

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SENATOR JAMES A. REED of Missouri, evidently likes good liquor. And it is just as obvious that he has not been getting the kind he likes from his druggists. During a hearing before the senate committee on judiciary last Thursday, Dr. J. M. Moran, of the prohibition unit, informed the senator that he could get good liquor at drug stores. The senator retorted: "Your experience does not coincide with mine."

THE Freeman's Journal of Dublin, Ireland, issued its last edition last Friday. The paper was started 161 years ago by the United Irishmen, a revolutionary body. It supported the nationalist cause ever since, but rejected the physical force policy for the constitutional policies of the Home Rulers. It was a bitter enemy of the Easter revolution led by the Communist James Connolly and just as bitter against the republican party during the civil war of 1922. Its passing will cause no mourning in the ranks of the Irish working class of which it was an implacable foe.

HOW people continue to be wicked for the sake of money despite all the highly paid preachers and religious institutions must be a source of perpetual worry to pious people. Of course, most of the preachers are busy trying to dodge the gallows for murder, and jail for lesser crimes such as rape and seduction. Yet there are plenty of them at large; too many to suit us. Still crime flourishes. The latest juicy bit of scandal involves the famous Irish tenor, John McCormick. A group of blackmailing Boston lawyers of which the late Joseph Pelletier was a leader, framed up several wealthy men who were easily drawn into temptation. Pelletier was Grand Advocate for the Knights of Columbus as well as attorney for Suffolk county, Mass.

JOHN MCCORMICK was passing thru the lobby of the Copley Plaza hotel one night, when a young woman of pleasing personal appearance fell on the ground and expressed the opinion that her foot was injured. The chivalrous singer carried her to her room, whereupon she immediately shed her coat, and McCormick found himself confronted with a female dressed so slightly that he shivered. The lady screamed violently. The inevitable and furious husband appeared as if by magic in answer to the scream and impressed upon Mr. McCormick the fact that his husbandly feelings were so wounded that it would require a hundred thousand dollars worth of vaseline to relieve the irritation. John signed the check.

BUT the ways of the evildoers are hard. Virtue is finally rewarded else capitalist civilization would be in a bad way. Pelletier died. Some say because the other blackmailers held out on him and his heart became affected. Others say that God killed him for his sins. You can take your choice. People who argue that religion is a crime deterrent can ponder over this little story. Everybody involved in it, the victims and the victimized, were religious. And most of them were Catholics.

IN securing William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, as president of the American Federation of Labor to succeed Samuel Gompers, the American capitalists can consider themselves lucky. Green is a smooth and willing tool of the plunderbund. He is one of the most unscrupulous reactionaries among the old labor fakery. A very effective speaker at conventions, Green has been used as the pinch hitter against the radicals because of his ability to use radical phrasology while supporting the most reactionary propositions. But despite Green's suavity, it is not likely that he will succeed as well as Gompers in keeping the rival A. F. of L. chieftains from going into each other's whiskers.

WITH Green occupied with the business of running the federation, speculation as to who shall succeed to his office in the U. M. W. A., places Thomas Kennedy, president of District 7, high among the eligibles. It was reported that John L. Lewis was to be rewarded for his services to the Coolidge machine during the elections by the post of secretary of labor. There is another plum which is more desirable from the money making point of view, than even the labor post in Coolidge's cabinet. That is the presidency of the Pan-American federation. There is untold untapped wealth in South America and it is essential for American capitalism that South American labor should be dragged into the proper degree of subservience. The man who can fill the position as well as Gompers did, can demand his weight in gold and get it.

Build the DAILY WORKER!
When you buy, get an "Ad."

CHICAGO LOCAL DAILY WORKER DRIVE OPENED

Thurber Lewis Is City Campaign Manager

"There are many excuses for a member of the Workers Party not selling a subscription to the DAILY WORKER, but there are no excuses for any party member not TRYING to sell one," said Moritz J. Loeb at a rousing meeting of DAILY WORKER branch agents last Friday at 166 W. Washington St.

Comrade Loeb's speech was the first gun fired in a city-wide campaign for which the whole Workers Party is to be mobilized.

Walt Carmon, circulation manager of the Daily, said: "The goal of five thousand new subscribers that has been set in this campaign is no goal at all. It's a dead cinch."

Most of the discussion of the agents was devoted to pointing out the value of the Daily to the movement and to the necessity of breaking down the mental attitude that has led many comrades to believe themselves incapable of selling subs.

Material Prepared.
Special sub folders containing five one dollar sub-cards of two months' duration have been prepared for the Chicago campaign. These were passed out to the agents for immediate distribution to the members in their charge.

Valuable prizes are being offered to the party branches or Y. W. L. areas leading in the drive. In view of the party city central committee's efforts to arouse interest in branch and city party libraries, the prizes offered are in the nature of circulating libraries of various sizes for first, second and third place. Due to the disproportionate sizes of branches the prizes will be awarded on a percentage basis according to the number of members in the branch or area. The exact nature of the prizes will be announced in a few days.

Thurber Lewis, city manager of the Daily, is in charge of the drive. His office is in Room 307, 166 W. Washington street.

BRITISH UNION DELEGATES MAKE REPORT ON RUSS

Even Conservative Leaders Enthused

(Special to the Daily Worker)
LONDON, Dec. 21.—The large delegation of fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union congress to the convention of the All-Russian council of Trade Unions, which has just ended at Moscow, has returned with enthusiastic reports as to the conditions of labor and its organizations under the Soviet regime.

This is disturbing to the Tories, considering the fact that most of those going to Russia have been noted for their conservative and even near-reactionary views in the British labor movement. Now, much to the astonishment of the British capitalists, these old guard leaders of the staid British unions are talking somewhat like Bolsheviks.

Amsterdamer Praises Russia.
A. Purcell, who is also president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, the outstanding reformist opponent of the Red International of Labor Unions heretofore, openly praises the Soviet government and the accomplishments of the Russian industrial unions in the whole range of activity in Russian life. Others, such as Bromley, Ben Tillet, Bramley and Smith are equally enthused.

The capitalist press is viciously attacking the delegation, accusing it of being on a "junket" and of having been bribed by the Bolsheviks. The rank and file of union men are, however, receiving the news of the great industrial, social and political progress in Russia quite joyfully.

May Not Yield to A. F. of L.
It is thought that the British unions will not yield to the efforts made by the American Federation of Labor to exclude the Russian unions from admission to Amsterdam in order to get the adherence of the A. F. of L. They have seen that the Russian unions are genuinely fighting organizations and that they grew from 5,500,000 to 6,400,000 while the A. F. of L. was losing at least a million members.

GOOD FIGHT IN AMALGAMATED SIGNAL FOR BIGGER VICTORIES

By PHIL ARONBERG and TOM BELL.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers officialdom and their slugging tactics accomplished nothing in the recent local clothing workers election except to solidify the Trade Union Educational League elements and to organize an opposition to their terrorist tactics that made the strong arm squad of the bureaucrats hunt their holes.

Wednesday morning the slugging squad of the administration went into action and beat up five left wingers. Thursday morning they went out of action because the militants, incensed by the assaults on men and women of the left wing who were distributing the left wing literature, organized and put a stop to it. From 50 to 75 left wingers watched the polls Thursday and Friday.

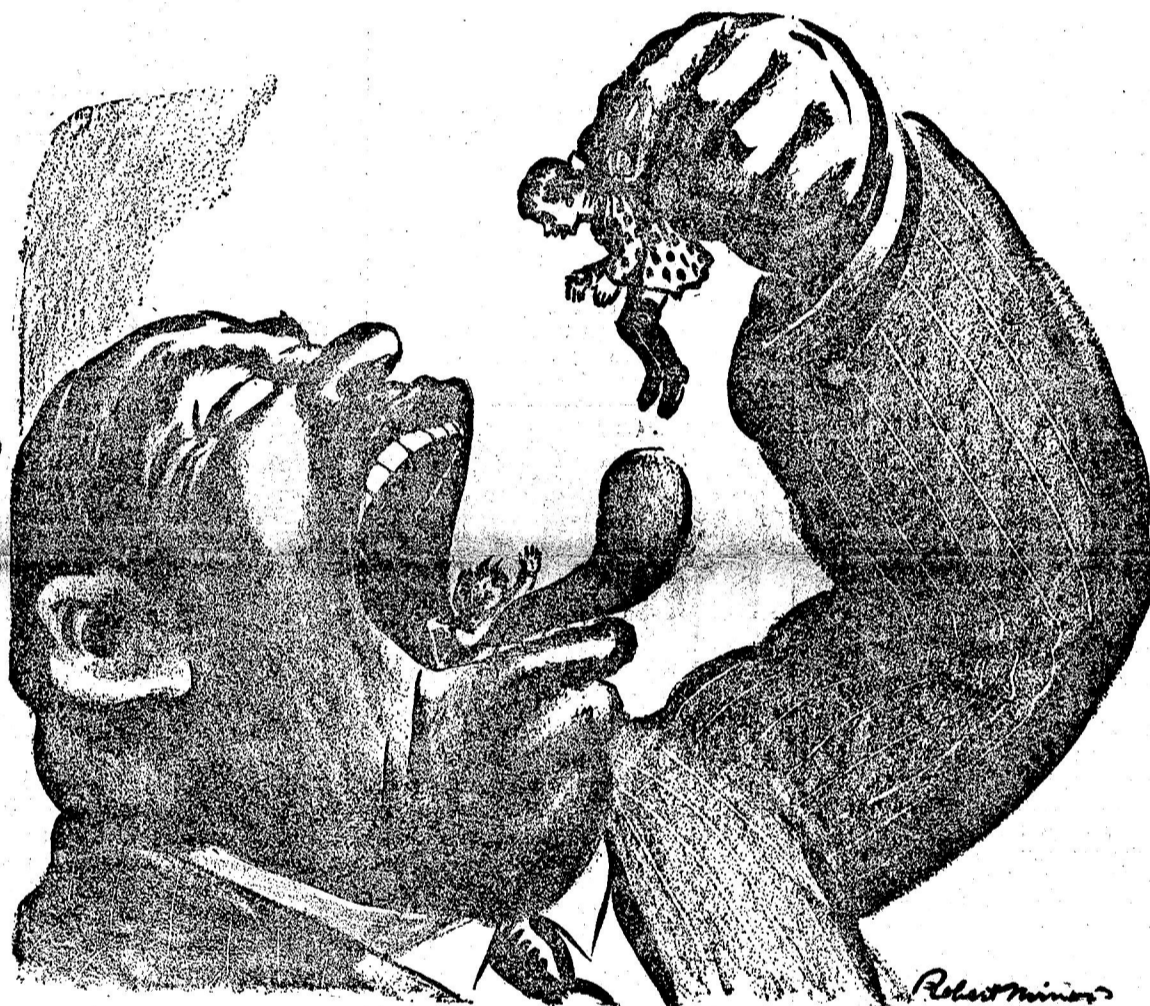
We think that the left wing in the Amalgamated and the Trade Union Educational League group in Chicago are to be congratulated on the way they responded as soon as they knew what had to be done and we believe that the reactionary Hillman-Levin machine has been taught a salutary lesson.

The left wing ticket will poll between 3000 and 5000 votes as a result of the interest that was aroused by the attacks of the machine and the manner in which the left wingers organized to meet and beat them at their own game.

There is a new spirit noticeable in all the Trade Union Educational League groups as a result of the good fight put up in the Amalgamated election. The lines are clearly drawn and workers that have hitherto held aloof from the active work of the League are now expressing their sympathy and desire to help as evidenced by the request of a number of shops for protection by the left wingers against the intimidation of the machine sluggers during the election.

Let us now consolidate our gains and go forward to real struggles and real victories.

CHILD LABOR



A Juicy Morsel for Capitalism.

JOHNSTON CITY MINERS DEFEAT LEWIS MACHINE

Farrington's Gang is Doing a Little Better

(Special to the Daily Worker)
JOHNSTON CITY, Ill., Dec. 21.—The incomplete figures from the elections here indicate a complete sweep for the progressive ticket in the voting for international officers, but a neck and neck race for district officers.

John L. Lewis polled only 242 votes against 430 for George Voyez, progressive. Arley Staples polled 442 against 292 for Philip Murray, Lewis man. Joseph Nearing polled 340 to 232 for Green.

For district president, Farrington polled 238 against 235 for Hindmarsh; Fishwick, 283 against 203 for Hewlett; Conturiaux, 178 to 273 for Walter Nesbit. The voting for district officers in this town shows a gain for the Farrington machine, while the Lewis administration was overwhelmingly defeated.

The old age pension plan was favored by a two to one vote.

A Correction.
In a recent story on the elections in the Pittsburgh district of the United Mine Workers of America, Hargest, nominee for secretary-treasurer, against the administration candidate, was referred to as a progressive. Hargest was not endorsed by the progressive miners. The progressive candidate for secretary-treasurer was ruled off the ballot at the last moment by the fakers' machine.

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TEN COMMUNISTS MURDERED BY WHITE GUARD ESTHONIANS

(Special to the Daily Worker)
REVAL, Dec. 21.—Ten Communists who were alleged to have participated in the recent uprising in which a cabinet member was shot, were sentenced to death here yesterday after a shamefully perfunctory trial in which no evidence was brought proving anything against the accused. They were ordered executed immediately.

Three Communists, arrested on a flimsy charge of having something to do with a fire in the railway building, are probably doomed in advance of the so-called trial the Estonian white guards stage to cover their murder of workers with legal lity.

Doheny Tries to Get Grip on Mexicans by Advance Tax Payments

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21.—New light has been shed on the manipulations of E. Doheny, of Teapot Dome oil fame, whereby he seeks to gain control over the Mexican government, in a recent bulletin issued by the ministry. The bulletin reveals that Doheny made an advance of over \$3,000,000 to the Mexican government on taxes which were not yet due from the Huasteca Petroleum company, a Doheny-owned oil concern.

