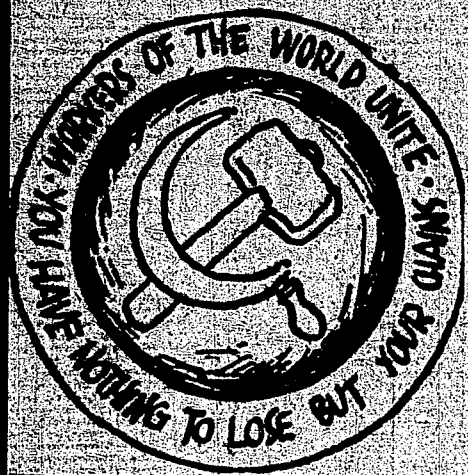




All Hail the Russian Soviet Republic on Its Sixth Anniversary! Hail November 7, 1923

THE WORKER

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Coolidge's World Conspiracy!

PLOTS WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA AND WORKERS' GERMANY

By John Pepper

The American government, that is, President Coolidge, the Steel Trust and Wall Street, have devised the most enormous conspiracy since the world war. Their objectives are, to rescue capitalism in Germany through a big international loan, to prepare a new invasion against Russia, and to halt the radicalization of the farmers and workers in the United States.

This is the most ambitious plan of American imperialism; it is the biggest and boldest attempt to bring about a general capitalist restoration in the world.

That is the sense of the American-British plan for an international conference for solving the German reparations problem. This International Conference will be but a gathering of the wolves of the Stock Exchanges of New York, London, Paris and Rome to pass upon the future of Europe and thereby also upon the future of America.

The U. S. Wants to Assassinate the German Revolution.

The backbone of the entire conspiracy is the great international loan by American bankers to Germany, guaranteed by the United States government. The primary purpose of the loan is to save the present capitalist rule in Germany.

The masters of Wall Street recognize with hearts beating with fear, that the decisive battle is being fought out today in Germany, between the forces of world capitalism and the world revolution. They know that without a huge international loan the German capitalists would be unable to buy the raw materials necessary for maintaining industry, or the food to insure the bare existence of the urban population. They realize that the revolution in Germany is inevitable, not only because the Communist Party there is gaining more and more the support of the working class, but because the ruling class is no longer capable of fulfilling even the most elementary duties and tasks of leadership in production and government administration.

American capitalism perceives with growing anxiety that not only the workers, but also the lower middle class and intellectuals are coming to see more and more clearly that their only salvation from suppression by a military dictatorship, from national humiliation and starvation, is an alliance with the Russian Red Army and the overflowing stores of food of Soviet Russia. American capitalism is now broaching a plan for helping the German capitalist class in order to enable it to provide food, clothing and fuel to the hungry and half-naked German masses. American capitalism is prepared to give an international loan to German capitalists, not from humanitarian motives, not because it cares whether the German workers perish or not, but to maintain the German Workers as wage slaves, to prevent the creation of a German Soviet Republic.

The United States could have saved Germany before, if it had taken a stand against greedy French imperialism, but it never made a move in that direction. It is only now, only very lately, that President Coolidge has declared the readiness of the United States to "help" Germany through an international loan. American capital was not willing to help Germany as long as such help would have meant a fight against French imperialism. But President Coolidge forthwith discovers the soft humanitarian heart of the United States at the moment that aid for Germany means a fight against the German workers, means hindering of a German Soviet Republic.

Calvin Coolidge is in his element at last. He was elected as president of the United States because he broke the police strike in Boston. American capitalism wanted a strike-breaker on a national scale. Coolidge now goes a step forward and upward; he is beginning to play the role of strike-breaker on an international scale.

Bringing Back the Kaiser.

An official statement of Coolidge shows still more clearly the criminal designs of American capitalism. Coolidge has declared that the policy of the United States government is, "Hands off Germany!"—that the United States government does not desire to interfere in case the present republican form of government changes to a monarchical form of government.

What does that mean? This statement of the President of the United States is nothing less than the greatest and most brazen encouragement of the plots for a German monarchist counter-revolution. Child, the ambassador of the United States to Italy, congratulated Mussolini when he overthrew the elected government and destroyed the Parliament. Moore, the ambassador of the United States to Spain, was the first diplomat in Spain to congratulate General Primo Rivera, when he overthrew the elected government and parliament with armed power. The foreign policy of American imperialism has made considerable progress since 1917. At that time American imperialism declared war against the Central Powers with the slogan of making the world safe for democracy. In 1923 American imperialism is the open champion in Europe, of the most brutal form of anti-democratic, militarist dictatorship. In 1918

Getting Shaky in Europe



It's Merely a Question of Time When the Real Tyrant—Capitalism—Will Have To Go.

Wilson declared to the German people that it could not have peace before it drove out the Kaiser and the Hohenzollern dynasty. In 1923, Calvin Coolidge declares to the German people that they cannot receive a piece of bread as long they do not restore the monarchy, the Kaiser, and the Hohenzollern dynasty.

The reason of the big change is that American capitalism has a vital interest in conserving capitalism in Germany through a big international loan. But the steel trust and Wall street know that the present half-petty bourgeois, half Socialist republic in Germany is impotent. It must collapse under the more and more powerful attacks from the right by the monarchists, that is, the big landowners and big industrialists, and from the left by the Communists, that is, the mighty German working class. American capitalism encourages monarchist restoration in Germany because this direct rule of the big landowners and big industrialists is a much greater security against the workers and for the international loan, than the vacillating, shilly-shally Stresemann government.

A New Invasion Against Russia.

The second motive of American capitalism for giving an international loan to Germany is to create possibilities for a new invasion against Soviet Russia.

Coolidge knows that he cannot repeat the example of Wilson. He cannot send American troops to Murmansk. But he wants to revive the intervention policy on a thousand times greater scale! He wants to destroy the German workers, to help the German monarchists to political power; he wants to arm and

to equip the German counter revolutionary army of Generals Ludendorff and Hoffman with American money. He wants to isolate Soviet Russia, and thereby prepare a new invasion against Russia, more frightful than any previous one.

They Want to Deceive the Farmers.

But American capitalism has another, third, motive. It wants to grant this big loan to Germany and eventually also to other countries of Europe, but wants to compel the debtors to purchase American wheat, corn and other food-stuffs.

The editorials of the newspapers are silent on this plan; but the financial reports state that Coolidge is ready to extend loans to Germany or other countries, either through reviving of the War Grain Corporation or in some other form, in order to make it possible for those countries to buy American wheat. American capitalism sees with growing anxiety that the bankruptcy of the farmers is producing an ever deeper and more radical revolutionary discontent in the farmer masses. It wants to buy the farmers off politically by enabling them to sell their wheat to foreign countries. Bankrupt Europe cannot, however, buy wheat, hogs and cattle from the American farmer unless the American capitalists lend money to Europe.

They Want to Postpone the Industrial Crisis.

But the trust rulers and masters of Wall Street have still a fourth motive when they declare their readiness to give Germany or other countries a loan of a few billion.

The prosperity of American industry is nearing its

end. The oil industry is in a deep crisis of over-production. Copper experienced the lowest price in a year, with 12½ cents a pound. The unfilled orders of the steel industry are diminishing. The building boom has come to a halt. The American trusts see with teeth chattering a new crisis approaching, with the ceasing of production, with millions of unemployed, with an irresistible radicalization of the laboring masses. American capitalism is anxious to prolong artificially the duration of industrial prosperity in America, through a loan to Germany. It is granting the loan, but in turn it will compel Germany to buy American steel, copper, oil and textiles.

The Party of Wall Street, the Republican Party, views with a deadly fear the presidential and congressional elections of 1924. It knows for a certainty that it will suffer a sure defeat if it fails to appease the dissatisfaction of the farmer, and if the laboring masses will be once more driven to despair by an industrial crisis.

The Republican Party is broken into factions. The lower middle class and farmers today no longer see their leader in the capitalists. The Third Party movement is becoming more and more concrete. Ford's candidacy on a Third Party ticket is an ever greater probability. The Labor Party sentiment is crystallizing more and more, despite Gompers, Johnston and Hillquit, into active organizations. If 1924 will be a year of industrial crisis, America will face its deepest going political and social crisis since the Civil War.

We Must Alarm the Workers!

The idea of the international loan for Germany is the most far-reaching plan of American imperialism. Wall Street's hope is that, supported upon the almighty, magical, most potent force of the most tremendous gold reserve of the world, it would be able to bring into realization this many-sided world conspiracy.

The American loan to Germany at this time means the destruction of the German revolution, the restoration of the German monarchy and the saving of German capitalism.

The American loan to Germany means the preparation of an invasion against Soviet Russia.

The American loan to Germany means handing the biggest gift to the grain gamblers and meat packers under the cover of the slogan that the government wants to help the bankrupt farmers. The exploited farmers do not own their own crops. Their product, from the moment of harvesting, are not their possession, but the possession of the mortgage-holding bankers, grain elevator companies, and greedy grain-brokers.

