly of foreign trade is hampering business relations with Soviet Russia.

"In those cases where the Soviet government has been compelled by aggressive acts against it to undertake changes in the direction of its goods or the placing of its orders, it has never deviated from the principle of fulfilling the obligations assumed in agreement or in contract." Krassin cabled, according to the trading company.

"When our trade delegation in Germany was subjected last May to an unparalleled raid by the Prussian police," Krassin stated, "which perpetrated this lawless act in secret from its own foreign office, the Foreign Trade Commissariat, while limiting and reducing the trade relations with Germany, has not stopped for one day the execution of current contracts or the payment on contracts and transactions which had been concluded."

"When a year ago, the Soviet government was compelled by a hostile act disturbing our trade, to stop the placing of orders in France, the English company Arcos, Ltd., which has been executing the orders of the Soviet government, appointed a special plenipotentiary for the liquidation of transactions entered into, and we do not know of any complaints on the part of the French firms which had concluded transactions with Arcos."

"The foreign trade monopoly, which insures the strictest government control of all trade transactions is the best guarantee that all obligations will be strictly carried out."

Business Men Are Deeply Entrenched In Farm Boy Clubs

Flag waving Americanism and glorification of industrial control of education by industry were emphasized by speakers at the sessions of the International Kiwanis clubs in the Sherman Hotel. William C. Green speaking on the activities of the Kiwanis Clubs in the United States, told of the increasing work being done by these business clubs in the field of "Americanization, citizenship and education." He advised the Kiwanis clubs to increase their activities in this field.

It was explained that many of the officers of the agricultural college of the university of Illinois are members of the Kiwanis club, and thru this organization are enabled to work with more freedom among farm children than when hampered by "official position."

The work, according to Green, consists of getting the farm children into contact with education, taught according to Kiwanis, or business men's ideals. Green indirectly attacked the "red menace" in his plea for greater concentration on teaching American citizenship.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ATTENTION!

EXHIBITION

OF
RUSSIAN ART HANDICRAFT

AND

BAZAAR

Knights of Columbus Hall, 612 S. Flower St.

TWO DAYS ONLY—DEC. 17 AND 18, 1924

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Beginning at 2 p. m.; until 11 p. m.

Admission 50 Cents—Beautiful Souvenir Program Free

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT THE BAZAAR.

The entire proceeds of this undertaking will go to the destitute families of Political Prisoners' Fund.

Internatl. Workers' Aid Committee of Los Angeles, Calif.

To Chicago Comrades and Branches

Please make settlements or returns on all Bazaar tickets—admission, banquet, etc.—as soon as possible.

BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

A MILLION FOR DRAMA!

Edward S. Harkness, a Standard Oil, has given Yale a million for a drama school. We guess that Harkness is not so much interested in the drama as he is in keeping Yale a hundred per cent on his side of the fence.

The Harknesses have given other millions. Most universities are subsidized by givers of millions so that they will turn out brains useable in the donor's scheme of things.

We also have a scheme of things. We must also educate those who belong on our side and propel them into the struggle. THE DAILY WORKER does this. It also needs finances. These must come from you. A more dramatic moment than will ever occur at the new Yale School of Drama, will take place when the masses begin to move to take their own. You can speed this movement by making it your policy to BUY A POLICY in the campaign to

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

The Comintern and the Farmer-Labor Party

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

IN their thesis the minority make the claim that their farmer-labor party policy has the support of the Communist International. By a series of evasions, half-truths, and downright misrepresentations, they get around the fact that conditions have greatly changed since the Comintern O. K.'d our farmer-labor party policy, and that in the light of the new conditions a new statement on this policy by the C. I. is necessary and will be had in the near future. The substance of the changed conditions is that when the Comintern consented to a farmer-labor party policy for the Workers Party, there was in existence a mass movement making toward the formation of a farmer-labor party. This mass movement is no longer at hand. It has been amalgamated or absorbed into the LaFollette movement. Thus has been destroyed the basis of the farmer-labor party policy. It has been made obsolete and its use would be a menace to the Workers Party. So the Comintern will rule when the problem is placed before it in the near future.

From the summer of 1922 until its latest decision, the Comintern has always recognized the principle that in order for the Workers Party to propagate the farmer-labor party slogan there must be a mass movement for such a party. In 1922, it was only when there was shown to be a strong movement amongst the masses for a farmer-labor party that the C. I. first agreed to our labor party policy. This principle has been adhered to since in all the letters and decisions of the C. I. upon this matter. In its recent letter to the Workers Party on the subject of the third party alliance the same principle was enunciated. A key sentence in the decision reads: "In many states farmer-labor parties are springing up." This clearly shows that the decision was based upon the assumption that there was in existence a strong mass movement for a farmer-labor party.

But a clearer indication than this that the Comintern would have the Workers Party advocate the farmer-labor party slogan only if there was a mass movement behind it, occurs farther along in the decision, where the St. Paul convention is dealt with specifically. This section says:

"In case of a split the question of whether or not the Workers Party shall act altogether independently in its own name, in the election campaign, or whether it shall launch a campaign under the name of the farmer-labor party, will depend largely upon whether or not it (the Workers Party) is successful in the split and will depend on how far it maintains contact with the working masses at the June 17 convention."

This part of the decision is a section of an amendment which I submitted to the original draft, and which was adopted in full. It came about this way. As a result of over-optimistic and exaggerated reports of the great masses behind the federated farmer-labor party, the belief existed in Comintern circles that even if there were a split with LaFollette at St. Paul there would still be sentiment enough to make a mass movement for a farmer-labor party. I disputed this vigorously, asserting that only the "third party alliance" could prevent the amalgamation of the farmer-labor movement with the LaFollette movement, inasmuch as both movements were ideologically the same. I argued that if a split took place at St. Paul there would be nothing left to the so-called farmer-labor movement, except the Workers Party and its immediate sympathizers, which would make necessary the abandonment of the farmer-labor party ticket and the placing of W. P. candidates in the field.

Hence, I introduced my amendment, which provided for the Workers Party running independent in the eventuality of such a split as would destroy the mass character of the "class" farmer-labor party movement, as Comrade Ruthenberg calls it. The amendment was immediately accepted. Comrade Zinoviev endorsed it personally, and it was adopted unanimously by the presidium. This shows conclusively that the Comintern considers the farmer-labor party slogan dead unless the masses can be rallied by it. The C. I. never intended and does not intend now that we should struggle behind the farmer-labor party slogan if there are no masses supporting it. The minority proposition of propagating the farmer-labor party slogan in season and out of season, mass movement or no mass movement, is contrary to the whole spirit of all the Comintern decisions on the subject.

Events at the June 17 convention and afterward proved the necessity of the above-mentioned amendment. The split with the LaFollette movement was so deep that there was practically nothing left of the farmer-labor party as a distinct organization. There were no masses to be rallied by the farmer-labor party so, following the Comintern decision to the letter, we dropped the farmer-labor party and put W. P. candidates in the field. Comrade Lovestone bitterly opposed this course, which practically the whole party now recognizes as having been absolutely vital for the welfare of the Workers Party. To have gone thru the campaign under the pale pink flag of the pseudo-national

farmer-labor party, formed at the St. Paul convention, would have been a major disaster for the Workers Party. But Comrade Lovestone was willing that it be done, and he has not since changed his opinion. What matter what happens to the Workers Party so long as his beloved farmer-labor party is kept to the fore? It is Comrade Lovestone's ideas, more than anyone else's, that are incorporated in the minority thesis. He and the rest of the minority, following out their policy, which is the most opportunistic in the history of our party, are for a farmer-labor party regardless of the interests of the Workers Party. Let them deny this as much as they please, nevertheless the fact remains as stated.

