The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Help Insure THE DAILY WORKER for 1925!

Vol. II. No. 248. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1925 290 Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

4,000 ANGRY MINERS IN PROTEST

MANY CITIES TO OBSERVE DAILY WORKER'S BIRTH

Hold Celebrations from Coast to Coast

The first anniversary of the DAILY WORKER will be celebrated by all Workers Party branches and district organizations from coast to coast with dances, entertainments, balls, and meetings which have been arranged by the various sections of the party.

These celebrations will commemorate the wonderful strides that have been made by the Communist movement since the first English language daily Communist newspaper was born just a year ago.

The first DAILY WORKER birthday party will be celebrated in Chicago Monday evening, Jan. 12, with a program of music, games, dancing and speeches at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Supper will be served without charge at the Chicago celebration, which will jubilate over the splendid accomplishments of the past year and discuss the prospects of the DAILY WORKER for 1925. A newspaper will be made up by the editors and members of the staff, which it is promised, will be "just full of good news and cartoons." The Chicago affair will be in charge of Comrades Cassie Kruse and Natalie Gomez, of the business office of the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER anniversary celebration in New York will be combined with the observance of the anniversary of the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. The district New York office of the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League have issued a statement which says, "On Jan. 11 the Communist youth the world over will commemorate the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg who six years ago were foully murdered by the military henchmen of the socialist leaders of Germany. As proof that the traitors of the working class are doomed and that the revolutionary movement of the workers—the Communist movement—is rapidly advancing, and gathering more and more recruits to its fold, we will have at the same time the celebration of the first anniversary of the DAILY WORKER the first Communist Daily in the world in the English language."

The Liebknecht memorial will be held in the afternoon and the DAILY

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ATTENTION CHICAGO DELEGATES OF LABOR DEFENSE AND I. W. A.

The Chicago Conference for Defense and Relief, comprising all branch delegates to the Labor Defense and International Workers' Aid, will meet Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, 3:30 sharp, at Greek Hall, 722 Blue Island Ave.

Its first big job is the running of our biggest motion picture venture, "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," at Ashland Auditorium, Thursday, Feb. 5. Tickets and advertising matter ready.

There is to be souvenir advertising program. Space costs $20 per page, down to $3 for card space. Delegates and others are urged to bring along some advertisements from business houses and workers' organizations.

Be on time—722 Blue Island Ave., Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, 3:30 p. m. Branches that have no delegates should have secretary or C. C. C. delegates attend.

George Maurer, Labor Defense.
William F. Kruse, International Workers' Aid.

MILLER, COMMUNIST, IS MEMBER OF NORTH DAKOTA STATE LEGISLATURE

By ALFRED KNUTSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 8.—The North Dakota legislature has just started its session here and the political line-up is as follows:

The nonpartisan leaguers have control of the house of representatives and the "I. V. A.," or independents, control the state senate by one vote.

The leaguers who are house members are "raring" to go and apparently "full of fight," firmly believing that it will be possible for them to really do something by getting thru some "progressive" legislation, evidently forgetting that they are operating in a capitalist legislature and within the frame-work of the private business system of capitalism, which, of course, render impossible any changes that will really help the farmers.

The New Governor.

A. G. Forbe is the new nonpartisan league governor. He is pretty much to the right of even the average leaguer in North Dakota. His caliber can be easily ascertained thru statements he has made since his election namely, that farmers, bankers and business men should all work together for the good of North Dakota. Such a policy will, naturally, play directly into the hands of the investment companies, the bankers and the grain thieves, who possess both political and economic power, and who are very anxious to be on good terms with the farmers in order the more readily to exploit them.

Communist on Job.

Comrade A. C. Miller, working farmer, is the only Communist member of the state legislature. He comes from Williston in the north western part of the state and was elected to the house of representatives, representing the 41st legislative district. He has been a member of the Workers Party for over a year.

In an interview Miller declared that "it was a hopeless task for the farmers and workers to expect any relief under the capitalist system, and that the work of a real workers' representative should be directed towards educating all exploited farmers and workers to realize the necessity of building up their own system."

MELLON'S GANG GROOMS PEPPER FOR FAT JOBS

Making Horse Trades with Pinchot

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury having acquired control of the republican organization thruout Pennsylvania thru the collapse of the Ware machine in Philadelphia, is reported to be preparing to change his representation in the U. S. senate.

He is expected to find a place on the federal supreme court, or a big European embassy, for Sen. Pepper who has still four years to serve. Then he will put former Gov. Sproul in the senate.

If Gov. Pinchot, in return for certain concessions by Mellon as to appropriations from the legislature to carry out some of Pinchot's minor plans, will agree to name Sproul to succeed Pepper, the latter will resign within the remaining two years of Pinchot's term. Otherwise Mellon will have to wait until Pinchot leaves office.

Snooks Will Snoop In Atlanta Federal Prison After Jan. 20

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Appointment of John. W. Snook, warden of the Idaho state penitentiary, as warden of the Atlanta federal prison, was officially announced today by Attorney General Stone.

Snook will take office about Jan. 20 or as soon as he can adjust his affairs in Idaho.

"In Memoriam—Lenin" to be shown Jan. 15 at Gartner's Theater.

ITALY UNDER MILITARY LAW OF MUSSOLINI

Communists Tortured in Prisons

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Jan. 8.—A state of martial law exists today in Italy in everything but name.

Prefects have been ordered to take any emergency measures they wish to keep the Fascisti in control of the country and suppress the opposition, regardless of the present judicial statutes.

The jails are being filled with Communists and workers who are against the fascisti rule of terror. These prisoners are being tortured in an effort to make them "confess" crimes against the state. Cases have come to light in Rome of prisoners who have had their eyes gouged out, their hands and feet crushed and their bodies mutilated.

The fascisti are continuing their campaign of suppression of opposition organizations. More prisoners are being assaulted and all but a few of the fascisti members who were jailed for violent crimes have been released.

Former Premier Giolitti is expected to become the new leader of the Aventine opposition.

All under-secretaries of state who were not members of the fascisti party have resigned, under pressure from Mussolini.

Signor Rustignac, a fascist and foreign correspondent of the New York Italian daily newspaper, Il Progresso Italo, has been arrested and quizzed by the senate. He is charged with being implicated in the Matteoti murder.

The Communists are demanding a social revolution and the seizing of power by the workers, as the only means of crushing fascism for all time.

Fascist police raided the Communist headquarters in Milan, and announced they had "seized documents incriminating ten dangerous radicals said to have been implicated in many Red outbreaks." The fascisti are declaring everyone who opposes their mad rule of bayonets as "danger ous."

OMAHA T. U. E. L. TAKES UP CHILD LABOR BATTLE

OMAHA, Nebr., Jan. 8.—The Omaha general group of the Trade Union Educational League is plunging into the child labor fight in earnest. Secretary David Coutts is sending letters to all local unions in this territory urging them to appoint a committee on the child labor question.

The Workers Party is also getting into the fight here. The City Central Committee has made overtures to the local independent (LaFollette) club suggesting a united front campaign on the child labor question.

While time has been too short as yet for definite action, the activity of the T. U. E. L. and Workers Party militants has already aroused considerable discussion in the local labor movement.

PROGRAM FOR W. P. ALDERMEN IS ADOPTED

Pledged to Struggle for Workers Only

An enthusiastic meeting, held at 722 Blue Island Avenue last night, ratified the aldermanic candidates and the program on which they will seek to rally the workers of Chicago.

The major portion of the evening was spent in discussing the program, for workers are interested in definite measures for fighting the stranglehold which capitalistic political henchmen have on the Chicago workers. A program covering every phase of municipal administration which is of interest to Chicago working men and women was adopted.

Speaks Only for Workers.

The introduction states:

"The Workers (Communist) Party is what its name implies—a party of and for WORKERS.

"We do not repeat the ridiculous pretensions of the other parties, that we have a program which will suit all classes. We state frankly that our program will bring no comfort to the banking kings, merchant princes, treation lords and real estate sharks who now hold Chicago in their covetous grasp. But to all workers and working class organizations struggling for the advancement of the workers, we pledge our loyal support in city and at council, at law and all times.

Exposes Real Issues.

"Now, when great numbers of workers are suffering from unemployment, when police and injunctions are called in by the bosses to break all strikes, when the working class standard of living is being steadily forced down, when gigantic municipal traction steals are being engineered, when working class children are suffering from inadequate and improper schooling—it is necessary to come forward with a program which exposes the real issues in the aldermanic elections to be held on February 24—a program which faces the issues frankly, and which rallies the working men and women of Chicago for struggle against the capitalists on the basis of the immediate interests of the workers."

The issues covered by the program include: Public utilities, traction, unemployment, education, police, the use of the injunction against workers, child labor, race discrimination, municipal employes, contract letting, housing and the right to vote.

Each of these issues is not only treated in a general way, but also practical ways and means of attaining the end sought are pointed out. The working class candidates of the Workers Party are all pledged to this program.

Revolution Only Real Solution.

The program concludes:

The above program of immediate demands touches issues which are vital to every working man and woman in Chicago. Everyone of these issues is a direct outgrowth of the present system of production for private profit—that is, of capitalism. Because of the monopoly which the bosses maintain over the factories, machines, etc., the workers are obliged to toil long hours for meager wages, while the goods that they produce are taken by the capitalists. With the capitalist domination over schools, press, etc., it is obvious that the workers have no real opportunity in this election. Capitalist "democracy" is nothing but a sham. There can be no real solution of the great problems weighing down upon the workers until capitalism is overthrown—until the workers seize control of the governmental power and take over industry. This will be accomplished thru the establishment of

(Continued on page 2)

T. U. E. L. CALLS UPON ALL WORKERS TO UNITE AROUND LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL AGAINST WHITE TERROR

In a statement issued by the national committee of the Trade Union Educational League, it calls upon all militant workers to form a united front with the Labor Defense Council to fight the "criminal syndicalism" laws and "sedition" laws and instruments used by the employing class of the United States to tyrannize over militant workers and their organizations. We print the statement in full:

T. U. E. L. STATEMENT

The Trade Union Educational League has, ever since its birth, urged the workers to solidify their forces against the menace of white guard suppression going under the guise of laws against "criminal syndicalism." It was the efforts of the T. U. E. L. that aroused the wide support among the unions for the Communists whose convention in Michigan was raided by the agents of Daugherty and Burns in 1922.

Workers Fortify For Attack.

Today there is a new cause for unity of all workers, Communist and non-Communist, organized and unorganized, of all races and conditions. The supreme court of Michigan has upheld the conviction of C. E. Ruthenberg under this infamous law, the charge being only one of "assembling with" other people not yet convicted of anything, and on Monday, Jan. 5, Ruthenberg was sentenced to from three to ten years in the Michigan penitentiary and bail denied.

Foreseeing this sentence after the action of the supreme court of Michigan, the Trade Union Educational League has begun a new campaign to unite all workers who believe in defending any worker imprisoned by the capitalist class for class reasons, around the Labor Defense Council, with offices at 166 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Mine Workers First in Line.

The Trade Union Educational League has issued a call for all militant workers, to take up in their unions and fraternal organizations, the issue of the defense of the victims of the Michigan "criminal syndicalist" law. Among the first to respond is local 2376 of the United Mine Workers, Christopher, Ill. The resolution of these coal miners, which appeared in the DAILY WORKER Jan. 5, should serve as a model for every worker who will take up the fight in his local union to defeat the tyrannical reaction in the state of Michigan and free all the workers now standing in the shadow of prison.

National Committee,
Trade Union Educational League.

SENATE GIVES MUSCLE SHOALS TO POWER TRUST

Underwood Bill Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The senate today passed the Underwood bill, turning the Muscle Shoals power project, worth many millions of dollars, over to private interests.

It is well-known in Washington that the huge power trust, controlled by J. P. Morgan and his bankers, was promoting the Underwood bill. During the discussion of the Underwood bill a Washington newspaper charged that, "If the Underwood bill passes, a steal will have been put over on the people of the United States which will put Teapot Dome in the shade."

The power trust, which will eventually gain control of Muscle Shoals thru the workings of the Underwood bill at millions of dollars below the cost of the power project to the United States, owns the Alabama Power company, which will eventually control Muscle Shoals.

Muscle Shoals consists of several huge dams, houses and hotels on a large tract of land, and large nitrate manufacturing projects.

Senator Norris' bill, providing for the retention of the project by the government, was sidetracked by the senate.

STRIKING MINER MURDERED AFTER MAKING SPEECH

Shot Down on His Way Home from Meeting

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The first murder has taken place in the hard coal strike near Scranton, say reports from the anthracite capital. Samuel Pace a leading strike committeeman, and secretary of the Ewen Colliery local, where the unofficial walkout against the Pennsylvania-Hillside Colliery originated, was slain by gunmen near his home in Pittston.

Several days ago the writer got acquainted with Pace and had a long visit with him at his home on Pine street, Pittston. He was a short, stroutly built young man of 31, full of confidence in the strikers' cause and active night and day in the struggle. Pace had a wife and three children but he said he and the rest had no thought of discontinuing the fight until they got assurance that their grievances would be adjusted.

The meager reports give no inkling of the murderers. Fourteen steel-jacketed bullets are said to have pierced his body as he was returning late at night from a strike conference. The murderers escaped in an automobile.

Pace told me of some hostile interference by the state police. It occurred after he had delivered a strike speech. The Pennsylvania-Hillside company agents had called a meeting of miners in the union hall of the Underwood local, several miles out of Scranton. About 125 men assembled out of 1,200 members of the local. The company men urged the men to go back to work.

Pace took the floor and exposed the trick that was being played on the men—it was not a regular union meeting. He urged the men to stand by the fight. As he left the hall, taking a group of workers with him, six state policemen—the "Cossacks" of ill fame—seized him and searched him, finally releasing him. But the work of Pace and others was successful.

The back-to-work movement was a fizzle, about 26 responding, instead of the 450 announced in the papers by the company. (These figures were verified to the writer by a Scranton Times reporter.) Later the local union called its own Underwood meeting, with 800 present and a ringing resolution to stay on strike was passed. Pickets were put on the line.

The killing of Pace is likely to have an opposite effect from that which the murderers intended.

Brookhart's Seat in Congress Is Contested Before U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.— Informal notice of the contest of the seat of Sen. Brookhart, republican of Iowa, in the new congress was filed in the senate today by Senator Robinson, democrat of Arkansas, minority leader.

The petition of contest was filed by Robinson for Daniel F. Steck, democrat, defeated by Brookhart by a few hundred votes.

T. U. E. L. Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8.—The St. Louis branch of the Trade Union Educational League meets Tuesday evening, Jan. 13 at 8 o'clock at Workers Party Hall, 2412 No. 14th street. John Braun will lecture on the Trade Union Movement.

CAPPELLINI IS DENOUNCED AS UNION BETRAYER

His Smoke Screen Is of No Avail

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 8—When Rinaldo Cappellini, district president, United Mine Workers of America, called a mass meeting of the striking anthracite miners to "explain" things yesterday afternoon he brought upon himself the most complete defeat a union betrayer has ever suffered in this district.

The Pittston armory was crowded with 4,000 angry miners and Cappellini taught literal hell.

They called him "traitor" and accused him of selling them out. They howled down his accusation that Communists were his only opposers and for hours plastered him with epithets as he stood alone on the platform.

Can't Fool 'Em No More.

"You can fool all the people, some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time," declared one leader of the strikers' committee, quoting the famous saying of Lincoln.

The Italian coal miners, aroused to a high pitch of indignation at the murder of Sam Pace and Steve Frely, and the brazen treachery of the district president, were determined to attack Cappellini.