The American loan to Germany means the artificial postponement by a few months of the industrial crisis due, in order then to render it so much the deeper and more devastating.

The American loan to Germany means the attempt of United States imperialism to turn Europe into an American colony. It means a new war-menace. The bankers first send American dollars to Europe, and afterwards they will send American soldiers. In the first world war it was the same. America entered the war first with industrial products and international loans, and afterward with armies. The bankers' conspiracy can postpone perhaps by a few months the industrial crisis, but it means compulsory military service for workers and farmers. Coolidge is but the pace-maker for General Pershing.

The American loan to Germany means the most ruthless attack upon the whole working class of the world. It means robbing the German workers of the eight-hour law and perpetuating their wage slavery. It means a menace for the workers' and farmers' rule of Russia. It means the greatest deception of American workers and exploited farmers.

Against this conspiracy of the White House in Washington and the Stock Exchange in New York, the American working class must oppose a powerful and aggressive united front.

We must defend in Chicago and in New York and in San Francisco the German workers of Berlin and Dresden and Hamburg. We should not forget that the only possibility for saving Soviet Russia is to save workers' Germany. It is too late to defend Russia at the Beresina. It must be defended at the Rhine. It is too late to fight in Petrograd and Moscow or in Odessa; the victory must be secured in Berlin and Dresden and Hamburg.

Let not the future American revolution forget that its first battle was fought in Petrograd and Moscow, and that its second battle is even now being fought in Berlin and Hamburg. The occupation of the Winter Palace in Petrograd six years ago, on November 7, 1917, was likewise an assault against the citadels of American capitalism. And we must see that the barricades in Hamburg are barricades not only against Stinnes, but also against Gary, Morgan and Rockefeller.

The American workers must fight now for Soviet Russia and workers' Germany because this fight is the fight for the life and future of the American working class.

Massachusetts Sees "Progressives" War on the Labor Party

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.
(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON—The formation of a Labor Party in the State of Massachusetts was delayed again by the failure of the Second Conference for Progressive Political Action to rise to the occasion and do its duty towards the workers and farmers of this state.

Fifty-one delegates were present at this second conference. The first conference had over 100 delegates. The decrease in the number of representatives indicates the growing feeling of disgust on the part of the workers with the dilatory tactics of William H. Johnston and the soft peddlers who dominate that organization.

The so-called progressive policies of Johnston and his conference are merely camouflage to block the forward march of the workers who want independent political action but are fooled by these alleged progressives into believing that the progressive label is genuine and not a fraud.

It was clear that the majority of those at the conference were in favor of organizing a Farmer-Labor Party. The Socialist Party delegation was in a position to start the movement but failed to do so. Had they supported the resolution introduced, which would have placed the conference on record for the immediate formation of a Labor Party, it would have carried and the workers of Massachusetts would have begun a chapter of real achievement in the interests of labor.

But Mr. Berek, of the Socialist Party, rather than antagonize the labor-fakers who frowned upon the starting of a labor party, sidetracked the resolution by introducing another calling for a referendum vote on the question. This motion was not at all to the liking of the fakers but in a choice of two evils it is always the part of wisdom to choose the lesser one.

But the referendum if seriously undertaken can be made the starting point for a campaign of education among the unions throughout the State of Massachusetts. It is the duty of the Trade Unionists and Socialists on the executive committee to see that this referendum does not remain a dead letter.

Merrick Speaks in Detroit.

Fred H. Merrick, of Pittsburgh, who is soon to go on trial under the Anti-Red Law of Pennsylvania, will address a meeting Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 3 p. m., House of the Masses, Gratiot and Et. Aubin Avenues, Detroit. His subject is: "The Steel Trust's Rule of Blood and Iron."

The Merrick meeting marks the opening of the weekly forum, which will be conducted thru the winter by the Workers' Educational Association in its own building, the House of the Masses. It will be followed by other speakers: Sunday, Nov. 11th, Joseph Manley, Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party; Sunday, Nov. 18th, Tim Buck, Organizer of the Canadian Trade Unions; Sunday, Nov. 25th, Tom O'Flaherty, Editor, "The Irish People." The list of speakers scheduled for December and January includes Carl Haessler, of the Federated Press; Scott Nearing, Jay Lovestone, Edgar Owens and others.

This forum offers all members of the Workers Party an opportunity to inform themselves on the current problems of the working class, political and economic, and also to bring their fellow workers along to hear these problems discussed. No member of the party who wants to be worth something to his party will fail to avail himself of this opportunity.

Treason to the Working Class.

PARIS.—A resolution in the chamber of deputies to resume trade relations with Soviet Russia was supported by the Communists, who demanded that no strings be tied to the proposal. Loecheur, the finance minister, with the Socialists behind him, replied that France ought on the contrary to oppose with all her might the resumption of relations as long as the Soviet Republic refused to conform to the rules of international law. He was sustained by all the members, excepting the Communists. The latter accused the Socialists of treason to the working class.

Russia Is Anxious for Peace, Declares Trotsky to American Senator, but Ready for War

Senator King, of Utah, one of a delegation of American senators and congressmen who recently visited Russia with a view to getting a first-hand impression of the conditions there, had an interview with Soviet Minister of War Leon Trotsky, which is remarkable in its candid analysis of the present political situation in Europe and startling in its frankness.

That Russia is opposed to a war of aggression is made quite clear, but Trotsky also sounds a note of warning to the pacifist militarists of Europe that they must think three times before challenging the might of Soviet Russia in another attempt to re-establish Caesardom on the Romanoff throne.

Soviet Russia is for peace but the issue of peace or war is not determined by the workers. The capitalists seeing their power slipping away from them will again plunge the world into another debacle, therefore Soviet Russia has an army which Trotsky naively remarks "is not a bad army," and that army will again meet the assaults of world capitalism on the point of its sword as it did the past efforts to bring about the downfall of the First Workers' Republic. The report of the interview as it appeared in Ivestia, of Moscow, following:

The Interview.

Senator King asked about the possibilities of Russian interference in German affairs in case of a revolution there. Trotsky replied: "We will not send a single Red Army man out of Soviet Russia if we will not be compelled to do so by force. Our peasants and workers would not permit us to take the initiative in any kind of military operations; if our government would be foolish enough to accept a policy of aggression. Naturally if the German monarchists would win and enter into a deal with the Entente for the purpose of invading Russia (and this was actually what Ludendorff and Hoffman were planning more than once) we will fight and, I hope, we will be the victors. But I do not believe that this will happen. In any case, we will not interfere in an international war. The reasons for this are plain. Our interference would necessarily mean war with Poland, and we are opposed to war. We are not hiding our sympathies with the German working class and with its heroic struggle for liberty. To be exact and frank I will say: If we could guarantee the success of the German revolution without taking the risk of war we would do everything possible to have it achieved. But as I said before, we are opposed to war, and war would also harm the German revolution. A revolution can be long-lived if it wins by its own forces, especially when a great nation is involved. We are with Germany against the savage and bloody French imperialism. We are heart and soul with the German working class in its struggle against exploitation—both external and internal. But at the same time we are for peace."

The question was asked whether Russia would attack Poland. Trotsky replied: "If the Americans want to get a schooling in patience and tact we advise them to refer to the volume of our diplomatic correspondence with Poland. In its attitude towards Poland Russia has really shown an angelic patience. Notwithstanding the agreement reached at Riga Poland has refused to recognize our government re-organized on the basis of the new Federated Constitution. Poland has conducted and still conducts an undesirable policy towards us. But we know too well that our war with Poland would mean a whole European conflagration which would turn the earth into a furnace of civilization. The Americans could then travel to Europe to observe the cemetery of the old culture."

To Senator King's question as to the military aims of the Soviet government and possible interventions in favor of revolutions in Europe, Trotsky replied: "Naturally we have an army and we consider it not a bad one. We have 600,000 soldiers. This is not a small number, but in comparison to France, for example, or with our nearest neighbors, our army is very small. For our immense population, the size of our country, our border lines, our attractive natural resources, you will have to admit we have a very limited army. We once offered—and if America would support it, we are ready to make another offer—to limit our army to a minimum absolutely necessary for the full guarantee of internal safety, if our neighbors would make a corresponding cut in their armies. It would be insanity on our part, considering the difficult economic conditions under which we live, to wish to increase our army. We have succeeded in getting moderate but firm economic gains during the last two years. We hope that our economic development will proceed more steadily during the next two or three years if we will succeed in keeping peace. Under such conditions military adventures would only mean a serious danger to the economic reconstruction of our country. Russia is not inclined towards an aggressive war. We have plenty of land and our railroad system is not sufficiently developed. But on the other hand, these same conditions together with our severe winters only help to strengthen our defense. This has been proven during the Napoleonic invasion and also during the latest interventions. This fact is the starting point for all our military structure. We are at present building up a purely defensive territorial army, gradually converting the Red Army into a militia. Permanent armies are more easily turned into a tool of aggression. A territorial militia is everywhere in itself a guarantee of peaceful, purely defensive policy."