In their thesis the minority get far away from the premises as laid down by the Comintern for our labor party policy. They make the formation of a farmer-labor party almost a matter of fundamental Communist tactics. Their thesis, for example, makes this astounding statement: "The slogan for a class farmer-labor party remains our most effective means of agitation for political action on a class basis by the workers and poor farmers." We had thought that the Workers Party was the organization thru which to get "political action on a class basis." But it seems that according to the opportunistic minority the farmer-labor party is just as good, nay, even better. We learn much as the farmer-labor Communists put their ideas into print.

But, altho the minority seek to set up the formation of a farmer-labor party as a sort of sacred Communist duty, nevertheless they cannot altogether ignore the necessity for trying to prove it a mass movement. And with what bizarre results: In their thesis they actually have the brass to tell us that the farmer-labor parties of Washington, Montana, Colorado, South Dakota, and Minnesota, altho they voted for LaFollette, are not of the LaFollette movement. What an absurdity! What desperate straits the minority are in order to get masses for their celebrated "class" farmer-labor party. The fact is, as even the very tyro knows, these parties are among the highest developed sections of the LaFollette movement. They have broken from the old parties and have definitely formed themselves into a LaFollette third party movement, regardless of what names they may call themselves. The only real difference they have with LaFollette is an organizational one, the question of the immediate formation of a third party.

Have the minority adopted the S. P. conception that the third party is really a "class" farmer-labor party, except for a few trimmings? If not, how can they by any stretch of the imagination list the foregoing parties, especially the Minnesota party, as farmer-labor parties? The minority in their opportunistic hunt for masses to muster behind the dead farmer-labor party slogan, lugged into their service the choicest collection of LaFollette parties in the entire country.

In their thesis the minority also inform us that the North Dakota farmer-labor party, and the Washington county farmer-labor party "never entered the LaFollette movement, but maintained their independence." As for the North Dakota party, it is simply an organization on paper. And as for the Washington county party—now it would be important if it could be shown that there is such a party in at least one county out of the many many thousands of counties in the United States. But, alas, the Washington county party is also merely on paper. The only reason it "maintained its independence" was because it did not venture to call a general party meeting. If it had, the LaFollette rank and file would have formally registered by a majority vote the defection which they made to LaFol-

No Disagreement Here!

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THE WORKERS PARTY:

William Z. Foster,
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C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary

lette anyhow. Cannonburg comrades, who are among the best and most effective workers in our party, tell me that the Washington county party, when finally boiled down after the defection of the LaFollette adherents, consisted of nothing but W. P. members and their close sympathizers. Now it is hardly more than a name. They declare that the W. P. running under its own name in the elections, would have polled as many, if not more votes than the local F. L. P.

What a sorry line-up of "masses" the minority make for the farmer-labor party. On the one hand a display for our edification of a bunch of half a dozen LaFollette parties in the granger states, and on the other hand a defunct county party in an industrial section. It is a wonder they did not dig up the deceased Buffalo and Los Angeles labor parties and parade around their weary skeletons to scare our membership into voting for the minority thesis.

The fact is there are no masses in the farmer-labor party, and there are none that can be rallied by that slogan, at least not under present conditions. Hence the slogan loses its value to the Workers Party. The C. E. C. thesis (majority) says specifically:

"We are not opposed to the labor party in principle. Neither are we bound to the theory of the historic inevitability of the labor party in America. Still less do we hold the opinion that the labor party is the only medium thru which independent mass political action of the working masses can find expression. We approach his problem from the standpoint of whether the labor party slogan can now be used as a means of mobilizing masses of workers for immediate class political action, and we say neither for the present nor for the immediate future can the labor party slogan be employed successfully for this purpose."

If, however, in the future, conditions should so develop as to give a mass character to a farmer-labor party movement, and if at that time this movement offers an effective means for building the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party, then the slogan of a farmer-labor party would be of value and would be used by our party. At present this slogan does not create a united front with masses. Wherever we give it organizational form it simply creates a "united front with ourselves." It means the setting up of a substitute party for the Workers Party, the liquidating of our own party for the sake of an opportunistic non-Communist party. It would be folly to adopt the minority thesis and to embark upon a fruitless campaign for an abstract farmer-labor party. The Communist International will never sanction such a ruinous policy.

A FEW FUNDAMENTALS

By IDA DAILES.

FIRST, let us get this basic fact in our minds: The farmer-labor party was so feeble an embryo that despite our anxious and sympathetic midwifery it was still-born. And now it is buried in the LaFollette cemetery. This is an accomplished fact and on this there can be little controversy.

From here we must proceed. Two groups in our Central Executive Committee have viewed the same facts and have come forward with different conclusions. The majority of the C. E. C. says: "Well, the farmer-labor party is no more. The Workers Party, however, goes on. What shall we do next?" And they present to the party a united front program on the child labor amendment, on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and propose that for the immediate future our political united front shall find expression in similar immediate issues of interest to the working class. No one can say in face of this, that the majority of the Central Executive Committee is abandoning the principle of the united front on the political field.

What is the attitude of the minority? It analyzes the economic situation, states the fundamental fact that with the development of capitalism comes the intensification of the class struggle; therefore, we must maintain

the farmer-labor slogans. This looks like a blue print. Blue prints are all right, but let us examine this one. The principle argument is that conditions have not basically changed for the better since the farmer-labor movement was supported by large numbers of workers and poor farmers and therefore it is still a vital slogan. If this argument is correct, then why did the workers and poor farmers desert the farmer-labor party on July 4, 1924? Were not conditions then the same as they were on July 3, 1923? Evidently the workers and farmers do not act according to blue prints.

Again, it seems to me that there are two great dangers in the farmer-labor slogan at present. Inside of a substantial, organized farmer-labor party, our duty is to support and criticize at the same time. We can point out the shortcomings of a farmer-labor party and propagandize for our own party. But when we come to the workers with a slogan for the creation of a farmer-labor party, we will have to borrow the red clothing of the Workers Party in order to dress up the farmer-labor party. We will have to parade the farmer-labor party as the paragon of all the virtues of a "real, revolutionary class party that fights for the interests of the workers and farmers." This will mean that we

HOW THE LaFOLLETTE "SUCCESS" FAILED TO DESTROY THE UNITED FRONT FARMER-LABOR MOVEMENT

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE Foster-Bittelman-Cannon group is burdened with the illusion that the LaFollette venture was a howling success. In attempting to show that the conditions have changed they tell us that the working and poor farming masses now look upon the LaFollette election conglomeration as the farmer-labor party. Therefore, they say, there is no longer a mass demand for a farmer-labor party and the Workers Party must drop such united front tactics.