"An agreement has been signed under which the Huasteca Petroleum company has advanced to the federal government the sum of 6,000,000 pesos on account of taxes payable on the petroleum production by the company," says the bulletin.

ALBANIAN REBELS CONTINUE MARCH ON CAPITAL CITY

BELGRADE, Dec. 21.—The Albanian rebels continued their sweeping victories today in eastern Albania and extended the zone of their successes to the south, according to dispatches received here.

Scutari, ancient capital of the country, was besieged, the advices stated, with the federal forces driven from all strategic points except an old citadel overlooking the city.

Forces under Tsana Bey, one of the rebel leaders were operating in three directions, and reinforced by the troops of Ahmed Bey, were closing in on Tirana, the capital city.

Huge Munition Traffic in Europe Since World War

LONDON, England, Dec. 21.—More than \$250,000,000 in arms and ammunition has been shipped from one European country to another in the period from the signing of the armistice until the beginning of 1923, the traffic commission of the league of nations has found.

MUSSOLINI IS FORCED TO CALL NEW ELECTIONS IN MARCH AS HIS SUPPORTERS CRY 'COWARD!'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Dec. 21.—Benito Mussolini, fascist dictator, is finding it increasingly difficult to hold his fascist deputies together. When Mussolini introduced a surprise bill in the chamber Saturday, modifying the election laws, giving full freedom to all political parties, his deputies, stunned into silence for a few minutes, broke out with cries of "Traitor," "Coward," "We will shoot you." Mussolini immediately after introducing the bill left the chamber amid wild confusion.

The opposition deputies were elated at the fact that Mussolini has been forced to call for an early election in March.

Mussolini has made this concession to the growing strength of the opposition and the growing rebellion against him within his own ranks. Mussolini declared, "I wish the committees of the chamber to be convoked January 3 and that the chamber the same afternoon resume its work."

Accept Giunta's Resignation.

Mussolini was forced to instruct his fascist deputies to accept the resignation of Vice-Speaker Giunta, because the opposition leaders, including Giolitti, Orlando and Salandra, had left the hall with their followers, and refused to return to the chamber until the fascist deputies voted for acceptance of Giunta's resignation. Giunta has been charged with attempting to take the life of an opposition deputy.

In spite of the fact that deputies, Torre, Volpe, Farinacci, and Buronzo, fascist leaders, voted for the acceptance of Giunta's resignation when present, he was captured when leaving the courtroom and taken to the fascist headquarters, where he was terribly beaten. De Ferdine is now dying.

Fascisti Terrorize Strikers.
The boss of the Carrara marble mines, where a strike is in progress, has hired fascist to terrorize the strikers.

In Brescia, the court convicted eight fascist who were found guilty of beating six workers. Angelo De Ferdine, who was a witness against the fascist, was captured when leaving the courtroom and taken to the fascist headquarters, where he was terribly beaten. De Ferdine is now dying.

WORKERS PARTY, DISTRICT 8, TAKES LEAD IN ORGANIZING COUNCILS OF UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH ILLINOIS

Another drop in production of the Illinois coal fields during the month of November as against the previous month has increased the formerly heavy unemployment prevailing amongst the union coal miners. Recently the old North mine at Christopher, Illinois, shut down throwing an additional 500 men on the streets.

Intimations have been made that either the old East mine at Christopher or the Ben mine at Buckner, Ill., will also soon close. Rumors are current that a general shut down will take place after February.

Jobless Army Grows.
Franklin and Williamson counties are particularly hard hit by this ever-growing unemployment. Coal mining is about the only industry in that territory. Many miners left their homes months ago to seek employment elsewhere, others had to stay and tighten the belt. As industries are closing down in other places, those who left can be expected to return, adding their numbers to the industrial reserve army.

The miners all over the state have made demands upon their officials that some action be taken to relieve the situation. Numerous resolutions on this matter were submitted to the last state federation of labor convention, which in turn, referred them back to the miners officials. Local unions have demanded, under the heavy pressure of the dismal situation, that the Illinois district officials take the initiative to call a state-wide conference to take up this question. The officials have never made an effort to move, being too preoccupied with perpetuating themselves in power by hook or crook.

FIMMEN TELLS DUTCH WORKERS RUSSIAN LABOR IS ENTHUSIASTICALLY AT WORK—BUT NOT FOR PROFITS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.—The Amsterdam Tribune publishes an interview with Edo Fimmen who has just returned from a trip to Russia. Fimmen was for many years secretary of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions.

In this interview Fimmen states: "I want to make clear that I made this journey at my own expense, without any support, financial or otherwise, from the Russian government."

"I went freely over the whole city of Moscow and spoke openly and freely with the citizens. I visited three prisons, of my own selection, and without any possibility of their being apprized beforehand of my coming, I was permitted to go into all the rooms—they are not cells—and speak openly with all the prisoners. I was also allowed to visit all the factories I wished, all the children's homes, and all the barracks. I obtained the conviction that the security and permanence of the Soviet regime does not depend upon bayonets, but upon the support the government receives from the great majority of the workers. "I would not say that Communism prevails as yet in Russia. But they

do have the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working class has taken its fate into its own hands. The economic situation is slowly but surely improving. What especially impressed me was the enthusiasm of the workers for their work. They realize that they are producing for human consumption and not for profits. "The great fact is that—in Russia the workers have the power."

Build the DAILY WORKER!

CONTRASTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President and Mrs. Coolidge left Washington this afternoon for a cruise down the Potomac River on the yacht Mayflower. They were accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. George Harvey, G. Logan Payne, publisher of the Washington Times, and Mrs. David Lawrence. John Coolidge, the president's son, will join the party tomorrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 21.—Extra federal troops have been asked for use in the strike area of the western Kentucky coal fields, it was announced today by Chief Deputy U. S. Marshal L. E. Barnes. The request for troops followed the alleged dynamiting of the home of Robert Rolin, superintendent of the Rockport Coal Co., at Centertown, Ky., last night.

HUTCHESON WARS ON CARPENTERS IN DETROIT, MICH.

They Voted Against Him in the Election

By ANDREW OVERGAARD.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 21.—William Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters and Joiners' International Union, is evidently determined to rule or ruin the locals that refuse to deliver the votes to him. Hutcheson is now warring on the Detroit carpenters' unions. The Jewish carpenters' local union, No. 1191, the strongest local in Detroit, gave Rosen 118 votes and Hutcheson 2. The reactionary officialdom is now demanding that the local turn over its books to the national organization, which is about the same as revocation of the charter. Hutcheson has recently discharged all the local organizers and seems determined to wreck the strongest locals in Detroit. Detroit is an open shop town and these disruptive tactics seem to be his conception of fighting the open shop in Detroit.

Hat Makers Strike in Jersey.
WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 21.—Union hatmakers of the firm of C. B. Ratan & Co. are on strike because of the company's change in manufacturing policy. Over 200 workers have been employed in making hats and all have struck. The company has taken to buying semi-finished hats and doing only finishing work in its West Orange, N. J., factory. Workers insist that the company continue under its agreement in the manufacture of hats.

ANTHRACITE MINERS RENEW THEIR DEMAND FOR A SPECIAL CONVENTION; CAPPELLINI REFUSES

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 21.—A new demand for a district convention is to be made on the district officials and particularly on President Cappellini by the anthracite miners here in accord with a section of the constitution which provides that "special conventions of the district shall be called by the president upon the written request of five local unions, who shall state the object of the convention in their request."

This is the latest development in this field where the miners are fighting the Lewis-Cappellini machine in an effort to get dozens of long standing grievances adjusted and where ten charters have been revoked in order to drive the men back to work at the operators' terms.

Voyzey Leads Lewis in Partial Report From Dowell, Ill.

DOWELL, Ill., Dec. 21.—Incomplete returns from the elections in local No. 3703, show the progressives running a neck and neck race with the reactionaries and in the case of Arley Staples, progressive candidate for vice-president, running ahead of his opponent, Philip Murray.

The partial returns are as follows: George Voyzey, 286; Lewis, 281; Arley Staples, 356; Philip Murray, 198; Joseph Nearing, 233; William Green, 307.

Czechs for Soviet Recognition.
MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—The Prague Tribune, an organ of Czechoslovakian industrialists, energetically advocating unconditional recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The paper stresses the point that the antirecognition campaign may result in the union reconsidering attitude towards Czechoslovakia and in the increase of its demands at any forthcoming negotiations.

BARBERS HOLD ELECTION NEXT SUNDAY 9 TO 3

Left Wing Ready to Give Battle

The feelings of the officials of the barbers' union have been considerably hurt by the progressives calling them "reactionary."

But their actions and their methods have proven to all the members of local 548 that what was said about them is true.

How any union official can make any proposal in aid of the bosses and remain "honest" leaders of labor is beyond understanding. How any official can identify himself with a scurrilous hold-up sheet such as The Chicago Union Labor News and not compromise his reputation, is beyond comprehension. So state the left wing progressives.

Why are these fakers so interested in putting over a three years' contract is something that all the intelligent members of local 548 want to know. And yet they have the unmitigated gall to resent the appellation of "labor fakers." This after they so kind heartedly look after the welfare of the bosses.

"Why have they made their job with the union secure," asks the left wing, "by getting themselves elected for three years now, unless they feared to go before the members of the union every year as has been done heretofore? If they fear to go before the members each year for election, they evidently have good reasons. The pie-card represents to them the beginning and the end of their aspirations for the labor movement."

The Progressive Barber group announces that in this election it will fight for and bring these live issues before the rank and file. It is determined to get a square deal at all costs.

At any rate, reactionaries won't have any booze to peddle for votes to the fakers did last year. Every vote for the progressive group candidates will be a conscious vote cast for the best interests of the union, better conditions, and more wages.

To the Polls!
All barbers to the polls Sunday December 28, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and vote the progressive slate straight.

NATURALIZATION EXAMINER ASKS FOOLISH QUERIES

Protests Workmen's Circle Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 21.—Peter O. Fleet, an applicant before the federal court for citizenship, was subjected to most unusually inquisition here by Naturalization Examiner Walter Wheatley. So ridiculous did the examiner's questions become that even Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson was compelled to interrupt the phibiac speeches of the "examiner." The hearing had to be continued.

It turned out that Mr. Wheatley was dreadfully excited about Fleet's membership in the fraternal organization known as the "Workmen's Circle." It appears that special anxiety was shown to bring out the rather inconsequential fact that the Workmen's Circle had held a meeting last month to celebrate the birth of the Soviet government.

Fleet told Judge Hutcheson that he was a former student of both the Columbia university and the Rice Institute. He is about 30 years of age and is treasurer of the local Workmen's Circle.

Wheatley began a bombardment of questions, reflecting that because the headquarters of the Workmen's Circle according to him, had "supported" William Z. Foster, therefore, Fleet should be denied citizenship.

So pernicious and meddlesome did Wheatley become that Judge Hutcheson interrupted. "What are you doing making a speech to the court or justifying?" he asked Mr. Wheatley. When the matter of attendance at an anniversary meeting was thrashed over to no particular result, the judge ordered the books of the Workmen's Circle to be brought into court in the April term, so that he might enlighten himself. This continues the hearing until April.

Labor Foe Wants to be Mayor.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Organized labor is keenly interested in the announcement that Victor J. Miller, former anti-union head of the St. Louis board of police commissioners, that he will be a candidate for mayor in the spring election. Miller sought the nomination for governor of Missouri in the last campaign, but was badly beaten.

Union labor regards Miller as one of its outstanding enemies. While head of the police board he turned the police force on striking workmen when it seemed the workers would win.

Rosy Future Under Rule of Soviets in Russia Will Inspire U. S. Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, William Green, "democrat and red baiter" as the DAILY WORKER headline stated on Saturday, takes up his work in the offices of the American Federation of Labor, at Washington, D. C.

Gompers was a "democrat and red baiter." So Green will only continue his past course when he follows in Gompers' footsteps. He will not be compelled to change his step. Green will take up the official American labor attack on Soviet Russia, the first Workers' Republic, where Gompers left off.

This is a good time, therefore, to review some of the achievements of Soviet Rule, not in the hope of influencing the anti-Soviet regime in the A. F. of L., but in the desire to reach new masses of workers and poor farmers with the truth.

Soviet Russia has her Red Army and her Red Navy for the defense of the Workers' Republic. But the Soviet army and navy expenditures for 1924-25 constitute less than 20 per cent, or less than one-fifth of all expenditures. The military expenditures of Soviet Russia are only one-third of what they were under the czarist regime. The capitalist states of Western Europe spend twice as much; while in the United States nearly 80 per cent, or four times as much of the national budget is charged "against wars, past or prospective."

Soviet Russia has just reversed the situation in the United States. One-fifth of its revenue is spent for protection against the capitalist enemy; four-fifths for the building of Communist social order. The United States spends four-fifths for murder and destruction, in an effort to promote the interests of American imperialism, while only one-fifth is left for all other purposes, among the least of these being the meager allowances for the education of the children.

Soviet exports, as a result of steady internal development, are rapidly mounting. While the exports during 1923 totalled 47,703,000 poods, the showing for the first half of this year was 350,000,000 poods to England alone; while an additional 132,500,000 poods went to France. This should be very bad news for Secretary of State Hughes who has referred to Soviet Russia as "a vacuum." It is certainly a magic vacuum.

Take another view from a different angle. The reports for the working year 1923-24 show that the exports from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics reached 460,000,000 roubles in value, while the value of the imports reached 320,000,000 roubles.

This shows that the improvement is nearly double that of the preceding season, 1922-23, when the value of the exports totalled 210,000,000 and the imports 187,000,000 roubles.

This clearly demonstrates how the trade balance is rapidly growing in favor of the Workers' Republic. Thru its own mounting exports, as compared to imports, it will develop credits abroad without being forced to depend on the international bankers or the imperialist governments.