Cappellini was hardly disguised in his role of coal operators' agent. The mask of union officer was thin indeed. He dared not trust his life and limb to the members of his own union, and tho he stood alone on the platform, he had the protection of a cordon of police, forty plain clothesmen and a squadron of "Cossacks" near at hand.

"No" Shakes Building.

In "explaining" the strike, Cappellini declared that only two of the grievances which had been unsettled for months in violation of the agreement, justified the strike, and that men affected had returned to work. He demanded to know if he had made good as a district president—and the "Noes!" fairly took the roof off the building.

Cappellini's entire record was attacked and raked from stem to stern, in office and out, and heckling continued until a genuine riot threatened.

Affairs at Critical Stage.

Affairs in the mine workers' organization reached a critical stage Saturday when delegates from twenty unions of the Glen Alden Coal company urged by resolution the coming of President John L. Lewis to this

(Continued on page 2.)

CHARLIE HUGHES MUCH PLEASED AT VICTORY OVER GREAT BRITAIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Marked satisfaction was expressed at the state department today over the progress being made at Paris in impressing on the allied finance ministers the justice of the American claim to equal participation in the Dawes annuities.

Colonel James A. Logan reported to the department after his conference with Winston Churchill, British chancellor of the exchequer, that the basis for an agreement had been reached.

Paris dispatches today say that after half an hour's session the meeting of the conference was adjourned until Monday, when reports will be received from certain experts, who are to have informal meetings meanwhile.

RUTHENBERG IN JAIL FOR THE WORKING CLASS

No Legal Basis Involved Says Ferguson

The imprisonment of C. E. Ruthenberg, national executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, solely because of his association with the Communists, was branded as ridiculous by Isaac E. Ferguson, attorney for Ruthenberg, in a statement to the DAILY WORKER.

If the decision of the Michigan court is allowed to stand, Ferguson told the DAILY WORKER, it "practically takes away all meaning from the constitutional guarantees of free speech and the right of assemblage."

"The idea of Ruthenberg being in prison because of his association with the Communists is utterly ridiculous," said Ferguson. "The Communist party was condemned in Ruthenberg's trial because it is supposed to have threatened the United States government. But the United States government has done nothing to prevent the Communists from disseminating their ideas since the deportations under Attorney General Palmer in 1920.

"The United States government knows all about the doctrines of the Communists. Its agents have been able to read, in the five years since 1920, the principles expressed openly by the Communists in their literature and in their press.

"And the government has made no move to show that the expression of principles by the Communists is a criminal menace." Ferguson continued. "If there were any reality in the charge against Ruthenberg it is ridiculous to think that the government would tolerate the recent presidential campaign conducted by the Communists, where they stated the principles for which Ruthenberg is in jail, hundreds of times in every city in the country.

"Gesture Against Communism.

"The courts by using the Ruthenberg case to make a gesture against doctrines, but there is no real accusation against him according to the legal standards of criminal law. The judges and jury convicting the lead all deem it necessary to show that they do not like the principles of Communism.

"This particular decision of the Michigan court, if it stands unreversed, practically takes away all meaning from the constitutional guarantees of free speech and the right of assemblage."

Attorney General Andrew Dougherty of Michigan, has filed a motion, prepared by Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith, with the Michigan supreme court at Lansing, asking the court to confirm the previous judgment that all questions have been settled. This motion will be acted upon by the Michigan court on Jan. 16, finally disposing of the case as far as the Michigan courts are concerned. The case will then be appealed to the United States supreme court.

Rally Labor for Defense.

"Meanwhile Ruthenberg is held prisoner in one of the worst bull holes in the country—Jackson Prison, at Jackson, Michigan. The Labor Defense Council and the militant section of the working class have rallied to the defense of Ruthenberg and the other Communists who are facing prison solely because they demand the overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation of the workers and that the abolition of the profit system be replaced by the rule of the working class.

"Thousands of dollars are needed immediately for the Ruthenberg appeal to the U. S. supreme court, for the Minor trial and those that will follow," George Maurer, of the Labor Defense Council, told the DAILY WORKER. "The facts must be spread broadcast, so that all workers, and their organizations will know that their cause is the cause of these Workers (Communist) Party defendants, and will unite in a mass protest and demand their freedom."

The Trade Union Educational League has issued a call to all trade unionists to come to the defense of these militant leaders of the working class, the Michigan Communist defendants.

The local Chicago organization of the Workers (Communist) Party already has well under way the fight to release the militant leaders of the working class who are faced with prison terms.

One of the big demands of the all-comrades election campaign of the Workers Party in Chicago is the freedom of all class war prisoners, Martin Abern, Chicago secretary of the Workers Party, told the DAILY WORKER, especially in view of the imprisonment of Comrade Ruthenberg and the impending trial of Comrade Minor and other leading Communists. Freedom is the most important task of the Workers Party is the defense of the Communists imprisoned under the Michigan anti-syndicalist laws."

LET US SHOW THE FIGHTING COAL MINERS THAT WE ARE WITH THEM

In Tuesday's issue of the DAILY WORKER an article by Pat Toohey, secretary of the Miners' Defense Committee, stated the case of the fighting miners who participated in the famous "March of the Miners" in 1922.

Twenty-five of these fighting workers have just been pardoned while thirteen others in for the same cause have still to remain behind the bars for daring to fight for their interests.

The DAILY WORKER is a paper of the fighting proletariat—and the Workers' Monthly is their magazine; so we have placed on our sub-list every one of the fighting miners remaining in jail.

But the DAILY WORKER is as poor as the poor worker, and subs are a heavy expense. Will you pay for one of these? They have been placed on the sub-list each for a six months' sub for the DAILY WORKER ($3.50) and for a six months' sub for the Workers' Monthly ($1.25). Send in your remittance and we will tell the fighter you choose that you have contributed the favor. But be sure to tell us you are paying for a certain prisoner or the DAILY WORKER or Workers' Monthly if you have a preference.

Read what Pat Toohey has to say about it:

Jan. 4, 1925.

"Dear Comrades:—I enclose here the names of the remaining miners at Moundsville penitentiary for their part in the march of the miners on the Cliftonville mine in 1922, at which a riot took place and the sheriff and right union miner was killed. They repeatedly have requested of me the DAILY WORKER and the Workers' Monthly, but we are about in as bad a fix financially as they are.

"I send you their names to see if you would put them on the mailing list. This list supersedes the list I sent you some time ago, as the men have been pardoned, as these will be also, as soon as the progressives can organize their forces to make a fight in this direction.

"Tedjy Arnaski, Frank Bado, Charles Ciallella, John Kaminski, Angelo Marione, Dan Machusak, Andy Rohar, Pete Radakovitch, Joseph Recis, John Stegmark, Joseph Tracz, Joseph Wallace, 818 Jefferson Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.

"If you are unable to comply with the request, please inform me. The Avella section from where most of the prisoners are from, is a section controlled by the pro-Lewis tools of this district, and if the radicals put up a fight for these men, our party will greatly benefit greatly, by having an opportunity to penetrate hitherto untouched territory.

"With best wishes, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"Pat H. Toohey,

"Sec'y Miners' Defense Com."

SCAB HERDER SUES COMPANY FOR HIS BLOOD MONEY

Gets Doublecross When Strike is Broken

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Edward Thompson, strikebreaker boss, has filed suit against the Texas Transport and Terminal Co. for $17,125, which he alleges he would have been entitled to had he not been discharged. Thompson was engaged as general superintendent in New Orleans over the strikebreaking longshoremen during 1924, and was told by officials that the job was his for life. His salary was to be $25 a week and all the overtime necessary. William Harris, his assistant, also files suit for $14,000 on the same grounds.

While the strike was in its zenith these men drew the wage agreed upon; but when the union was licked, they were gradually let out.

The transportation company is saying nothing, but engaging the best legal talent.

Fishermen Win Strike.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Jan. 8.—The striking fishermen and cannery workers in Douarnenez won an increase in wages of 25 centimes an hour, after a strike of six weeks, which was led by Communists. During the strike the Communist mayor was suspended by the government for leading a parade.

WAGES ARE LOW, CONDITIONS BAD ON BRITISH ISLES

Workers Expect Attack on Hours Next

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A leveling up and standardizing of the wages of 650,000 British railway workers is proposed by the National Union of Railwaymen. Among the rates are the following given in equivalent U. S. money: engineers, $3.89 a day; firemen, $2.96 a day; machinists, $18 to $18.96 a week; signal operators, $14.20 to $21.02; freight and baggage handlers minimum $14.20 a week. It is proposed to change the basic mileage day of enginemen from 140 to 120 miles for surface men and 100 miles for underground men, no man to work more than 840 miles a week.

Wages in all British coal mining districts with one exception are down to the minimum and at least 10 per cent of the mine workers are unemployed. Coal mine owners have started an agitation in favor of a return to the longer working day as a means of reducing costs.

Employers and employers' journals generally admit that British wages are as low as they can be without provoking the unions to fierce revolt. Trade union circles feel that the next attack of employers will be against working hours.

Forbes Ignorant of Graft in His Bureau, Is His New Defense

Charles Forbes, when head of the United States veterans' bureau "was not interested" in hospital building, Col. E. E. Walton, chief of the construction service of the war department testified for Forbes' defense. Forbes is on trial in federal court here charged with illegally letting the contracts, according to Walton. "Forbes indicated the war department was under the operation of bids and the letting of contracts, Col. Forbes said he cared only to inspect the plans and let the department office. He completed hospitals to him as rapidly as possible," said Walton.

The new defense of Forbes pictures him as a naive executive who did not know what was going on under him and who was not interested in eliminating graft and corruption in the veterans' bureau.

Program for W. P. Aldermen Is Adopted

(Continued from page 1)

a Soviet Republic, a workers' and farmers' government.

* * *

We call upon all labor unions and working class organizations which are in agreement with the immediate demands set forth in our program to establish a united front with the Workers (Communist) Party in the fight for their realization, thru support of the aldermanic candidates listed below:

3rd WARD—E. L. Doty.
11th WARD—Victor Zokaitis.
22nd WARD—L. Cejka.
24th WARD—H. Epstein.
28th WARD—N. Dozenberg.
32nd WARD—Peter M. Lucas.
33rd WARD—J. L. Engdahl.
34th WARD—Harry Brooker.
44th WARD—J. W. Johnstone.

An electoral campaign will be made to bring the program and candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party before the workers of Chicago despite the fact that the election is being run on a non-partisan basis. The entire city organization of the Workers Party is responding wholeheartedly to this election campaign, and it is expected that by the time the election is closed, the workers of Chicago will be well acquainted with the Workers Party and what it stands for, as well as with its daily fighting organ, the DAILY WORKER.

Ku Klux Preacher Reported Shot Dies Of Natural Causes

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 8.—Rev. William J. Williams, pastor of the ku klux klan, who collapsed last November while delivering a klan speech at Bruton, Ill., died today at the hospital of the national soldiers' home.

When Williams collapsed in November, the klansmen charged that he had been shot by anti-klansmen, and it was not until Williams' death today that it was revealed that Williams was suffering not from wounds but from tubercular meningitis.

THREAD TRUST CUTS WAGES 10 PER CENT OF 7,000 WORKERS

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 8.—Announcement was made at the plant of the American Thread company here today that the wages of its operatives will be reduced 10 per cent, effective January 12. The reduction will be general in all plants. Thirty-five hundred operatives will be affected here and 7,000 in the entire system.

The Trade Union Educational League has called upon all workers through the textile industry to resist militantly the concerted drive against their wages being cut in all branches of the industry. Strikes are expected all over New England.

Build the DAILY WORKER!

'WILL NOT HELP YOU,' COOLIDGE TELLS FARMERS

Hoover Promises Aid to Large Employers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Coolidge expressed his "profound sympathy" with the struggles of the farmers but told them that they would have to "do the lions share of the work in making their co-operative movements effective themselves," in a speech before the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing associations.

Former Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois, who is posing as a farmer, altho he and his wife, formerly Florence Pullman, own a large share of the stock in the Pullman Palace Car company, is a member of the national executive committee of this association. The Pullman car works were recently put on a ten-hour day, following a wage reduction.

Coolidge pointed to the United States Steel corporation, whose average is 8 cents an hour, as a "great co-operative industry built out of small beginnings."

In telling the farmers that they must work out their own salvation, Coolidge intimated that he will oppose the Norbeck-Burtness and the McNary-Haugen bills, designed to allow government relief for the farmers. "We want combination preached as a principle," Coolidge said after referring lovingly to the steel trust, in which he owns a substantial block of stock.

Herbert Hoover, also speaking before the National Council of the Farmers' Co-operatives, which represents the rich farmers, advocated the development of assemblies for the elimination of waste.

Hoover is practically turning the department of commerce over to the large employers and the rich farmers. Hoover is using the resources of his bureau to acquire advice on how the industries can cut down expenses.

Hoover announced that "Millions of dollars could be saved the people of this country thru application of measures to eliminate waste in commerce and industry." Hoover, however, meant the large employers, for "you are the ones who will get more profits because of his campaign to cut own the running expenses of big industries."

Hoover announced that "Representatives of railway dining cars met in Chicago today to standardize their equipment, and 58 other standardization meetings involving many manufacturing industries will be held during the next few months."

The campaign to bring the capitalists larger profits is being carried on by Hoover with government money.

Bosses Take Fight Against Engravers' Union Into Courts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The International Photo-Engravers' Union is being pounced upon by the federal trade commission because of its endeavor to bring all shops up to the standard union rate.

In a petition filed in the federal district court of St. Louis, the commission charges that the Photo-Engravers' Union is trying to help the employes, organized as the American Association of Photo-Engravers, to maintain a combination in restraint of trade, by calling strikes on all shops where the prices fixed by the employers' combine are not enforced.

They charge that under "clause 10" of the contract between the international and local unions and the employers, the unions agreed to allow their members to work only in shops where the management is affiliated in good standing with the employer's combine. The commission seeks to get the court to enforce a subpoena upon Local 10 of the Photo-Engravers to produce its union minutes for certain occasions when the commission believes the union was maintaining the prices for job work.

Cappellini Is Denounced As Union Betrayer

(Continued from page 1)

district. They contend that the Lewis investigating committee had failed in its purpose in that it had failed to go to the root of the difficulties existing between district officials and the rank and file of the union.

Strike May Spread.

The Hudson Coal company grievance committee meeting in Scranton Saturday, gave President Cappellini one more week to settle the present grievances. In his failure to do this they will meet again probably to declare a strike.

The Hudson miners allege that President Cappelini has not kept his pledges to adjust their grievances and has failed even to take them up with the proper authorities.

Women of the Capitalist Class in Public Office Loyal to Class Interests

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the yellow press exploits the fact that a few women have been elected to public office. It tries to leave the impression that progress has taken a great leap forward.

Capitalist editors always like to get women into the news. And pictures! Especially when they can be touched up to make them look attractive. So the exploits of the women executives and legislators will be improved on to the utmost, in the weeks to come, to spice the dry news that comes out of state capitols with the beginning of each new year. The misinformed will be led to conclude that a new era is really dawning.

* * *

The granting of the suffrage to women, and the election of women to public office, does not even touch the roots of capitalism. The women of the capitalist class remain loyal to their class interests. The women of labor are still held in the chains that bind their class to the profit system. Woman suffrage does not change the class relation. The class struggle goes on the same as ever.