The question was asked as to how the Soviet government can expect commercial relations with other countries when it does not recognize the old debts. Trotsky answered: "We are paying our debts and we will pay, but they must be our own debts. As far as December 1905's Petrograd Soviet, the first runner of the present government, had sent out a warning to all the foreign countries and foreign capitalists to the effect that the Russian revolution does not recognize any debts contracted by the Czars, and will not pay for any form of help given by the foreign capitalists to the Czarist regime. This may appear unjust. But the land owners



Six Years of Working and Planning, While Keeping the Enemy at Bay.

Vote Down the Bosses' Judges

Statement by Local Chicago, Workers Party

The Labor Committee on Injunctions headed by John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has issued a statement urging the workers of Cook County to vote for a slate of Republican and Democratic candidates in the judicial election November 5th.

Thus John Fitzpatrick completes the swing back to the bosses' political parties, which began when he split the July 3rd convention of workers and farmers who met to unite for political action.

During the past five years John Fitzpatrick has posed as an exponent of independent political action by the workers. He has again and again urged that labor must vote for labor's candidates.

He has pointed out that officials elected on the Republican and Democratic tickets are the tools of the bosses and always act in the interests of the bosses.

Now John Fitzpatrick joins with Gompers' lieutenant, Matthew Woll, and other reactionaries, in recommending to the workers of Cook County that they support the candidates of the bosses in the coming election. This excuse for this action is an effort to defeat Dennis E. Sullivan and Jesse Holdom, two notorious injunction judges.

A majority of the judicial candidates for the Superior Court endorsed by the Labor Committee on Injunctions has also been endorsed by the Chicago Tribune. In investigating their records, we find that Albert C. Barnes and William H. McSurely, nominated on the Republican ticket are bitter anti-labor, pro-Corporation lawyers and have reversed almost every personal injury case brought by workers against corporations. Joseph B. David nominated on the Democratic ticket in 1921 issued an injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and also John M. O'Connor has injunctions against labor attached to his record. These are only a few examples.

There is another alternative before the workers of Cook County. There will be candidates on the judicial ballot who are not candidates of the bosses' political parties. The Socialist Party has a slate of candidates in the judicial election.

The Workers Party is not a friend of the Socialist Party. It has pointed out many times that the tactics and program of the Socialist Party cannot bring about the emancipation of the workers from the rule of the bosses.

The Socialist Party has refused to join in a movement for a united front of labor politically. In many instances it is supporting the reactionary Gompers machine.

The Socialist Party program is a program of compromise with the bosses. It has proven itself unable to lead the workers in their struggles because it refuses to militantly fight for the workers' interests. But the Socialist Party is the only party in this election which stands in opposition to the capitalist parties. At least seven of its nominated candidates are members of organized labor, two of these being delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor and one a former member of the Executive Board of that body. However none of these candidates have been endorsed by the Labor Committee on Injunctions.

Since it is the only party which is not controlled by the bosses having candidates in the judicial election, the Workers Party calls upon the workers of Cook County to vote for the Socialist slate of candidates in opposition to all candidates of the two parties of the bosses.

The Workers Party urges the workers of Chicago to take this act because the principle of independent political action by the workers is of greater importance than any other issue in the election this fall.

The workers must build up a political party which will unite labor on

Wild-Eyed Tactics of "International" Officials Are Continued

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

The yellow-socialist officialdom of the "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is continuing its wild-eyed tactics of expelling members of the rank and file who happen to hold different political or trade union views from those made sacred by the high pooh-bahs of the General Executive Board.

The latest step in this vicious campaign, after the arbitrary removal of 19 of the 26 members of the executive board of Dressmakers' Local 22, of New York, is the threat to expel the entire Finishers' Local 9 of the same city for having voted not to accept the General Executive Board's ultimatum that the "progressive" and radicals be summarily expelled.

The manager of this local, Louis Hyman, made public a statement of the local executive board which shows clearly the falsity and complete lack of foundation of the "reasons" given by the international leaders for their criminal policy.

It is pointed out that the last convention of the union refused even to consider certain motions that had as their object the policy which is now being carried on with Nerone's abandon by the ruling powers in the union.

The statement also makes public for the first time the complete record of the case of this particularly unfortunate local and proves that the conscious policy of the officialdom expressed itself in a constant anxiety that locals which did not agree with their views should withdraw from the International, thus leaving the expelled muck-amucks in unquestioned and undisputed power.

This was made evident in a letter sent to the executive board of Local 9, dated Sept. 29, asking them either to appeal to the next regular convention or to withdraw. The hyper-cry of the offer of these alternatives can be understood when one thinks that an appeal to the next convention is dependent upon acceptance of the order to expel the militants, thus leaving the election of convention delegates to the right-wing reactionaries who would beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt turn down any appeal no matter how justified—assuming, of course, that a delegate who had enough courage and honesty to raise the question was elected by some local, a wild improbability.

A committee of three hundred workers, appeared before the G. E. B. of the I. L. G. W. U., which is meeting in the Morrison Hotel, demanding an all union industry. This is the story given to the capitalist press by Sigman. The real story however is that this committee was made up from the different shops in the city and their demand was that the G. E. B. put an end to the "terroristic" tactics, and "reinstated" expelled members. They were told that they could not be recognized because they had no credentials from their union, at the same time they denied the right of local 5 to send a similar committee to the G. E. B.

In almost every large city where there is a danger of a growing sentiment against the reactionaries, the Sigman-Baroff-Perlstein-and-lesser lights' clique is stabbing the union in the back with cold blooded cynicism such as has hardly ever before been displayed by the blackest shade of reaction.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD REAP THIS COPY OF THE WORKER KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

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A Rank Treachery Exposed

The accompanying is a reproduction of the marked ballot sent out by the Labor Committee on Injunctions, headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, showing how labor's officialdom is urging rank and file workers to sell themselves to the old Wall Street parties. The proclamation of the Workers Party urges all voters to support only anti-capitalist candidates appearing on the ballot, those appearing in the last, the Socialist column. Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

Specimen Judicial Ballot

Warning—Do NOT Mark Party Circle

DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN	SOCIALIST
For Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County (For the term of six years) (Twenty to be elected) ☐ Denis E. Sullivan ☐ Michael L. McKinley ☐ Joseph B. David ☐ Jacob H. Hopkins ☐ Joseph H. Fitch ☐ John M. O'Connor ☐ William J. Lindsay ☐ Charles J. Michal ☐ Julius F. Smietanka ☐ Charles A. Williams ☐ James H. Poage ☐ Harry P. Beam ☐ James C. Jeffery ☐ Martin J. Isacze ☐ Frank T. Huening ☐ Max M. Korshak ☐ John F. Bolton ☐ Frank H. Graham ☐ Marvin E. Barnhart ☐ John P. McGovern	For Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County (For the term of six years) (Twenty to be elected) ☐ Oscar Hebel ☐ Charles M. Foell ☐ Albert C. Barnes ☐ Hugo Parn ☐ Marcus Kavanagh ☐ William H. McSurely ☐ Emanuel Eller ☐ Fred B. Roos ☐ Moses W. Wells ☐ Howard W. Hayes ☐ George E. Gorman ☐ Thomas Marshall ☐ Louis J. Behan ☐ Edward H. Morris ☐ Irwin R. Hazen ☐ Anton T. Zeman ☐ Frederick R. DeYoung ☐ Walls M. Cook ☐ William N. Gammill	For Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County (For the term of six years) (Twenty to be elected) ☐ Marcus H. Taft ☐ Kellam Foster ☐ Jason A. Innes ☐ William Stalk ☐ John M. Collins ☐ Pierce L. Anderson ☐ Leon L. Eli ☐ Mary O'Reilly ☐ Henry W. Dickstein ☐ Chas. W. Johnson ☐ John C. Flores ☐ Iva A. Anderson ☐ Otto Branstetter ☐ Bernard Berlyn ☐ John T. Whillock ☐ Mike Lazovich ☐ David Norgeld ☐ Raphael B. Green ☐ Harry E. Aldrich ☐ Bernard Kottas

For Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by resignation of Hon. William E. Dever)
☐ James F. Farley

For Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by resignation of Hon. William E. Dever)
☐ Jesse Holdom

For Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by resignation of Hon. William E. Dever)
☐ Sam Black

For Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Donald L. Morley)
☐ John K. Frindville

For Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Thomas G. Wieden)
☐ Robert E. Centzel

For Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Thomas G. Wieden)
☐ Sam M. Johnson

For Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Thomas G. Wieden)
☐ D. J. Normey

For Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Thomas G. Wieden)
☐ Mary Birtches

For Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County
(To fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Thomas G. Wieden)
☐ David Uss

60 Great "Daily Worker" Meetings on Soviet Anniversary

All Labor Called to Celebrate Sixth Birthday of Russian Republic and Join Drive for English-Language Communist Daily

Tens of thousands of American workers will turn out this year to celebrate the Sixth Birthday of the Soviet Republic of Russia and to express their joy that the first workers' government in the world has stood triumphant over all enemies, against imperialist intervention and internal treachery, against blockade, famine and pestilence! When America's workers look back to the November days of 1917 and review the terrible struggle the Russian workers carried on against Kerensky and his Czarist generals—how the workers of Russia hung down the challenge of battle to the whole capitalist world and shed their blood in streams to establish and preserve their soviet, when America's workers, too, resolve to do all within their power to carry on the struggle here in America for the emancipation of the working class.