This year showed big increases in the number of acres sown for all grains; while the cotton acreage will soon far surpass that of the pre-war period. The quantities of live stock are everywhere reaching normal figures; there being in Soviet Russia now 21,000,000 horses, 67 per cent of the stock in 1916; 42,000,000 head of big horned cattle, or 85 per cent of the 1916 figures, with approximately the same figures for smaller cattle.

These are only a few figures that paint the rosy future before the Russian workers and peasants under Soviet Rule. Four-fifths of all the funds collected by the Workers' Government go for the development of this promising future. In the United States four-fifths of the national income is spent on battleships, air fleets, armies, guns, poison gas, for "The Next War"—perhaps "The War in the Pacific" against Japan, to steal oriental markets for Morgan and his friends in Wall Street, thus strengthening the power that enslaves America's whole working class.

Let the workers and farmers of the United States ponder these facts coming out of Soviet Russia. Let them compare conditions under the Workers' and Peasants' Republic with prospects under Morgan rule in the United States. Then they can come to but one conclusion. They must inevitably give their support to the Communist vanguard that is leading the way toward the American Workers' and Farmers' Republic; that is directing the winning struggle that will bring Soviet Rule to the United States of America. That will be their reply to the capitalist agents who now sit in power over organized labor in this country.

U. S. TOE LICKERS IN CLOSE ATTENDANCE ON FAKE GRAND DUCHESS

By ESTHER LOWELL.

(Federated Press Staff Cor.)

NEW YORK.—Grand Duchess Cyril had a lovely time in republican America and is returning to Europe with higher hopes than ever of exploiting her assumed title of czarina of all Russia. She learned a lot from these select members of the United States aristocracy, particularly how to get a lot of attention and a comfortable living for nothing.

Her business manager, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, grand mistress of the colonial dames, revealed to reporters, as the hasbeen duchess sailed away in the height of her glory, that "The French line courteously provided passage to and from Europe, the Waldorf-Astoria hotel very courteously offered their royal suite and so did the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia and the New Willard hotel in Washington. The Rolls-Royce Co. placed cars at the disposal of the grand duchess and her party."

Jewels But No Jobs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—While local charity organizations are conducting a campaign to relieve the now hundreds of destitute families here, and while employment offices say they have 10 men for every available job and two men within the last ten days have committed suicide in fits of despondency because their homes were destitute and the men could find no work, a suspect confesses that he burglarized the home of a St. Louis financier and carried away jewelry valued at \$9,000. Among the loot were such articles as one diamond ring valued at \$3,200, a diamond brooch worth \$1,200 and a pearl necklace valued at \$500.

Actors Would Halt Radio Fleecing.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The Actors' Equity association and the Managers' Protective association will probably work out some method of protecting professional entertainers and those who contract for their services from radio exploitation. At present radio broadcasting stations are using artists for programs and offering no recompense other than publicity. Equity is fighting to have all artists paid for radio services.

THE SOUTH SIDE PLAYERS with ELIZABETH GRIFFEN as "OLYMPHA" and a mixed cast of colored and white players in

Salesmen and Suckers

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Divers Dig Up Statue.

NAPLES.—Divers working in the ruins at Port Baia, a seaside residence of the Roman emperors, today had brot up a wonderful statue of a seated Hercules.

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BRITAIN NERVOUS AS BALKAN POT BEGINS TO BOIL

Chamberlain's Trip Fails to Bring Stability

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Dec. 21.—The tenseness of the Balkan situation is indicated by the announcement here of the arrival of British warships at the Albanian ports of Durazzo and Avlona. They were dispatched from Malta.

Great Britain's foreign affairs are in a more delicate condition than at any time since the outbreak of the world war due to the sudden eruptions in Morocco, Egypt and the Balkans. Austen Chamberlain minister of foreign affairs, faces the breakdown of diplomacy which the MacDonald government halted temporarily.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia, both with ambitions in the Adriatic, furnish the material for international complications that, in view of the extreme instability in eastern Europe, may precipitate another conflict.

The Moroccan situation, with the Spanish forces withdrawing from a larger sector hitherto held by them, leaves France with an excuse to extend her sphere of influence and becomes ever more serious for Great Britain, whose Mohammedan subjects are in sympathy with their co-religionists—the Riflian tribes.

The Balkan crisis has arisen and the Moroccan affair has become more serious since the recent European tour of Austen Chamberlain, which was designed to cement relations between the great powers, but which, it is evident now, was not brilliantly successful.

In Egypt a new crisis is looked for next month when elections take place to parliament and the British-owned Ziwari government will have to go to the masses for support of its policy of betrayal.

Coincident also with the arrival of Foreign Minister Ninchitch in Paris with a proposal for the formation of an anti-Soviet Russian Balkan bloc for which allied approval is sought, is the return of the British trade union delegation to London from Russia with an enthusiastic description of the conditions of the workers there.

Government circles are uneasy over the interviews given out by the delegation which are taken as a counter-move by labor against the anti-Soviet maneuvers of Austen Chamberlain.

Senate Takes Up Debate on Pay of Postal Employees

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The senate unanimously agreed to begin consideration of the bill increasing the pay of postal employees, which was vetoed by President Coolidge at the session of congress, an January 6.

Debate will be limited to an hour the first day and ten minutes for each senator on succeeding days during the discussion of the bill. Senator Sterling, chairman of the postoffice committee, has declared his intention of moving that the bill be recommitted to his committee.

Coolidge has gone to extreme lengths to defeat the pay increase for the postal employees. He has spread the rumor that an employe of the senate has accepted a bribe from one of the postal workers' unions to work for the bill among his friends in the senate. That this rumor has been faked to serve Coolidge's purposes was pointed out in the announcement from the White House that senate investigation committee will not be asked, but that the matter will be turned over to Coolidge's department of justice.

Charge Prisoners Murdered at U. S. Atlanta, Ga., "Pen"

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Prisoners confined to Atlanta prison have been murdered by prison authorities, ex-convicts who have served terms in Atlanta charge. Those prisoners who can supply the authorities with money, can buy their way out of jail, according to Dr. E. E. Dudding, president of the Prisoners' Relief Society. It is proposed to have an investigation of the government pardon and parole system, it being charged that forged letters from federal judges and United States Attorneys are being used by prison officials to release convicts with money.

"Unbelievable conditions of corruption exist in 75 per cent of the prisons of the country," it is declared. "One or two convicts have been killed, I understand. Graft exists in most of the prisons. It is a case of pay to get in, pay to get out and pay while you are in."

Bronx Attention! NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Every Tuesday night at 1347 Boston road, class in A. B. C. of Communism; all Workers Party members who have recently joined the party must attend. Others welcome.

EASTERN KENTUCKY COAL MINERS LIVE IN FILTH LIKE SLAVES UNDER COAL KING'S IRON HEEL

The coal camps of eastern Kentucky, where 40,000 unorganized coal miners are working and living in conditions of oppression and slavery, belong to the blackest pages of American imperialism.

The eastern Kentucky coal fields, comprising the Kentucky River valley and the Big Sandy valley, in the words of a coal miner from Hazard, Kentucky, combine to make "one of the most detestable labor hells in the world."

This miner, Alonzo Walters, declares, "The wages that are being paid, would, in all probability, cause a Chinaman to turn away in disgust. The mines are death traps in every sense of the word; the camps are so unspeakably filthy and unsanitary that typhoid is quite commonly a raging epidemic thruout the entire section. The employes are subjected at all times to the most slavish and humiliating conditions."

The niece of a coal miner writes the DAILY WORKER the following from the Blue Grass Coal camp, in this territory, "Three weeks ago I came here to keep house for my uncle. The miners here live in make-believe houses.hovels is the better word to describe them. Behind the houses, only ten feet away, runs a filthy little stream of water which is a breeding place for all manner of disease germs. The wells where the workers from the entire camp get their drinking water, is in a swampy hog wallow. Here one gets the stench and germs from all the outbuildings, enough to kill a whole city full of people.

"The miners here are treated brutally by the coal company officials. The other day a pale faced little woman went to the coal company and asked for a two-dollar script to come out of her husband's pay. They gave her a one-dollar script. 'But I must have two dollars,' she pleaded. 'I must have bread and potatoes for my family.' But they refused her the script point blank.

"My uncle has worked for this company twelve years. This year his wife was taken seriously ill. The doctor told her she must undergo an operation if her life was to be saved. We had no money. Finally my uncle went to the company and asked for two hundred dollars. The coal company officials flatly refused and told my uncle to get out of the office."

Albert Walters, brother of Alonzo Walters, writes from Russel, Ky., "I am now working here in the C. & O. railroad shops. I hadn't drawn a payday for two months at the Lothair mine, owned by the Algoma Block Coal Co. I couldn't make enough to live on. Nobody can live working in the mines but the suckers and the scabs. The company is now trying to scare the men into another wage cut by shutting down for a few days. When I quit I had thirty cents coming to me. Winchester, the general mine foreman asked, 'Why are you quitting?' I said, 'Well, you see, I have a wife and baby to work for, and I must work for them instead of the coal company.'"

Speaking of the conditions in the Algoma Coal company's camp at Lothair, Walters said, "The files of the Hazard, Ky., Herald show a shocking number of fatalities that are constantly occurring as a result of mine accidents which are easily avoidable. The outhouses have been built so near the dwelling houses of the miners, and are allowed to remain in such filthy condition, that in hot weather the odor coming from them is stifling to the entire camp. The wells which furnish water to the miners' families are located in the midst of all that filth."

In the entire eastern Kentucky coal fields these unsanitary conditions prevail. The miners get their drinking and cooking water from wells dug in various parts of the camps, there being usually two or three such wells in the entire camp. Often these wells are located in close proximity with all the filth which abounds so profusely around them. One such well, at Alais, Kentucky, was dug within thirty feet of a barn where the company mules and horses are kept.

Each camp is supplied with a coal company physician, who receives a regular salary from the company. This salary, however, is extracted from the miners, each of whom is forced to pay a percentage of his pay to the support of the physician. In addition, the doctor charges extra for child-birth cases and diseases. The doctors do not dare to complain about the unsanitary conditions, as they would immediately lose their jobs.

In the next article, we will show how the coal operators control every phase of the lives of the workers, including their political activity, and their living conditions as well as their wages. When a miner gives the least trouble, he is shot down by an "officer of the law," who works hand in glove with the coal operators.

Another Blow at Manuel. LISBON, Dec. 21.—The government today declared forfeit securities belonging to the former royal house of the king, following attempts of Manuel to realize on them. Manuel recently announced his intention to participate actively in Portuguese politics.

Must Work 12 Hours or Get Out. ARNSBERG, Germany.—The Arnsberg Ruhrwerke has informed its entire working staff of 3000 men that unless they were willing to work 12 hours per day they might consider themselves dismissed.

TECHNICAL AID SOCIETY PRESENTS RUSSIAN PLAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27

One of the best plays ever presented in Chicago in the Russian language promises to be "Coal Miner Kort," to be presented at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St., this Saturday, Dec. 27, at 8 p. m. The story of the play deals with the struggle of the Russian coal miners before and during the revolution. It is given under the direction of the well-known Russian actor Anatoly Pokatillov and with the participation of Aza Namgova, actress of the Moscow Meyerhold theatre. The beautiful scenery for the mine scenes is painted by Lydia Gibson. All comrades who understand Russian are urged to attend.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Death of Raisuli Denied. MADRID.—The death of Raisuli Morocco's most picturesque outlaw, was denied here today. A rumor of his death was persistent in Madrid yesterday.

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PROVIDENCE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ACTIVE IN TEXTILE STRIKE, MIDDLEBORO, MASS.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 21.—Some two hundred and fifty textile workers of the Nemasket Worsted Mill are on strike here. The weavers took the initiative when they rebelled against the running of two kinds of filling on two looms. At a mass meeting of the rest of the help, held a few days later, they voted to strike with the weavers. This made a whole mill strike and all textile workers were asked to keep away from Middleboro until the strike was settled. This strike is one of a series which have occurred in this state in order to stop the extension of the two loom system.

In the spring of this year a cut of 14 per cent in the wages of the Nemasket workers took place. But when Kinney, owner of the Nemasket mill, wanted one loom work done on two looms, which is equivalent to a 50 per cent cut in wages, the weavers refused to work. The strike followed and was later joined by all of the mill employes.

The Amalgamated Textile Councils of America with national headquarters in Providence, R. I. at 1755 Westminster street, immediately took hold of the strike thru one of its representatives, Comrade Jim Reid. The A. T. C. of A. was organized on September 1922 at the conclusion of the big textile strike. One of the men who helped in its organization was Jim Reid, former national president of the National Union Textile Workers of America which was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The declaration of this union as follows: "The Amalgamated Textile Councils do not desire to compete with other textile unions; rather it seeks to co-operate with them in and make a united fight against the bosses. As a proof of our sincerity in this declaration we will recognize the cards of other unions and allow their members to talk and vote in our council meetings in the mill where they are employed. The Amalgamated Textile Councils will do all in its power to facilitate the amalgamation of all textile unions of the industry."

Out of the two hundred strikers, only five returned to work. The Nemasket Mill is running twenty-five per cent normal and the prospect of victory for the strikers is very good. Many of the workers on strike now did not even know or appreciate the full meaning of a scab. It is needless to say that from their present experience, their outlook is one hundred per cent trade unionist.

Comrade Jim Reid of the Workers' Party in Providence spoke to the men and women on Thursday. He cautioned the mill workers to be on their alert against the approaches from the company's stool pigeons and to pay no attention to any rumors they may hear on the streets, but to hold their discussions at the strike meetings. Comrade Reid, after finishing his speech introduced Comrade Barney Mass, national industrial organizer of the Young Workers' League of America. He also lauded highly the work of this organization as being worthy of the support of all.