We deny that the Communists can no longer utilize, agitationally or organizationally, the sentiment for a united front farmer-labor movement as a means of hastening the development of the Workers Party into a mass Communist party. We deny the conclusion of the Foster-Cannon group that the LaFollette movement, led and dominated by the vacillating, weak-kneed petty bourgeoisie, cannot be assailed successfully by the Communists thru the slogan for a united front of the workers and exploited farmers in a mass farmer-labor party.

Great LaFollette Hopes Don't Materialize.

Let us examine the facts. At the outset, even the most rabid enthusiast over the howling "success" achieved by the LaFollette movement in the last election must recognize certain irrefutable evidence. The petty bourgeois optimists and all the others who would have us believe that the LaFollette movement is now in the eye of the masses what the farmer-labor movement was up to June 17 cannot deny that LaFollette ran far below expectations in the election campaign. Both of these groups which see LaFollette invincible cannot deny that the "progressive" election achievement was in this sense a disappointment.

The Wisconsin senator expected to control from fifty to sixty votes in the electoral college, and to lay a strong enough basis in the new senate and house so as to enable many of the more timid, wavering small shopkeeper and trade union bureaucrat elements to line up for a permanent new party. Of course, nothing of the sort has happened in the LaFollette "success" as everybody knows.

Masses Being Disillusioned.

Many of the workers and poor farmers went along with the LaFollette movement during the election campaign because they expected and hoped that in this way they would hasten and assure the organization of a mass farmer-labor party. These masses were wrong in their expectations and hopes. The disappointing results achieved by the LaFollette outfit in the election is now a powerful force making for the disillusionment of these masses in their attitude towards the LaFollette movement.

The close ties between the LaFollette movement and democrats and republicans during the election campaign in certain localities against the farmer-labor parties is further opening the eyes of these masses. Then, the general conduct of the LaFollette campaign, its weakness, its hesitancy, its failure to accept the reactionary challenge are also forces making for a growing understanding by the working and poor farming masses of the real character of LaFollette and his aids.

Liquidating LaFolletteism.

The election results and the reactions of various units of the LaFollette organization show clearly what contradictory, what conflicting elements the LaFollette movement consists of. There is no better way of running away further from the truth than by stating that the LaFollette movement is already a definitely crystallized movement. Many republican and democratic supporters of the so-called progressive party have already turned their backs on the LaFollette movement. The vice-presidential candidate, Wheeler, has gone to the democratic party Canossa. Wheeler has

will be fostering a dangerous illusion in the minds of the working class. Another danger is the danger to those within our own ranks. We well remember the serious deviations made by individual comrades and even by whole units of our party in our farmer-labor united front. How much more serious and how much multiplied they would be in a campaign for a farmer-labor party that is as yet nonexistent can readily be imagined.

In conclusion two more thoughts: Under present conditions, does a farmer-labor party represent a political united front or does it represent a parliamentary united front? In other words, could a farmer-labor party take on the function of active participation in day to day struggles of the workers, or could it only be used as a rallying-ground in election times? My second thought is: What is to prevent us from entering into a farmer-labor movement if such a movement manifests itself in the future? Do we bind ourselves eternally by our present decision?

I believe that every comrade, in studying the question which is facing the party, should take all of the above into consideration.

repented and has begged his way back into the fold as a full-fledged, regular democrat. Senator Brookhart has accepted the Coolidge agricultural program. Senators like Norris of Nebraska who were on the fence during the election are now further away than ever from associating with an organized political insurgent movement like LaFollette planned when he entered the campaign.

The American Federation of Labor trade union bureaucracy, at the height of the LaFollette movement, apparently pulled out only the toe of one foot from its quagmire of "non-partisan" political action when it endorsed LaFollette last July. At the El Paso convention this bureaucracy came back with both feet into the time-dishonored political morass of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies." The railway union official supporters of the Wisconsin senator are now hesitating and wavering as to their next step. William H. Johnston, the guiding spirit of the conference for progressive political action, refused to make even the weakest sort of a pretense to fight for his pet political organization at the American Federation of Labor convention. He did not lift a finger or raise his voice to help lift up labor sympathy for the organization of a party at the January conference of the conference for progressive political action. This tends to decrease the likelihood of any attempt being made to organize a third, a petty bourgeois party at the conference for progressive political action in January, 1925.

Today the sundry component elements of the LaFollette army tend to be apart at poles' ends. At best this movement is still in the process of crystallization. At such times it becomes doubly imperative for the Communists to help clarify the presently vague and confused groupings of the masses and to direct their unclear wants into the most practicable, the most possible class channels.

The Communist Task.

In view of the marked trend toward a farmer-labor united front for the past few years it becomes plain that the slogan for a mass farmer-labor party and not the comparatively unheard of "labor congress" slogan as put forward in the majority thesis can today serve the Communists as a most effective means for clarifying the developing class objectives of the masses. It is a paramount task of all Communist parties to lend clarity of purpose and plan to the wants and demands of the laboring and poor farming masses. It is the foremost duty of a Communist party to precipitate the development of class consciousness among the working masses in order to separate these masses more effectively from the reactionary trade union bureaucracy and petty bourgeois leadership. Not until we have succeeded in thus separating the masses from their present misleaders will we be able to establish our Communist leadership over them.

What Means the Farmer-Labor Slogan?

With this analysis of the situation as a background let us turn the searchlight on some of the "evidence" the Foster-Cannon group gives us to prove that there is no longer a mass demand for a united front of the workers and poor farmers thru a farmer-labor party. Let us examine the following gem from the Bittelman thesis:

"The formation of a labor party becomes inevitable and possible only inasmuch as the economic mass organizations of labor are compelled to join hands for independent political action. BUT WHEN THE LEADERS OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS ENTER INTO A PERMANENT ALLIANCE WITH THE PETTY-BOURGEOISIE, AND WHEN SUCH AN ALLIANCE, RECEIVES THE RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT OF ALMOST THE ENTIRE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT, THEN THE QUESTION OF FORMING A LABOR PARTY LOSES ITS BASIC FOUNDATION AND CEASES TO BE A FIGHTING ISSUE FOR IMMEDIATE, PRACTICAL USE." (Our emphasis.)

We will spend little time with so fallacious a concept of the class struggle as the "inevitability" of a labor party. To us the question of the Communist use of the farmer-labor movement is a question of Communist influence. To us, the farmer-labor united front movement is not an end in itself as it has been, for many months, to those who entertain the ridiculous illusion that the Gompers trade union bureaucracy could or would in the present imperialist era organize or tolerate a mass farmer-labor party. To us the farmer-labor united front movement appears as an effective means of hastening the establishment of Communist leadership over the working masses in THE UNITED STATES, UNDER ITS HISTORICAL CONDITIONS.

Facts and "Evidence."

First of all, there is no basis in fact for the conclusion that the trade union bureaucracy has an unbreakable political hold on the minds of the masses. Many of these bureaucratic leaders are today quite confused and at seas as to how to proceed in their latest political

Manley's Figures

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

IT is necessary to keep the record of facts straight in the party discussion. In the DAILY WORKER of Dec. 5, Comrade Manley declares that the cost of the farmer-labor campaign to the party totalled \$50,000. Comrade Manley could have secured the exact figures from the national office and saved himself such a silly blunder.