The most important task before America's workers today is the establishment of a great Communist daily paper of national circulation which will speak the message of the Communist International. Recognizing that the working class of America which, in this November, hails the triumph of the Soviet Republic, will dedicate its best efforts to accomplish the task of establishing THE DAILY WORKER, the Daily Worker Campaign Committee has arranged scores of meetings all over America in celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

These meetings in the larger cities are listed below. Every worker in whose locality a meeting is to be held is urged to attend and to bring other workers. Make the occasion memorable! Come out in thousands! Long Live Soviet Russia! Hail to the DAILY WORKER!

DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

JOHN J. BALLAM, Manager.

HERE IS THE LIST OF MEETINGS FOR THE SIXTH YEAR CELEBRATION.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Carman's Hall, corner Ashland and Van Buren. Address and grand concert. Speakers: William Z. Foster, Rose Pastor Stokes and others. Tickets 25 cents.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 3 p. m., in Soviet School Hall, 1363 W. Division. Russian speakers and concert. Admission free. Arranged by Society for Technical Education.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, German Branches, Prudential Hall, 1842 St. and 18th Ave. Speaker: Max Breda (in German).

NEW YORK CITY.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., New Star Casino, 167th St. and Park Ave. Address and grand concert. Speakers: Benjamin Gitlow, Harry Winstsky and others. Chairman: Juliet Stuart Poyntz. Tickets 25 cents.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at Amalgamated Temple, 31 Arden Place. Speakers: Benjamin Gitlow, Harry Winstsky and others. Tickets 25 cents.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 2 p. m., in Bushnell Hall, 127 W. Federal St. Speakers: Alfred Wagenknecht and others.

OMAHA, NEB.—Sunday, Nov. 4, at 8 p. m., in Swedish Auditorium, 16th and Chicago St. Speaker: William F. Dunne.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 2 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speakers: Harry M. Wicks and Fred H. Meyer.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at Educational Hall, Jackson, cor. Orange. Speakers: Frank P. Brill and B. Vedoff.

ERIE, PA.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 3:30 p. m., in Sittenburger Hall, E. 21st and French St. Speaker: Ludwig Lore.

DETROIT, MICH.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in House of the Masses, 2101 Taylor. Speakers: Ludwig Lore and others.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 28 Howe St. Speakers: Harry M. Wicks and Fred H. Meyer.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Hall No. 1, 5th floor, Federal St. and 11th and Franklin Sts. Speakers: Earl E. Browder.

ANSONIA, CONN.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Workers Hall, 401 Main St. Speakers: Harry M. Wicks and Fred H. Meyer.

PORTLAND, OREG.—Saturday, Nov. 3rd, at 8 p. m., (Hall announced later). Speakers: Harry M. Wicks and Fred H. Meyer.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 2:30 p. m., (Hall to be announced later). Speakers: Earl E. Browder and others.

ZEIGLER, ILL.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Skating Rink. Speakers: L. E. England.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 3 p. m., (Hall to be announced later). Speaker: E. E. Browder.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Nov. 4th at Engineers' Hall. Speakers: E. F. Stokes and P. Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, at 8 p. m., in Musical Fund Hall, 8th and Chest St. Speakers: Alfred Wagenknecht and others in foreign languages.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 3 p. m., in Science Auditorium, corner Berkeley and Tremont Sts. Speakers: Jacob O. Rentall and others.

TOLEDO, OHIO.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 8 p. m., in The Labor Temple. Speakers: Harry M. Wicks and Fred H. Meyer.

MATINEE, MASS.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Waltham Street Hall. Speakers: Jacob O. Rentall and Finnish speakers.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Thursday, Nov. 8th, at 8 p. m., in Minneapolis Hall, 140 West 8th St. Speakers: William F. Dunne and Norman Tallentire.

PANAMA, N. J.—Saturday, Nov. 3rd, at 8 p. m., in Labor Hall, 128 Third St. Speakers: Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

DENVER, COLO.—Friday, Nov. 2nd, at 8 p. m., in Grace Church, 19th and Banquet St. Speakers: William F. Dunne.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Thursday, Nov. 8th, at 8 p. m., in Belleville City Hall. Speakers: Earl E. Browder.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in First Unitarian Church, 3rd Ave. and 5th Sts. Speakers: William F. Dunne.

MADISON, ILL.—Friday, Nov. 9th, at 8 p. m., in Selka's Hall, 19th and Madison Ave. Speaker: Earl E. Browder.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 8 p. m., Brinlin Liberty Hall, 4th and Walnut Sts. Speaker: C. E. Ruthenberg.

AKRON, OHIO.—Sunday, Nov. 4th. Speakers: W. F. Dunne.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th. Speakers: W. F. Dunne.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Nov. 7th, 7:30 p. m., Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut Ave. Speakers: Harry M. Wicks and Fred H. Meyer.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Friday, Nov. 8th, at 8 p. m., Independence Hall, 10th St. Speakers: Ben Gitlow, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Iago Goldstone and Alexander Schemm.

WALKERTOWN, PA.—Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m., Minish Hall. English and Finnish speakers.

MONROEVILLE, PA.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 7:30 p. m.

Wherever meetings are to be held on this Nov. 7th to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Soviet Revolution—the DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, under whose auspices all Nov. 7th affairs are to be held, is furnished for the use of local campaign committees, a supply of one of the most beautiful posters the Party has ever gotten out.

On white glazed cards and also on paper, 14x22 inches a Russian workman stands facing the crimson stain of the new year that opens this anniversary.

The curtain is yet closed and the worker stands expectant—and prepared—awaiting the new year's developments. His sleeves are rolled up, any action needed, and his hands hold a hammer, symbol of peaceful construction, but at his feet and ready for war is the sword—symbolic of the watchful Red Army.

At the worker's back is the past—black—representing the past so full of memories of czarism, war, nine and suffering, while on the horizon, before him is the dawn, the star of Communism, the goal and goal of the future.

Decorative lettering at the top and bottom of the poster tells the purposes of the November 7th meetings—with a space left for the local committees to be printed in the date, hour and speakers. These posters have been placed to places billed for November meetings, but if more are wanted, send them to the central campaign committee before October 20th.

For Benefit of Daily Worker. The Bronx Branches of the Workers' Party, New York City, have arranged an entertainment and dance to be held at their large headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, Saturday evening, Nov. 3. The entire proceeds of this affair are to be donated to the "Daily Worker." The comrades are making every effort to make a success and they promise to see between three and four hundred dollars for our press.

Some Additional Meetings.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut St. Speaker: Moissaye J. Olgin.

GARY, IND.—Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 7:30 o'clock, at Madison Hall, 1401 Madison St. Speaker: J. Louis Engdahl.

MARISSA, ILL.—Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m., in Finger's Hall. Speaker: T. R. Sullivan.

OFALLON, ILL.—Tuesday, Nov. 6, City Hall. Speaker: T. R. Sullivan.

Los Angeles on the Map.

Comrade S. A. Baker, local campaign manager, writes that a general membership meeting has pledged itself to raise \$3,000 in Los Angeles! How's that? But that is not all, because Baker writes:

"In conclusion I may say that we will put Los Angeles on the map of THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN by making a supreme effort to raise \$5,000 for the most necessary and sharpest weapon in the hands of the revolutionary vanguard of the American proletariat, the Workers Party of America."

THE DAILY WORKER COMMITTEE

1009 North State Street, Room 214

Chicago, Illinois

Pledge No. _____ Date _____

For the purpose of establishing a WORKERS DAILY NEWSPAPER the undersigned herewith pays the sum of \$ _____ which shall be deposited with John J. Ballam, Charles E. Ruthenberg and J. Louis Engdahl, Trustees, at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois; and upon the organization of a corporation to be known as: THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, the undersigned shall receive as original subscriber _____ shares of Preferred Stock, at five (\$5.00) dollars per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____



What They Say About "The Daily"

"By all means work for the new daily in Chicago."—UPTON SINCLAIR.