Comrade Mass showed the strikers the necessity of organization and pointed out the powerful organization existing in the ranks of the mill owners. He said, "This is not an isolated incident, but a series of strikes which are occurring more frequently and will become more frequent as the open shop campaign gets under way with the aid of the Coolidge administration."

Comrades Nellie Prabulos and Ralph Kominsky of the Young Workers League in Providence have been helping the strikers in their fight. After Comrade Mass appealed for members to the league many remained and a meeting has been called for the purpose of organizing a league nucleus.

After the meeting was adjourned over 100 went down on the picket line, including Reid, Mass, Kominsky and Prabulos. As some of the scabs came pouring out of the gate the strikers jeered and laughed at them. The captain of police ordered the pickets to quit making noise. This was ignored. One of the scabs, whose name is Flutey, is a professional strikebreaker and gunman. It is also alleged that he recently shot a man in Lawrence and is at present under a bond. He endeavored to provoke a fight with some of the pickets. But when his bluff was called he hastily retreated.

Appeals for money are now being made in all textile mills for the needy strikers. Over two thousand dollars have already been raised and much more will be raised in order to guarantee the victorious fight of the mill workers. The Young Workers League in Providence and neighboring towns are becoming active in the relief work. With the organization of a league, the morale of the strikers has been increased.

Youth Demands Will Be Put Forward The active participation of the Workers Party and Young Workers League in the many spontaneous strikes which occur in the textile industries, will make both organizations become the real vanguard of the workers in this territory.

Remember These Dates. THE entire New York organization is expected to co-operate in the following affairs. All affiliated and sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange conflicting dates.

Jan. 11, Sunday afternoon and evening, DAILY WORKER Jubilee, New Star Casino. Feb. 1, Sunday afternoon, Lenin Memorial, Madison Square Garden. Feb. 11-14, Defense Bazaar, The Lyceum, 65th street. March 15, Sunday afternoon and evening, Press Pageant and Paris Commune Celebration, Madison Square Garden.

The Art of the Old World at Auction Today, Tomorrow and Wednesday We shall sell all lots passed for want of competitive bidding, for everything must be sold. Many rare and beautiful things remain to be sold. The Interior Furnishings of the Castle at Kiel Owned by Prince Henry Hohenzollern of Prussia And Valuable Heirlooms from Other European Nobility

THEY DOWN -- WE UP! The above advertisement, with its appropriate black border, appeared in the press of our lords of finance the other day. You see, Prince Henry of Prussia had played the game and lost. And now he has to send all his nice rocking chairs, beds, rare old credenzas, antique borgenias, Italian faience, copes and what not else, besides the kitchen table, frying pan and his underwear, to America. Here, in America, the land of lots of gold, there are plenty of nice people who love nice things, especially if they come from a nice bankrupt Prince. So the auction is on. And soon, in the home of a best family, as others of the best are being shown around, the hostess will pick up a diminutive, exquisitely engraved, jewel-studded silver scalpel and say: "Ever hear of Prince Hen of Prusha? Well, he used to clean his ears with this." Capitalism is on the decline. A great elimination contest is on between the imperialist lords to see which set of lords will decline first. The last world war gave Germany a very rude shove down the splintery plank. Now a few feudalistic left-overs like Prince Henry must sell their shirts while Morgan sits pretty. But we are in on this elimination contest. In it, with both feet, both hands and head. While the imperialists are at each others throats we follow an elimination program all our own. We struggle to eliminate the imperialists while they struggle to eliminate each other. They must go down. We must go up! This is the task before us. You'll find the DAILY WORKER on the firing line. To KEEP IT THERE and strengthen every fiber in its make-up is now our duty. To us, the workers of the world, the DAILY WORKER is of major importance. If you can picture the lords of finance without their press, then you can picture our party without its daily. But you can't. And if you want the DAILY WORKER, then help it today so that it may help you more effectively tomorrow.

SIGN AND SEND I WANT TO Insure The Daily Worker for 1925 Send me an INSURANCE POLICY in the denomination checked below \$10 \$5 \$1 INSURANCE POLICY for which I enclose remittance herewith. Name Street City State

DUNCAN, FEELING SLIGHTED, QUILTS A. F. OF L. COUNCIL

Old Faker Gets Sore at "Mattie" Woll

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 21.—When William Green was elected to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, the "greatest expectations" of old Jimmie Duncan, the first vice-president of the federation, fell in collapse. Then he resigned, his wounded dignity being unable to endure the affront without this gesture.

In resigning, Duncan stated to his fellow fakers that this forty years of being Sam Gompers' companion and his position as first vice-president, entitled him to Sam's place and that Green was an intruder and an upstart. While Duncan appeared to be in his usual good spirits, he evinced considerable bitterness at Mattie Woll, who had seconded the nomination of Green for what Duncan declared were personal reasons.

Woll had been Gompers' valet all his life, according to Duncan, and now knowing that the U. M. W. of A. machine is coming into power in the federation and is to grab the job of secretary of labor, Woll is quite disgracefully changing his love to another more masterful character than himself.

The story being circulated by some that Duncan was turned down because of alleged ill health made the old Scot furious. He was deeply angry at the published report that many of those who voted against him, said that they would have favored him if it were a question of his holding office for three or four months, but that as it will be ten months until the next convention, they could not elect Duncan because he might not live that long.

GOMPERS' WILL LEAVES LITTLE TO HIS SECOND WIFE Flag-Making Industry Is Due for Spurt (Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Gertrude Gompers, widow of Samuel Gompers, late president of the American Federation of Labor, will receive only the "minimum amount" provided by law from Gompers' estate, according to the will made public here yesterday.

Two wills were filed, the first, dated Sept. 21, 1921, which left the bulk of the estate to the widow, had written across its face, in Gompers' handwriting, "I cancel and revoke this will." The second will, dated Nov. 8, 1924, directed that, after the payment of debts, Gompers' granddaughter and his three sons, Samuel, Henry and Alexander, should receive the rest of the estate.

Money for Flags. Gompers left \$100 each to the American Federation of Labor which he headed for forty years; to the Cigar-makers' International Union; Cigar-makers' Local Union No. 144, New York City; Dawson Lodge No. 16, A. F. and A. M., Washington, and B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 1, New York, directing that the money be spent in each case for an American flag, "and these specific sums are to be devoted by these organizations to no other purpose."

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100,000 UNEMPLOYED IN AUSTRALIA SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 21.—There are approximately about 100,000 workers unemployed thruout Australia at the present time. Unemployment is most pronounced among the metal miners, land and sea transport workers, general laborers, professional and shop workers, and manufacturing industries. The brick and clay, clothing trades, iron trades, dental, jewelry and food supply unions show the largest rate of unemployment. Painters, stone workers, plumbers, plasterers and most of the building trade workers report plenty of work, while the printing trades also report improvement. There is an increase of men employed in the steel plants and allied industries.

Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

WHAT ABOUT MINNESOTA?

By C. A. HATHAWAY.

TH E comrades of the minority have been trying to explain the developments in the Minnesota farmer-labor united front. They say in Minnesota at the present time there exists a strong sentiment against LaFolletteism and for a class farmer-labor party. They quote articles from Mahoney's paper to prove their contention. Other members of the minority group have charged that we have actually made mistakes during the year and one-half of the most intensive farmer-labor campaigning that any section of our party has gone thru. They say ours was a united front with Mahoney and Cramer—not with the rank and file. Comrade Wicks even charges that the comrades in active charge of the work here were so enamored by this united front with the top that we refused to carry out his instructions as the representative of the C. E. C. when he instructed us to fight for the election of delegates to the proposed convention of the federated farmer-labor party at the state convention that "organized" the Minnesota farmer-labor federation on September 8, 1923.

Comrades, I am going to let you in on a little secret—we did make some mistakes in Minnesota. Furthermore, the active comrades that have directed our party thru all the work of organizing for two conventions of the state federation of labor and four state political conventions and have watched the after effects of the policies followed, know something of the mistakes that were made. These conventions in Minnesota were not "fake" conventions either, neither were they conventions made up of delegates of party branches only, as was the case in most of the states. These conventions were attended in each case by from three to four hundred delegates representing local unions, farmers' organizations, etc. Furthermore, they were being called in a state that had a functioning farmer-labor party in the field since 1918, and had already established a farmer-labor leadership. Furthermore, the local unions throughout the state had been organized politically in a definite political organization since 1919—three years before our party ever thought of taking up the farmer labor issue. They had just elected their candidate to the United States senate which created a feeling of self-satisfaction on the part of the rank and file which had to be broken down.

These were the conditions that faced us when we returned from the convention of the federated farmer-labor party held in Chicago, July 3, 1923. Outside of myself, our party had no connections in the farmer-labor party. We had very few English-speaking comrades. We had a situation complicated by three existing organizations—the official farmer-labor party, the farmers nonpartisan league and the working people's non-partisan league. All of these organizations were under petty-bourgeois leadership. Last but not least, we had just two weeks to prepare for a state convention of the working people's league after returning from Chicago. I was the only party member who succeeded in being elected as a delegate to that convention. We succeeded in creating a split between Mahoney and Van Lear and forced the calling of another convention to consider ways and means of reorganizing the entire movement.

Before we actually got the call issued we had to break with Mahoney by going to the rank and file of the unions and get them to demand the calling of the convention based on representation from local unions. From the very beginning we started the process of building up our own independent power which we retain to this day in spite of the attack that has been launched on us by Mahoney, Cramer and the reactionaries generally. Our criticism of these leaders was tempered only by the need that the party had for them nationally and only on instructions from the C. E. C.

I think, however, that before going any further, Comrade Wicks should be answered. I do not object to criticism but the very title of Comrade Wicks' article in the Monday DAILY WORKER, "A Question of Leninist Leadership" makes the blood of every Minnesota comrade boil who had anything to do with the September convention in Minneapolis. We in Minnesota have always had considerable respect for Comrade Lenin's leadership and still have, but we have seen Comrade Wicks in action. Comrade Wicks was sent to Minnesota to assist us in applying the united front tactics to the situation here. He was sent by the present minority of the C. E. C., then the majority. He apparently misunderstood his instructions—he thought he had been sent on a vacation. As soon as he landed here he became so much engrossed with his personal affairs that he could not take care of anything else. During the course of the convention itself his time was fully occupied. After a stormy morning session the steering committee appointed by the D. E. C., made up of Comrade Wangerin, Johnson, and myself, tried to get Wicks to go to lunch with the committee to decide on the question of policies at the afternoon session. Comrade Wicks was already booked. Again at supper time, with the left wing completely disorganized and the right wing led by Van Lear completely in the saddle,

Comrade Wicks again ignored the committee. Comrade Wicks' trip to Minnesota was useless, except insofar as our local comrades learned a lesson in what not to do at a convention.

Late in the evening session the question of electing the delegates previously referred to, came up. Our committee introduced the resolution and fought for it. It was met by a bitter attack from the reactionaries. Even workers who are now members of the party refused to support us in the fight. We were left absolutely alone with eighteen votes against close to three hundred and fifty. At this point a point of order was raised that no organization had been created at the convention (only a provisional organizing committee had been elected) from which to send delegates and that therefore no funds were available with which to send them.

The chairman sustained the point at the same time Comrade Johnson withdrew the resolution, the steering committee feeling that if the matter was pulled out the provisional committee could still send delegates. Comrade Wicks then showed his "Leninist" leadership by rushing up the aisle and instructing the committee to "split" the goddamned thing wide open. We could not have taken a single delegate with us on such a split and the steering committee refused. A caucus of party delegates was called immediately after the adjournment of the convention, Comrade Wicks then was busy with his private affairs and did not get back until the caucus was breaking up at two o'clock in the morning.

I do not know whether Comrade Wicks reported to the C. E. C. or not on his "Leninist" leadership in Minnesota, but the steering committee did send in a detailed report on the situation including their action on the resolution to send delegates to the federated convention. This report was mimeographed in full by the present minority and sent to party workers together with a letter telling them that this was a model report and that the tactics followed should serve as a guide to them in similar situations. So you will see that if our tactics were in error up until this convention they were shared by the present minority of the C. E. C. So much for Comrade Wicks.

Immediately after this convention the present minority started their negotiations with Mahoney relative to the calling of a national convention, and from that point on we started our wild orgy of a united front from the top that lasted right up until the June 17 convention. Mahoney and Cramer, the farmer-labor party and the farmer-labor federation were all for LaFollette from the beginning. We never carried out our own policy in Minnesota from that time on, we were trying to develop tactics that would retain for us the support of Mahoney nationally, we were trying to criticize him at home and at the same time create an organizational cleavage from the LaFollette movement, but yet of course, we had to support him in the event that he was nominated. All of these maneuvers made our membership so dizzy that apparently some of them have not as yet regained their equilibrium.

At the second convention of the Minnesota farmer-labor federation held in March of this year, we were concerned only with the one problem of getting the Minnesota party to endorse the calling of the June 17 convention. This convention not only gave their endorsement to the calling of a national convention, but the "class" farmer-labor federation gave their endorsement to LaFollette as the candidate to be nominated at that convention. Our local desire to fight on this issue was subordinated to the needs of the national situation.

After the repudiation by LaFollette of the June 17 convention, a meeting of the state committee was called to decide whether they would continue their support of the convention. At this meeting Comrades Hedlund, Johnson and myself launched an attack on LaFollette, Mahoney and Cramer raised the slogan in their speeches of "hold the June 17 convention and nominate LaFollette" and even with them fighting for LaFollette we had a narrow squeak in the committee. After the C. P. P. A. convention July 4, you know what happened to Mahoney and Cramer, well, the same thing happened to the farmer-labor federation.

From its very inception the Minnesota farmer-labor federation has been a LaFollette organization—we created it for him. He did not like the name because we had smeared it with red. After July 4, Sinclair, the LaFollette campaign manager, first said that they would create their own organization, Mahoney, however, out-generated them; he called the state committee together and they issued a statement supporting LaFollette and called on the workers to join the organization in order to make the LaFollette campaign effective. Within a few days after this statement was issued, peace was made between the two groups, Sinclair even agreeing to give to the federation a portion of the campaign funds collected within the state.