The figures, as shown by the party books are:

1922—C. P. P. A. expense.....	\$ 360.32
1923—Total labor party campaign expense, exclusive of F. F. L. P.....	2,702.83
1924—Total labor-party campaign expense, exclusive of F. F. L. P.....	6,532.41
1924—Farmer-Labor Voice deficit.....	1,905.39
1924—National F. L. P. expense.....	990.65
Add to this the cost of maintaining the F. F. L. P. from July, 1923, to July, 1924 as estimated by Comrade Manley.....	7,000.00
Total.....	\$19,491.60

The receipts of the national organization for the farmer-labor campaign were:

1923—For a farmer-labor party fund.....	\$ 3,234.54
1924—For a farmer-labor party fund.....	695.55
Mass class F. L. P. stamps.....	4,738.34
Farmer-labor assessments.....	8,776.34
Total.....	\$17,444.77

The expenses of collecting this money were..... 2,021.76

Net Receipts.....\$15,423.01

The figures for 1923 are available to all party members in the public report of the national organization, appearing in the pamphlet "The Second Year." The figures for 1924 are taken from the trial balance of the national organization as of Oct. 31, 1924, and are available for inspection by any comrade who desires to investigate further.

Secure The Daily Worker for 1925

venture. Their "permanent alliance" with the LaFollette movement is already being rocked to its foundation. Then, it is not true that the labor bureaucracy has allied itself as a unit with the LaFollette movement. The election results show that no one can dismiss with a wave of a hand the role of the Lewises, the Hutchesons, and Berrys in the last campaign. As we have seen, even that section of the labor bureaucracy which supported LaFollette is today less than ever homogeneous in its immediate political outlook and policy.

Assume, for the sake of argument only, that the political hold of the bureaucracy on the masses is as firm as ever. Does that mean that we should not challenge it politically in every effective manner? Does that mean that we must surrender the field of leadership of the masses completely to the Pankens, Kirkpatricks and other socialist party spokesmen in the campaign of agitation for a united front of the workers and poor farmers thru a farmer-labor party?

Role of Labor Lieutenants of Capital

Besides, since when are the economic mass organizations of labor not compelled to join hands for independent political action simply because their misleaders are attempting to pervert and undermine the aspirations of the rank and file of the working masses? When we will examine the present economic situation in a subsequent article of the series we will see how ridiculous such an attitude is. To the extent that the working masses in this country have resorted to independent working class political action, they have done so despite and not because of the trade union bureaucracy.

The trade union bureaucrats are today more likely than ever to redouble their efforts to uproot all united front farmer-labor sentiment, to undermine all sentiment for independent working class political action. These very facts are an added challenge to the Communists to intensify their campaign for such political action by the workers. The very fact that the socialist party is trying to establish itself as the leader of the masses in the movement for a farmer-labor party is only an additional reason for the Workers (Communist) Party assuming with full vigor the campaign for a political united front of our party with the organizations of the non-Communist workers and poor farmers, thru a class farmer-labor party. These conditions are only additional reasons for the Communists seeking to become the leaders and the dynamic force of such a united front movement.

The Role of the Communist Party.

The task of a Communist party is not merely to analyze the objective conditions correctly. Comrade Heinz Neumann, in discussing the achievements of Marx in a recent number of the Communist International, declared:

"He (Marx) was a strong opponent of all mechanical 'collapse theories' and of the consequent childish belief in the 'spontaneity of the masses.' Knowledge of our objective material conditions on the basis of which our policy is built up and which is only the PRE-REQUISITE of our strategy, is not enough to lead revolution to victory. It is not analysis of the objective situation which is decisive, but conscious intervention of the subjective factor: the leading party. The task of the latter does not consist only in right appreciation of the general trend of development, but rather in its acceleration. The task of the party is—to make the best possible tactical use of every constellation, to seize consciously all opportunities 'accidentally' provided by history, to make a well-considered use of all 'accidentally' weak points of the enemy class. In a word, the task of the party is the ACCELERATION of the revolution by conscious leadership and application of all tactical 'maneuvers from the viewpoint of uniform revolutionary class strategy.'" (Our emphasis.)

The Conditions We Face. Above all, since when are the mass organizations of the workers and the

labor bureaucrats, who happen to be controlling them at a given moment, synonymous? Surely, one must be obsessed with a narrow point of view of the composition of the working class and of the development of the class struggle to arrive at such a conclusion.

Are we not on the basis of the developing economic crisis heading for a situation in which these masses will revolt against their reactionary leadership? Is it not necessary for the Communists, who always set the pace for the masses and strive to advance the political ideology of these masses, to throw out, on the eve of the impending sharp class conflicts, such slogans as "For a Farmer-Labor Party" to be built on the organizations of the workers and poor farmers? Is it not our task as Communists to throw out such slogans which if propagated and applied will satisfy a mass need and will hasten a revolt of the masses against the bureaucracy and the capitalist government?

These movements towards working class action must not always somehow or other develop themselves. As long as the economic and political conditions prevailing demand such movements, it is our task to facilitate and hasten their development. Raising questions like "immediate success" and the immediate organization of an "all-embracing mass farmer-labor party," during the present party controversy, is only throwing dust into the eyes of the party membership.

The Crux of the Problem.

The question we must ask is this: Is there an economic basis for a slogan of this sort—for a slogan of a united front farmer-labor movement? No one will contend that there is "TODAY," "NOW," a mass demand for Communism or for amalgamation. Yet we very properly today, now, propagate and work for Communism, for the Workers' and Farmers' Soviet government and for amalgamation, because there is an economic basis for these slogans.

In so far as the slogan for amalgamation particularly is concerned we must continue to work for it and propagate it because of the fact that it is a sign of an overworked imagination to believe as Comrade Foster would have us believe, in his article appearing in the DAILY WORKER of Dec. 4, that "Fully 2,000,000 union workers were won over to giving organized expression in support of our amalgamation slogan." Foster would have us believe today, in the face of the El Paso convention and similar unpleasant facts, that the majority of the organized workers in the United States have consciously and knowingly accepted the amalgamation slogan as put forward by Communists in all its implications.

The fact that it may take some time before we will achieve what Comrade Foster is trying to hush us into believing we have already won, does not mean that we have to desist from the immediate and energetic use of the amalgamation slogan. On the contrary, because we have not yet won over a majority of the unionized workers (not certain union officials or some convention delegates—the united front from below and not from the top) "to giving organized expression in support of our amalgamation slogan" must we continue this campaign.

Communists do not measure the validity of their tactics and program with the same yardstick that the vulgar bourgeois pragmatists do. Communists do not test the revolutionary value of their slogans or principles by the chances of "immediate success." A COMMUNIST campaign for amalgamation does not depend on such "immediate success." Likewise, the value to our Communist party of the slogan and campaign for a united front of the workers and poor farmers thru a farmer-labor party does not depend on such immediate, arbitrarily defined success.