* * *

In Colorado women were in the state legislature when the legalized cossacks of the state militia shot down and burned to death the men, women and children of the coal fields in what is now known in labor history as "The Ludlow Massacre." But the Colorado legislature has never been denounced as "Bolshevik," or condemned for getting its orders from Moscow. The men and women, in Colorado's lawmaking body, have always been loyal to the Rockefeller rule that dominates the state thru the established czardom of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

* * *

Capitalism shows no fear over the fact that Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson is governor of Texas, or because Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross is the executive head of Wyoming. Wall Street knows that its flag will continue to fly over the capitol buildings in both states.

Children will be exploited in the cotton fields, and in industry thruout Texas, just as in the days when men of the capitalist class were governors. The fist of the bankers and landlords will be held as close as ever to the face of the landless farmer, both black and white. The war of the classes continues as before.

In Wyoming, Mrs. Ross may be governor, but the life of the miner will be just as bitter. The 12-hour day and the seven-day week will continue in the oil fields owned by Rockefeller. The social order that gave the Teapot (Wyoming) Dome scandal to the nation will not even get scratched.

The same is true everywhere, in all the state legislatures, where the women of the capitalist class have been elected. For instance, four women sit in the Illinois legislature, but they raise no challenge to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, or the Chambers of Commerce. They are all of the same breed.

* * *

Suffrage for women will not take on a new meaning until the Communist women of the working class begin entering the parliaments of capitalism in this country, as in other nations.

Not until a Ruth Fischer, or a Clara Zetkin, in this country as in Germany, joins with the Communist men of her class, in congress, or in the state legislatures, will the voice of a woman legislator be heard on the labor side of the class struggle. It is to be hoped that that time is not far distant.

STRIKE AGAINST CONDITIONS ALSO PROTECTS WAGES

If Union Loses Control, Wages Follow

(By The Federated Press)

PITTSTON, Pa., Jan. 8.—The unofficial strike of 12,000 Pennsylvania Hillside miners in the hard coal fields comes out of long standing disputes over working conditions and not from any demand for a change in the wage scale before the agreement runs out. But the fight to protect working conditions is really a fight to protect wages, the miners say. Under the piece work system worse working conditions mean worse wages.

Few unions in the country have such practical control over the details of the job as does the United Mine Workers where it is well organized. The present fight—the strikers say—is to retain this control. They are seeking to prevent the company from laying off men at will, from keeping tonnage miners at unproductive work at which they cannot make regular wages, from forcing the men to pay the same price for inferior power, and from other actions which have the same general effect, of reducing the earning power of the men.

A list of the grievances, mine by mine, has been prepared by the general grievance committee of the ten striking locals. A summary is given below. The committee says the strike was forced because the company refused to consent to adjustment thru the regular adjustment machinery and the committee charges the district president with failure to take proper action.

Beauty Parlor Union Urged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—Plans to unionize 50,000 beauty parlor girls will be among things considered at the meeting of the general executive board of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, which meets here today.

Many Cities to Observe Birth of The Daily Worker

(Continued on Page 2.)

WORKER jubilee and ball in the evening, at the New Star Casino, 107 St. and Park Ave. The combined celebration will be held under the auspices of the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League. Thirty-seven and one-half per cent of the proceeds of the New York commemoration meetings will be donated to the DAILY WORKER.

"These two great events," declares Charles Krumbein, New York district organizer of the Workers Party, "the Liebknecht memorial which is the occasion for the revolutionary workers and the working class youth in particular, to review the condition of our movement and survey the tasks for the future—and the DAILY WORKER Jubilee, will be celebrated from 2 p. m. till midnight. They will no doubt bring forth a stronger determination to carry on the battle that Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg so bravely fought."

In Jamestown, N. Y., Franklin P. Brill will lecture on "Karl Liebknecht, World Revolutionist," in Odd Fellows Hall, Main and Fourth Sts., Sunday, Jan. 11, at 7 p. m. Tickets will cost only 15 cents.

The Los Angeles Workers Party organization, under the leadership of the English Branch, will hold a "First Birthday Party" Tuesday evening Jan. 13, at 8 p. m., in Brooklyn Hall, corner Brooklyn and Soto Sts. Comrades of all nationalities will meet in Los Angeles that night, and will make a final drive for insurance policies to make sure that the second birthday party of the DAILY WORKER shows even more gains for the Communist movement than the first anniversary.

New Reichstag Head.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Dr. Paul Loebe, a social-democrat and former president of the German reichstag, was elected president of the new reichstag today by a vote of 231 to 182, cast for the next highest candidate.

"Polikushka" is coming to Gertner's Independent Theater, Jan. 15.

LAW AND ORDER TALK AT STRIKE BREAKERS' MEAL

Coolidge Makes Love to High-Hat Millionaires

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Judge Elbert Gary, head of the United States Steel corporation, who allowed his trust to break every law on the calendar in the 1919 steel strike, presented a resolution to President Coolidge yesterday asking for "law enforcement." President Coolidge always throws his doors open to the steel trust head.

Gary is a handy man when it comes to supplying money to run a presidential campaign, and besides, Coolidge owns a fat block of stock in the United States Steel corporation.

Gary ate breakfast with the president yesterday, and acted as chairman of a deputation of high hatted millionaires, including John D. Rockefeller, Jr., S. S. Kresge, and other men of big business. They were members of a "committee of one thousand," seeking to enforce the prohibition laws, and they commended Coolidge for not getting drunk while on duty in the interests of his business. Gary "commended President Coolidge for his personal conscientious obedience to the provisions of the eighteenth amendment."

Rockefeller must have laughed up his sleeve when talking to Coolidge about law enforcement, if he remembered the Colorado coal strike, when his company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, hired thugs to murder the strikers, and evicted scores of families from their homes.

And Gary must have had a good laugh at the expense of the gullible workers, if he recalled that during the 1919 strike, gunmen in the employ of the United States Steel corporation brutally murdered Fanny Sellins, and that all meetings were prohibited in all of the steel towns. Strikers were arrested by the hundred, many were killed, and the state constabulary of Pennsylvania was called in by Gary to ride down strikers—all for no other cause than that they wanted the eight-hour day and a living wage.

Indeed, it was a select company of strikebreakers, that sat down at the White House breakfast table yesterday, with arch-strikebreaker Coolidge, breaker of the Boston police strike, leading the discussion on "law enforcement."

POSTAL WORKERS TO KEEP UP PAY INCREASE FIGHT

Cal's Veto Is Sustained by Only One Vote

Altho disappointment was in the air at the meeting of 300 members of the Railway Mail Association in the Hotel Sherman, because the senate failed to override Coolidge's veto of the bill increasing postal employes' salaries, they determined that the fight would continue.

"We feel this especially because we felt sure of victory," said Kilts Miller, president of the association. "We believe firmly in our cause and have not given up. We have great hopes of an increase in the not distant future. The fact that only one vote was needed to give us the necessary two-thirds vote shows our fight has not been without results.

"We believe that the public is with us and wants us to attain money enough to live on—not merely to exist. We want to be able to educate our children and to live in happiness and comfort."

The vote on the bill to increase the pay of the postal workers was 55 to 29, but as only 28 votes against the bill were required to prevent its passage over the veto of Coolidge, a two-thirds vote, Coolidge's veto was sustained and the bill will not become a law.

Coolidge pulled every wire he could to stave off the passage of the bill by a two-thirds vote. He made promises, threatened patronage, pulled "exposures" of graft, and submitted several substitute bills. Senator Borah, who at one time posed as a progressive, voted with Coolidge. This came as no surprise, as Borah worked as hard as any other Coolidge senator to prevent the postal workers from securing their raise.

Unsafe Crossing Kills.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 8.—Three school children were killed and two seriously injured here today at an unsafe railroad crossing when a Lehigh Valley railroad passenger train struck the wagon in which the children were being driven to school. The dead were: Roderick, John and Mildred Belgrash, children of Ludwig Belgrash, a farmer.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

THE DISCUSSION IS ENDED

THE discussion of the party's immediate tasks, that has been carried on in the columns of the DAILY WORKER for the past six weeks, ends today. This is the decision of the Central Executive Committee. A statement summing up the discussion is being prepared by the Central Executive Committee. It will be published as soon as it is ready.

SIX STATES AND ONE COUNTY—OR WHO IS LOGICAL AND WHAT ARE THE FACTS

By GEORGE MAURER

COMRADE RUTHENBERG says it's "logical." What? The boss, ness of keeping the slogan and working for a class farmer-labor party. He says, in effect, "Oh! Mr. Majority! Look to your logic. You admit that all the conditions and reasons which made for our united front farmer, labor party activity in the past still remain but yet you draw the opposite conclusions to drop the slogan, etc. Really, and oh, Comrade Ruthenberg! Did you read and understand the majority thesis, does it say that all the conditions are now the same, that the particular condition necessary, a mass sentiment for a farmer-labor party, now exists?

You started this "logic" business, Comrade Ruthenberg, and then one of the minority supporters, Comrade Harold John, came along (Daily Worker, December 1st) also with the boast of logic, and said "the left wing, outside the W. P., must be organized politically in order that it can be lead by anybody and the W. P. must be included in that organization so that Communists can lead." Did you of the minority start with such an assumption and then try to give your thesis plausibility by pointing to six state organizations called farmer-labor parties and which you claim are against the LaFollette third party movement and for a class farmer-labor party?

To be sure your minority thesis does not go so far as Comrade John. You say that actual organization of "a farmer-labor party, fighting the class battles of the workers and farmers" may never take place and that it is possible that the best elements can be absorbed into the Workers Party, without passing thru the stage of actual organization into a separate party. Do you affirm that the Workers Party cannot lead the left wing and absorb its best elements without the slogan "for a farmer-labor party?" Or do you claim there is a mass need (viewed from a Communist standpoint) for a "class farmer-labor party?"

Since your thesis is so "logical" what about your assertion that if we "abandon the united front policy politically by abandoning the slogan for a class farmer-labor party, we will surrender the most effective agitational weapon we have for drawing the workers close to our party and building the Workers Party." Do you really mean that the sole and only united front tactic politically, is the business of working for a class farmer-labor party?

"No, probably you were careless in wording it, perhaps you meant "on the parliamentary field" as Comrade Wicks puts it. You do think, tho, that there is lots of sentiment "in the left wing" for a class farmer-labor party and therefore it is desirable to go along as before. And this, after the experience of July 3rd, 1924, the growth of the LaFollette third party movement, the disappearance of all national farmer-labor parties, and non-development of the sentiment which had been labelled "farmer-labor," toward a real sentiment and demand for a distinct "class" farmer-labor party.

Don't you know that the sentiment for real class political action is that of Communist sympathizers, that mass sentiment aside from this will be satisfied with a third party, speaking in the name of labor. Do you want us to cover up our Bolshevik "whiskers" and with the "weapon" of the slogan "for a class farmer-labor party" gather together some masses of class-conscious workers, then uncover our whiskers and have those masses say "We knew it was you all the time; why did us?"

Now about those farmer-labor parties in six states and Washington County, Pa. (and the "demand for revival" in Buffalo, N. Y.) as sufficient proof that the required mass sentiment exists, lives, and is growing as living things should. First let me say that to hear Bob Minor tell it the masses are yelling for a farmer-labor party. It looks like necessity was the mother of invention. The minority wanted to yell for it (a two year old habit) so they began hearing things—yells. Tell us your secret, Bob, from where do you get the gift of hearing the loud yells? From the same source as you get the never-to-be abandoned "magic" slogan?

Please, Comrades Ruthenberg, Bedacht, Lovestone, (and Wicks) in the name of Marx and Lenin, give us the dope on those farmer-labor parties in six states and one county (and Buffalo). Show us that these "numerous" and "staunch" upholders of a farmer-labor party are spreading the germ and getting themselves stauncher. Explain how they are holding out for a class farmer-labor party as against the third party movement of LaFollette and the C. P. P. A., against the class collaboration, peoples government, leaders of the trade union leadership, aristocracy and followers, and of the farmers. Will the "revolutionary farmers" see to it? Or the masses of unorganized workers? Or are we the Communists running the unions and these six state parties and therefore able to dictate?

What's the sentiment, or demand, in the unions, farm organizations, "farmer-labor parties," that you are in touch with? How big is the left bloc in the labor movement that possesses a real sentiment for a real F. L. P. which you say our members in the trade unions must split away from the third party movement and crystalize into a farmer-labor party; that is, how much bigger than the bloc among the poorer farmers (aside from Communist sympathizers) that you speak of in your thesis, but propose no ways to reach on the F. L. matters.

Tell us, how many of these six state parties are holding together, and, if any, what is it that keeps them going, —the demand of the rank and file member—units for a mass-class or class-mass F. L. P. or the prospect seen by them and the leaders of some kind of a national third party speaking in the name of labor and the people? And if they amount to anything locally in their respective states, is it because they are genuine class farmer-labor parties? Is it not true that such are farmer-labor in name, but third party passive in fact?

Is it so desirable (if not necessary) that the left wing bloc in the labor movement be at all costs organized into a class party of their own? Or so necessary to our leadership of left wing labor and farmer blocs that the slogan be kept in spite of a new situation in our task so helpless otherwise? Shall we give out to the workers and farmers the impression and hope that a class-farmer-labor party will fight their battles, rather than the Communist Party? Is it desirable (or necessary) that we hide our face? Or do you insist that we wear a mask, let's say, just for the sake of some kind of a fancy "manever"?

Do you disagree with Comrade Radek, writing on the American party future, when he says "while they (the American party) will continue their work with an unveiled face, the masses will have time to get rid of their illusions of LaFollettеism" (Daily Worker, December 4, front page). Understand, this means we will be more actively working to dispel those illusions.

If the minority wants to be so logical and ignore facts, I suggest they add to their slogan "for a class farmer-labor party—not LaFollettеism" then, at least, the "great mass of desperate farmers who are ready to join in a class farmer-labor party" would logically join such a party. So much for the word "logic."

The November 1923 thesis of the minority (page 19 of second part) said that the directives of that part of the labor movement controlled by Gompers and Johnston would be counterbalanced by the great mass of deserters who are ready to join in a class farmer-labor party." Comrade Pepper first saw "the LaFollette revolution." then he saw a great mass of deserters from Gompers.

The minority claims to be "logical" and ignores facts. Lovestone and Bedacht, to be sure, give what they claim are facts, but not about this farmer-labor business. No, they give a lot of "sins committed by the majority." Maybe to them facts means irrelevant, misrepresentations. Well, someone, please, give us for private circulation only a list of "sins" of the minority. I want to contribute some facts to such a list. For instance, Comrade Nat Kaplan, one of the "leading theoreticians" of the minority, have been throwing Pepper in our faces last year, because that "peculiar conception" of the party in America by them deemed essential to the realization of a mass Communist Party.

The majority thesis proposes the correct Communist policy—and has the facts.

NO SUBSTITUTES!

By DAVID A. GORMAN

THE leaders of the minority thesis contend that dropping the farmer-labor party slogan means the repudiation of the united front tactic in the political field. There are no farmer-labor parties in Germany, France or Italy, and yet the Communist Parties of those countries are carrying out the C. I. program dealing with the united front on the political field.

Comrade Ruthenberg states there is a conflict between the analysis of the economic and political developments in the United States and the program proposed in the majority thesis. To prove that there is a conflict, he states that "everybody agrees that the conditions which created independent political action on the part of the workers and farmers still exist and, in fact, they will be intensified, and yet the majority concludes that the farmer-labor party slogan is obsolete.

Now let us see whether the conclusion of the majority is correct or not. The farmer-labor party movement that developed in the last few years was a revolt on the part of workers and poor farmers against the old parties. Then when the LaFollette movement appeared it absorbed the farmer-labor party.