Throughout the federation a fight was immediately started on the members of the Workers Party. We were

UPON ONE POLICY WE ARE ALL UNITED

and that is to

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

A MOST complete discussion upon future party policy is possible today because we have the DAILY WORKER. Every party member who reads the DAILY WORKER, yes, and every one that does not because he cannot read English, will understand this to be an advantage of prime importance to the theoretical development of our members.

But the DAILY WORKER serves the party in many other ways. It is an all the year around weapon against the foe, it is an educator, it is a propagandist—and also, it is a bond, a chain, which ties member to member, city to city, district to district. It is the DAILY WORKER that helps to centralize our party into the effective machine it should be.

We must keep the DAILY WORKER and make it safe for 1925. To do this we must give our dollars generously today. If we expect to win, then the DAILY WORKER must live and prosper. With the DAILY WORKER, forward to victory, or—nothing. It should be easy to choose.

INSURANCE POLICIES are in the hands of the branches. They are priced \$10, \$5 and \$1. The Central Executive Committee has decided that every member shall buy. Every member should buy no less than a \$5 POLICY.

And while the party seethes with discussion over our future policy and tasks, there is one Policy upon which there must be unanimous agreement. That is the POLICY TO BUY A POLICY TO INSURE THE DAILY WORKER FOR 1925.

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

charged with a violation of trade union discipline because of our support for Comrades Foster and Gitlow. Our campaign meetings held during the campaign were not much more than party membership meetings. The LaFollette wave swept everything before it, even the unions that had previously been classed as left wing fell in line. Active trade unionists were supporting Comrades Emme and Young dahl, but at the same time were supporting LaFollette. We found that all we had was a house of cards that crashed on our heads as soon as the LaFollette wind came up. Communism had made no inroads on the masses. We had captured conventions,

but we had not succeeded in winning the workers to a revolutionary program.

The experiences in Minnesota convince me that the majority is correct in their position. There is no class farmer-labor movement in Minnesota. The federation has become the Minnesota C. P. P. A. If our party is to take over the leadership of the workers in this state it will have to form its united fronts on the basis of the immediate economic and political needs of the working class. By fighting on that basis we can most effectively destroy the influence of LaFolletteism and develop our party into a mass Communist Party.

SLOGANS, SENSIBLE AND OTHERWISE

By GERTRUDE WELSH.

(Explanation:—All quoted sentences or phrases are taken from the minority thesis, the in every case, instead of using the words, "Workers Party," or "party," I have substituted "DAILY WORKER," "newspaper," "party," or "press." Exclamation points are my own.)

OUR party is now concentrated on the task of building up the DAILY WORKER, putting it on a financial basis that will guarantee its continuation as the surest means of maintaining and spreading the power of Communist ideology. Upon one policy we are all united and that is to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925; this is the slogan of the paper's appeal for support as published daily on the same page with the discussion of other party tasks.

Imagine a split on this policy! Imagine a minority springing up and maintaining grandiloquently: Of course, we agree heartily with the theory of upbuilding the DAILY WORKER; certainly, we know that it is the only class paper in the United States; absolutely, we realize that it alone conducts labor's offensive against capitalism; but, ye gods of sectarianism, think ye such truths will "penetrate" the "proletarians and poor farmers?" Think ye this task can be performed "merely by a mechanical addition" of new subscribers? The "sentiment of the masses" is not for the DAILY WORKER, but for a class farmer-labor press!

And with this for a starter, the minority would set about composing a thesis, quite a complicated affair, which might contain, however, the following epigrammatic summary: "The campaign for a farmer-labor press," if conducted upon a correct conception of the united front tactic, will not obscure and hide the "DAILY WORKER" or substitute some other "paper" for it (!) On the contrary, it will bring the "DAILY WORKER" to the fore as never before (!) It will make our "paper" stand out as the leader in the struggle in the interest of the workers and poorer farmers" (!!)

What a travesty of wisdom would this be, what ridiculous, yet does it differ in import from the C. E. C. minority's attitude toward the plans agreed on by the majority for strengthening the Workers Party? I suggest that, if the minority were scrupulously consistent, (my imagination trembles with the strain) they would not be participating in the DAILY WORKER drive nor sponsoring the undiluted DAILY WORKER slogan, but instead, would be trying to form a "left class paper bloc" in the LaFolletteized columns of Mahoney's Minnesota Trade Union Advocate, with the view, as they would say, of "splitting away" his readers and "absorbing" them into our subscription list!

Strangest of all reads the analogous tale of what would constitute this "splitting away" process. Mahoney's readers would not be referred to the DAILY WORKER for information or guidance—by no means; the minority wouldn't let them catch sight of it for fear of stopping them after they had been "set into motion." Nonetheless, the pound-foolish?

less, 'tis said they might incidentally be told that these self-appointed disruptionists all belong to the DAILY WORKER staff. Out of the minority's sentimental sense of duty, perchance, might they hear of the DAILY WORKER, as of an old-time sweetheart whom one remembers fondly, the mostly in one's dreams. What the Mahoneyites would be propagandized with, of course, would be a "class farmer-labor press." And yet, upon a more careful reading of the minority thesis, one might conclude that they wouldn't hear so much about this, either. For the minority might not have a shred of a suggestion as to how the "class farmer-labor press" should be organized; in fact, might not be at all sure if it ever would be organized—that's the hell of it.

What the minority thesis might remark is: "The inevitability of the formation of a farmer-labor press" is not the basis of our campaign. We use this slogan as a means of agitation and to establish contact with workers who are moving toward independent "newspaper" action, to win them for the "DAILY WORKER" and to build our "paper." It is quite possible that the actual organization of a class farmer-labor press which will establish itself firmly and function over a period of time will not be the line of development, but that the best of those elements which we bring under our influence and leadership thru the campaign under the slogan "For a class farmer-labor press" can be absorbed into the "DAILY WORKER" without passing thru the stage of actual organization into a separate "paper."

So, coming down to just plain newspaper "facts for workers," what the Mahoneyites would hear, all-in-all and above all and beyond all, reveals itself as naïve and a slogan, a naked, fleshless skeleton of a slogan, and this slogan, friends, Romans and megaphone men, is, as has been mentioned before, nothing more nor less than "For a class farmer-labor press."

What effect its reiterated utterances would have on the Mahoneyites, I am at a loss to predict (tho they have a bad reputation for knowing Communists in the back, just how they would handle mesmerists is problematical.) But I am wondering a little what it is to become of the DAILY WORKER in the meantime. Whether there would be any paper left or not would depend on how many journalists and readers the minority could mobilize into becoming phrase-mongers. Perhaps, after all, the loss of those who would be tempted by such word-salads would be insignificant, and the DAILY WORKER might discover that its subscription list would grow fatter and healthier on a better-balanced diet.

But I forget, my analogy has carried me away; it is not the DAILY WORKER that is at stake, but only (!) the Workers Party. We all agree on the policy to insure the DAILY WORKER, but minority comrades refuse to accept the slogan of insure the Workers Party. While rejoicing over their consistency with Communist principles in supporting a Communist press, and none other; nevertheless, how can we help but despair at this spectacle of the minority's mind divided against itself, penny-wise and with him

A Communist Catechism

More Questions and Answers.

By MAX BEDACHT and JAY LOVESTONE.

6. Question—If there is no farmer-labor party in Germany, France, or Soviet Russia, why talk about one in the United States? Why not throw out the slogan "Follow the Workers Party"? If the German Communists don't demand a farmer-labor party, why should the American Communists demand one?

Answer—This is the worst possible kind of Communism. In nearly every European country the struggles of the Communist Parties for leadership over the working masses is a struggle between the Communists and the social-democrats of some type or other. In short, the struggle takes place in a distinct working class political movement. In the United States the situation is totally different. In order for the Communists to establish the political leadership over the working masses in the United States, the workers must be separated ideologically from capitalism. Until the workers learn in increasing numbers that their class interests demand conscious political action against and not with the capitalists the leadership of the Communists over the workers cannot become a vital issue to them. Whether or not the establishment of such Communist leadership over these workers is accepted simultaneously with the breaking away of the proletarian masses from the ideological bondage of capitalism will not be decided by the sound of a slogan "Follow the Workers Party" as such as the quality of the actual leadership supplied by the Workers Party in the gradual establishment of the political independence of the workers from the capitalists.

7. Question—Instead of a farmer-labor united front, why should we not build a whole series of united fronts on immediate problems? Wouldn't this be the golden key to the solution of avoiding wrong united fronts from the top only?

Answer—It is the duty of the Communists to help the working class to assimilate the experiences of its struggle. These struggles may have various forms and may assume different objectives. But no matter how various the forms and objectives of these struggles may be, there is always one final paramount experience that we, Communists, must seek to have the workers derive out of these struggles; an intensified consciousness of their need for political action as a class against the exploiters. To get this idea into the heads of the masses it is not sufficient to form a united front here or there in this or that party of the country for defensive action against an injunction and elsewhere in the country against an open shop drive against the capitalists. It is necessary to unify and co-ordinate separate actions on a national scale thru the introduction of one unifying slogan which holds good and meets a mass need in the north as well as in the south and in the east as well as in the west simultaneously.

Therefore, it is not sufficient for the Workers Party, if it wants to become a mass Communist Party, to propose and organize in all the different struggles of the workers in the various parts of the country united front tactics. It is necessary that in all these actions there continually be emphasized the idea of and need for a political union of all the workers in the country.

Regarding the argument that a F-L-P campaign cannot be carried on as a united front movement from below, we need only cite the history of our own party's experience. The present minority of the C. E. C. this year, and last year when it was the majority, has had to wage a continuous struggle against their conception of united fronts from the top. One of the bitterest fights in the last convention of the party was waged over a criticism made by the Ruthenberg-Pepper group against the present majority for its wrong application of the united front in Chicago because that united front was made exclusively at the top with such fake progressive labor leaders as Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Buck and Mr. Nockels.

It was in Chicago where we were presented last year with a glaring example of the united front from the top only. The opposition of Foster to our proceeding with a vigorous F. L. P. organization campaign was based on his fear of breaking with such "progressive" labor leaders with whom "precious" contact had been established. If the Foster group had not been pursuing the wrong united front tactics from the top only and dis-regarding the rank and file, the followers of Fitzpatrick below, the Foster group would not have feared so much a split with these labor bureaucrats and they would have gone along with our organizational aim of winning these masses away from Fitzpatrick and Co.

The best proof of the fact that such tactics, as pursued by Comrade Foster, were united front tactics from the top only is to be found in the small number of Fitzpatrick followers who went with us after our break with him.

8. Question—How much truth is there in the contention of the Foster-Cannon group that since there is no other party at present ready to lead the workers, then the workers will have to turn to the Workers Party for leadership?

Answer—Such an attitude is a travesty on Marxism. It is a confession in bankruptcy. This argument might hold water if the workers were conscious of their lack of leadership. The workers being conscious of their lack of leadership, in some need of leadership and with no competition in sight for us, would of course, then turn to the W. P. But that is a fatal Morgana mirage which haunts the majority. The sorry fact is that the workers, as a mass, as a class, are not at all conscious of their need for new, revolutionary, proletarian leadership. The working masses still follow cheerfully and quite often blindly the leadership of capitalism. To wait for them to turn to us for leadership is equivalent to a declaration of bankruptcy of our party—to a liquidation of our party.

9. Question—Is the C. E. C. majority fooling the members when it maintains that "The C. E. C. is seeking the advice of the Comintern on the labor party policy which will become known in due time?"

Answer—Of course, the Foster-Cannon group is fooling the membership when it says that they are simply misrepresenting the facts. At branch meetings, in an effort to create favorable sentiment thru the cheapest kind of gutter demagoguery, C. E. C. majority "logicians" like Bittelman, yell that they are taking their case to the membership while the minority is always talking about the C. I. The Foster-Cannon group voted against the motion the minority of the C. E. C. made to accept the proposal of the E. C. C. of the C. I. to have it consider and act

the party controversy at its enlarged session scheduled for February. In the discussion of this motion, Foster, the public leader of the C. E. C. majority, and Cannon, the leader behind the back-drop, even accused us of trying to cheat the membership by referring the question for decision to the C. I. prior to a party convention. These comrades might have made the effort to learn that the C. I. has time and again made it its business to consider the problems of its various sections in order to help them and in order to prevent their making mistakes. 10. Question—Who is responsible for the lie that the minority members of the C. E. C. were opposed to giving the membership the chance to discuss?

Answer—The membership knows exactly who was responsible for this lie. The facts are these. Immediately after the publication of the election statement the minority members of the C. E. C. insisted on the publication of its election statement and a discussion of these two documents in the press. Our subsequent efforts to have the C. E. C. act on this matter, as we requested, failed. When the C. I. proposal to consider our question arrived we declared to the C. I. that we are planning to open the party discussion immediately and will be glad to comply with its decisions. It was the minority pressure that forced the majority of the C. E. C. to print our election statement and thus practically bring about the opening of discussion thru the party.

At the political committee of December 17, it was the majority of the C. E. C. that forced the adoption of a motion over the opposition of the Marxist group to limit discussion to one page. We made every effort to have the DAILY WORKER continue to allot two pages for the party discussion, at least until after all the membership meetings are over. Apparently the ideas entertained by the Foster group of giving the membership a chance to discuss are about as correct as its views on the united front tactics.

SHALL WE RETREAT?

By WALLACE T. METCALFE.

THE formation of a mass farmer-labor party in the United States must be based upon FACTS. Certain principles must guide us in the work of encouraging the formation or performing the organization of the united front. A united front based merely upon exploited farmers that has not the backing of the industrial worker back in the mines, mills, and factories, is like going into battle with flags flying and the troops with BLANK ammunition.