It is thru our propaganda and organization efforts for such working class slogans that we are able to hasten the development of an organized, of a political expression of, revolt against capitalism among the masses.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

'FARMERS' PRESS' GETS PEEVED AT DAILY WORKER

Bites Itself, Raps Reds and Mourns Magnus

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WILLISTON, No. Dakota, Dec. 8.—The Williams County Farmers' Press, which is the name for the newspaper department of the capitalist dictatorship in this locality, is so mad that it is biting itself like an angry rattler. In its edition of November 27, it devotes a large chunk of the front page a story printed by the DAILY WORKER telling of the election of A. C. Miller, secretary of the Workers Party local, to the state legislature with a vote of 1,777.

On the editorial page most of the space is given to attacks on the Communists, the rest being boosts for the American Legion, Magnus Johnson and Lynn J. Frazier, the heroes of the farmer-labor-non-partisan league combination. It says that both Comrade Miller and Andrew Omholt, who ran for sheriff, failed to "advertise themselves as Communists until after the Farmers' Press exposed them."

Concerning this statement, Comrade Omholt says: "The so-called Farmers' Press tells a deliberate lie. We had ourselves advertised all over the county as Communists, both before and after this 'exposure.'"

Gives Blood for Comrade.
BOSTON, Mass.—Two fellow shopmates of Carl E. Dahl, piper in the Readville shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad whose arm was so mangled in an accident at work that it had to be amputated, gave blood for transfusions to save Dahl's life. A medical student also gave of his blood for Dahl.

Fishers Make Big Crab Catch.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—This town is full of crabs. There are more crabs this year than any other previous year. It is not due to the election of Coolidge, says the Crab Fishermen's Protective Association. Just an abnormal overcatch. They are selling for \$2.00 per dozen.

Formal Logic versus Revolutionary Tactics

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

If one were to approach the estimation of Lenin's activities from the point of view of formal logic, one would find quite a number of contradictions. On the one hand, if one analyzes his activity from the point of view of the objective conditions with which Lenin was dealing, and also considers dialectically the developments themselves, then all contradictions will disappear. He pursued the tactics of quick changes in orientation. His agrarian program between 1901 and 1903 had been based upon the principle of the division of land among the peasants, and in October of 1917 he carried thru the socialization of land.

Like all social-democrats Lenin started out as one favoring the defense of the fatherland. However, when the last war broke out, he immediately adopted the attitude of uncompromising hostility to the theory and practice of national defense. He declared that not even the defeat of Russia would matter for the working class. At that time the Marxian literature had just begun to discuss the problem of national and imperialist war. Lenin began devoting his attention to this problem and came to the conclusion that it is our duty to transform the imperialist war into a civil war.

From the provisional government of Russia he demanded the immediate convocation of the constituent assembly, and after the October revolution he dispersed this very same assembly. In the beginning Lenin was in favor of military Communism, but in 1921 he introduced the New Economic Policy. Following the socialization of the land in 1917, he favored in 1918 the formation of special committees composed of the poorest peasants, in order to split the peasantry thereby deciding the fate of the civil war in the villages. Starting out as an adherent of the idea of revolutionary war, he yet rejected this idea in 1918, and signed the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

And in 1920, he again favored the revolutionary war, this time against Poland. A deadly enemy of reformism, opposed to all dealings with the reformists, yet when conditions changed he declared in favor of the united front as a means of combating reformism altho it involved dealing with the reformists. Altho he favored a direct struggle against all parties of the Second International, yet at a certain stage in the development of the class struggle in England he favored the idea of supporting the British Labor Party and its coming into power. We could relate many more illustrations of the same kind.

In view of all this, would not the activity of Lenin appear to be full of contradictions? Closest philosophers, adherents of the so-called rationalistic and logical formulae, could never adjust themselves to the "illogical" thinking of Lenin. But this proves only that these people have forgotten the whole Hegelian rule that the truth is concrete. Lenin's quick changes of orientation were not caused by abstract reasons, but by changes of realities. He was no conservator of dead formulae and lifeless slogans. Lenin's mobility in politics and tactics was always in accord with the daily changes in the mutual relation of forces between classes.

If we were to collect all that has been written on Lenin by his opponents, we should get one great historical rebus. According to some of his opponents, Lenin was a typical conspirator, a Blanquist, a Jacobin. According to others, Lenin was one of the greatest opportunists, a careerist, who was determined upon getting into power, irrespective of the price. All these descriptions are meaningless because they are based upon single instances of Lenin's activities, torn out from their connections with the whole, qualified according to the personal sentiments of one or the other of his enemies, and stamped accordingly.

Lenin was a dialectician in politics. That is, he knew how to attack, when necessary to retreat, always according to plan, to change directions, and when the situation became favorable again, to reassume the offensive, never for a second losing sight of his final aims. During the thirty years of his activities Lenin showed how changes of orientation could be effected without the party or the class whom he represented breaking their necks, but on the contrary strengthening their fighting ability and organization. From this point of view his entire political work has been a classical example of revolutionary class strategy.

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1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH KING FEARS FOR HIS LIFE FROM HIS EGYPTIAN VICTIMS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Dec. 8.—Scotland Yard was making complete plans today for the protection of the king at the opening of parliament next Tuesday, following receipt of Lord Allenby's warning that Egyptian extremists were plotting violence in England.

The British high commissioner at Cairo warned that members of the cabinet and high officials might be the target of the Egyptian plotters. A close guard is being kept over the officials threatened.

Driven by Hunger to Steal.
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 8.—Hunger and the failure to secure work drove Frank Elliot to commit burglary according to a confession he made to the police. For weeks he tried to secure work. Finally he found himself driven to the life of a burglar in order to secure the necessities of life.

Unload 26,000 Cases Per Hour.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Speeding up on the local docks is being rushed with eight men in a hold of a ship compelled to unload 26,000 cases of pineapples in one hour. The scarcity of jobs finds men willing to do this.

Dayton Dies at Belgrade.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Harry A. Dayton, United States vice-consul at Belgrade, who was shot and seriously wounded by a Lithuanian woman, died last night said a dispatch to the state department today.

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

Facts for Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Foreign Investments Within Boundaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
(Investments Prior to Bolshevik Revolution.)

Nationality	Sum (Roubles)
French	648,089,700
British	500,564,400
German	317,475,700
Belgian	311,812,400
American	117,750,000
Swiss	36,456,700
Swedish	16,646,700
Danish	14,537,700
Austrian	5,900,000
Norwegian	2,300,000
Italian	2,106,200
Finnish	2,000,000

Total 2,007,306,200
Of this total investment within the present Soviet boundaries French and English capital represent 57.2 per cent. The allied and associated countries represent 78.7 per cent; German and Austrian 16.1 per cent; neutrals 5.2 per cent. A considerable proportion of the German pre-war investments was in the territory now constituting Poland and the puppet Balkan states.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



EXTRA PROBLEM

An EXTRA problem faces us. What confronts us this day can only be overcome by ALL OF US—TOGETHER! There are financial obligations to meet. This is a year to look forward to!

We must go into 1925 well shod and armoured. The burden that impedes our progress must be kicked out of the way. We must give the DAILY WORKER a running start for 1925 which will take it through the year without a hitch and which will make it end the year twice the power it is today.

HOW THE SHOP NUCLEUS WORKS

THE organization of shop nuclei is one of the most important problems before the Workers Party at the present time. The reorganization of the party on the basis of shops and factories, mines and mills, will greatly strengthen our party organization. It is one of the steps necessary to make it a real Bolshevik party.