"All efforts must be made by the entire Party to establish the DAILY WORKER which will take the leading part in the political and economic problems of the United States."—KARL RADEK.

"It is a most deplorable fact that against some ten foreign language Communist dailies there is not a single English Communist daily in America."—GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

"The DAILY WORKER is a long step in the right direction. Every worker who understands his true interests will give the campaign the heartiest support."—WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

"The most important Communist duty under the present situation is to form a great English daily for the Party."—C. E. RUTENBERG.

What They Did We Can Do

For twenty years the workers of Russia have supported the militant newspapers published by the Communists. They made the most extreme sacrifices to keep a workers' paper in the field. They, the workers, are today the rulers of Russia.

In America the fight must be waged for the most immediate needs of the workers. But it must be waged militantly and without compromise. THE DAILY WORKER will fight for the organization of the unorganized; for an independent political party of labor; for release of class war prisoners; for amalgamation of the craft unions; for recognition of Soviet Russia and for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

To establish a daily newspaper, which will carry on the struggle for the workers of this country, \$100,000 is needed to assure publication. \$50,000 has already been raised. What will you do to raise the balance?

At the foot of this page are two blanks, one is an application for shares, at \$5 each, in the DAILY WORKER, the other a blank for donation. Be a share-holder or a supporter by donation.

Application for Shares of Preferred Stock

The Daily Worker Campaign Committee
1009 North State Street, Room 214
Chicago, Illinois

Pledge No. _____ Date _____
For the purpose of establishing a WORKERS DAILY NEWSPAPER the undersigned herewith pays the sum of \$ _____ which shall be deposited with John J. Ballam, Charles E. Ruthenberg and J. Louis Engdahl, Trustees, at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois; and upon the organization of a corporation to be known as: THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, the undersigned shall receive as original subscriber _____ shares of Preferred Stock, at five (\$5.00) dollars per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

1009 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Donation to
Daily Worker Campaign Committee,
1009 North State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find my donation of \$ _____ to aid publication of THE DAILY WORKER, a daily newspaper, of, by and for the working class, first, last and all the time.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

The Working Class Press In Revolutionary History

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Some day a history will be written of the part played in all the revolutionary upheavals of history by the newspapers of the rebellious movements. It is certain that newspapers and the weapon of the press in general, by leaflets, placards and proclamations have been and will be the means whereby great masses are won to revolutionary ideas and actions; the means whereby, in years that precede action, the ground-work of class feeling is laid down and fixed; and in the days of crisis, a great trumpet calling the masses to arms, a signal tower directing an economic class striving for power by revolution.

The bourgeoisie itself needed the newspapers as a means of overthrowing the feudal powers and freeing itself from the limitations of monarchial governments. Protests were made in the colonial Declaration of Independence against repression of the press, and the Constitution had to be amended to include the "right of free press," because of the fear of monarchy by the colonial bourgeoisie as a whole, although the men who wrote the Constitution itself did not want a free press, because they, more wisely than their fellows, knew that history would bring a working class which would want revolutionary newspapers. Thus we have a formal and legal right of free press in America, but without the workers cherish and have neither newspapers nor right to have them, because, in fact, the ruling class has largely nullified that right by all sorts of arbitrary postal regulations and direct illegal suppression as by the Espionage Act during the war.

Even more typical is the French Revolution of 1789, where the bourgeoisie forced the king to sign the famous "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens" wherein it was guaranteed, "every citizen may write and publish freely." To show how necessary it is for a revolutionary class to assume the right and the obligation of establishing and supporting newspapers regardless of legal rights, it may be cited that the "Declaration" was signed in October, 1789, while three months earlier, in July, bourgeois newspapers were already in the field. Loustallot, an orator of the middle class, started a paper called "Revolutions of Paris," which quickly reached a circulation of 200,000, an amazing figure for that illiterate age. Even more influential was "The Friend of the People," edited by Marat, in which he called people to arms against the conspiracy of foreign monarchies and the plotting royalists. On July 26th, 1790, he wrote, "Five or six hundred executions would have assured your repose, liberty and happiness; a false humanity has restrained your hands and stopped your blows; this will cost the lives of your brothers; if your enemies triumph a minute blood will flow in seas." Then, among other famous newspapers were "Père Duchesne" and "The Old Cordelier," the last edited by Camille Desmoulins, who had called the people together at the fall of the Bastille.

The Chartist Movement in England. Of more definite the confused proletarian voice were the newspapers of the Chartist movement which grew out of the English working class in the period from 1832 to 1854. The following is a call for a strike for the eight-hour day published in "The Herald or the Rights of Industry," on April 5th, 1834: "We say solemnly and emphatically, STRIKE! not against some handful of greedy and wretched employers, as we have heretofore done, but STRIKE! at once against the whole tribe of idlers of every grade, class or condition. It is your labor which enriches them and enables them first to despise and then to oppress you!" Other papers of that day were "The Pioneer," "The Crisis," "The National Reformer," and the "London Democrat."

Thousands of Workers Slaughtered. The continental revolutions of 1848 were strangely inarticulate, even in France and Germany where the confused mixture of middle class and proletarian rebels did have newspapers, however feeble. In Paris, Bonaparte claimed to be a socialist and issued a revolutionary paper, "The Organization of Labor." Proudhon issued his "Representative of the People" and the Fourierists their "The Peaceful Democrat." Shall we not conclude that the lack of any scientific directing newspaper of the workers made them weaker and opened the way for the slaughter by General Cavaignac of thousands upon thousands of workers.

With the Paris Commune of 1871 the naked sword of proletarian revolt swung clean and clear above the heads of all sections of the bourgeoisie. In the seventy days between March 18th and May 28th, which marked the duration of that noble effort destined by unripe social conditions to sublime failure, revolutionary newspapers sprang up on all sides. Most famous is the "Official Journal" of the Commune itself, Le Cri du Peuple, La Commune, La Revolution, Politique et Sociale and others played their part in that heroic struggle. With it they were blotted out after printing on May 22nd the last proclamation.

The Press in Russia. A volume could and should be written on the part of the newspapers in the triumphal revolution of the Bolsheviks in November, 1917. More than a mere sketch cannot be given here. Pravda had existed since 1912, though at tremendous sacrifices. Its issues were confiscated, its editors arrested and exiled, its lists destroyed, yet the workers supported it enthusiastically. It was a Bolshevik paper—it was a fearless workers' daily. It lived on persecution.

Camp the October days and, says John Reed, "The Bolshevik press suddenly expanded."

Rabotchi Put carried Lenin's "Letter to Party Comrades," saying that either the slogan, "All power to the Soviets must be abandoned, or we must make an insurrection." Says Reed, "On one side the Monarchist press, inciting to bloody repression, on the other Lenin's great voice-roaring, 'Insurrection! . . . We cannot wait any longer!'"

Insurrection came. On the 25th the Soldiers' Section of the Petrograd Soviet declared a boycott on all bourgeois newspapers. In a few days more the Military Revolutionary Committee was the striking arm of the Soviet and events which are history followed.

Six years! And today in commemoration of the birth of the Soviet American workers are gathered in meetings all over the continent. And the Workers' Party, which aspires to the same goal as does the Communist Party of Russia, is to issue a daily newspaper—a newspaper which will be the first and only real revolutionary daily newspaper ever to be published in this country. And today let every worker resolve that we, who are the rich inheritors of revolutionary experience of the past, will not fail in our duty to the workers' newspaper—THE DAILY WORKER.

Wednesday, Nov. 7th

Starting 8:15 P. M. Sharp

WORKERS OF CHICAGO! Celebrate the
SIXTH BIRTHDAY OF SOVIET RUSSIA

SPEAKER—WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, ROSE PASTOR STOKES AND ALEXANDER BITTELMAN
PROGRAM OF REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC

YOUNG PROLETARIAN SINGERS

Auspices—Chicago Daily Worker Committee

Ashland Auditorium

Van Buren Street and Ashland Boulevard

The Communist Party of Germany Issues Proclamation to the German Working Population

This week "The Worker" publishes the text of a proclamation issued by the Communist Party of Germany, dated Sept. 23. This declaration gives an idea of the conditions leading up to the present situation in Germany and makes it easier to understand the rapidly developing events in that country. It is as follows:

Workers, Clerks, Officials, Small Business People, Peasants:

The Stresemann-Hilferding government has capitulated to Poincaré. It has put an end to passive resistance. This signifies, in spite of all assuring, complete submission to the dictatorship of French imperialism. Germany is to be placed under foreign tutelage, to be converted into a colony. That means increased oppression and shameful plundering of the German people. Wages are to be still further reduced, pensions and unemployment benefit are to be cut down, the hunger will become even more terrible. Working hours are to be increased to an unendurable extent while unemployment will increase enormously.

In order that this may be accom-

plished, the working class must first be beaten to the ground. And the capitalist government, the plunderers of the German people, Stümmes, Krupp & Co., the Reichswehr, generals and the Fascist murderers of the workers, all have understood this.