In the United States most of our Communist membership rests in the cities and towns where industrialism dominates. Very few of the city or town workers know anything about the problems confronting the rural workers. There is a bond of sympathy existing between the industrial and the rural worker, but there is no actual CONTACT. Our problem, therefore, is to bridge this gap and bring about some understanding between the exploited industrial and farm workers, and as a Communist Party we should take the lead and determine just how we propose to accomplish this.

The LaFollette retreat from Washington and the solemn edict issued by Mr. Gompers that labor will continue its policy of "watchful waiting" shows us that any program of organizing a united front between the city and country must be carried out by the Communists.

If the Communists fail to tackle this task then who will? Shall we detach several, or as many as our party deems necessary, of our organizers and have them organize the mass farmer-labor party or shall we do this thru the calling of a convention. The desertion of the St. Paul convention by the so-called liberal labor and farmer organizations and their stamped to the LaFollette banners is no reflection upon our party for the part it took in organizing that convention.

Some of our comrades view with humor the St. Paul convention and ridicule our position. The fact is that the membership of our party responded nobly and viewed with favor the contact we made. This showed that our lines of contact with farmer-labor organizations were weak and when the order came to CHARGE we found that our attacking forces were only Communists.

Had not LaFollette performed his la. Mitchell Palmer act of denouncing the Communists previous to the St. Paul convention, our party would have needed every Communist delegate attending. We had no FIRM hold upon the outside organizations taking part and who deserted the convention and therefore when it came to the zero hour the farmer-labor party entered into "no man's land," nominated its candidates and then beat a hasty retreat home and declared the WAR was over. The St. Paul candidates were removed from the battle zone and we next charged under our own banners and with our party candidates.

The Workers Party did carry out a

wonderful campaign and as a rank and file member I feel that much credit is due the party for same. We went thru the campaign and brought the message of Communism to the workers and farmers far and near. We are endeavoring to secure a larger membership by reaping the harvest we sowed during the election period. Nevertheless, there is a large element in American life that will support certain policies put forth by our party and do this willingly while on the other hand they are not ripe enough to accept our entire program. Shall we neglect this condition? Shall we fail to secure this support for the cause of Communism or shall we let the next move come from THEM rather than our party?

Our party is young and most of our membership are young folks. We are all striving to do what is best for our party and to accomplish our tasks we must build with the material on hand and only thru the combined efforts of all can we expand our influence.

We are now engaged in debating the question and following this we must ACT. This depends upon the merits of either arguments brought out during this period of debate. Shall we stand isolated or shall we use this opportunity to extend our influence? We have taken steps to follow up and secure what advantages we can from our own election campaign. Are we going to proceed to organize those that were bamboozled by LaFollette and who are now in a better condition to see our position clearer? Are we ready to organize them into a mass farmer-labor party?

Are we as Communists prepared to issue this ULTIMATUM to the exploited farmers and workers that they can either join our party or remain outside to be victimized by farmers residing on Broadway, New York City, and pseudo workers who are in the fight for the thrills it affords? Shall we do what we can with workers and farmers outside who are more in sympathy with our party than others and build up with them a secondary line of defense?

It seems to me, comrades, that our immediate task should be the extending of our lines of communication with the masses and entrenching our party in positions of advantage so that when the advance order is given the united front will move into action with uniformity. In order to finally decide our own tasks we MUST have understanding of the problems confronting those we seek to win over. Our main opposition rests in the working class itself and our duty as Communists is to win as many as possible to our cause. Some will come half way and STOP. Does that mean that we also STOP? Is it not our DUTY to ALWAYS be the advance guard? We must extend to the exploited masses places of refuge and within such organizations recruit forces to join in with the advance guard, which is our party.

We can either organize these masses or let them continue to be lost (Continued on page 5)

The Workers Party in Action

AT PRESENT THAT'S ABOUT ALL WE CAN SAY!

It is the Hungarian Section of the Workers Party speaking. The letter to us ends in the words of the caption above. But the Hungarian Section had said its all. We learned that it intended to do everything possible to carry its part of the responsibility to make the DAILY WORKER safe for the coming months. Every line in the letter expresses a deed, an act. It is a letter, the contents of which might well be acted upon by all sections of the party, all districts, locals, and branches. Read it!

To the DAILY WORKER: We do not think the Daily can be insured by words. It could and it should be insured by deeds.

This is what we have DONE to insure the Daily:

1. At our recent convention we instructed our branches to raise their quota of the \$50,000 fund.
2. After the convention we took the quota of the Hungarian Section and on its basis we figured out for each and every branch its respective quota and called upon the branches to fill it. Every quota is a pledge from the branches, backed by the Section.
3. To start the work, we wrote a check for \$100 to the order of the DAILY WORKER. This check is enclosed now.

And this is what we are GOING TO DO:

1. We are going to see to it that the pledges be filled as quickly as possible.
2. We are going to make as many comrades as possible hustle to get subs for the DAILY WORKER.
3. In case that what we have done and what we mapped out to do to insure the DAILY WORKER is not enough to insure it, we are going to do more.

At present that's about all we can say in support of the campaign.

Fraternally yours,

D. HAJNAL,
Secretary, Hungarian Section, Workers Party.

PARTY MEMBERS! ATTENTION!

BY decision of the central executive committee membership meetings will be held in all the large cities of the country on Dec. 28, Jan. 1 and Jan. 4 at which representatives of the central executive committee majority and minority will present their respective viewpoints.

The rules governing these meetings as laid down by the central executive committee are as follows:

The meeting will be held directly under the auspices of the C. E. C. and organized by the respective district executive committees. In each city the chairman of the meeting shall be the district organizer of the Workers Party. In opening the meetings the district organizers shall read these regulations.

In New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and New Haven the meetings shall begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They shall be opened by the representative of the C. E. C. with an hour's speech. This shall be followed by an hour's speech by the designated representative of the minority. Then the debate shall be opened to the membership. A recess shall be taken from 5:30 to 7 p. m., when debate shall be resumed. At not later than 10 p. m. the representative of the minority shall make his summing up speech, not to exceed thirty minutes in length. The C. E. C. representative shall close the debate with a thirty minute speech. After this, without delay, a vote of the membership shall be taken upon the theses before the meeting.

In the debates every effort shall be exerted to give the rank and file the fullest opportunity for expression. Speeches from the floor shall not exceed ten minutes in length unless extension of time is granted by the meeting. Speakers shall be alternated. No two speakers representing one point of view shall speak consecutively so long as there are speakers representing other points of view demanding the floor.

In organizing the meetings care shall be taken that no one be admitted except good standing members of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League. Members of the Young Workers League who are not members of the Workers Party shall be admitted to the meetings but shall not be permitted to vote.

At all the scheduled meetings there shall be a collection taken up to defray the expenses of the meetings, including speakers railroad fare, hall rent, etc.

The dates and location of the meetings are as follows:

- New York—Sunday, Dec. 28, Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave. Speakers: C. E. C., James P. Cannon; minority, C. E. Ruthenberg.
- Chicago—Sunday, Dec. 28, Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Division. Speakers: C. E. C., Wm. Z. Foster; minority, Max Bedacht.
- Detroit—Sunday, Dec. 28, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot. Speakers: C. E. C., Bart R. Browder; minority J. Louis Engdahl.
- Cleveland—Sunday, Dec. 28, Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorraine Avenue. Speakers: C. E. C., Alexander Bittelman; minority, Jay Lovestone.
- Minneapolis—Sunday, Jan. 4 (location to be announced later). Speakers: C. E. C., Wm. F. Dunne; minority, Benjamin Gitlow.
- Boston—Sunday, Jan. 4 (location to be announced later). Speakers: C. E. C., James P. Cannon; minority C. E. Ruthenberg.
- Philadelphia—Sunday, Jan. 4 (location to be announced later). Speakers: C. E. C., Wm. Z. Foster; minority Benjamin Gitlow.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1924.

- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting |
|-------|---|
| 89 | Bartenders, 123 No. Clark St., S. 30 |
| 62 | Baker Makers' District Council, 62d and Halsted Sts. |
| 628 | Baker Makers, 62d and Halsted Sts. |
| 94 | Boot and Shoe, 1839 Milwaukee Ave. |
| 1 | Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St. |
| 598 | Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. |
| 638 | Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave. |
| 2805 | Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 70 | Carpenters, 705 W. 38th St. |
| 80 | Carpenters, 4033 W. Madison St. |
| 181 | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. |
| 189 | Carpenters, C. C., 3139 Commercial Ave. |
| 418 | Carpenters, S. C., 50 E. State St. |
| 419 | Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Ave. |
| 448 | Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan. |
| 1507 | Carpenters, 1850 Sherman, Evanston. |
| 1367 | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. Cap Makers, 4003 W. Roosevelt Rd. |
| 14 | Cigar Makers, Executive Board, 168 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. |
| 713 | Electricians, 118 S. Throop St. |
| 394 | Engineers (Loc.), 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m. |
| 400 | Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St. |
| 401 | Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 569 | Engineers, 130 W. Washington St. |
| 196 | Firemen and Engineers, 2431 Roosevelt Road, 9:30 a. m. Last meeting, 7:30 p. m. |
| 237 | Firemen and Enginemen, 4123 W. Lake St. |
| 535 | Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St. |
| 698 | Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento. |
| 331 | Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave. |
| 10615 | Gardeners and Florists, North and Western Aves. |
| 18 | Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winches. |
| 76 | Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. |
| 59 | Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren |
| 738 | Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. |
| 374 | Lathers, Tug, 355 N. Clark St. |
| 265 | Machinists, 75th and Dobson Blvd. |
| 337 | Machinists, 1838 N. Halsted St. |
| 378 | Maint. of Way, 1548 W. 103d St. |
| 723 | Maint. of Way, 202 W. 47th St. |
| 638 | Meat Cutters, 1870 Blue Island Ave. |
| 16016 | Nurses (County), Sacramento and Madison St. |
| 27 | Painters, 176 W. Washington St. |
| 104 | Painters, 3316 W. North Ave. |
| 191 | Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. |
| 285 | Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave. |
| 273 | Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. |
| 41 | Park Attendants, Halsted and Harrison Sts. |
| 823 | Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave. |
| 731 | Printing Pressmen, 179 W. Wash. |
| 285 | Railway Clerks, 6284 Princeton Ave. |
| 2084 | Railway Clerks, 180 N. State St. |
| 241 | Railway Employees of America (Surface Lines), Van Buren and Ashland. |
| | Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St. |
| 70 | Signalmen, 901 E. 75th St. |
| 51 | Sheet Metal Workers, 1838 N. Halsted. |
| 4 | Steel and Copper Engravers, Morrison Hotel. |
| 5 | Tailors, 180 W. Washington, 7:30 p. m. |
| 731 | Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave. |
| 738 | Teamsters, 2308 S. Princeton St. |
| 758 | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m. |
| 772 | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 9 | Typographical (German), 1457 Clybourn Ave., 8 p. m. |
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

When you buy, get an "Ad."

Revere Communists Plan Fancy Dress Ball for Xmas Eve

REVERE, Mass., Dec. 21.—A fancy costume ball will be given by the Workers Party and Young Workers' League on Christmas eve, Dec. 24, at Eagles' Hall, corner of Shirley and Walnut avenues. Price of admission will be fifty cents and five prizes will be given for the best costumes.

New York Workers' School. Register Now—208 E. 12th St.

CHICAGO PARTY ACTIVITIES

UPON report made to Local Chicago city central committee on fight carried on by the left wing in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union election for the left wing candidates, and their program of measures vitally needed by the members of that union, a motion was carried unanimously backing up this fight with all the resources of the party.

Extensive preparations were made for the Chicago aldermanic elections to be held Feb. 23. These elections are so-called "non-partisan" and Communist candidates will be entered in all wards possible. A general campaign committee composed of the following elected: Abern, Krusa, Gomez, Herzon, Hammersmark, Ida Dalles, Thurber Lewis, Candella, N. Juel Christensen, H. Epstein, Mrs. Kalousek, Manes, N. Shafr, Cejak, A. Maki, Robert Minor and two members of the Y. W. L. Sub-committee on organization which is to organize ward committees, propose candidates, organize meetings and general propaganda activities composed of Abern, Krusa, Lewis, Manus, Epstein and Mrs. Kalousek. A sub-committee on petitions which is to organize the work of gathering signatures and filing petitions composed of the following: Hammersmark, Christensen, Candella, Cjeka and Abern, and finally a committee on publicity composed of Comrades Gomez, Dalles and Shafr. Signatures required to petitions to enter candidates are two per cent of the votes cast in the last municipal election and petitions must be filed before Jan. 30. Many wards offer good possibilities for entering Communist candidates. Only the working class wards will be concentrated upon and all opportunities will be made use of to bring our message to the workers during this campaign. The Communist candidates will in definite terms state their position on the many vital working class issues.

Italian West Side Branch Unanimous For Minority Thesis

The minority thesis was unanimously endorsed by the Italian Side branch, No. 1, by a vote of 41 to 0. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Having heard Robert Minor speak in support of the minority thesis and Tom Bell in support of the Foster-Cannon thesis, the West Side branch of the Italian Section of the Workers Party indorses the minority thesis. We declare in favor of the continuation of the class farmer-labor party united front slogan as an effective means of building a mass Communist Party in the United States.

"After two meeting nights of thorough discussion, we declare that there is a mass need for independent political action of the working class and we condemn the sectarian defeatist attitude displayed in the majority thesis.—Signed: G. Baiocco, Secretary."

Three Act Drama In New York City For Sacco-Vanzetti

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The Pants Makers' Union of New York is rallying to the relief of Sacco and Vanzetti. At the last meeting of the trade board the delegates voted unanimously to donate \$25 and to call a special relief meeting.