The following experience in one of the first shop nuclei organized by the party indicates how the shop nuclei work and how this form of organization places the party in close contact with the problems which the workers are facing:

Ten comrades were recently organized into a shop nucleus in one of the steel mills in the Chicago district. At the first meeting, the comrades of their own volition, brot up matters of importance in their shop. They decided on their own attitude towards collections carried on by the bosses for an athletic enterprise and decided that they would untiedly expose the enterprise as being an undertaking of the boss. They also decided on a definite attitude towards the Red Cross collection which the manager notified them would be taken up in the near future.

The same group of comrades proposed a draft for a short circular to distribute among the workers, pointing out what these attempts of the bosses mean.

This is only a small beginning of the functioning of the shop nucleus, but it immediately suggests that as soon as our comrades begin organiz-

The Forgery Business.

NEW YORK—Forging of immigration certificates is a flourishing business in Warsaw, reports Sabin Balseres of New Orleans, American consul at Warsaw, who has just returned to this country. Most of these passport and visa forgers are Americans. Balseres states, "They get as much as \$300 and \$400 for a forged certificate," he adds, "and the immigrant who buys it finds himself turned back when he attempts to board the ship."

Police Attack Union Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Frank Brown, business agent of the Molders' Local, was pumped full of lead by gunmen. No arrests. Two scabs were beaten up in Oakland. Four union men arrested. Police work fast when scabs are hurt.

Hangs 3 Men on New Year.

SAN QUENTIN, Dec. 8.—The new year at the state penitentiary will be celebrated with three hangings. As the bells ring out, "Peace on earth goodwill to all men," three men will drop thru the gallows trap.

COOLIDGE FORMS UNITED FRONT WITH 'FARMERS'

Bankers and Oil Men Pose as "Real Dirt"

The Chicago Daily News of December 5, ran a story with a headline, which said, "Farmers Join Hands to Push Farm Aid." The DAILY WORKER, being interested in farmers started to investigate. We found out things about these "farmers." Here they are.

A group of rich landlords, oil magnates, implement manufacturers, bankers, grain dealers, commission merchants and so on, control a bloc of about fifty so-called "farmers' organizations" headed by the American council of agriculture and having as the chief affiliated bodies such outstanding bourgeois organizations as the national grange, the American farm bureau and the so-called "Farmers' Union."

"Aiding the Bankrupt Farmers"

The character of this group is evident in what it did. It pledged to work in accordance with the plan of President Coolidge for "farm aid," and laid out a plan for the protective tariff applied to agriculture. This plan is to create a "farmers' export corporation" consisting of fifteen persons, all appointed by Coolidge and to include three cabinet members, with a capital of \$200,000,000 from the war finance corporation. This is to have monopoly powers in leasing, buying, selling, storing and shipping in agricultural products. It would be hard to imagine what scheme could be more capitalistic than this one of these "farmers."

A Fine Bunch of "Farmers."

But among the "farmers" in control of this meeting were George N. Peck, president of the Moline Plow company, vice-president and manager of the John Deer Plow company, director of the Merchants' National bank of Omaha; Oscar E. Bradfute, cattle raiser, president of the bourgeois American Farm Bureau federation, and head of the firm of O. E. Bradfute and sons; Clayton H. Hyde, president of the Eagle Chief Oil company, the vice-president of the Shields Oil and Gas company, director of the Pioneer Oil shale company, and vice-president of the United States Grain Growers, incorporated.

A Clever Trick.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bondholders of B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., textile mills have taken over complete management and operation of the mills because of the failure of the Consolidated Textile corporation, understood to be part of American Woolen company's interests, to pay interest on bonds. The big textile mills have just put their workers on a 10 per cent wage reduction. The forfeiting of the property to the bondholders is looked upon by some observers as part of the plan to keep wages reduced and workers speeded up under the plea of company poverty.

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

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



NEW AND PLEASING.

4953. The flounce on this graceful model is a new and popular feature. The sleeve is close fitting. Figured silk, wool, crepe or charmeen would be suitable for this dress, which is very becoming to slender figures. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. If made as illustrated it will require 1/2 yard of contrasting material for the collar, and 4 1/2 yards of figured material. The width of the dress at the foot is 56 inches.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

IN ORDERING YOUR PATTERN BE SURE TO MENTION THE SIZE YOU WANT IT IN.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



A CHARMING "TUNIC"

4963. This is an excellent model for a combination of two materials. Brown satin and figured crepe are here illustrated. The dress may be finished without the "tunic" as shown in the small view. The long sleeve portions may be omitted.

This pattern is cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. To make the design as illustrated in the large view, for an 18-year size will require 3 1/2 yards of satin, and 2 yards of crepe 40 inches wide. If made without the long sleeve portions 1/2 yard less of the satin will be required. The width at the foot is 50 inches.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

IN ORDERING YOUR PATTERN BE SURE TO MENTION THE SIZE YOU WANT IT IN.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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Look Over This

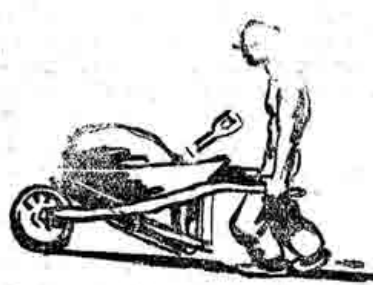
Roll Call

If it's your local—look for your branch If your branch is not mentioned you have no DAILY WORKER agent—

to mobilize the members to "Build the DAILY WORKER."

And at your very next branch meeting elect a DAILY WORKER branch agent from among your best comrades.

Be sure to send us his name and address.



Insure the Daily Worker for 1925 and Build On It!

Present!

Detroit, Mich.

CAPTAIN PHILIP RAYMOND, CITY AGENT.
Polish E. Konstantynowicz
South-Slavic Joe Kraina
Russian John Gibalo
..... H. W. Mikko
German Martin Rapp
Bulgarian Spas Tavetsoff
English Daniel Treschak
Jewish W. Weiner
Finnish Walter W. a
Lith. Br. No. 8 Ed. Sheputis

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPTAIN WM. SCARVILLE, CITY AGENT.
English John Kasper
Russian Steve Merger
Finnish Aug. Nenonen
Bellevue Br. A. Ranta
Jewish L. Rosenthal
..... Harry Tsantes

Cleveland, Ohio

CAPTAIN J. A. HAMILTON, CITY AGENT.
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English W. S. M. H. Esz
Russian H. Holick
Hungarian G. A. Karr
Lettish B. C. Kraven
South-Slavic A. Mainer
Spanish J. Starez
Lithuanian G. Zebruskas
Finnish J. O. Rancken

Boston, Mass.

CAPTAIN R. ZELMS, CITY AGENT.
Armenian A. Arabian
Lithuanian C. Bachunas
Lettish Jacob Lagodin
Italian A. Polner
Jewish B. M. Weisberg
Hung. (Chelsea) A. H. Shmavon
English E. R. Stevens
Ukrainian N. Thamaruk

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The Spectre Takes Form

The clear division in the world between capitalism and Communism is clearer today than ever before.

Seventy-five years ago Karl Marx wrote: "A spectre is haunting Europe, the spectre of Communism."