The Rhine intriguers, the national traitors and vultures of the Ruhr war, the proteges of French militarism are doing the utmost to separate the Rhineland from the Republic. The dismemberment of Germany begins.

Hitler calls in Munich for the general attack. Using Bavaria as a base he wishes to roll up the whole of Germany. They wish to begin the great slaughter in Saxony and in Thuringia. The Fascist bands are gathering round Berlin. They are being mobilized in the provinces.

Bavaria has been placed under a state of siege by the killing government. Kahr, the hero of the Kapp Putsch, the enemy of the unity of the republic in Bavaria, preparing to march. Ebert, Gessler and Seeckt have seized upon this as a pretext and placed the whole of Germany under a state of siege. Gessler as Reichswehr minister, has together with General Seeckt, equipped the forbidden armed bands of the great capi-

talists and set up a black Reichswehr. The Social Democracy, before entering the coalition government, demanded the removal of this Reichswehr Minister, Gessler. The social democratic President of the Republic, Ebert, has now, however, given full dictatorial powers into the hands of this same Gessler. All political rights, all constitutional safeguards, are set aside. Militarism holds unlimited sway.

Exceptional Law, Capital Punishment! This is what the decrees of Ebert proclaim.

Against whom are these fearful threats and preparations directed? Against the national traitors of the Rhineland Republic? Neither Ebert nor Stresemann can touch them. They are under the protection of French arms. Are they directed against the Fascists and against the Bavarian government, who wish to plunge Germany into civil war and to destroy the Republic? No! With them they will carry on a game together behind the scenes.

Against the working class!

Against Saxony and Thuringia! The struggle against the German proletariat has been prepared by the coalition government by the suppression of the Factory Councils Movement, by the persecution and the prohibition of the Communist press, by

the arrest of the Communist functionaries, by the blood baths among the starving in many of the cities of Germany.

In this struggle, the enemies of the proletariat are attempting to split the working class, to provoke it, to overcome it separately, and thus to be able to set up the absolute rule of the great capitalists over the working class.

For this struggle, the most terrible with which the German working class has yet been confronted, the greatest steadfastness and firmest determination of all the working masses is necessary.

Where Does the United Social Democratic Party Stand?

Its right wing leaders, who have long since been politically bankrupt, and have shamefully abused the confidence of their own party comrades, not only permit the preparations for the slaughter and enslavement of the proletariat, they are the chief culprits in this undertaking.

Ebert, the enemy of the working class, the enemy of the socialist government in Saxony and Thuringia, has protected Gessler against his own party and has now made him dictator.

Hilferding prepares the "curative crisis" by creating a gold currency

for the rich and seeks to save the national finances by reducing the pensions and the unemployed dole and by abolishing the eight hour day.

Sollman, who signalled his entry into office by suppressing the Rosa Luxemburg and the Factory Councils Movement, sets the whole of his police force against the workers. He, the black-red-gold nationalist, will render the workers docile in order that they may be subjugated under French dictatorship.

Reichswehr organizes blood justice against the working class.

All these right leaders in the government act in concert with the official bodies of the Socialist Party of Germany. True to their old role, they form a united front with the great capitalists, the generals, the Reichswehr and the Fascists. The Central of the Communist Party of Germany, on the 24th of September last, directed an appeal to the chief organs of the Socialist Party of Germany, of the German General Federation of Trade Unions (A. D. G. U.), of the Federation of Clerical Workers (A. F. A.), of the Independent Socialist Party and the German General Union of Officials (A. D. B.) calling for a united struggle against the threatening dangers. The Social Democratic Party and the trade union leaders have rejected this, they

have, along with the bourgeoisie, set up the military dictatorship and a state of siege against the working class. They appeal, not to the proletariat, they appeal to the reactionaries, to the black Reichswehr and to the counter-revolutionary bands.

The leaders of the left wing of the Social Democracy claim that they see the danger. But they are lacking in determination. They wait and see. Will they idly wait until it is too late?

We, however, know that the social democratic working masses are willing and determined to take up the struggle together with the Communists, with the whole of the revolutionary working class.

An iron front of the whole proletariat must be formed. Everywhere, in the workshops and in all localities, the workers must come together, regardless of parties, and prepare the united defensive and offensive struggle. They must bring the trade unions and parties in the different localities into the fighting line. The factory councils must assemble. Defense committees must be formed. It is their task to prepare the general strike throughout the whole of Germany. That must be the answer to every attack upon the proletariat.

Workers! be on the alert. Do not

permit yourselves to be overcome piecemeal. Do not let yourselves be annihilated in isolated struggles. In the future millions of German workers stand solidly together, they will succeed in overthrowing the five hundred thousand enemies of the workers. Then will the victory of the proletariat be assured.

Workers, Comrades! Arise and severe will be the struggle which the enemy has thrust upon you. Fight him when he begins with all your powers, with enthusiasm and with the joy of sacrifice. Your lives and the lives of those near to you are involved. Your victory is at stake. The fate of the International Proletariat is in the balance.

Assemble all your forces together! Down with the great coalition of capitalist plunderers!

Away with the state of siege and military dictatorship!

The weapons into the hands of the workers!

For the Workers' and Peasants Government!

Let the rich pay the reparations!

Long live the mass strike!

Long live the fight!

The Central of the Communist Party of Germany.

(Section of the Communist International)

Berlin, September 28, 1923.

Challenge Citizenship of Communist Candidate in Cleveland Election

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—An interesting commentary on democratic institutions in the United States is being made in the effort of the United States District Attorney Bernstein to revoke the citizenship papers of Angelo V. Severino, a candidate for the City Council in this November's election, because he is a member of the Workers Party.

Cleveland is electing a City Council under a proportional representation law. The Workers Party has nominated three candidates, among them Severino. Under the working of the proportional representation law, a minority group has an excellent opportunity of electing its candidates and it is evidently fear of this result which has brought the action in the part of the district attorney. The basis of the effort to reject Severino's citizenship papers in the charge that Severino swore falsely before the Bronx Supreme Court of New York that he did not oppose organized government while securing his second papers.

In 1915, when Severino secured his second papers, there was no Communist party in existence. Severino joined the Socialist Party in Cleveland, in 1917, and became a member of the Communist Party when it was organized in 1919. It seems, therefore, that because Severino became a Communist four years after he secured his second papers, he is charged with having sworn falsely.

In answer to the charge Severino has issued a statement which reads in part as follows:

"I want to ask the United States District Attorney to acquaint himself a little more with what the Communists have to say for themselves and to find out whether they are opposed to organized government or not. He and I might have our opinions of who should be in control of organized government, but I believe in, where everything will be owned, produced, and distributed co-operatively, in other words, a Communist society, will be a workers' and farmers' government. That is what I believe in. That is what the party I belong to believes in."

During the war and after, Socialists were expelled from public offices, notably in the New York state legislature and in the Cleveland City Council, because of their principles. It seems now that this proceeding is to be carried further by revoking citizenship papers of any one who disagrees with the existing political and industrial system.

It might well be asked what remains of democracy in the United States if all effort of a minority to express itself by having its candidates on the ballot and elected is denied by those who control the governmental power today.

MOSCOW.—(Rosta).—In view of the current year's good harvest, the prospects of the Russian grain export are very promising. A series of contracts with foreign business groups have already been signed, and further negotiations are now being conducted with French, Polish and other concerns, while there is also a large demand of Russian wheat of the best quality from Italy. It is also proposed to export grain to Anatolia (Turkey).

Frisco Gathering of American Legion Shows Big Influence Exerted Over It by Ku Klux

By JAMES H. DOLEEN

Editor, San Francisco Labor Unity.

(Written Specially for "The Worker")

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—For a week this city was in the possession of the American Legion—the native brand of the Fascists. Despite the spiritual excitement released by the landing of a rum runner's cargo, the Legionnaires did not wipe their feet in Frisco as they did in Kansas City and New Orleans, possibly, owing to the presence of a strong representation from the Emerald Isle on the police force of the Golden Gate City, who have no great love for swivel chair heroes of the world war, and like no better pastime than causing a tickling sensation on the ivory heads of swash-buckling Legionnaires with their bits of excise presents itself.

The fact that the Legion is strongly the better part of valor in they had any intention of encroaching on the preserves of the San Francisco limbs of the law.

It was a peaceful convention outside of sundry squabbles in committee where valiant defenders of democracy smote each other with word and fist. The Legion publicity man did not feature this part of the proceedings as "force and violence" is reserved for the "reds."

The high spots in the convention were the address of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, himself a Welshman, in a vicious attack on the aliens; "Hangman" Haller, the Polish murderer of the revolutionary workers of that country; Commander Owsley, of the Legion, and Sam Gompers, "Monarch" of the American Federation of Labor. The presence of Mussolini, the oppressor of Italian labor, would have put the finishing touch to this red-baiting, anti-labor convention. But he was busy in Italy.