Comrade Ruthenberg says that the conditions that jarred the workers loose from the democratic and republican parties will jar them loose from the LaFollette movement and the farmer-labor party slogan is the instrument with which to do it. What are the facts. The workers that split from the old parties lost faith in them as a result of those parties being in power and proving to be parties of big capital. But they have confidence in the LaFollette movement. The majority thesis is correct when it states:

"And for some time to come, that is, until the LaFollette movement will begin shaping concrete and practical signs of its antagonism to the working class, the great bulk of the laboring masses of this country will progressively accept the LaFollette movement as their political expression. This means that the question of trying to build a farmer-labor party which shall base itself on the mass organizations of the workers and poorest sections of the farmers is definitely out of tune with practical politics for the immediate future."

The minority also contends that in order to build a mass Communist Party it is necessary to create a farmer-labor party. Comrade Ruthenberg states in the December issue of the Workers Monthly that the difference of viewpoints in regard to the application of the farmer-labor united front policy developed in the central executive committee of the party immediately after the formation of the federated farmer-labor party, and he refers to a thesis in which the present minority, and at that time, the majority, stated their position. We quote from that thesis, known as the August thesis, written by Pepper and Ruthenberg: "It is our duty to attempt thru a very careful, cautious propaganda to transform the federated to a Communist mass party."

Apparently, the minority of the central executive committee, or at least, Comrade Ruthenberg, still supports the above statement of the August thesis. Comrade Pepper in defending the thesis compared the federated with the Norwegian labor party, stating that the Norwegian labor party was based on the trade unions and when the International, with which the Norwegian labor party was affiliated, instructed them to reorganize on the individual membership basis, and when the leaders refused, the minority through careful and systematic campaign withdrew from the Norwegian labor party all these members who accepted the C. I. decision, and formed the Norwegian Communist Party.

Pepper believed the same thing was possible with the federated. But Comrade Pepper just overlooked a few facts, and that is, in Norway, there was a Communist Party based on individual membership, and the C. I. was absolutely correct in demanding reorganization because a Communist Party in Norway must be based on individual membership. But in this country, alongside of the federated was the Workers Party based on individual membership. This theory of converting the federated, no matter how many unions would have affiliated with it into a mass Communist Party was a political pipedream, because those Communists in the federated were already members of the Workers (Communist) Party. The radical workers of the trade unions who might have affiliated with the federated will come into the Workers Party practically as quickly without the federated as with it. No substitute for the Workers Party is necessary in order to build a mass Communist Party.

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How Shall We Fight the LaFollette Movement?

By IDA DAILES

IN the heat of defense and attack of the conflicting views of the question of our party's policy, many comrades are losing sight of the main issue between us, or else they are pushing it into the background of the discussion. When we eliminate the past misdeeds that each side hurls against the other, the main controversy centers on the question. "How can we separate the workers and poor farmers from the LaFollette movement?"

Under the heading, "Immediate Tasks of the Party," the majority thesis states: "1. Exposure of the bourgeois nature of LaFolletism. This becomes the central problem of our agitation and propaganda. It must be carried out along the following lines: a) Formulate concrete political demands based on immediate burning needs of the masses; b) popularize these demands among the masses; c) call upon the rank and file in the shops, unions, among the unemployed, to address resolutions, petitions, and to hold mass meetings demanding that the 'labor wing' in the LaFollette combination and the LaFollette group in congress propose legislation along the lines of the demands of the masses, at the same time creating the necessary united front rank and file organization for the struggle; d) by these campaigns unmask the nature of LaFolletism and of the labor lieutenants of the LaFollette movement, expose the futility of democratic-pacifist parliamentarism and demonstrate the necessity of following the leadership of the only class political party, the Workers Party, . . ." and then it continues, giving slogans for these immediate united front struggles.

The minority thesis offers, in opposition to this, the following: "3. The concrete steps which we must take in carrying out the policy are the following: a) Our members in the trade unions shall conduct a strong campaign of criticism against the LaFollette progressive movement, pointing out that it is a liberal capitalist third party and not a farmer-labor party and raising the slogan of a class farmer-labor party and splitting these trade unions away from the LaFollette progressive movement. (b) Wherever labor unions are affiliated with units of the LaFollette progressive organization, our members shall seek to become delegates and to make in these organizations the same criticism and raise the slogan of the 'class farmer-labor party' and to split them away from the LaFollette progressive movement. c) We shall oppose the affiliation with the LaFollette progressive organizations of any unions not already affiliated. d) In relation to the coming national convention tentatively set for January 6 by the LaFollette progressive organization, our policy shall be, that wherever party members are in organizations affiliated and entitled to send delegates, we shall have our party members elected with instructions to make the same criticism against the LaFollette progressive organization in the national convention and raise the slogan of a 'class farmer-labor party' in order to build a left-bloc and split it away. e) We shall mobilize all the class farmer-labor elements with which we have contact and which are now affiliated with the LaFollette progressive organization for the same campaign against this as a liberal, third capitalist party and not a labor party and to have them raise the slogan of a 'class farmer-labor party' and to split with the LaFollette progressive movement."

I shall not attempt to expand on the contradictions within section E of the minority thesis. Let us examine the two programs and see which furnishes the more effective methods of fighting the LaFollette movement.

Comrades, here we have the whole thing boiled down. Here we have the two proposed methods for fighting the LaFollette movement. It scarcely seems necessary to expand on the subject. However, a little further clarification will do no harm and may be of some benefit.

Our party is distinguished from such parties as the proletarian party and the workers' labor party by one thing among others. This is, our conception that the masses of workers do not learn thru abstract propaganda and theoretical education. That is why we aim to win the masses by establishing our leadership in the every day struggles of the workers and to give them experience by putting them into motion against their exploiters as well as against their misleaders. This conception of mass education in the class struggle also holds good in relation to the LaFollette movement.

What does the minority propose? Read each section of their proposal above quoted and you will find repeated, "we shall conduct a strong campaign of criticism against the LaFolette movement, pointing out that it is a liberal capitalist third party and not a farmer-labor party and raising the slogan of a class farmer-labor party." Comrades, what does this mean but that we must give to the workers a theoretical exposition of the possible virtues of a farmer-labor party as against the vices of the third party movement? How many workers could be moved to action by an analysis of the economic basis of the two types of parties? Yet we cannot point to the achievements of a farmer-labor party because this party has not yet even been born, much less had a record of achievements which might draw the workers to it. Any comrade who stops to think for a moment will see the absurdity and impossibility of moving masses of workers in this fashion.

On the other hand, the majority thesis proposes a campaign of action, a campaign to get the workers near enough to scratch the paint off the surface of their LaFollette idol and bring to light the dead wood which is the real body of this movement so far as the working class is concerned.

We must choose between these two methods that one which is most efficient to accomplish our present aim, the unmasking of the LaFollette illusion. To me the two proposals resolve themselves into three words: Talk versus action. Our slogan must be: Forward to action.

COMMUNISM VERSUS OPPORTUNISM

By A. WINICK.

AT this critical time when the destiny of our party is discussed in reference to the adoption of either the majority or the minority thesis, it is highly important to analyze the fundamental differences of the two groups in the C. E. C. of the Workers Party.

Both factions of the C. E. C., I presume, agree that our aim to which we are striving is the dictatorship of the proletariat, thru which the Communistic state will be established. This can only be accomplished thru organizing a strong Communist Party of the vanguard of the working class and poor farmer, which will finally realize their aim. Mentioning these axioms which no true Communist can afford to ignore, is simply to remind some of our comrades who seem to be forceful regarding the old truths. Now let us look into the thesis of the minority and see their inconsistency.

The thesis of the minority does not take into consideration whether the present time is opportune for the slogan of a farmer-labor party, yet they proceed arguing in favor of such a slogan, and it is only as the result of severe criticism from the comrades of the majority that, no other, but one of the authors of the minority document Comrade Jay Lovestone in an article printed in the DAILY WORKER, December 9, confesses that the slogan of a farmer-labor party cannot be expected with "immediate success."

But allow me to quote a paragraph of his splendid article. He says: "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.'"

Comrade Lovestone forgets that Communists are not utopians and good practicians are not adventurists, any comrade who is endeavoring to revive a slogan which is dead at least for the present, seems to be neither a utopian or at least a poor tactician, but Comrade Lovestone does not belong to neither category because he asserts himself that he is not expecting from the minority panacea an "immediate success."

The LaFollette petty-bourgeoisie combination have received the support of the working class of America the recent election showed clearly and definitely, the fighting line is distinctly outlined for the Workers' Party, on one side the big capitalist "monster" in the center the "yellow plague" and on the left the vanguard of the working class and the poor farmers under the banner of the Workers Party. No retreating into a half-baked farmer-labor, semi-Communist Party will bring good results but will only weaken the Workers Party.

Our next practical step is a call to the workers and poor farmers to join the Communist ranks, strengthen our party within, organize the unemployed, etc., etc.

It is clearly understood that the adoption of a program is not measured with immediate results, because it is the basis on which the party rests upon, while a slogan is a question of tactics and may be changed at times due to conditions which arise, tho not at the expense of our fundamentals.

The attitude of the majority is clear, pointing out that the present time is inopportune for the slogan of a farmer-labor party.

Communists have proved the world over that thru a strong disciplined workable party it is possible to exercise more influence over the great masses of the proletariat and the poor farmers than thru a loose formless organization—and that is exactly what the comrades of the minority are seeking to build if their thesis of a farmer-labor party is adopted.

In Memoriam—Lenin

On the 21st of January the workers the world over will hold memorial meetings for Nicolai Lenin, the leader and fighter for the liberation of the laboring masses. In connection with these memorial meetings, on Thursday, Jan. 15, a moving picture, "In Memoriam—Lenin," will be shown in the Gartner's Independent Theatre, 3725 Roosevelt Road. Two other pictures will also be shown: "Polikushka," and "Soldier Ivan's Miracle."

Admission will be 50c. Tickets are for sale now at Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., Russian Cooperative Restaurants, 1724 W. Division St. and 760 Milwaukee Ave., at 166 W. Washington St., Room 307, at the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and by all members of the Technical Aid Society, U. S. S. R.

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Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE PARTY CONTROVERSY TO DATE

By JAY LOVESTONE.

IN view of the fact that the Comintern has not yet spoken directly on the immediate party controversy and that the national convention has not yet been held, it may be considered by some a bit premature to talk of a balance sheet of the party dispute. Still, it is appropriate, on the eve of the second stage of the party controversy, to list briefly the assets and liabilities of the contending groups in the first round of the contest.

Results of Meetings.

In the capital cities of nine of our biggest districts, membership meetings have been held to discuss the party problems. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis and New Haven have had such meetings for discussion and voting on the thesis before the party.

In this balloting the Foster-Lore theses received a net total of 1516 votes. The combined strength that the followers of extreme right wing of our party of the Two-and-a-Half International tendency in our party, and the crystallizing opportunistic, non-Marxian Cannon-Foster leadership could muster has been registered at about fifteen hundred.

At the same time, to use the expression of the American commission of the executive committee of the Comintern, the Marxian group led by Comrade Ruthenberg, the group of "Communist consciousness" in our party, despite overwhelming odds, succeeded in polling 1286 votes. Thus, against a vicious attack, against a barrage of unparalleled slander, and villification, against a united front ranging from the extremest right wing of Lore, Doctor Aronson of New York and "Moscow agent" fame, and Fahle Burman to certain extremely left sick comrades, the Marxian group of our party enlightened the membership to such an extent as to be nosed out by only 230 votes throughout the country.

Some Illuminating Sidelights.

But the circumstances and conditions surrounding the contest are far more illuminating and significant for the party than the cold, dry figures at hand.

First of all, the thesis indorsed by the Foster-Lore group was a jumble of false premises and empty promises calculated to appeal to every section of party opinion. The left sick Communists in our ranks the Foster-Lore group of self-annointed "pure" revolutionists turned a face anti-farmer-labor party in principle. To the extremest right, opportunist elements in our party, the C. E. C. majority held proudly aloft the Lore-Pontyn Burman coat of arms of "militant Communism." To the comrades who still entertained doubts as to timeliness of dropping the united front farmer-labor slogan, the Foster-Lore group yelled: "We are not opposed to the labor party in principle, but not just now—in the future."

The discussion raged in the ranks, by the Foster-Lore adherents was precisely along these lines. The futilitarian policies of this unholy alliance menacing the progress of the Workers (Communist) Party were agitated for thru an appeal to the most backward and harmful sentiments in the party. Vicious whispering campaigns were organized on a country-wide basis against the C. E. C. minority members and their associates in many districts. The real issues before the party membership were not discussed by the C. E. C. majority of its satellites.

Not a single article was written by any of the Foster-Lore scribes attempting to deal with the political and economic conditions of the country. Not even the slightest effort was made by the Foster-Lore group to analyze the LaFollette movement and its recent development. Not an article was written by the Foster-Lore group to show that the industrial department of the party has made any effort at all to utilize our participation in the industrial and economic struggles for the purpose of increasing the political radicalization of the masses. Not a word was offered in refutation of the criticism made by the C. E. C. minority that the Foster-Lore group still maintains the "suspicious attitude towards the independent unions" it was warned against by the Profintern. Last but not least, the Foster-Burman group actually stole the livery of Lore-ism in order to present some sort of a political face to the membership in the discussion.

Foster-Lore Strength at Peak.

No one can deny that the total vote polled by the Foster-Lore group represents its maximum strength. Likewise, no one can deny the fact that the C. E. C. minority strength was not fully mobilized. The C. E. C. majority had at its disposal for winning over the membership of the party its adherents of all stripes the complete state power—the party machinery. Its speakers had the tremendous advantage of speaking first and last in the debates. The Foster-Lore group had its articles placed in the best section of the space allotted to the discussion of party tasks. Certain minority articles were held up in publication for sundry "strategic reasons."

Then Comrade Burman, against the protest of a considerable portion of the rank and file, made outrageous use of the official machinery of the Finnish federation in misrepresenting the issues before the party. Certain organizers of the Young Workers' League displayed their youthful energy in working overtime for the C. E. C. majority while on tour building up the young Communist movement. Nor were the DAILY WORKER machinery and other party agencies neglected. In short, the C. E. C. majority of today, unlike the majority of the C. E. C. of last year, more than utilized the party "state power" in its widest ramifications. In parenthesis, the extraordinary energy of our "educational" department which was temporarily moved to New York might also be mentioned.

The Role of State Power.

Of course, we are not swearing volleys against the C. E. C. majority for its use of the party state power in the controversy. We are charitable enough not even to condemn its repeated flagrant misuse of this state power. We do not deny that the C. E. C. majority—the Foster-Lore group—nosed out the Marxian group of Comrade Ruthenberg by 230 votes. We do not begrudge the Foster-Lore group this paltry majority of 230. It certainly was well-earned, considering the efforts invested and the resources at the command of the Foster-Lore group. In fact, we marvel at the fact that Foster-Lore majority was so slim after the eleventh hour change of rules disfranchising hundreds of comrades at these membership meetings and in view of the lack of facilities at the command of the C. E. C. minority to mobilize its real, full strength in the party.

A Redeeming Feature.