That spectre took on form and flesh when the Russian revolution reared its head in 1917 and in spite of the desperate efforts of world capitalism to lay the ghost, it stands today behind every cabinet table and the ministers of capitalist governments can see and talk of nothing else.

Great Britain, altho menaced more than ever by France, her ancient enemy, sends Austin Chamberlain to plead with Herriot for a truce that will allow the marshalling of the weakened capitalist forces of both nations against the revolutionary working class to whom Communism is not a dreaded spectre but a messenger of hope and victorious struggle.

The French press notes with satisfaction that Chamberlain's note to Herriot contains the phrase "entente cordiale," used for the first time in years and, according to the New York Times, says that what Great Britain wants is "Western European and especially French solidarity with her against Bolshevism."

Continuing, the Times says, speaking of the Chamberlain-Herriot conference:

In this short conversation there was, therefore, discussed for the first time the real post-war division of the world, from which the perpendicular lines of the nationalists have in some part disappeared and given way to the horizontal line which divides Bolshevism from organized civilization.

The correspondent of the Times slips a little here. It is just because, if we may be allowed to emulate the Irish orator, that "organized civilization" is not organized that the world's working class under the leadership of the Communist International, is compelled to bring order out of capitalist chaos. The outstanding feature of European capitalism today, the feature on which all observers are agreed, is its demoralized character, its utter and increasing instability, its failure to recover from the death blow dealt it during the internecine struggles of the world war.

Even the Dawes plan—the extension of American imperialist control of European government, finance and industry—has not served to banish the spectre of Communism and this sacrifice of the independence of the European powers has merely increased the disillusionment of the European workers.

They might be seduced by nationalist phrases and induced to work for a national capitalism because of the influence of tradition and the remnants of patriotism, but to be enslaved to America, the richest capitalist nation in the world, is quite different. Before they will submit to this they must be conquered again by their own capitalists. The working class of Europe is in revolt and this revolt gains impetus every day because the workers prefer revolution in which they have a fighting chance to submission to slavery for generations to come.

The strength of the revolutionary movement in each country is proportional to the strength of the Communist Party, so it is against the Communist parties and the Communist International that the new "entente cordiale" will direct its offensive. This again intensifies the internal crisis and arouses the revolutionary masses.

The extension of this policy can end only in war on Soviet Russia, whose government endorses the Communist International, is a government of workers and peasants and therefore a source of inspiration to revolutionary workers throughout the world. This is what the Times correspondent means by "the horizontal line which divides Bolshevism from organized civilization."

Great Britain is the backer of this policy of aggression. She is the greater colonial nation and in every one of her Asiatic and African colonies there are powerful movements for national independence which the Communists encourage while at the same time organizing the working class for the social revolution. This is the historic policy of Lenin and the new "entente cordiale" is the best tribute to its revolutionary effectiveness. France, too, is a great colonial nation and likewise feels the pressure of the national revolutionary movements.

These two national capitalists cannot live without the tribute squeezed from the colonial peoples and the Soviet government, with its practical, not paper, policy of self-determination is to France and England the personification of the force that threatens to disintegrate their empires.

Neither nation dares now challenge the United States in a battle for world supremacy. They are forced to accept the Dawes plan and forced to comply with the demands of the efficient American imperialists that the European opposition to the

plan, which is led by the Communists, be stamped out.

Thus the world divides more sharply than ever into two classes—the capitalists who will profit from the Dawes plan and the working class who suffer from it. Is this not a clear illustration of the conflicts within capitalism that forces it to draw closer the battle lines and intensify the class struggle at a time when it needs as never before the unthinking loyalty of the class it exploits?

Then there are the national rivalries which will not down and which prevent any such absolute unity of world capitalism as that implied in the "entente cordiale." Unity against Bolshevism means war, war for territories now acknowledging the rule of the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia. The question of the division of the loot must first be settled by the bandit chiefs and this question they cannot settle. It is this question that appears to issue always from the shadowy mouth of the red spectre and the capitalist rulers go crazy trying to find the answer. There is no answer except that given by the Communist International, "Revolution!"

It is here in the United States that the only really powerful counter-revolutionary force in the world lives. Here are the billions of wealth and the millions of backward workers—the finances and the cannon fodder for war on the European working class, and it is here, therefore, that the most telling blows must be dealt this new conspiracy against the world's workers, against the Communist International and against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

Every string that moves the ministerial puppets of Europe has its end in Wall Street. Morgan, the puppets' master, also jerks the strings controlling the American variety in the White House and American capitalism prepares—first, to crush the world revolution and second, to crush its capitalist rivals.

The Communist Party of America has the biggest job of all.

READ THE DAILY WORKER

"And the Scabbard Is Thrown Away!"

The birth of a new and powerful alliance, a real united front of exploited masses, is heralded in the announcement of the organization of the Pan-American Anti-Imperialist League with headquarters at Mexico City.

This organization, born of the resistance by revolutionary workers of ALL America, to the savage imperialism of the capitalist government of the United States—the "colossus of the north," as it is termed by the Latin-Americans—bids fair to give unflinching battle to the infamous class collaboration schemes of Gompers and Morones and their satellites in North, Central and South America.

The manifesto signed by this organization is signed as well by the Workers (Communist) Party of America, the Trade Union Educational League and the Communist Party of Mexico. These are strong and determined forces to open the struggle altho they face a foe whose power is beyond theirs at present.

But the forces of history are on the side of the soldiers of labor. The workers of the entire western hemisphere are arousing, slowly but certainly, the challenge to western imperialism is made, "The night is gone, the sword is drawn and the scabbard is thrown away!"

Down with imperialism!

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

The Miners' Election

The members of the United Mine Workers of America, thruout the jurisdiction of that organization are voting today on the election of national and district officers for the next two years. This election is of the greatest importance to every coal digger in the United States.

It is a damning indictment of John L. Lewis, and his administration that while the ballots are being cast ten locals in the anthracite coal fields are disfranchised by that autocrat's orders, because the members dared to strike against the coal companies that violated their agreements. The czar of the miners' union seized upon this pretext to lift the charters of the locals knowing that the sentiment there was strongly against him.

The incident in the anthracite field could be multiplied one thousand fold. From Nova Scotia to Kansas and from Alberta, Canada, to Wilkes-barre, Pa., this labor faker has left his trail of treachery. Lewis and his administration, including his machine in every district should be driven from office and the progressive slate elected.

Not until the United Mine Workers of America and the entire trade union movement are under Communist leadership and the tools of the employers who now rule them are ousted, will these organizations become effective instruments to fight for the workers' interests.

Today the coal miners have an important duty to perform. They should vote for the progressive slate and solidify their forces for the next drive against the entrenched agents of the coal operators who now crucify them. The battle cannot be won in a day, but victory is theirs just as soon as they make a real and determined effort to win.

Progressive workers in every industry in the United States are today watching the action of the most militant section of the American proletariat.

The Chicago gunmen, altho denounced vociferously by the mayor and district attorney, are doing business in the same old way.