Secretary of Labor Davis, in addressing the convention, declared for the registration of all aliens, but proposed to meet the present situation by deporting all those now here who had not taken out their naturalization papers. He gave his usual remedy for the alien "menace," including the plan to enroll the 8,000,000 aliens in this country and the taking of an annual census for five years, at the end of which period any alien not amenable to the enlightening intellectual fodder of 100 per cent Americanism should be deported. With one hand over his heart, a la Napoleon, the Welshman, at the end of an emotional peroration, declared "An American must be for America and against all the world." The German version before the war was "Deutschland über Alles."

National Commander Owsley's address pledged the Legion to a continued upholding of the Federal Constitution, the supreme law of the land "which will, and must be defended" and to "law and order, which will be preserved." Owsley declared that the Legion "must carry its message to the business men and women of the country so that all might hear its story and understand the position it has taken and the place that will necessarily be accorded it in the future." He was evidently referring to the small business people for Gary understands perfectly well its place in this country's future.

Among others who addressed the convention was General Josef Haller, head of the Polish General Staff, whom the most reactionary newspaper in the city termed the "savior of Western Europe from the Russian peril."

Not to be forgotten, either, was Samuel Gompers' fraternal speech of welcome, for he came down from Portland to greet his "comrades" of the Legion, as he affectionately termed them in a talk at the local Labor Council. His good comrades went out of their way to patronize one of the most pliant enemies of the unions here—the Yellow Taxicab Company. Their cabs were lined up in front of

Kluxed, no doubt rendered discretion

the convention hall, each with a large inscription "Endorsed by the American Legion."

The chauffeurs carried on a long fight against this scabby outfit and succeeded in signing up with a number of other taxi companies. Apparently it made no difference to the "monarch of American labor," as a paper here designated him, whether the Legion patronized seabs or union men. Perhaps from his palatial suite of rooms at the aristocratic Palace Hotel, where most of the millionaires visiting this city put up, yellow looked the same as a good union color.

By the way, Gompers' ability as a labor leader was aptly summed up in his description of the present status of the organized labor movement in this country. "There has never been a time in the history of the labor movement when it has been so thoroughly stabilized as it has been for the past eight months." Stabilized, we should comment, like a man stuck in the mud which threatens speedily to engulf him beyond recovery.

Present also was Samuel's trusted counsel, "Major" George Berry, International President of the President's Union. Berry was more on the inside than Gompers, for had he not been a national vice-commander and was he not a delegate to the convention? Fresh from his exploit in breaking the New York Pressmen's strike with union "scabs," Berry was signally honored by the gathering. He also, as befits a "leader" of labor, had rooms in one of the most expensive hotels.

Former National Vice-Commander Kendrick, of San Francisco, stirred things up considerably early in the week by coming out in the open with the statement that the Legion was fast losing membership and influence and would swiftly pass away unless it carried out a much more progressive program. "Something is radically wrong with the Legion," he declared. "We are losing members and rapidly sinking to a dismal defeat for the great purposes for which we were organized. All Legionnaires who have been with the organization from its beginning recognize that its power and popularity are far behind that it possessed in 1920." He pointed out that 86,000 members had dropped out last year and that it had a membership now of only 626,000, or but one-eighth of the ex-service men of the country.

Of the 500 resolutions introduced, the most heated debate centered about the stand which the Legion should take upon the Ku Klux Klan. It was known that some of the delegates were Kluxers. The resolutions committee had a heated time reaching any agreement on the subject. Charges were heaped in a local paper that a fist fight had occurred, with uproarious scenes. It was admitted by the chairman that the discussion had been hot, but as to adopting such ungentlemanly tactics as hitting an opponent on the nose—that was quite unthinkable. So a committee called on the offending editor, the story was retracted, but the talk among the reporters is that the half was not told.

The resolution brought in by the committee characterized as "un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive of our fundamental law"; any individual, group of individuals, or organizations, which creates or fosters radical, religious, or class strife among our people; or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of the law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment; and that such actions were "inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

A bitter fight broke forth immediately. Kendrick, of California, jumped to the stage and declaring that it was "time to use footnotes" stopped, stating that his being a Catholic had been used against him in a previous election. He proposed a

resolution, specifically condemning the Ku Klux Klan. This was badly defeated upon roll call. A delegate from Oklahoma, evidently a Klansman, moved that the committee's resolution be tabled. This also was defeated. The original motion was then carried, placing the Legion on record against the Klan, the not naming it.

United Against Radicalism.

That the Legion proposes not to abate a particle in its struggles with the "Reds" was apparent from its acceptance of the committee's report on Americanization. This pledged unending opposition to "Socialism, Communism, and all other isms not in harmony with the organization's concept of Americanism."

The cleverness of the financial leaders who control behind the scenes was shown in an innocuous worded resolution for "informing the people of the Latin-American countries of the real feeling of America towards them." The Legion will press for the passage of state laws requiring the display of American flags in all public places and gatherings. It declared against allowing citizenship to anyone who claimed exemption from the draft. It endorsed the Americanization essay contests introduced into the schools. It was stated that the last affair of this kind, 400,000 papers had been sent in by the children.

The immigration policy of Secretary of Labor Davis was endorsed, with the addition of barring all immigration for the next five years. When the gates were again opened, persons would be allowed only from those of the American people. "It is hard to determine just what the convention means, inasmuch as there is every probability that revolutions will sweep Western Europe in the next few years, and the convention went on record for absolute exclusion of all Orientals. Immigrants even then would have to be related to families of those who had been honorably discharged in the war or of persons who had become citizens here."

Must Pass Mental Test.

Naturalization would be possible only of those who showed that they had a "true comprehension" of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. This reminds one of the clause in the constitutions of the southern states which requires any would-be voters to prove to a court that they "understand" these documents. Of course, a negro never passes this test.

The Oriental committee made a report after two years of work. Its recommendations were adopted and bind the organization as "unilaterally opposed to the Communist International, and to any person or organization which advocates, approves, the purposes of the same." The report highly commended the American Federation of Labor for its fight against the "Reds" at the Portland convention. The same condemnation was accorded the I. W. W. and the Soviet governments.

The report of the national legislative committee included approval to an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting child labor under 6 years, for a universal military service law which would provide for the conscription of all resources in time of war and for "taking the profit out of war so far as possible."

Female Battalion of Death.

While the male members of the Legion were vociferating in behalf of reaction the Ladies' Auxiliary went on record against "radicalism, socialism, communism and dope."

If there is anything in a name, control of the Legion for the next year passed out of the hands of the Ku Klux Klan. Commander Quinn, of California, succeeded Owsley. This does not mean any change in the policy of the Legion towards progressive labor; whether directed by the Catholic church or the Protestant wing of the Christian religion. That organization will form the backbone of the real Fascist movement when the American capitalists decide to throw aside the veil of democracy that now conceals the iron fist in the velvet glove. All the anti-radical resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote.

A. F. of L. and I. W. W.

No reply has been received up to date from the A. F. of L. following the "official and very cordial invitation" issued by the I. W. W. to the federation chief to come and investigate the industrial organization's finances.

The A. F. of L. convention at Portland, Ore., early in October ordered the executive council to not thoroughly into the source of I. W. W. funds.

The November Labor Herald Many Meetings

By ABRAHAM JAKIRA

A series of spectacular events took place last month within the ranks of organized labor throughout the country. Of these the Decatur convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, the provocative maneuvers of the Miners' officials and the desperate attempts of the Ladies' Garment Workers' officials to smash their union have attracted nationwide, if not world-wide, attention.

What happened at Decatur? How can one, for example, explain the fact that John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, formerly National Chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party, at Decatur, turned

against even the idea of independent political action by the workers? How is it that John Fitzpatrick during the Decatur convention "suddenly" turned his back on every progressive policy which he had long supported and advocated? What was the apparent and real strength of the reactionaries and of the Communists at the historic Decatur convention where the "ragged" Milk Drivers' Union had no less than 44 delegates at \$25 per man, and where not less than 300 out of the 700 delegates present were paid officials of the "Federation"?

Answers to these and many other burning questions are found in the November issue of the Labor Herald in the splendid article, "The Decatur Battle," by William Z. Foster, who together with his "minority" stood his ground throughout the convention. No worker who takes an interest in the labor movement can afford to miss this splendid account given by Comrade Foster.

"Labor's Chamber of Commerce," by Comrade William F. Dunne, is another splendid feature of the November issue of the Labor Herald. It was the first time in the history of the labor movement that such a leading Communist had an opportunity to attend an A. F. of L. convention as a delegate. Every worker was breathlessly waiting to see what action Gompers would take in such a situation.