The latter is arranged to take place as a dramatic performance of the three act play "La Vigilia" by L. Kampf, and will be held on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 7 p. m. in the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Admission will be one dollar, and tickets are in the hands of shop chairmen.

Our party must take the leadership in gaining the measures for relief of the unemployed workers and create the organizations necessary to attain this aim. Our party members must take up energetically the formulation of the demands of the unemployed and initiate the fight for the realization of these demands. They must bring the issue into all trade unions and workers' gatherings. Apply our slogans to the concrete situation and with these slogans penetrate the masses, organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed, to prepare them for action, following closely the program adopted by the C. E. C.

Our immediate slogans must be: "Work or Compensation for the Unemployed." "Governmental legislation making appropriations for relief of the unemployed, funds to be administered by the labor organizations." "Employers to pay regular wages to workers whom they cannot keep steadily at work, out of their accumulated profits."

The city central committee elected a committee composed of Swaback, Bell, Davidson, Milkovich and two comrades to be selected from the Y. W. L. Committee was instructed to gather information about development of unemployment, prepare publicity and assist our membership in propagandizing the needs of the unemployed. It was also instructed to make arrangements at the earliest possible date for a series of unemployment mass meetings and take steps toward organization of the unemployed.

To effectively prepare the work of our party, to establish a united front fight against child labor, to bring this issue to all working class organizations, to bring pressure to bear, to bring the state legislature to immediately ratify the child labor amendment to the constitution and to compel the state and federal legislature to pass a law providing for full government maintenance of all school children of workers and poor farmers. The following committee was elected: Abern, S. Borgeson, John Anderson, Charles Erickson, Chlilofsky and two

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL OF T. U. E. L.

The New Year's Eve ball of the Trade Union Educational League is now an institution in Chicago. The affair will be held this year at the West End Women's Club, at 37 South Ashland Blvd.

The revival of militancy in the trade union movement shows that the members of the T. U. E. L. are using their heads in meeting the attacks of the reactionaries. On New Year's Eve they will give their feet a little exercise.

The admission charge is only 50 cents.

Wishing A Merry Christmas

—AND—

A Happy New Year

TO

THE DAILY WORKER

AND IT'S READERS

From Hanna, Wyoming and Vicinity

Hanna, Wyo.

- Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Matt Makinen and Children
- Mrs. Ida Kivisto and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. John Pouletich and Children
- Mr. Frank Klobas
- Mr. Sam Pouletich
- Mr. Frank Mann
- Mr. Bert Mehelevitch
- Mr. Gust Mamonakis
- Mr. Gust Furtine
- Mr. Joe Kefos
- Mr. Mike Yerbich
- Mr. George Lesjak
- Mr. Martin Tamazen
- Mr. Lorence Sheifrer
- Mr. Happy Prakovitch
- Mr. and Mrs. Elias Krumpula and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. John Matson and Children
- Mr. Ernest Matson
- Mr. Matt Matson
- Mr. Robert Moas
- Mr. Emil Wiat
- Mr. R. G. Spitzer and Family
- Mr. Pete Kroger and Family
- Mr. Mike Lahti and Family
- Mr. Paul Forakis and Children
- Mr. John Leino and Children
- Mrs. A. Mattila and Children
- Mr. Andrew Selkkula
- Mr. Einar Hauhtonen
- Mr. Earnest Hill
- Mr. Alex Ralha
- Mr. Sator Nelson
- Mr. Emil Salo and Family
- Mr. George Staurakakis
- Mr. Nick Picakis
- Mr. D. G. Canterakis
- Mr. Joe Cacchenevos
- Mr. Leander Leivo
- Mr. Ikt Lauronen and Family
- Mr. Jack Swan and Family
- Mr. and Mrs. Anton Nerot
- Mr. Jack Kleimola and Children
- Mr. Pete Tikkanen and Family
- Mr. Tony Catefokis
- Mr. John Luoma
- Mr. D. Mamonakis
- Mr. Nick Gunakis
- Mr. and Mrs. Fred Flankki and Children
- Mr. Andrew Mononen
- Alma Tiina and Nestor White
- Inrid Sanna and William Hill
- Mr. Anselm Hakala and Family
- Mr. Henry Kuoppala and Family
- Mr. Andrew Ruuskanen and Family
- Mr. John Parkko and Family
- Mr. L. Luoto and Family
- Mr. Gust E. Siltamaki and Family
- Mr. Waino Williams and Family
- Mr. Fred Aalto and Family
- Mr. Ike Parkko
- Mr. Frank Viitahho
- Mr. Neils Lahti
- Mr. Alfred Wainio
- Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nordwall

Leo, Wyo.

- Mr. Oscar Blomstrom
- Mr. John Tuominen
- Mr. Oscar Kandolin and Family
- Mrs. Lennie Matson
- Mr. Sam Fitch
- Mr. Jack Maki and Children
- Mr. Walter Rookals and Family
- Mrs. Hilma Salo and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Santri Mertala and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Anton Helma and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. John Lehti and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Salo and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Mike Takaloni and Children

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zupancic and Children.

- Mr. Joe Marfnado
- Mr. and Mrs. Joe Saari
- Mr. Thos. Baldwin
- Mr. and Mrs. Mike Sevenicker and Baby
- Mr. Matt Velola
- Mr. and Mrs. Jack Saxberg and Family
- Mr. and Mrs. Herman Haapamaki
- Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pasanen and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lehto
- Mr. John Mattila
- Mr. Joe Kosjak and Family
- Mr. and Mrs. Pete Nordquist
- Mr. and Mrs. Ike Maki and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Saari
- Mr. and Mrs. Vio Vanne
- Mr. Mike Vouklis
- Mr. Harry Cornelius
- Mr. Emil Freericks
- Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wist and Children
- Peter, Hulda, Bertha, Arthur Puro
- Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lipponen and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Annala and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kotila and Children
- Mr. Alfred Lauronen
- Vaino Lynn and Family
- Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ahola
- Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kautto and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Manual Koski and Children
- Mr. Andrew Laine
- Mr. Alex Kautto

Elk Mountain, Wyo.

- Mr. Matt Saalo
- Mr. Nestor Huhtala
- Mr. Frank Maki and Family
- Mr. John Hyonen and Family
- Verna, Ida and Wm. Johnson
- Mrs. Kaisa Riva and Children
- Mr. Matt Saxberg
- Mr. Arvid Salmi
- Mr. H. Kandolin
- Mr. Nimeton
- Mr. Matti Martila
- Mr. Jack Knutt
- Miss Manda Holma
- Miss Eilina Klemola
- Mr. Hjalmar Saari
- Mr. Matt Wakkuri and Family
- Mrs. Ida Huhtala and Family
- Mr. and Mrs. Matt Huhtala
- Mr. Ely Huhtala
- Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pollari
- Mr. Andrew Hyonen
- Mr. August Lappala
- Viola, Hilda and Jack Waisanen
- Mr. Adolf Maata
- Mr. Joe Denny
- Mr. and Mrs. Arvid Uusitalo
- Mr. and Mrs. Nick Zakis
- Mr. Hans Oikeri
- Mr. Louis Jacovlych
- Mr. George Malmberg
- Mr. Gust Malmberg
- Miss Lizzie Johnson
- Miss Helen Laurunen
- Mr. John Fermelia
- Mr. Rudolf Fermelia
- Mr. Victor Fermelia
- Mr. Albin Micolin
- Mr. Andre L. Aho
- Miss Lempi Annala
- Mr. and Mrs. Albert Aho and Children
- Mr. and Mrs. Gust Ojala and Children
- Ersie and Fred Mager
- Mr. and Mrs. Wester Tammela and Children
- Miss Hilda Peterson
- Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peterson
- Miss Annie Annala
- Ida Wilho and John Kivi

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These Friends Are Helping to Build

The Daily Worker

What Are YOU Doing?

The above is what one active comrade can do in far away Wyoming—every name and every advertisement represents added strength to THE DAILY WORKER.

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J. LOUIS ENGLAHL (Editor) WILLIAM F. DUNNE (Business Manager) MORITZ J. LOEB (Business Manager)

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290 Advertising rates on application

The LaFollette Labor Policy

The publicly owned and very successful Canadian National railway is about to follow the example of the Baltimore and Ohio...

The above quotation is the first paragraph of an editorial entitled "The B. and O. Plan," published in the Milwaukee Leader of December 16.

Readers will sense at once that the Leader is not hostile to the B. and O. plan nor to the capitalist tools masquerading as labor leaders...

The Leader goes on to say: O. S. Beyer and William H. Johnston, who aided in the installation of the plan on the B. and O., have been consulted by the heads of the Canadian road...

The Leader then cites some alleged benefits for the workers, the major one of which is described as "recognition of the shop craft organizations as a constructive and helpful policy of the industry."

Better quality of work and increased production—stable shop forces and improved morale—fewer grievances and misunderstandings—conservation of material and elimination of waste—new business secured thru employees and their organizations—good will of patrons and the public generally.

This is the frankest and most shameless exposition of the policy of class collaboration yet published and it is significant that it is the official organ of the Wisconsin socialist party...

Here we have a plain and easily understandable demonstration of the labor policy of the LaFollette movement endorsed by its three principal wings—LaFollette, the middle-class idol, Johnson, the class collaborationist spokesman and C. P. P. A. head...

The praise lavished by The Leader upon the B. and O. plan—"this plan differs from the company union affairs, for, in this one, the regular labor unions are the ones that conduct the affairs of the workers"—shows that its only objection to company unions is that the betrayal of the workers is not accomplished by the "regular" labor leaders.

This infringement on the jurisdiction of the "regular" labor leader being overcome by the B. and O. plan, The Leader, the socialist party, the LaFollette movement and its labor leaders, enthusiastically join in boosting it.

One question: What is the difference between the LaFollette labor policy as disclosed in the article quoted from The Milwaukee Leader and that of Rockefeller, Gary, Vauclain and other labor exploiters, except that labor officials are recognized as the logical persons by whom the interests of the workers are sold to the capitalists?

All workers who answer this question correctly will receive as a prize one of the "Back to 1776" campaign buttons of the LaFolletteites.

Justice in France

Those well intended political sapsheads who hailed the defeat of Poincare by Herriot as a victory for progressivism, have an excellent opportunity to analyze the difference between capitalist liberalism and its opposite in the light of Herriot's conduct since he became premier of France.

Herriot was elected on a reform platform. One of the principal planks in his platform was recognition of Soviet Russia. He dodged the issues as long as he could, but was finally forced to take action by labor, by those elements who are interested in trade with Russia and the small investors who hope to get something out of the billions loaned to the czar thru direct negotiations after recognition.

But on the very day that the Soviet ambassador arrived in Paris, Herriot ordered wholesale arrests of Communists. He removed the Communist mayor of a French town because he was a strike leader. He ordered the imprisonment of Jacques Sadoul, ex-French naval officer, who was sentenced to death by court martial for having refused to enter into a conspiracy against Soviet Russia on

the instructions of the French ambassador. Sadoul is threatened with the firing squad, tho now a citizen of the Soviet Republic and a member of the Soviet embassy to Paris. Unless the French workers deter Herriot, Sadoul will pay with his life for his devotion to the working class.

In contradistinction to the campaign of terror carried on by the liberal Herriot against the Communists, we have his policy of forgiveness to Caillaux, Malvy and the pro-kaiser wing of the French capitalist politicians during the war, who were arrested, indicted and convicted by the anti-kaiser wing. Herriot fights for amnesty for the pro-kaiserites. It is jail for the friends of Soviet Russia and deportation for radicals.

Poincare, capitalist tool, labelled reactionary, did not go so far in persecuting radical workers as Herriot, labelled progressive, did. Poincare could not get away with it so easily. Herriot no more than MacDonald, will fail in his efforts to win more favor in the eyes of big business by out-heroding Herod.

What is the difference between a liberal and a capitalist? They differ only in their methods. In periods of calm the liberals use honeyed phrases and uphold free speech and such things, but when capitalism is threatened by the workers, they act just like the reactionaries.

The Debt Controversy

It is becoming clearer every day that France does not entertain the slightest notion of taking immediate steps to liquidate its gigantic debt to the United States.

This should cause no surprise to any one. We have been told a good deal about the great relief that the Dawes plan was going to work for France. It has been our position all the time that the Dawes plan, its attempt to solve certain capitalist contradictions, has only produced new ones. We have maintained that the complicated problems arising out of the terrific war debts incurred are inextricably intertwined with the difficulties in the path of the realization of the Dawes scheme.

After considerable rumor about the steps that the French government was preparing to take towards the refunding of the American debt we are at last told that "France must know how the Dawes plan is going to work before she can make definite promises."

This simply means that the French government is confessing its inability to meet the bill. If the French government could take even the most half-hearted steps towards a debt agreement with the Washington government it would do so, because such efforts would enhance tremendously the standing of the franc and the world financial prestige of the Herriot government. Certainly the Herriot administration can ill afford not to endeavor securing recuperation in this direction.

All the efforts and negotiations in the direction of liquidating the French debt to Great Britain are only maneuvers by the debtor French government against the creditor governments of Great Britain and the United States. Imperialist France is trying to drive a better bargain and gain time in its refusal to pay the war debts by seeking terms with one creditor as against another. But victorious France is in no position economically to pay the costs of the war.

We wonder what would happen to the so-called moral fibres of our well-kept editors of the employing class press if a working class government would so arrogantly persist in not meeting "obligations duly contracted." We recall the vehement attacks on the Soviet government merely because it did not declare its readiness and willingness to meet the debts incurred by the czar's expenditures of pogroms and militarist reaction.

Declined with Thanks

Charles Evans Hughes, Morgan-Standard Oil-steel trust secretary of state, breathes his most honeyed phrases in greeting the appointment of a new Japanese ambassador to the United States. "Silent" Calvin Coolidge became articulate long enough to deprecate bellicose statements by rear admirals, so-called because of the aversion to lifting their posteriors from the swivel chairs. These warlike gentlemen like the smell of powder from the shoulders of society ladies. They like to spit fire and drink fire water. Sometimes these morons are useful to the capitalists in fanning the flames of public passion to a white heat. They are then unmuzzled. But just now, Wall Street is soft peddling its fighting vocabulary.