It is plain that our party expression to date is nearly evenly divided. In every big city where the C. E. C. majority position was indorsed, it was done so only thru an organic merger and complete unity of the Foster-Burman group with the Lore followers. In New York, Boston, and Chicago, the solid block of Lore adherents alone gave the majority of the membership meetings to the C. E. C. majority. Consequently, no matter what damage the party controversy might have brought, it at least has brought one inestimable gain to the party. We have in mind the fact that this discussion has once and for all established in the eyes of the membership the unity between the Foster-Burman group and the Lore Two-and-a-Half International group in our party. The growing awareness on the part of our membership of the menace to the party in such an alliance—an alliance in flagrant violation of the last C. I. decision on the American question—can only prove a source of greatest strength towards a speedy crystallizing and consolidation of our Communist ranks for intensified struggles against the exploiters, their government, and the reactionary trade union bureaucracy.

Considering all the obstacles, considering the level of the discussion maintained by the Foster-Lore group, the Workers (Communist) Party should feel highly gratified at the splendid response given by the membership to the Communist policies proposed by the Ruthenberg group. Our Workers (Communist) Party can well face the future, its rapidly growing difficult future, with so firm, with so dominant a Communist backbone in its ranks.

THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY POLICY IN THE UNIONS

By BERT MILLER.

PAT and Mike, two broken figures from the Emerald Isle, were working one day on the front of a building, when suddenly a portion of the scaffolding collapsed and Mike fell to the street. He lay there for a long time in a state of unconsciousness until a doctor was called. The doctor examined Mike thoroly and pronounced him dead. At that moment, Mike woke up and said, "By God, I ain't dead at all." Whereupon his colleague, Pat, exclaimed in a voice shaking with exasperation, "Shut up, you fool, don't yer think de doctor knows more'n you in life?" And so the members of the Workers Party, as well as the working class in generaly, are asked to meekly accept the verdict of Doctor Lore, who he pronounces in tones of extreme unction and finality, that the labor party slogan is dead. Having, like Mike, experienced the advantages of life and real activity, the members of the Workers Party, as well as the workers in general, will be prone to question the solemn verdict of even so sage a counsellor as Bittelman. They will instead seriously examine the facts in the situation.

The Development of Farmer-Labor Movement.

In 1920 the national farmer-labor party polled 265,411 votes in 19 states. At the conference of the C. P. P. A. held on Dec. 11, 1922, at which were represented 27 national unions, 8 state federations of labor and various agricultural and political organizations, a motion for "independent political action by the agricultural and industrial workers thru a party of their own" was defeated by a vote of only 52 to 64. According to figures published in the Labor Herald, almost twenty state federations of labor endorsed a labor party in 1923, in addition to hundreds of local and nafional unions.

In 1924 the farmer-labor majority in the lower house of the legislature of North Dakota, was reduced from one to eleven. (New Republic, Nov. 26, 1924). Ayres received over 18,000 votes for United States senator on a farmer-labor ticket, and Putnam received 20,876 for governor. Two years ago the vote for the farmer-labor candidate for governor of Minnesota was 295,479 as compared with 309,758 for the Democrat and Republican. In the recent election the farmer-labor candidate polled 265,000 votes as compared with 400,000 for the republican candidate. As farmer-labor candidate for the U. S. senate, Magnus Johnson received about 375,000 votes against 385,000 for Schall, his opponent. True the Minnesota party is part of the LaFollette movement, which we have severely criticize as such and demand a real labor party, nevertheless the results indicate that the farmer-labor party slogan still retains its popularity.

In Denver the farmer-labor vote for LaFollette was 4,951 in spite of the fact that there was a separate LaFollette-Wheeler ticket.

In Montana an energetic campaign was waged by the farmer-labor party. These facts and figures show that the farmer-labor party movement is not a mere bubble, which has for some unexplicable reason appeared and suddenly disappeared from the political horizon, but rather that it is a movement which has years of thoro-going organization behind it and that its roots are sunk deep in the economic struggle of the industrial and agricultural workers.

LaFollette Movement and F. L. P.

It is true that the LaFollette wave has for the time being engulfed it. Can such a movement, however, be swallowed for long by the present nondescript shadow of an organization headed by LaFollette? Can this vague vacillating, purely temporary alliance of conflicting elements and the workers who have unmistakably expressed their determination to have a real, independent political party? Are economic forces at this time ripe for the crystallization of a third middle class party which can retain its hold on the workers who desire a class party? We know we are blind to facts we must admit that the LaFollette bandwagon will not be able to hold the workers and farmers who, in the face of increasing exploitation and oppression (a process admitted by the majority), will be forced to defend themselves thru the aid of their own political weapon, a labor party. Under the pressure of economic forces let us for a moment what will be the probable results if we as active trade unionists were to put the majority's policy into effect, i. e., not to "postulate the slogan of a farmer-labor party' at the present time," calling upon the workers instead to join the Workers Party. The value of a slogan can well be tested by its applicability in the trade unions.

In Practice.

Under this policy the members of the Workers Party will then have as their major political task in the labor movement (for political propaganda in the unions must be a prime activity there), to force the acceptance of the complete program of the Workers Party. In the most reactionary organizations, where workers only yesterday were blindly following LaFollette, Davis, yes, and even Coolidge, you will ask the workers to come out for the dictatorship of the proletariat and to join the Workers Party. (See statement on C. P. P. A.) Those militants who have been partially sympathetic with your work in the union, but who are political still confused will be squarely confronted with the issue to accept or reject the complete program of the Workers Party. There will be no other alternative. The result of such a foolhardy policy can only be to prejudice the very elements whose support you can ultimately win and to make it easy for the reactionaries to expel you without a murmur of protest from your fellow workers.

It is a cardinal principle of strategy that you must not expose your weakness to the enemy whom you are fighting. When the issue of supporting the Workers Party comes on the floor, will your sympathizers support you? Of course not. Only the Communists will (if they dare at this time) come out openly in support of the full program of the Workers Party. They will be completely isolated and exposed to the danger of being picked out and expelled by the officials.

Expulsion on such an issue at this time would be comparatively easy. The workers do not realize the importance and necessity of the existence of the Workers Party. The reactionaries will charge that you are in the union, not for the promotion of the interests of the workers, but primarily in the interests of the Workers Party. Immediately you would be placed upon the defensive, whereas Communists should as a rule be on the offensive. You would have on your hands a difficult job of showing even the most backward workers, even those who voted for Davis and Coolidge, first that they need a political party of their own class (which they have not yet learned) and second that the political party is the Workers Party. To this the majority would reply, "But see what the Workers Party is planning to do about unemployment, child labor, the foreign-born, etc.," and the unsophisticated workers will ask, "What has the Workers Party done about these issues? Has the Workers Party any representatives in congress or the legislature to fight for our interests?" Of course, the Communists understand that these issues cannot be fought out in parliaments, but the masses of workers do not.

A Confession in Bankruptcy.

The majority would have us voluntarily give over the political leadership of the workers to the farmer-labor politicians and the socialists. During the coming struggle the workers will need a political weapon. The farmer-laborites and the socialists will come out for a labor party. Shall we be deftly by, shall we merely oppose the proposition and present no counter-proposal or shall we oppose and present as a counter-proposal, "Join the Workers Party?" In the first case we relinquish our role as the vanguard and the leaders of the workers. In the second we seem to be fault finding only with no constructive to offer. The third proposition is a futile mass appeal at this time, as I have already pointed out.

What a sorry figure we will cut before the workers, when we the most energetic exponents of the class farmer-labor party, will be forced to keep silent or oppose it entirely. Will we not rightfully be branded as traitors and turncoats by the workers?

Compare the predicament into which the application of the majority policy places us, with our favorable position under the minority proposition. As soon as we actively and energetically come out for a class farmer-labor party, a national federation of workers' and farmers' organizations, both economic and political, the leaders are forced to take the defensive. Those elements which are not yet with us but who are in favor of class political action, must line up with us. The masses who are not yet amenable to the complete program and principles of the Workers Party can easily understand and sympathize with the slogan for a real party representing all the forces fighting in the struggle for the workers and farmers of the country. We sink our roots more and more firmly in the masses and they learn to have confidence in us.

We can, therefore, the more easily state who we are and what we stand for. We do not place the backward masses in the position of taking or leaving the program of the Workers Party, for which they are not yet ready. However, we energetically and systematically enlighten the class conscious workers as to our full program, and its real meaning. These elements we can win to our party by such a plan of education and activity, on on the basis of a realistic policy grounded on the objective conditions which the workers are facing today.

Contact With the Masses, Not Isolation

By HENRY BLEECKER.

THE movement for a farmer-labor party which started a few years ago was swallowed by the LaFollette movement. For this reason we must abandon the slogan, "For a farmer-labor party," and start building the Workers Party according to the thesis of the majority of the central executive committee. Instead of a farmer-labor party slogan they propose the slogan, "For a labor congress."

Conditions Which Created the Farmer-Labor Party Movement.

The movement for a farmer-labor party started to crystallize during the year of 1919-20. This movement was characterized by: (a) unemployment; (b) reduction of wages; (c) strikes; (d) open shop drive; (e) injunctions. In 1921 we passed thru a period of economic depression, six million workers were unemployed as a result of this. Those who secured work were forced to work for reduced wages.

In the steel strike of 1919 and the miners' strike of 1920 the government used all its forces to break these strikes: Federal troops, injunctions, etc. The realization of the workers that the government is protecting the interests of the bosses stimulated them toward independent political action, with the result of the formation of the Chicago labor party. But, this movement made little progress until 1922 when the shopmen and miners' strike broke out. The government again played the role of defender for the capitalists. The farmers were suffering from the same economic depression. Millions of farmers were driven into bankruptcy. The farms were deserted, and the oppressed farmers made way for the city in search of work. This fermentation among the workers and farmers brought the farmer-labor movement to the fore. Farmer-labor parties sprung up in several states. International unions expressed themselves in favor of independent political action.

The Workers Party and the United Front.

The Workers Party was politically unknown to the masses. Thru its participation in the movement for a farmer-labor party and by applying the United Front tactic in accordance with the instructions of the Comintern, the Workers Party became a factor in the political struggles of the exploited masses.

The LaFollette Movement.

Parallel to the farmer-labor movement, the small bourgeoisie who are also in conflict with the big capitalists began organizing politically, which expressed itself in the formation of the progressive bloc in congress under the leadership of LaFollette.

The call for the June 17 convention for the sake of organizing the workers and farmers into a political party was unsuccessful on account of the attacks of LaFollette and the union bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. The workers and farmers deserted the June 17 convention, and followed LaFollette because they were under the illusion that a farmer-labor party would be created by LaFollette after the election.

Who Voted for LaFollette.

In the article, "Sound the Alarm," written in the WORKER of Nov. 15, Comrade Bittelman states that the petty bourgeoisie deserted LaFollette in the last election because of the terroristic methods used by Wall Street to elect Coolidge, and the promise of certain economic concession on the part of Wall Street to the petty bourgeoisie. He further proves that the 5,000,000 votes which LaFollette received came mostly from the workers and poor farmers.

The Economic Situation in the Near Future.

In their analysis of the economic situation, the majority of the central executive committee state the following: (Paragraph 6, Economic Situation, majority thesis) The overwhelming weight of economic tendencies have operative, point to an intensification of the class struggle, resulting in renewed efforts of the employing class to cut wages, lengthen hours and to destroy the unions.

We as Communists must draw the conclusion that this unrest among the workers and farmers will again be expressed in a demand for a farmer-labor party, and not to be isolated from this movement we must take an active part in it.

The Majority's Slogan for a Labor Congress.

The majority of the central executive committee are against the farmer-labor party slogan. Why? They claim there is no movement for it. In this question, is there a movement for the so-called labor congress which the majority urges us to work for? When we look thru the pages of history of the American working class political movements we find that the idea for independent political action was never expressed in the form of a labor congress. The slogan for a labor congress will only hinder the movement for the formation of a farmer-labor party, which is not only in demand at present but was historically popular, among workers and farmers.

Conclusion.

We expect intensive crises in the immediate future. The workers and poor farmers will again start organizing politically thru a farmer-abor party. It is, therefore, the duty of the Workers Party, if it expects to be more a Communist mass party, to take an active part in this movement.

As in the program of the profintern for the Trade Union Educational League in reference to the labor congress:

"The league shall take an active part in the building of the labor party. This movement not only teaches the workers their first lesson in class political action, but it also furnishes a favorable ground for the left wing to fight the trade union bureaucracy and to bring about trade union progress generally. The league must take full advantage of the favorable situation created by the labor party movement."

Comrades, the slogan of a farmer-labor party means contact with the masses. Without this slogan—tends to isolation.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!

All friendly organizations, T. U. E. L. groups, party branches, language federations and Y. W. L. branches! Arrangements have been made for the following major city affairs. Do not arrange conflicting affairs on these days:

Karl Liebknecht Celebration—Sunday, January 11, Workers Hall corner North and Western Aves Auspices Y. W. L. Local Chicago.

Lenin memorial meeting—Wednesday, Jan. 21, Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Ashland. Workers Party, Local Chicago.

The Red Revel—Saturday, Feb. 28, West End Women's Club Hall.

"REVOLUTIONARY" PHRASE MONGERS

By SIMON FELSHIN.

THE thesis of the majority is not a thesis. It is fly-paper for catching flies. There is something in it for everybody. This is a practice followed by the republican and democratic parties just before elections, so that the majority is living up to the best American tradition in the construction of its thesis. For the leftist sectarians and romantic revolutionists in the party the thesis states that the farmer-labor party tactic means liquidation of the Workers Party and is opportunistic. For those who still favor a farmer-labor party it hints that the farmer-labor party idea is not rejected definitely but that only for the present the movement is dead. To the right wing opportunists it holds out the prospect of a passive, well-behaved, declamation and propaganda club, which is just what suits them.

The spokesmen of the majority are constantly talking about fake farmer-labor parties. I would retort by writing all over the thesis of the majority in huge letters so that all may see: **Fake United Front.** It ill-behooves the majority to speak of fake farmer-labor parties and to sweat hat they will give us the true, revolutionary united front from below when they have been guilty in the past of forming fake united fronts with any one who came along. Only one instance is enough—the fake united front with John Fitzpatrick in Chicago.

Conditions Analyzed.

The conditions that gave rise to the farmer-labor party movement have not changed. It is a fact that 23 per cent of the farmers went bankrupt. The temporary boom barely enabled only a section of the exploited farmers to pay off some of the accumulated debts, and their condition is hardly changed. Unemployment has not abated to any extent. How then have the conditions changed? The majority says that LaFollette has captured the farmer-labor party movement. If that is so it is our duty to go out and save the workers from LaFollette. We must fight for the soul of the masses, and not capitulate before the enemy without a struggle. The attitude of the majority means that we extend a helping hand to La Follette; that's what it means in the final analysis.

A "Majority" Champion at Work.

A typical presentation of the majority point of view is that of Joe Manley, their newly acquired champion who presented his wares at a discussion meeting of the Harlem English branch in New York. One of the most remarkable transformations is that of Comrade Joe Manley. How can we take a comrade seriously who undergoes such a complete, such a sudden change? I must say that it took my breath away to hear his Harlem tirade. He worked himself up blue in the face, just as he used to do over the very opposite position only a short time ago. He seems to have forgotten completely his recent protestations of faith. The whole performance looked to me like a neat bit of salesmanship. A salesman can take any kind of goods and speak of it with just as much conviction, enthusiasm and sincerity as of any other kind of goods. It's a way salesmen have. But what is this we Communists are doing? Are we selling wares?

Comrade Manley says that all the farmer-labor parties that were formed in the past were fake parties. But how about all those articles he wrote telling the very contrary? Why didn't he speak up then? Was he lying then or is he lying now?

Stand By the C. I.