DETAILED STORY OF BRAZILIAN MUTINY WHEN CREW SAILED OFF WITH \$5,000,000 BATTLESHIP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 8.—With the most powerful battleship of South America stolen by mutineers and taken to sea, the government's most strict censorship cannot prevent the writer from getting to the outside world what little the people of this South American metropolis knows of the most remarkable exploit in Brazilian history, now ended by the ship's internment in the foreign port of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extreme discontent against the government exists in the Brazilian navy. On Dec. 4, two of the great battleships of Brazil, the Sao Paulo and the Minas Geras, were lying in the Rio de Janeiro harbor. After long negotiations with the higher officers who refused their demands, the crew and petty officers of the Sao Paulo, led by five young second-lieutenants not yet out of their teens, seized their officers and put them ashore.

Raise Red Flag.

They raised the red flag over the ship and declared their intention of joining the revolutionary party. The marine commander, Senor Alexandrino de Alencar, under white flag, boarded the ship and argued all night with the mutineers to no effect. When he finally left they cleared decks for action and slipped her cable ready for the sea.

By rumor the news of the mutiny had spread like wildfire and the docks and wharfs around the harbor were black with people at dawn.

The Minas Geras Would Not Fire.

The Sao Paulo sent a demand to the crew of the Minas Geras to join her in the mutiny. Evidently the officers prevented seizure of the Minas Geras, altho they could not force her crew to open fire on the Sao Paulo, which, flaunting the red flag at the masthead, began steaming down the harbor after sending a couple of shells into the naval prison on the harbor hills and demolishing it while the prison guards ran for their lives.

The President Was Elsewhere.

Not taking any chances, the Sao Paulo kept her guns trained on the Minas Geras while she stopped for an hour just off the palace of the Brazilian president on the Praia Flamengo. Apparently learning that the president was not at home that morning, and not wishing to waste ammunition on a perfectly good but empty palace, the Sao Paulo went down the harbor.

Fort Gunners Had Bad Eyes.

Here it came under the guns of the forts covering the harbor entrance one of the best fortified harbors in South America. She was subject to a few shots from some of the lesser forts and replied with one or two shots. Then she reached the harbor mouth and came under the great guns of Fort Copacaban. Strangely enough, it appeared that the gunners of the fort were purposely shooting wide of the mark.

By 12:30 in the afternoon the Sao Paulo, seemingly without injury and with full steam up was out to sea and turned southward. She is a battleship worth \$5,000,000, fully armed and equipped with coal and supplies for a voyage of 5,000 miles. Altho some of the crew wished to take the ship to Soviet Russia, the nationalist sentiment prevailed, so after a futile voyage which was, however, a demonstration of what could be done, the ship was voluntarily interned at Buenos Aires.

Newark Bakers.

NEWARK, N. J.—Every Italian baker in Newark recognizes the Amalgamated Food Workers' union local No. 11 after the union workers' four months' fight for organization of the town. The local union has full jurisdiction over all Italian bakeries in the district now.

PATERSON STRIKERS CAN NOW TAKE CARE OF THEIR MEMBERS

After four months of strike, the Paterson, N. J. silk workers, thru their strike committee, make the following statement relative to the collection of funds raised by outside organizations for their support:

The results of the appeal issued by the strike committee to support the Paterson strikers in their struggle for better conditions surpassed all its expectations.

This is sufficient evidence that, despite the attacks by certain newspapers and so-called labor leaders to the effect that the strike was an outlawed one, the workers thruout the country, and particularly from New York, recognized the cause of the silk workers of Paterson as a just one.

However, at this time, we are justified in making the statement that the strike has reached the stage where we will be able, with the funds on hand and the money being raised by our membership, to take care of those who are in need of support.

We take this opportunity to thank all individuals, organizations, and committees who have assisted in the raising of funds.

We request that all monies collected by organizations and committees be forwarded without delay, so that an accounting of receipts and expenses can be submitted.

The Strike Committee Associated Silk Workers.
Fred Hoelscher, Sec'y-Treasurer.

France to Enter New Naval and Air Armament Race

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 8.—France's new naval program calls for the building of over half a billion dollars worth of battleships, and the entire reconstruction of the navy, as outlined by the chamber of deputies commission. Particular attention will be given to strengthening the Mediterranean fleet, in order to compete with the Italian fleet which is at present superior to the French ships in the Mediterranean. Air service will be developed to keep pace with American air service development.

The reconstruction of the navy will take twenty years to complete according to the plan.

Hungry Woman Fined.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mary Bohm, 24 years old with four children and a sick husband who had been unemployed for four months, took a bag of buns and a bottle of milk from a hallway and was arrested when the spying bakery deliveryman called police.

FIRST FACTORY DANCE IN CHICAGO WILL BE HELD BY Y. W. L. DEC. 13

One of the most unique affairs which is going to be held by the Young Workers (Communist) League of Chicago will be a factory dance on Dec. 13.

To this dance the young workers of the mail order houses will be invited. Special attention will be given to these young workers.

In addition this dance is also known as a moonlite snowball. Moonlites and snowballs will be the order of the day.

Tickets are 35 cents. The dance will be held at Northwest hall, North and Western avenue, under the auspices of the Young Workers League of Chicago.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—Permanent organization of the Wisconsin Conference for Progressive Political Action will be undertaken at a meeting of the body in Madison late in December after the national executive committee has met in Washington.

We Cannot Win This Race in Boots

The American Tobacco Company fed the yellow press \$2,000,000 worth of advertising last year. And what a smoke screen the yellows made with this! Standard Oil was about as generous in lubricating dailies that chirp for it.

The Calumet Baking Powder Company raised the hopes of the yellow press for dividends by an addition of \$1,500,000 to income. The United States Rubber Company stretched this by slinging in an equal amount. And along came Wrigley, Jr., and gulped up a wad, a cool million in size.

A few of the big national advertisers, which are also the big exploiters, gave a few of their favorite mouthpieces the neat sum of \$48,036,973 last year to sing their tune. The big exploiters are loyal to their yellow press. They treat it royally.



We're in this race to win the world. We're speeding ahead as fast as we can. But we are handicapped. We face encumbrances. They impede our progress. WE CANNOT WIN THIS RACE IN BOOTS.

A mighty and lasting spurt forward towards victory can be made if we rid the DAILY WORKER of its burdens. The DAILY WORKER is the red beacon of revolutionary labor in America TODAY. But how about tomorrow and 1925? Shall there be a worker's daily to speak for labor, defend labor, lead labor's offensive in the months to come?

Fifty millions of dollars for a few of the yellows from a few of the master class. They stand by theirs. And we? Shall we stand by our guns, to a man? Fifty thousand dollars for your RED DAILY from the red workers of America and we'll continue giving the yellows a fight for their life. Are you with us? Then

ON WITH THE CAMPAIGN!
OFF WITH THE BOOTS!

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

MAKE IT YOUR POLICY TO BUY A POLICY!

Sign and Send

DAILY WORKER FRIENDS—

You are with us in this race to win the world. This is a big job. You know that big jobs can only be accomplished by big instruments. Make the DAILY WORKER a BIG WEAPON in the struggle by INSURING IT FOR 1925. Pen in hand, fill this blank:

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

I want the DAILY WORKER to last and grow until we win. I want to INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925. Send me a

(Check which denomination)

\$10 \$5 \$1

INSURANCE POLICY

for which I enclose remittance herewith.

Name

Street

City..... State.....