The two leading functionaries of Wall Street, Hughes and Coolidge, are speaking like Quakers. Japan is irritated and almost in a state of panic over the proposed naval maneuvers in the Pacific. The suspected secret alliance between England and the United States does not add to the Mikado government's equanimity. In order to soothe the troubled mind of the Mikado, the United States government offered to send its fleet on a visit to Tokio after participating in next year's naval maneuvers at Hawaii. But the Japanese government declined the offer with thanks. Soft words don't butter parsnips or cause conflicting interests of the capitalist nations to vanish.

William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, successor to Gompers, is, as the capitalist press remarks with smug assurance, "a Baptist and a member of the Elks and Odd Fellows."

For anyone who knows the witch-burning character of the baptist church and the social quality of the two fraternal orders mentioned, no further comment is needed. 100 per cent Americanism in the A. F. of L. has another able champion.

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

Money in Movies for Big Capitalists

(Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of three articles by Comrade William F. Kruse, director of Workers' Movies. The second article will be "Movies in Politics" and the third, "Movies in Schools and Church.")

By WM. F. KRUSE.

WHILE the federal trade commission is going thru the motions of "investigating" the "Motion Picture Trust," the movie magnates are tightening their hold on the industry and constantly boosting their capitalization as well as their profits. In the year 1924 new stock issues to the amount of \$184,591,606 were announced, the greater bulk being issued by film producers, the largest number of transactions by constantly enlarging theatre chains.

During the nine month period ending Sept. 30, Famous Players-Lasky announced an income of \$2,900,501, only slightly less than the same period in 1923. The Loew interests announced their 1924 income from theatres and rentals at \$40,628,928 as against only \$16,860,160 in 1923.

Even "The Film Daily" is moved to editorial comment on the personnel of the directors of the new "Ritz Pictures Corp.," which includes Frank Newman, of "Famous Players," and Walter Hays, of "First National." "Can you see anything in this interlocking directors' idea?" they ask. "No? Well, wake up. We see a lot."

Serious inroads have been made upon "United Artists," the biggest of the "independents." Harold Lloyd and D. W. Griffith have already sought shelter in the snug berths of Elvost, trust, and Charley Chaplin is said to be coralled at least so far as his next picture is concerned.

The federal investigators seem to be having eye trouble in locating the "Trust." They profess to be fooled by the large number of names under which these closely interlocked companies masquerade. Yet a single instance of the control of the "first-run" theatres on Broadway, New York, where trade tradition demands every picture must go to establish its "market," is enough to convince anyone except a government "investigator."

The blatant sentimentality of the stage success, "Welcome, Stranger," set it out as a "sure killer" in the film field. Instead of selling the story to the trust a group of "independents," calling themselves "Belasco Productions, Inc.," made it into a film not much worse than the play. Since the stage original had run on Broadway successfully there was no reason why the film should not do the same. Even aside from the good-sized earnings of these "first-runs" on Broadway, it is absolutely necessary that feature pictures make their debut here if they are to have standing in the trade. And the earnings are not small. It costs \$14,000 a week to run the "Rialto," the federal men were told by Hugo Riesenfeld, and about half of this goes for rental. The "Capitol" took in \$70,468 in one week of "He, Who Gets Slapped," and \$67,958 for "Scaramouche." These two films, which contain considerable appeal, should stand at the head of the list.

So every film producer wants a Broadway "first run." He needs it in his business. But when Belasco Productions came to Broadway no one said, "Welcome, Stranger." Instead, it sounded something like, "Where do you sit?" It was necessary for the backers of the film to advertise in the New York daily press that with two

exceptions "all big Broadway motion picture theatres are owned and operated by the several largest film producing companies or affiliated with them, and, therefore, must exhibit exclusively the photoplays of their respective controlling corporations."

Out of the projected \$75,000,000 production budget on the Pacific Coast, two companies, Famous Players and Metro-Goldwyn, admittedly will spend about half.

The building programs running into many millions of dollars and conducted in almost every part of the country must be interpreted as evidence of warfare within the trade rather than of general "prosperity." The same trade paper that announces the building of a two million dollar theatre in Chicago around the corner from two older movie palaces, also contains a notice of the closing down of eleven theatres in southern Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee, on account of "poor business," and breathes a sigh of relief over the destruction of two theatres in Superior, Wis., which will

relieve the industry there of "over seating." In upstate New York two companies each have twenty-five theatres, they combine and there are fifty. In St. Louis, William Goldman, already owning several theaters, buys half interest in a chain of fourteen more, a few days later, same city, Fred Wehrenberg, owner of two houses, building a third, lays down \$200,000 for a chain of five more. Balaban and Katz, owning 60 theaters in Illinois, invade the Detroit field.

The tremendous hold that a trust fled movie industry can exert on most opinion is shown in the case of New York, N. Y., a town of less than seven thousand population, too small to support a daily paper, yet an upstate company operates a chain of three movie houses there.

Need Labor Movies. There is no space at this time to discuss the use made by the capitalist class of its control of this peerless means of propaganda. A ruling class will always make maximum use of all available means of publicity, and the American capitalists are astute enough to augment their powerful newspapers, college rostrums, pulpits, etc., with the more subtly appealing, more effective motion picture. Just as the answer to the capitalist press is found in the labor press, so the capitalist theater must be answered with the labor theater, and the capitalist film with the labor film. Even tho we can only match our hard won pennies against their dollars sipped from the workers' sweat and blood, we must wage the fight unrelentingly in this field as in the others. Information on workers' movies can be secured from the International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Against the Esthonian Hangmen

(Editor's Note.—The following manifesto of the Communist International and the Communist Youth International, was issued nearly three weeks before the workers' uprising against the farcical trial and assassinations mentioned therein. It gives in vivid outline the background of the bitter class war raging in Esthonia, this little satrapy of England, which has repeatedly been used as a base of military operations against Soviet Russia.)

To the Workers of all Countries! In a torture chamber, described as a court of justice, the white-guardist Esthonian government of speculators and robbers of state funds is wreaking its vengeance on a hundred and fifty brave and staunch representatives of the revolutionary workers of Esthonia. The bourgeoisie accuses them of treason, of preparing a revolutionary upheaval, of attempting to set up a workers' and peasants' government in Esthonia. It has handed them over to a military court in order to expedite its revenge. The judges and prosecutors in Esthonia constitute a small band from the camp of international fascism.

It is not the first time that the Esthonian bourgeoisie has launched a blow at the class organizations of the Esthonian workers. There was the arrest of those who participated in the trade union congress in the year 1919; the shooting of 26 workers in Isborsk without any trial whatever; the shooting of the old Communist worker, Kingisepp, in the spring of 1922; the murdering of another Communist, Kreuks, in March 1923 in the open street by a member of the secret police; the persistent and systematic destruction of all class organizations of the workers, which was twice repeated in the course of the last year—in January and August—; and finally, this trial of 150 revolutionary workers, who are threatened with shooting or imprisonment with hard labor.

The bourgeoisie power in Esthonia has become bankrupt. Various groups of the bourgeoisie—big peasants, speculators, social democrats—have succeeded one another in the administration of the country—and all with the same result. Different groups of parasites, the speculators and embezzlers of state funds, have enriched themselves; but in the country, among the working masses and the peasantry, among the petty bourgeois and intellectuals, there has only been an increase of misery. Factories have been closed, unemployment has increased, the state finances have approached nearer and nearer to complete bankruptcy. The promises of social reforms and of distribution of land among the peasantry, with which the Esthonian bourgeoisie began its rule, have not been carried out.

They cannot be carried out because of the complete incapacity of the bourgeoisie power to promote any development of economic life. Little Esthonia, under the rule of the bourgeoisie, is condemned to be an insignificant appendage of one or the other groups of world imperialists.

The only way out for the workers and peasants of little Esthonia consists in the creation of a workers' and peasants' government, based upon the class organizations and in close alliance with the international working class. The alternative is: either workers' and peasants' power, or delivery over of the country to the international capitalists.

The bankrupt bourgeoisie is already

following this course of delivering over Esthonia to subjection by English capital. But in this attempt at betrayal of the interests of the mass of the population of Esthonia, the Esthonian bourgeoisie encounters the energetic resistance of the united class conscious Esthonian proletariat. And the bloc of all bourgeois and petty-bourgeois groups, eagerly supported by the Esthonian social-democracy, has now decided to open the way to this treachery by means of crushing the organizations of the Esthonian working class.

In January of this year there was carried out simultaneously thruout the whole country, mass house-searchings and wholesale arrests of Communists. The Esthonian secret police broke into perfectly legal workers' meetings and seized the victims they had marked down beforehand. All the active functionaries of the Esthonian trade union movement were victims of this attack, as well as the pioneers of the Esthonian working women. In other places again, it was the staff of the workers' educational organizations or finally, the members of the Esthonian state assembly, who are legally immune from arrest. There are ten members of this assembly who are organized in two revolutionary work-

ers' fractions: in the fraction of the Communists and in the fraction of the labor party.

The Esthonian bourgeoisie particularly hates these members of parliament, as, following the example of the revolutionary workers' fraction of the Tsarist duma, they ruthlessly exposed the robbers of the state's funds, the acts of violence, and the betrayal of the Esthonian "democracy" which is being prepared. The immunity of the members of parliament was treated as a scrap of paper. All the workers organizations of the country have been dissolved. The proletariat is to be rendered silent.

Bravely and resolutely the prisoners of the Esthonian bourgeoisie are continuing their struggle within the walls of the Esthonian torture-chambers. The farce of the formal legal proceedings is converted by them into a political trial of the bourgeoisie. They do not recognize this class court. Jan Tomp, a leader of the revolutionary Esthonian workers, threw in the face of the hangmen the courageous declaration, that the proletariat will soon place the judges in the dock. For this "contempt of court" he was handed over to a court martial and condemned to death. The bloody sentence has been carried out!

All honor to the revolutionary Esthonian workers! By their steadfastness, by their heroic courage, they have already rendered an invaluable service to the whole working class. May they, in their courageous defence of their revolutionary standpoint and their class organizations, receive the support of the whole international working class, and in the first place of the workers of Esthonia.

Workers of all countries! Your intervention has already stayed the hand of the executioners which has been raised against workers' leaders. We must not allow the Esthonian rulers to take revenge on the flower of the Esthonian working class! May the voice of your protest resound everywhere against the class court and the hangmen's revenge!

Esthonian hangmen, remember: you will have to pay with your heads for the lives of the leaders of the Esthonian proletariat!

Down with the Esthonian executioners!

Long live the revolutionary proletariat of Esthonia!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The Executive Committee of the Communist Youth International.

Moscow, Nov. 15, 1924.

Letters From Our Readers

Gompers and the Mexicans. The other day, before Sam Gompers turned up his toes, we received his letter regarding the way the Mexicans seem to have been influenced by Gompers. We assure the writer that the noise he heard of the Mexican "workers" acclaiming the old faker, was publicity. The Morones gang in Mexico is like the Gompers gang in the U. S. A., they speak for "labor" which either isn't class conscious yet, or which hates their guts. These gangs only get away with it because the revolutionary left wing in the unions either isn't born yet or is sleeping instead of fighting. The letter follows:

"Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 30. "Editor DAILY WORKER:—One of the strangest things and something I can't understand is Gompers' influence over the Mexican working class after his betrayal of them into the hands of the American capitalists. "The price paid for recognition of the Mexican government by the United States, was the oil leases given on the terms of Doheney. The deal was engineered by Gompers, McAdoo and Hughes. How the Mexican working class can support Gompers for his aid to American capitalists is too much for me. I just can't understand it as the facts are so well known. "How he can make out that that deal was a benefit or advantage to the Mexican workers is beyond me. I can understand Obregon, Calles, Hughes, McAdoo and the other international crooks playing the game, but not the Mexican working class. "I may be wrong, but I feel Sam Gompers is to find his Waterloo in Mexico, and his influence to corrupt the European working man gone forever.—Signed: Henry Donderey."

Define Your Terms. To the DAILY WORKER: Would it not be a good idea to set aside a particular column for definitions and how to pronounce words that are unfamiliar to young people and new readers who, I expect, will be

many for some time to come? Few have dictionaries and fewer still have the latest and I hardly think even the latest dictionary has all these words used in the DAILY WORKER, like Bolshevik, menshevik, and chinovik, and many words are used in a particular sense in socialist literature as far as I have been able to learn.

Here is a list of words that are puzzles to me and I believe they are to many others. I know some of these can be found in the dictionary, but I put them all down here. How are they pronounced? And what do they mean?

Marxism, Leninism, Marxian-Leninism, "materialism, Marxian library, opportunism, propaganda, parliamentarism, pseudo-Marxism, socialism, Communism, G. O. P., Soviet, Bolshevik, chinovik, menshevik, Fascist, im-

perialist, socialist, syndicalist, proletariat, bourgeois, autocracy, bureaucracy, democracy, ideology.—Emil Cranson, R. 5, Box 86, Petaluma, Cal.

Call for Amalgamation. Editor THE DAILY WORKER: I read in the DAILY WORKER of Monday, December 15, your story headed, "Baking Trusts Amalgamate. So Must Your Unions." I showed it to my fellow workers and they said: "That looks like the truth." So I hung it in the office so that everybody can read it.

I hope you put more in the DAILY WORKER about the amalgamation of the food workers' unions.—Food Worker of Pittsburgh.

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FACTS FOR WORKERS

Table titled 'Growth of the Wealth of the Principal Countries' showing wealth in 1890, 1912, and 1922 for various countries like United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Russia, Poland, Latvia, Finland, Netherlands, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, India, China, Australia, and New Zealand.