Comrades should stand by the instructions of the Communist International which were issued only recently and not only in 1922 as stated by Comrade Manley. These instructions say explicitly and in such clear language that every dog in the street can understand: "The first task of the Workers Party is to become a mass Communist Party of workers. It can fulfill this task only by most actively participating in the establishment of a labor party which will embrace all elements of the working class willing to conduct a fight for a policy independent of the capitalist class and by establishing a bond with the farmers who are at present in a state of strong fermentation."

Business "Communism" in New York.

A deal has been made in New York. One week Lore's followers spoke in favor of retaining the farmer-labor party slogan. The very next week they lined up solidly with the majority. This is a deal between the majority and the Lore-ites, the Two-and-a-Half Internationalist was to stay out of the fight until the last minute in order not to inconvenience the majority by openly attaching himself to it.

At the same time he immediately released his followers so that they might line up with the majority and thus present a solid front to the Communist minority. The reward to Lore perhaps will be that in case of victory for the majority, he and another Two-and-a-Half Communist will be on the new central executive committee. If such a deal has been made, it is nothing but a dirty trick and the New York comrades should not be taken in by it.

A "Pure" Communist Protests Too Much.

Comrade Juliet Stuart Poyntz beclouds the issue by constantly reviving the third party alliance (that's their game), failing to mention that her allies past and present were the staunchest supporters of this position. Comrade Poyntz is now the second Sylvia Pankhurst. She will have nothing to do with the farmer-labor party because that is compromise, opportunism, menshevism, sociablism, she says. She wants to be pure, chaste; she does not want to lose her Communist virginity. Sylvia Pankhurst, the renegade, in her day spoke the very same kind of language as her instinct, which she followed, following: "A Communist Party must keep its doctrine pure, and its independence of reformism inviolate; its mission is to lead the way, without stopping or turning, by the direct road to the Communist revolution."

And Comrade Lenin handled her as she deserved in his pamphlet, "Left Communism — An Infantile Sickness." Comrades would do well to read this pamphlet of Lenin, particularly now when our party is threatened by this same sickness, this left wing sectarianism which is only the counterpart to right wing opportunism.

Membership Will Not be Fooled

Comrades should not be misled by ultra revolutionary phrases which are only a cloak for passivity, lack of revolutionary conviction, skepticism, the rankest kind of opportunism. Let the revolutionary phrase mongers continue to play at being ultra-revolutionary—their shamming will be uncovered in the end. And as for those of the rank and file who are deluded by this phraseology, they will soon become wise.

Comrades, we must fight against the defeatism which is threatening to engulf of our party. We must fight against the forces that are trying to turn our party into a propaganda club, a sect. We must combat the one-sided ideology of trade unionism, the pseudo-syndicalism in the party which does not understand the true role of a Communist Party. We must Bolshevize our party with the methods and in the spirit of Leninism.

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

EMPLOYMENT OFF 10 PER CENT FROM FIGURE OF 1923

Vehicles, with Iron and Steel, Lead

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

No improvement in the unemployment situation is shown in the employment report of the U. S. department of labor for November, 1924. The figures drawn from 4,773 establishments employing over 2,000,000 workers show that thruout the month the level of employment remained more than 10 per cent below that of November, 1923.

The report shows a decrease in the total amount paid out in wages due in part to wage reductions and in part to reduced operations. Total wages were 13.2 per cent short of those disbursed in November, 1923, while per capital earnings were down 3.5 per cent.

The general level of employment shown in the department's index is about 19 per cent lower that the average for 1919. In other words about 1,700,000 of the 9,096,000 shown in the census of manufacturers in that year were off the payrolls in November 1924.

Decreases in employment of more than 10 per cent compared with a year ago were reported in 20 industries while 15 industries showed total wage payments lower by more than one tenth.

The situation is shown by industrial groups as follows, the figures representing decreases as compared with Nov. 1923:

Industries	Employment	Payroll
	Pct.	
Food, etc.	8.5	7.9
Textiles and products	8.7	10.7
Iron and steel products	19.1	17.4
Lumber and its products	23.4	25.3
Leather and its products	6.3	8.3
Paper and printing	4.1	3.2
Chemicals and oils	3.1	5.7
Stone, clay and glass prod.	8.2	4.7
Tobacco products	2.7	2.7
Vehicles	17.6	23.4
Miscellaneous	12.6	15.4

Increases.

In the food group slaughtering and meat packing showed a reduction of 10.6 per cent in both employment and wages while confectionary showed a drop of 16.1 in employment and 14.4 per cent in wages. In the textile group cotton goods showed a reduction of 14.3 in employment and 19.1 in wages, hosiery and knit goods a drop of 11.1 per cent in employment and 11.8 per cent in wages and men's clothing a drop of 11.9 per cent in employment and 17.3 in wages.

The heaviest falling off in the iron and steel group occurred in foundries and machine shops which show 21.3 fewer employes and 25.6 smaller wage disbursements than in Nov. 1923. In the iron and steel industry proper employment is down 11.2 per cent and wages 14.3 per cent.

Under vehicles the automobile industry shows a reduction of 16.1 per cent in the number employed and 24.7 in wage payments, while railroad car building and repairing reports a decrease of 15.7 in employment and 17.1 per cent in wages. In the "miscellaneous industry" group are agricultural implements with a drop of 10 per cent in employment and 12.7 in wages, electrical apparatus with a drop of 13.2 per cent in employment and 16.7 per cent in wages, and shipbuilding with decreases of 28.4 per cent in employment and 37.9 per cent in wages.

The report also shows that in November these industries taken as a whole operated with 81 per cent of their normal full force of employes and these employes worked 91 per cent of full time. In other words industry was working at somewhat under 74 per cent of full-time capacity.

The Workers Party in Action

CZECHO-SLOVAK EDITOR IS HELD FOR DEPORTATION

New Offensive Is Waged Against Workers

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The capitalist government is tireless in its attacks on the workers of the country. It has its eye especially on the militants of the working class, knowing that these fighters are not afraid to defend the interests of the working class.

The latest attack is the arrest of Emmanuel Vajtauer, editor of the Obrana, the Czechoslovakian revolutionary labor paper. Comrade Vajtauer is an old revolutionist, with a record in the movement in Czechoslovakia. Comrade Vajtauer was a responsible worker in the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and came to this country in December, 1923. Here he entered the labor movement and has done splendid work in furthering the interest of the workers, especially of the Czechoslovakian workers in this country. As editor of the Obrana, he has not feared to incur the hatred of the capitalist class. His pen has been keen—and the capitalist government fears him.

Fighter For Workers

Vajtauer is also a splendid speaker and often appeared at labor meetings. The government determined to uproot the revolutionary movement in this country, had its SPY at this meeting, who made notes of Comrade Vajtauer's speech. This speech was the story of the Russian revolution. Comrade Vajtauer showed why the Russian workers and peasants were driven to put an end to the tsaristic regime. He showed that the methods that the capitalists use in one country are used in all other capitalist countries. He told his audience of conditions in this country and that was his crime. Comrade Vajtauer is a foreign-born worker and therefore is supposed to keep his mouth shut about conditions in the United States.

Hence the capitalist government came down on Comrade Vajtauer, and he is now held for deportation at Ellis Island. A writ has been obtained, and it is hoped that the government will be defeated in its attempt to deport his militant worker.

Labor Defense Council Active

The Labor Defense Council, New York Division, 208 East 12th St., is conducting the defense of Vajtauer's case. If it is to be properly defended, money will be required. The cases of revolutionary workers before the capitalist courts are multiplying, and the demands on the Labor Defense Council are growing.

Every class-conscious worker and every labor organization must help in this defense. You must do your part AT ONCE. Delay may be costly. Comrade Vajtauer must be saved for further work in the United States.

OMAHA COMRADES OPEN THEIR OWN HEADQUARTERS

Once Started They're Going to Keep Going

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 8.—The war is on!

Now that Omaha Workers Party local has been in its own headquarters for nearly a year, the Kansas City comrades, not to be outdone by any other town on the Missouri river, have rolled up their sleeves, gone to work and opened one of their own!

Comrade J. E. Snyder, district organizer, deserves the largest share of credit for this sudden burst of Bolshevik activity along the "Big Muddy." The Kansas City comrades have always been a live bunch, but they allowed the Omaha reds to steal a march on them. The fight is now on to a finish, with no time out and no quarter given. The local which shows the most new members and most DAILY WORKER subscribers during 1925 will be able to claim the victory.

* * *

The discussion on the minority and majority theses has been continued by the Omaha city central committee until Wednesday evening, Jan. 14. At the last discussion, Dec. 29, the party members did not wish to trust their judgment to a vote until after further discussion. Comrade Sidd Coutts defended the majority thesis and Tom Matthews the minority.

"In Memoriam—Lenin" to be shown Jan. 15 at Gartner's Theater.

Daily Worker Insurance Policies $10—$5—$1

WORKERS! SUPPORT YOUR CLASS MOVIES! NOTE THESE DATES!

"Polikushka," the Moscow Art Theater tragedy, will be shown at Dowell, Ill., Jan. 11; at Chicago, Ill., (Gartner's Independent Theater, Roosevelt and Independence), Jan. 15; and, Los Angeles, Cal., Philharmonic Temple, Jan. 19.

"Russia and Germany," the eight reel "Tale of Two Republics," will be shown at Binghampton, N. Y., Jan. 9; Chicago, Ill., Jefferson Park House, benefit Provost Judge DAILY WORKER and I. W. A.; Jan. 18.

"Nicolai Lenin," one reel, will be shown at the Lenin meetings at Reading, Pa., Jan. 22, and Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24.

MILITANTS? WE'LL SAY SO!

EVERY members of our branch will take a $5.00 insurance policy and will pay for same in full. At present we are all out of work and have been for some time, but the mill will start up on Jan. 5, and we are promised that it will operate a whole year. That sounds too good to be true, but let's hope it is.

"Can you place our branch on the Militant Page with this pledge?"

John Stose, secretary of the Canonsburg English branch, was answered in the affirmative.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

The general membership meeting, which is to vote upon the immediate tasks of the party, will take place in Kenosha, Wisconsin, at the German-American Home, 665 Grand avenue, Saturday, January 10, at 8 p. m.

Representatives of both the majority and minority will address the meeting, which will be governed by the rules laid down the C. E. C.

Attendance is compulsory and admittance will be by membership card only.

* * *

Waukegan, Ill., Membership Meeting.

The general membership meeting of the Workers Party of Waukegan, Ill., will be held on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m., Workers Hall, 517 Helmholz avenue.

Discussion will take place upon the immediate tasks of the party and representatives of both the majority and minority of the C. E. C. will present their programs. The Waukegan Finnish, Waukegan Lithuanian and the North Chicago South Slavic branches must attend. The rules of the C. E. C. for conduct of meetings shall prevail and admission will be by membership card only.

Pullman City Central Meeting.

The city central committee of Pullman met last night at 10701 Stephenson Avenue, Pullman. There has been a steady increase in attendance at the Pullman meetings and the comrades have become vitally interested in all party problems. One of the immediate questions up before the Pullman comrades is the establishing of shop nuclei in the Pullman works.

A new Italian branch has been organized in Dauphin Park and is connected with the Pullman city central.

Bronx Concert and Ball.

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

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE BACKS I.W.A. MOVIE SHOW

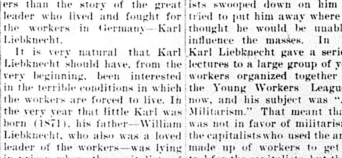
"Beauty and Bolshevik" at Ashland Auditorium

The active committee which just finished the successful five-day bazaar of the Labor Defense Council, has mobilized in support of the Russian feature film, "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," to be shown Feb. 5, at Ashland Auditorium, under the joint auspices of the DAILY WORKER and the International Workers' Aid. This action was taken at a meeting attended by delegates from a dozen organizations, immediately after George Maurer, secretary of the Labor Defense Council, had reported on the success of the bazaar. Wm. F. Kruse, of the International Workers' Aid, outlined the steps necessary to make the show a success.

Each working class organization is to distribute as many as possible of the fifty-cent admission tickets, and is to report to the next meeting the number of headquarters and other places where the large 28x42 colored lithographs can be displayed, as well as the addresses of stores and other places where ticket selling stations can be established. A souvenir program is to be printed and all branches are to endeavor to list all business houses that might advertize in it.

The picture program will consist of "The Beauty and the Bolshevik" and "Six Overalls" a two-hour show that will be run thru twice at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren streets, Thursday night, Feb. 5, thus making a continuous show from seven to eleven.

The next meeting of the committee in charge will be held at Greek Hall, 222 Blue Island ave., Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, at 3:30 sharp. All organizations represented on the Labor Defense Bazaar Committee should see that their delegates attend, all "Red Aid" agents elected by Workers Party branches are to be present, and any organizations who have neither of these delegates should elect representatives at once, and make sure they attend.



THE STORY OF KARL LIEBKNECHT

L. R. B.

Our young comrades always like to hear the stories of the great men and women who have fought for the same cause to which we all are pledged—the cause of bringing freedom to the working class of all the world. And there is no story more inspiring for the workers than the story of the great leader who lived and fought for the workers in Germany—Karl Liebknecht.

It is very natural that Karl Liebknecht should have, from the very beginning, been interested in the terrible conditions in which the workers are forced to live. In the very year that little Karl was born (1871), his father—William Liebknecht, who also was a loved leader of the workers—was lying in prison where the capitalists of Germany had thrown him, because he had tried to show the workers their road to freedom. As soon as Karl was able to understand, he pledged himself to continue the work of his father, and help the workers to get control of the government.

I wonder how many Juniors know just what the *word* "Liebknecht" means, even if it were not the name of the great German worker. It means in German "love of slaves." And you will see that Karl Liebknecht was rightly named, for all thru his life he showed that he loved the slaves—we call them workers who are "exploited" by the bosses—and that finally he even gave his life for them.

Karl Liebknecht attended school in Leipzig, one of the large German cities. When he was in school, he did just what the Juniors are doing now. He organized little clubs of his school and classmates. They met outside of school and studied together about the working class and about how the workers could be taught the truth about their terrible conditions. He took part in debates in the classes and he always showed the side that would help him show to the other pupils the conditions of the workers, the horrors and uselessness of capitalist wars, and the fact that the freedom of the workers would be obtained only if the YOUNG got behind the movement.

In all these ways Karl Liebknecht prepared himself for taking part in the struggle when he actually got out of school and in amongst the workers themselves. And he had not long been in the active struggle when the capitalists swooped down on him and tried to put him away where they thought he would be unable to influence the masses. In 1906, Karl Liebknecht gave a series of lectures to a large group of young workers organized together like the Young Workers League is now, and his subject was "Anti-Militarism." That meant that he was not in favor of militarism by the capitalists who used the armies made up of workers to get control for the capitalists, but that he was in favor of the workers having armies that would fight for themselves (as the Red Army of Russia does today).

When Karl Liebknecht had these lectures put together and printed in a book, the government of Germany arrested him and he was put into prison for a year and a half, and all his books and lectures were ordered destroyed.

The German government was afraid to have the workers read the book or listen to the lectures. The capitalists hoped that when Liebknecht went to prison some of the workers would forget about him and his ideas—and that the rest would be frightened and not dare to give their own ideas for fear of getting into jail, too. But being in prison did not stop Liebknecht. The workers loved him even more when they saw that he was suffering because of his love for them. Even while he was in prison the workers of Berlin elected him to represent them in the Prussian congress. As soon as Liebknecht was out of prison, he again started his fight for the workers, this time in the "land-tag," the name for the Prussian congress. He talked especially about the capitalist control of the schools to which the workers' children went. And thru his speeches in the congress the workers on the outside learned much.

(To be continued)

English Branch of Rochester, Minn., Is With the Majority

ROCHESTER, Minn.—At the regular meeting of the English Branch, Rochester, Minn., after a thoro discussion of the Central Executive Committee theses and the articles appearing in the DAILY WORKER pertaining to the same, we find that:

Whereas, a majority and a minority section of our central executive committee has perhaps unavoidably been formed, thereby unfortunately creating more or less of a muddle of opinions among comrades in general, and

Whereas, said primal discussions has a tendency to leading the membership in general to conclude that the central executive committee has failed to intelligently interpret instructions from the Communist International, if not willfully functioning contrarily but

Whereas, we are convinced that the position of the majority is correct in the sense that we believe that the party must be built by establishing contact with the rank and file of the workers themselves, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we of the Rochester English Branch unanimously approve of the majority thesis, believing that at this time the same to be the proper Communist policy to pursue. (Signed) Nels M. Nelson, Sec'y.

Joliet, Ill., English Branch Unanimous for the Majority

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Joliet English branch of the workers Party, after discussion of the immediate tasks of the party as set forth in the theses of the majority and minority of the central executive committee, unanimously voted to support the majority.

Greek Branch, Toledo, Ohio, Unanimous for the Minority Thesis

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 7.— After a long discussion of both the thesis of the minority and majority of the C. E. C., our branch unanimously adopted the minority thesis, which sets forth the effective means for permanent the politically backward masses of this country with Communist propaganda and for the building of the Workers (Communist) Party.—T. Dedakis, Secretary.

Cleveland Lettish Branch Unanimous For Minority Thesis

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.— The Lettish branch of the Workers Party of Cleveland unanimously indorsed the thesis of the minority at their meeting on Dec. 29, as constructive and the best means of building a mass Communist Party, and condemned the defeatist and sectarian attitude of the majority thesis.—(Signed) Yuria, Secretary.

West Brownsville, Pa., Also Unanimous for The Minority Position

WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 7.—The West Brownsville branch of the Workers Party unanimously indorsed the minority thesis at the meeting on Jan. 4, after a thoro discussion on the effectiveness of the class farmer-labor party slogan. The vote putting the Workers Party organization of West Brownsville on record for the minority thesis was 24 to 0.—(Signed) Vera D. Gridich, Secretary.

Philadelphia Jewish Central Branch Is For Minority Theses

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—The Central Jewish Branch, the largest Jewish branch of the Workers Party of this city, endorsed the minority theses by a vote of 17 to 13, after a discussion in which Comrade Moissaye Olgin spoke for he majority and Comrade Harry Ball for the minority theses.

Brownsville Open Forum.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Is there a likelihood of revolution breaking out in China? What are the chances of its success against the whole gang of imperial robbers whose forces are stationed in the far east? What does Sun Yat Sen represent, and why are the Soviets interested in his success?

If you are interested in these and similar questions, then come to Comrade H. M. Wicks' lecture on "What is the Significance of What Is Happening in China," on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 8.30 p. m., at the Brownsville Workers' Hall, 1844 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn. Discussion after the lecture.

Lectures are given every Sunday evening, one week in English and the next in Yiddish. On Sunday, Jan. 18, Comrade Shachne Epstein will speak on "Anatole France and Henri Barbusse." (In Yiddish.)

Watch for further announcements.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

LOS ANGELES TO CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAILY WORKER JANUARY 13

By S. GLOBERMAN.
Los Angeles Representative of the Daily Worker.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 8.—A little over a year ago an appeal had reached us from the national office of the Workers Party, asking for a DAILY COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER.

A working class newspaper was needed which should propagate the principles of Communism every day in the year. We have done our duty and have raised a sum of over sixteen hundred dollars.

After the DAILY WORKER appeared, we constantly pointed out at the Workers Party meetings, the influence of our DAILY WORKER in spreading the principles of Communism. The result is hundreds of readers. During the year that the DAILY WORKER has been in existence, we have nearly doubled our membership. Our entertainments were always successful as well as our mass meetings. Without a Communist daily press we should not have been able to make such rapid progress.

On the 13th of January, 1925, we shall take inventory of what we have done for the DAILY WORKER, and outline plans of what we shall do after the first anniversary.

On the 13th of January, at Brooklyn Hall, corner Soto and Brooklyn Sts., Los Angeles will celebrate the first birthday party of America's only revolutionary class paper in the English language. Comrades of all nationalities are to meet that night to make the final drive for insurance policies to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925. Our slogan on that night will be, "Double the subscribers, double the circulation of the DAILY WORKER and insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925."

The English branch of the Workers Party has taken the initiative in arranging the DAILY WORKER birthday celebration.

Every comrade and every sympathizer is cordially invited to attend the DAILY WORKER celebration. I am sure that January 13 will be one of the most important nights that the Communist movement has ever witnessed in Los Angeles.

POALE ZIONISTS JOIN ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNISTIC YOUTH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A sign of the growing influence and power of the Young Workers' League is seen by the recent organization of a branch of the League in this city, the capital of the Empire state. A group of young workers, who had for some time been members of the misleading nationalist organization, the Poale Zion, having become acquainted with the principles of the young Communist movement, left the Poale Zion and formed a branch of the Young Workers' League. Additions to the strength of the league are coming in from all countries, especially is the growth of the movement noticeable in various sections of the country where shop and mine nuclei of the revolutionary youth are being organized. All class conscious members of the so-called "left" Poale Zion are invited to join either the league or the Workers Party.

All young or old workers interested in the principles and work of the league, or desirous of forming a unit of the organization should communicate immediately with the national office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Are You Going to the Open Forum Sunday Night?

MASS DEMONSTRATION IN DETROIT BY YOUNG COMMUNISTS FOR KARL LIEBKNECHT DAY HELD JAN. 11

The greatest event in the history of the Young Workers League of Detroit will take place on Jan. 11, at the House of the Masses, Gratiot and St. Aubin, at 2 p. m.

A mass demonstration will be held to commemorate the work of our leaders—the founders of the Young Communist International—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxenburg, who were foully murdered by the social democrats of Germany.

We must make this a LIVING monster demonstration, a demonstration that will forever be photographed on the memory of all those who attend.

The program will be as follows: Singing of the International by the entire audience. Remarks by chairman explaining the significance of Liebknecht day. Speech on role of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxenburg in the struggle of the working class and especially in relation to the youth movement, by Comrade John Williamson, national secretary of the Young Workers' League. (Chicago.) A tableau by the Young Workers' League Juniors picturing the murder of Liebknecht and Luxenburg by the white guardist. Speech on the importance of the Communist youth movement in relation to the entire working class by Comrade A. Goetz of the Workers' Party of Detroit, and a short talk on the work of the Young Workers' League of Detroit by Comrade F. S. Friedman. Singing of revolutionary songs will complete the program.

All workers are heartily invited to come and participate in this demonstration in honor and memory of our dead leaders, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxenburg. Admission free.

Roumanian Comrades Give Benefit Ball for I. W. A. Jan. 10

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Roumanian section of the International Workers' Aid has arranged a concert and ball which will take place on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m., at 1347 Boston Road, the Bronx. All comrades and friends must attend this ball to help this newly formed section of the I. W. A. which has been doing such splendid work in taking care of Roumanian class war prisoners and their families.

The Roumanian revolutionary prisoners are brutally mistreated in the capitalist dungeons of Roumania and their families are shamefully persecuted in many instances being left to starve. The Roumanian section of the I. W. A. was formed only a few months ago and is doing excellent work. In these few months the following sums have been collected thru the comrades named below:

Jesse Neufeld, $25.55; David Margulis, $52.40; Ida Weissman, $8.00; Jack Cooperman, $6.0; Leon Margulis, $12.30; Samuel Brown, $3.35; Morris Lipsin, $6.75; Abramowitz, $3.15; Anna Kimberg (Russian Branch, Y W. L. No. 8), $2.80; Bertha Kimberg, Fania Kutchnek, $5.00; Rose Podner, $5.00; L. Roth, $5.20; Eva Bingham, $10.00; Dimtru Tovescu, $4.50; I. Wolman, $26.75; Total, $179.75.

Patronize our advertisers.

Your Union Meeting

SECOND FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1925.

No.	Name and Place of Meeting
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 2420 W Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 165th and E. 95th St.
614	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
633	Boiler Makers, 626 and Halsted. Building Trades Council, 19 W. Washington St.
	Building Trades Council, 166 W. Washington St.
	Building Trades Council, 505 S. State St.
7200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14250	Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
2	Electricians, 2401 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
653	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
574	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 8 p. m.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 630 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 112 S. Ashland Blvd.
198	Machinists, 112 S. Ashland Blvd.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
9	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
437	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
	Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310	Plasterers, 166 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 3212 S. Halsted St.
452	Plumbers, 9231 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted
1288	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey
852	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
9457	Rope Spinners, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 212 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
	Teamsters, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111	Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St. 8 p. m.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Fascisti Shot While Stay of Execution Is Rushed to Them

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8.—A stay of execution came too late today for Generals Gandara and Flores and they were executed by a firing squad after a court martial at Puebla found them guilty of counter-revolutionary acts.

Lore Speaks in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Ludwig Lore, editor of the N. Y. Volkszeitung, will speak at the Workers Party open forum on Sunday, Jan. 11. The subject will be the "Political Situation in Europe." The whole international labor movement hinges upon the rapidly changing events in Europe and all workers should take great interest. A period for questions and discussion will follow after the speaker. The forum meets regularly every Sunday 8 p. m. at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St.—Morris Yussem.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
(Phone: Monroe 4712)

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By mail:

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THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923, at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application

The Lenin Memorial Meetings

The Lenin memorial meeting, to be held on Sunday afternoon, February 1, at Madison Square Garden, New York, with similar meetings over the whole nation, will be the answer of America's workers to the black stream of lies pouring from the plute press against Soviet Russia. Experience in the past has shown that this barrage of vicious propaganda is but the opening gun of a powerful mobilization of the forces of international capitalism for a combined assault on the Soviet Republic.

Preparatory to this coming onslaught, the plute press is trying to give the impression that insurrection and rebellion are rife in Russia. The so-called revolution in Georgia was hailed with glee and later with disappointment when it proved to be an empty farce, engineered by foreign capital. More recently, the differences between Trotsky and the Communist Party of Russia have been pointed out as a sure sign of the hoped for dissolution of the first workers' republic. The kept press brings daily reports of mutinies, riots, the jailing of Trotsky by Stalin, Stalin by Trotsky, and of both by Rykov, etc., ad nauseum.

The little entente in the Balkans have completed an alliance whose main purpose is frankly, united action against Soviet Russia. Of course, this alliance is subsidized and sponsored by England, France and the United States, the strongholds of international capitalism. Even Germany is being coaxed to join this unholy alliance.

Herbert Hoover, who was highly instrumental in overthrowing the Soviet government of Hungary in favor of the present fascist regime, sings a hymn of praise to the prosperity of all countries except Russia and China, the only two countries which have refused to bow to the mandates of international capital. He, of course, does not mention the fact that the workers of Germany, Italy and Japan, three of the leading capitalist countries, are suffering most terribly today, from low living standards due to low wages, long hours and the attacks on their organizations. In mighty England there are millions of unemployed and the price of bread is rising steadily. And in "happy" America the era of unemployment and wage cuts is just beginning.

But the workers of the world understand these attacks on the first workers' republic. They understand that Soviet Russia today stands as the mighty bulwark against the sweeping tide of reaction which the employing class desires to let loose. And the Lenin memorial meeting on Sunday afternoon, February 1, at Madison Square Garden will draw the workers from every part of Greater New York and they will seize this opportunity to pledge their faith and loyalty to the first Soviet Republic and to the principles of Lenin.

Send in that new "sub" today!

Blood on Cappellini's Hands

It is bad enough to know of the hundreds of deaths of coal miners resulting from preventable "accidents" thru the fault of the coal operators of this country, a slaughter which stains every lump of coal with the blood of the workers. But in Pennsylvania the anthracite mine operators are not satisfied with mere occupational murder of its miners.

In the last 48 hours two leaders of the "outlaw" strike, called against the operators and their servile tools in the district office of the U. M. W. of A., have been shot down on the street by assassins. It is a safe bet that Rinaldo Cappellini, agent of the operators in the office of district president of the union, who fought the miners at every step, knows as well as anyone who are the murderers of Samuel Pace and Steve Frely.

The Pennsylvania cossacks—the "coal and iron police"—are a murderous lot. They have a reputation for just such assassinations. But they would never undertake them unless the coal operators had ordered it. And the coal operators, in turn, would never order such provocative acts, if they did not feel assured that their agents in the office of the union could hold down the storm that would follow.

Cappellini has long prevented the anthracite miners from forcing adjustment of their grievances against the operators. They depend upon him to stop the floodgates of wrath at this new "grievance" of the coal diggers, or to divert it into channels harmful to the strike.

The miners of the anthracite region will do well to clench their fists for struggle, and to find a way to stop assassination of their comrades without yielding to the provocative acts of the assassins, and the first step in any plan of protection should be to hold Cappellini personally responsible for the safety of every striker.

Join the Workers Party and subscribe to the DAILY WORKER.

The "Front Factory" Falls

The busybodies, reformers, liberals and sob-sister fraternities in New York are disconsolate. "Mr. Zero" has been ordered out of the church. Great gobs of tears for the unemployed will doubtless course the cheeks of many a philistine as he—or she—will wipe away the brine to keep it from falling into the dessert while the lecturer at the civic club expatiates on the decadence of christianity. The "front factory" has closed its doors. Another lockout.

This is how it came about: An enterprising and forward-looking hombre with a bent for religion and a record of working valiantly to get every spare worker into the trenches during the war, became, after the war, suddenly compassionate for the "under dog." This hombre, Urbain Ledoux, preserved his religion intact thru the war, not having gotten closer to it than the Brooklyn navy yards. When he saw the millions of unemployed swarming the streets in 1921 he thought of what Jesus would do, presumably, and figured out that Jesus would start a flop-house.

Having an eye for publicity, he advertised himself for sale as a slave, tried to auction unemployed workers off a block, and after attracting attention from the press as "Mr. Zero," he used the proceeds of the milk of human kindness to provide a sort of Gorky's "Night's Lodging," thin soup and stale bread for the homeless and jobless.

Not that we object to these miserable victims of capitalism getting something to eat and a place to stay. But is soup and stale bread something to eat, or a flop on the hard church benches, even tho polished by pious pants, the equivalent of a real bed in a real home? The Communist believes that the jobless worker is entitled to more than a crust and a shift for the night on a pine plank. "Work or wages—union wages at that!" This is the slogan of the Communists.

This begging at back doors is a relic of slavery. This going, hat in hand, to long-faced hypocrites, ministers and churchmen, merchant and banker, whining for thin soup and stale bread is not the heritage of a class which built the world of industry and now stands homeless and starving, held back from revolt only by lack of organization which makes each individual fear the priest and the police more than the coroner. No! The Communists say that without organization and united action with the employed workers whose standard is threatened, the unemployed are not playing the part of men willing to strive for something, but the part of social wreckage, pitiful but helpless.

Anyhow, "Mr. Zero" invaded the Camp memorial congregational church in New York City, and for a time held forth with a "front factory," where rough barbering and tailoring was done, to make the unemployed presentable to prospective masters. But hope was shortlived.

God is incorporated, and "the Congregational Conference, Incorporated," announces that "Mr. Zero" must get out and stay out. Superintendent Rollins, heaven's butler in this corporation, says that if Ledoux set foot across the threshold, he will call the bluecoats and have "Mr. Zero" put in the cooler for trespass.

The unemployed are thrust out with "Mr. Zero" to keep cool with Coolidge and the "front factory" has declared a lockout.

Textile Wage Cuts

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle announces with unconcealed glee that fully 20 per cent of the 190,000 cotton mill operatives in New England are working under reduced wage scales as a result of the wage cutting movement after the election of President Coolidge. The prevailing cut is 10 per cent altho in some mills it has run to 12 and 15 per cent.

Recent cuts include 750 workers in the Linwood and Saundersville cotton mills at Whitinsville, Mass., 1,400 workers in the Renfrew Mfg. Co.'s mills in Adams, Mass., 700 employes of the Methuen Co., Methuen, Mass., 600 employes of the Nyanza mills, Woonsocket, R. I., and 2,500 workers in the Nashua and Jackson mills, Nashua, N. H.

The Fall River cotton barons complain that their shares paid only a 6½ per cent dividend last year. These mills worked half time so that the 6½ per cent means that earnings were at least on a 13 per cent basis. Of course, in 1920 these same mills paid a 20 per cent dividend and the present earnings represent a decrease, but it is not because of increased wages and hours, but because of poor markets.

The textile workers have had to struggle thru the slack period as best they could and are now facing a further reduction in their incomes.

They will find in the statement of the Workers (Communist) Party on the textile industries the method by which they can combat most effectively the new attack on their living standards that makes the Commercial and Financial Chronicle so jubilant.

The livest thing in the spring aldermanic elections in Chicago will be the bunch of Communist candidates entered by the Workers Party. They alone will carry on a real battle against the bi-partisanship of the capitalist candidates.

Mussolini claims he has disarmed all his enemies, but the red spectre of Communism keeps him awake nights just the same. Evidently Mussolini doesn't believe the claims he makes.

Only a few days more to order a bundle of our Special Birthday Edition, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Ruthenberg is in prison, but that doesn't make capitalism feel any more comfortable.

TEXTILE BOSSES SLASH WAGES TO STARVATION LINE

Reaction Strikes at Fall River Poor

(By The Federated Press)

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 8.—Fall River cotton manufacturers have announced a 10 per cent wage reduction for their 25,000 employes, to go into effect Jan. 12. No promise is made that the workers will get more work in consequence of the reduction.

Local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Textile Operatives are voting on the question of accepting or rejecting the cut. The action they take will probably set the pace for the workers in the neighboring cotton manufacturing city of New Bedford where the American Federation of Textile Operatives is also functioning.

Bosses United Against Workers.

The announcement of the Fall River manufacturers is in line with action taken by leading cotton concerns of New England this fall and early winter. Cuts averaging 10 per cent have been forced thru in the Amoskeag mills at Manchester, New Hampshire; in the Everett mills in Lawrence, in most of the Lowell mills, in the numerous mills of the Manville-Jenckes and B. B. & R. Knight companies in Rhode Island; in nearly all the Maine mills and in many small concerns in the several New England states. Most of the reductions took place following the Coolidge election.

Fall River—Poverty.

Fall River workers have suffered more from the textile depression than those in any other textile center. The Fall River mills produce cheap cotton print goods, for the most part, the kind of goods most readily produced in southern mills. For eighteen months most of the Fall River workers have been unemployed. During 1924 about two-thirds of a million dollars of charity was spent in partially relieving the hardships of unemployment.

Waiting in Prison Leaves Its Imprint On Sacco-Vanzetti

Looking at the photographs of Sacco and Vanzetti when they first were imprisoned almost five years ago and the pictures recently taken of them bring a story of persecution of innocent men more than any words can depict. The former photographs bring to us fresh, energetic, young Sacco, poetic and philosophic Vanzetti in the latter photographs in the face of the once buoyant Sacco we read suffering and dejection. In the face of the soft, kindly Vanzetti we read defiance and bitterness. Thus have these two fighters for their class, in those few but long years of waiting in prison, been broken and crushed by the rulers of the opposing class, the capitalists.

The last act of this tragic drama of life and death for these two workers was commenced, on Sept. 20, when Judge Thayer decided against a new trial for them. The shadow of the electric chair rests dark and heavy on Sacco and Vanzetti.

Workers' organizations everywhere are holding protest meetings and taking up collections for the $25,000 fund which the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee must raise to appeal the case to the Massachusetts supreme court and to the United States supreme court.

Rail Workers Pay Goes Down as R. R. Co.'s Profits Go Up

Savings of millions of dollars for railroad stockholders at the expense of railroad employes are reflected in interstate commerce commission statistics showing unit costs of class 1 carriers in October, 1924. The figures show that train enginemen received only 14.8c per 1,000 gross ton miles compared with 16.4c in October, 1923 a reduction of nearly 10 per cent.

Similarly the amount paid railway trainmen per 1,000 ton miles fell from 18.8c in October, 1923, to 17.7c in 1924 and the expenditure for locomotive repairs from 28.6c to 24.4c per 1,000 ton miles.

This last reduction, involving the total wages paid machinists, boiler makers, sheet metal workers, etc., amounted to about 15 per cent. These results are possible because increased efficiency and technical improvement reduce wholesale layoffs rather than shorter working hours for the men employed.

Kellogg Likes His Job.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Stories in circulation that United States Ambassador Kellogg was to resign from his London post have made him "all the more determined to remain," it was said at the American embassy today. This was the second denial in two day from the embassy on the subject of Kellogg's retirement. Kellogg is attending the allied financial conference in Paris.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

JOINT BAZAAR OF INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID AND LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL MAKING FINE HEADWAY

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 8.—The arrangements of the International Workers' Aid and the Labor Defense Council for the joint bazaar, which is to take place at the Lyceum, 66th St. and 3rd Ave., from Feb. 11 to 14, are proceeding with great energy. The response that the call for support has met with is most encouraging.

The renewed attacks on the revolutionaries in Europe and India, the arrests and brutal treatment of the revolutionary workers in Roumania, Esthonia, Lithuania—and the flaring up of the bloody regime of Mussolini in Italy, together with the persecution of the Communists in Germany, the attacks on the militant peasantry in Jugo-Slavia—are awakening the solidarity of the American workers.

The conviction of Comrade Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and the announcement that Comrade Rober Minor will next stand before the capitalist court of Michigan; the arrest of Comrade Lassen, editor of the Elore, Hungarian labor daily; and the arrest of Comrade Valauer, editor of the Obrana, the Czecho-Slovakian labor paper, which took place only a short time ago; the scores of other comrades who are soon to be tried in Michigan and the hundreds of revolutionary workers who face deportation—all of these facts are accelerating the cooperation of all revolutionists in this country and the sympathizers with their revolutionary movement.

Up to the present, the following organizations have responded to the call:

Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, who will donate their services and food.

Bakers' Union No. 3, Brooklyn, donated $25.

The following branches of the Workers Party will have booths: English Harlem, Finnish branches of New York City, Williamsburg English branch Brownsville section of the party, Hungarian section of the party, Hungarian branches together, Russian Downtown branch, English Downtown branch Greek and Armenian branches together, English Westside branch—books and art pictures, Coney Island section of the party, Russian art booth, containing hand-woven linen and hand embroidery.

The Lithuanian branches also will probably have a booth.

This is admirable—and yet the work has just begun. More and more organizations are taking a favorable attitude, and more branches of the Workers Party have still to act on the matter.

No trade union, no workers' organization, no sympathizer dare fail to do their part in making this joint bazaar a huge success. The fate of innumerable revolutionary workers in Europe and the defense of our American comrades demand immediate action. Large sums of money are necessary. Comrades to work: get articles for the bazaar. Get contributions from trade unions and sympathizers. Get Sign up on the Red honor roll. Get your organization to take a booth. ALL TOGETHER FOR THE SAKE OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS AND THEIR SUFFERING FAMILIES!

BERLIN REPORT SAYS TROTSKY IN CAUCASIAN SANITARIUM, VERY ILL

BERLIN, Jan. 8.— Direct news I have just received enables me to state that Leon Trotsky, Soviet War Commisar, is actually sick. It can be stated on the authority of the president of one of the Caucasian republics that Trotsky is suffering from ulcer of the stomach and may die much sooner than is expected generally.

He is not a prisoner in the Kremlin, as has been reported, but is actually in a sanitarium in Sukhum-Kale, on the Black Sea, about seven kilometers from Saturn.

The campaign against him is altogether "literary."

STEEL HOUSES MAKE WORKERS' SKILL USELESS

British Unions Facing Fight for Life

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A way to put the building trade unions out of business and the building trade workers on the permanently unemployed list, is being tried out by the Scottish firm of Weir and company, which is erecting steel cottages.

The building trade unions are circulating a pamphlet showing that a steel house, such as is attempted, cannot be maintained in habitable shape for more than thirty-five years, while brick and stone houses last from 100 to 150 years.

The steel houses also, are claimed to require more expense to maintain than brick and stone houses, and as they last only 35 years, the union has quite a talking point in the fact that loans to build houses extend nearly 60 years, and the houses would be collapsed long before they were paid for, according to this theory.

The steel houses are erected on a concrete foundation into which the framework is set. This is covered with sheets of steel plate lined with asbestos, and the inside walls are made of a composition like American wall boards, or stamped sheet steel like that used widely in America on ceilings. All by unskilled labor.

7,000 COTTON GOODS WORKERS GET 10 PER CENT WAGE REDUCTION

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—Seven thousand more cotton goods workers are cut ten per cent by the wage reductions of the American Thread company beginning Jan. 12. Three thousand are affected in the company's plants at Williamantic, near here. The remaining are Rhode Island and Massachusetts workers.

The cut in the American Thread plant at New Bedford, Mass., is the first action of that kind in any large New Bedford mill since the general wage cutting movement began.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY DOES NOT PASS ACTORS

Folly of Tinkering with Capitalism

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.— Altho radio broadcasting of first rank singers and performers by the Victor-Talking Machine Co. and the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. arrangement does not directly concern the Actors' Equity Association, the actors' union is very much concerned over the encroaching power of radio to keep people away from the theater.

Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of the Equity, says that "The Equity is unfortunately limited in any action it might take. It is distinctly the sense of our council that radio is a terrible menace to the actor, but the actor's time and talents belong to the managers, and it is from them that any real action must come.

To Fight Radio.

Equity has provided "that if a radio microphone be placed in the footlights for the purpose of broadcasting the performance, the manager shall then be charged by the actor for an extra performance" with the idea of making play broadcasting too expensive for managers. "Plays emerge badly over the radio," Gillmore asserts, "and I am sure that such performances keep many people from the theater. An open meeting of the Actors' Equity is scheduled for Jan. 26, to consider the dance of radio to actors and arouse the theaters to concerted action."

Morgan Tightens Hold on Phone and Telegraph Systems

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—J. P. Morgan has tightened his hold on the American Telephone and Telegraph company by purchasing $125,000,000, 35-year, five per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the company. The American Telephone and Telegraph company, in addition to controlling the Bell telephone system, the Western Union telegraph company and the Western Electric company, is connected with numerous railroads and with the U. S. Steel corporation and the General Electric company thru interlocking directorates.

The company announces it will maintain a fund of $1,250,000 dollars a year for the purchase of these bonds in the open market "if available."

The money from the sale of the bonds will be used to purchase securities held by subsidiary companies, it was announced.

Population Increase 5 Per Cent Above Food Production Since 1912

Each person in capitalist class exempted must cut five per cent less food than in 1912, according to the Sears Roebuck agricultural foundation, which has compiled a table based on national agricultural production to the extent of five per cent in twelve years.

Figures made public today show that the population of the United States has increased 18 per cent from 1912 to 1924, while the total crop production has increased only 13 per cent.

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!! MUSIC — LITERATURE — DRAMA !!

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

A review of anything so completely Parisian as the opera "Louise," given by the Chicago Civic Opera company last Wednesday, should be written in French. For "Louise" is Paris, Paris perfectly rendered in terms of tone and action. The only distinctly Parisian quality lacking in this performance and this opera was the smell.

The composer, Gustav Charpentier is a man known for only one work. Mr. Stock now and then plays his "Impressions of Italy," but aside from that only "Louise" has gained any recognition. Charpentier wrote both his book and his music.

Louise is a seamstress living with her parents on Montmartre. She is in love with the poet Julien. Her parents object to their marriage. The first act is concerned with the quarrels of Louise and her parents over Julien.

Rather Fleshy Spirit.

The second act opens with one of the most curious of all opera scenes. It is a scene that Andreyev might have written. Before sunrise, at the junction of two streets below Montmartre the rag pickers are sorting their catch. A coal picker and a street prowler behind their fats. Enters a night prowler in evening dress who makes love to a little newspaper girl. Asked who he is he replies that he is the spirit of Paris.

With the coming of the dawn these creatures of night disappear. The sunrise reveals the shop where Louise works. Her fellow workers arrive and finally she herself. Julien is waiting for her. She promises to run away with him.

Quite a Mixture.

The third act is taken up with a most spectacular scene. The poets philosophers, grisettes and ruffians of Montmartre, come to crown Louise the muse of Montmartre. She is living with Julien in a cottage near the summit of the hill. The night prowler is crowned King of Fools, and conducts an elaborate ceremony. Louise and Julien sing an apostrophe to Paris and the spirit of Montmartre (For Montmartre is the true Paris). Soaked with the blood of the Communards of 1871, it is the home of the artists, the thinkers, the workers, the bohemes and the prostitutes of Paris. Surmounted with a glittering white jewel of a church, the basilica of the sacred heart, it stands up and dominates the city even more than the famous Eiffel tower across the town.

When the ceremony is over Louise's mother arrives and tells Louise that her father is dying. Louise goes to her former home. In the last act Louise is kept practically a prisoner in her parents' house. Her father tries to persuade her to leave Julien. She refuses. He becomes enraged. Louise opens the door and tells her to go. Leaving the curtain down on an artistically unfinished story.

Plenty of Atmosphere.

The plot is thus given in detail in order to get across the idea of the absolutely Parisian atmosphere of the opera. Charpentier simply took his town and wrote it down in notes. His orchestrates with a truly Wagnerian sense of the possibilities of instruments in conjunction with the stage. The music of the entire opera is a [illegible] Tchaykovski [illegible] Added to this one may enlarge the work of the composer. It was as close to a perfect representation of opera as can be seen.

The part of Louise seems made to order for Mary Garden. She did it in an improved Garden style, except that she seemed much too old for such a coquette. It should be added, having seen the part in her time, voices in the country, is perhaps the best actor on all the opera stage. He played the father. Mme. Cheneviere, playing the mother, [illegible] the role of a relentless [illegible] with considerable more genuine feeling than usually exists in the role.

Lucky It Wasn't Pink.

Ferdinand Arbela unfortunately had a broad [illegible] white polka dots [illegible] on his back part of his costume [illegible] Julien. In spite of that he looked like a [illegible]. Nothing more need be said.

Jose Mojica, the young Mexican tenor, a person of a high voice, firm and large in volume, who acts with considerable Spanish swagger, played the night prowler, and the king of fools.

Costumes and scenery were, in the main, authentic. One backdrop showed Montmartre surmounted by the unfinished portal of the basilica of the sacred heart. Now Sacre Coeur has been finished since the opera was written. The costumes of the people of the city were those of 1924. Another backdrop showed Paris surrounded by hills that do not exist. Details of that the settings were typical.