The two articles by Dunne and Foster are sufficient reasons why every thinking worker must read the November "Labor Herald," but they are not the only reasons. The article on the "Needle Trades" situation, by Earl Browder, Thomas Myerscough's article on the new "betravals" of John L. Lewis, and "The Two-Score Victories for the Left Wing," by J. W. Johnstone, each contain a volume of valuable and interesting facts about the latest developments in the American Federation of Labor.

In addition the November issue contains valuable articles and news dealing with the international labor movement, which can be found in no other periodical in America.

The outer appearance of the magazine is in tune with its contents, making it pleasant reading even for the worker who is tired out after a hard day's slaving in the factory or in the mine. The Trade Union Educational League, surely deserves to be congratulated on the splendid issue of the November Labor Herald.

"The Needle Worker" Appears.

The International Committee of the Needle Trades announces for November the appearance of a militant trade union journal "The Needle Worker."

This is the fourth National Committee of the 11 Industrial divisions of the Amalgamation movement to issue a militant trade journal of their own, the others being the Railroaders, Miners and Printers.

The first issue of the "Needle Worker" will be in Jewish, The English and Italian edition will follow later, subscription is 50c for one year, single copies at 5c per copy.

The November issue of the Needle Worker which will of 12 pages, will contain extremely interesting information about the fight against wholesale expulsions of the Trade Union Educational League members by the Yellow Socialists Bureaucracy in the I. L. G. W. U. and a general survey of the struggle for Progress in the various Internationals of the Needle Trades.

Considering the Progressive tendencies of the Needle Trades Workers in general and the strength of the League with its thousands of members this latest addition to the militant trade union press of this country promises to outdo easily all the other journals in point of circulation and influence.

KARL MARX TO DISCUSS THE IRISH QUESTION.

That the Irish question is a live issue cannot be denied but that it is sufficiently dynamic to make the dead speak is what Comrade Michael T. Berry proves in the November issue of "The Irish People" in an article entitled "Marx on the Irish Question."

This should be enough to make out the Marxians desire to know what the great founder of Modern Socialism says about the Irish struggle against English rule. The November issue of "The Irish People" contains a double-page

Many Meetings Held by Party Big Successes

The first speaking tour arranged by the National Office of the Workers Party during the Fall term is now coming to a close. The three speakers, Comrades H. M. Wicks, Thomas O'Flaherty and Max Bedacht, who have covered the country from coast to coast, have already returned to Chicago. The results of the tour are very encouraging. Most of the meetings were successful. Many new members have joined the Party as a result of those meetings and the Party organization was strengthened in places seldom covered by national speakers. More than one hundred meetings were addressed throughout the country during the five weeks by speakers toured from the National Office of the Party. These do not include the meetings arranged directly by the District Offices and by the Language Federations of the Party.

The first tour is now being followed up by Comrade J. O. Bental, of Duluth, Minn., former Editor of "Truth," and recently released from Leavenworth prison. His meetings in New York, according to reports, met with great success. He will spend the first half of November in District One (New England), and will then speak in the following cities: Nov. 18, Scranton; 19, Wilkes Barre; 18, Bethlehem; 19, Trenton (N. J.); 20, Wilmington, Del.; 21, Baltimore, Md.; 22, Washington, D. C. From District Three Comrade Bental will go to District Five where he will spend several days.

A series of meetings have been arranged for Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, National Executive Secretary of the Workers Party to begin November 29. He will speak on "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism" at the following cities: Nov. 29, Chicago, Ill.; 30, Detroit, Mich.; Dec. 1, Toledo, O.; 2, Cleveland, O.; 3, (evening), Erie, Pa.; 5, Buffalo, N. Y.; 4, New York City; 5, Boston, Mass.; 6, Worcester, Mass.; 7, Philadelphia, Pa.; 9, Cincinnati, O. While Comrade Ruthenberg covers the territory East of Chicago, Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker," will address a series of meetings, speaking on the same subject, in the Middle West. The cities and dates to be covered by Comrade Engdahl will be announced in the next week's Worker.

Sixth Soviet Russia Anniversary meetings have been arranged in various parts of the country to be held between November 8-10. A list of these meetings is published elsewhere in this issue of "The Worker."

A series of propaganda meetings have been arranged by the Chicago branches of the Workers Party in various parts of the city, which will be addressed by speakers assigned by the National Office of the Party. Open Forums are now being held in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Toledo, Akron and other cities.

Comrade J. Louis Engdahl has been invited to speak at the Open Forum of the Young Men to Hobbes Association, Nov. 9, at 2229 W. Division St., Chicago. He will speak on "Labor's Struggles in America."

All Opposition Fades.

MOSCOW.—(Rosta).—The Central Committee of the Georgian National Democratic Party has issued a manifesto appealing to all members to take up a loyal position towards the Soviet power. The manifesto is signed by all the leaders of the party, and the representatives of the Radical-Democratic Party have also adhered to it.

The issuance of this document means the end of all opposition to the Soviets on the part of so-called democratic elements of Georgia. The authors of the manifesto openly declare therein that there is no longer any justification for the existence of their parties since their aim, which was and is the national self-determination of Georgia (Caucasus), has actually been realized through the sound foundations of the Soviet system.

MOSCOW.—(Rosta).—A Russo-Persian Bank has been founded in Tehran. The new bank is thereby made in the strengthening of economic bonds between Russia and the East. A strong impetus has been given by the active participation of Persian merchants at the Nijni-Novgorod Fair.

Don't Throw This Paper Away

Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Foster, Stokes and Bittelman to Speak at Chicago's Sixth Anniversary Celebration

Nov. 7, 1923, finds Soviet Russia firmly established with an astounding record of achievements. This day is the day of inspiration to the workers of all the world. With the establishment of a Workers' Government in Germany imminent, "Hands off Workers' Germany" becomes a fitting slogan for the celebration of the Sixth Birthday of Soviet Russia.

Chicago is unusually fortunate in having William Z. Foster, Rose Pastor Stokes and Alexander Bittelman to deliver the messages of the hour.

The Ashland Auditorium, W. Van Buren St. and Ashland Boulevard, will be jammed as never before and will ring with enthusiasm for Soviet Russia, a Soviet Germany and "The Daily Worker" in America.

Revolutionary and folk songs with the Young Proletarian Singers, under direction of Rudolph Liebh, will complete the program.

The date—November 7, 1923, at 8:15 p. m.

The place—Ashland Auditorium.

The day the militant workers will show their colors.

Two-Score Victories for Amalgamation, Recognition of Soviet Russia, Organize the Unorganized and the Labor Party

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

While the Gompers machine was making all its forces to carry the Portland and Decatur conventions, the program of amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia, organize the unorganized, and the Labor Party, was extending its sweep thru the rest of the trade union movement. The great victory for progress in the Portland Union was only one gathering among a score where our vital measures were endorsed. We can only briefly summarize the victories of the past 60 days.

Amalgamation was adopted in three state federation conventions, New Hampshire, Utah, and West Virginia. The molders, meeting in Cleveland, adopted the principle of amalgamation for the metal trades. The Bakers' convention, in Los Angeles, adopted an amalgamation resolution for the food trades. The Brewery Workers, meeting in Philadelphia, reaffirmed their adherence to industrial unionism which they have achieved in the brewing industry, and adopted measures looking towards uniting the food industry generally. The Kewanee (Ill.) Trades and Labor Council adopted amalgamation, showing the movement of the local and central bodies against the actions of the State Federation in Decatur. The United Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives have started negotiations for the actual amalgamation of the A. F. of L. body with the latter group of independent unions. Not a single body which had previously adopted the proposition of amalgamation has been induced to change its stand. Amalgamation is still driving ahead with the rank and file of American labor and is fast recording its sentiment officially.

Recognition of Soviet Russia is another vital measure backed by the left-wing elements. This also has scored notable victories. The Utah and Michigan State Federations added their voices to the growing demand. The American Federation of Teachers, meeting in convention in Chicago, a most conservative body, adopted the proposition. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, another conservative union, joined the swelling chorus by the adoption of a resolution at their convention in Montreal. The Amalgamated Shoe Workers, meeting in Boston, went on record for Soviet Russia. The old-time American trade union, the Iron Molders, also fell into line. Gompers may continue to hold the official vote in the A. F. of L. convention but the foundation of his reactionary policies is thus rapidly being undermined.

The call for a great campaign to bring the unorganized workers into the ranks of the unions has also had a great response. This is such a crying and fundamental need that even the reactionaries were to respond, although they continue to fight for the antiquated methods that have brought the labor movement close to disaster. But the militants are making the question of organization a burning one, that will force the unions into real and concerted action. Left-wing resolutions were adopted in the past two months by the Utah, California, Ohio and New Hampshire State Federations of Labor; by the Amalgamated Shoe Workers, by the Cigar-makers' International Union, by the Molders, and by the Brewery Workers. Other resolutions inspired

by the militants campaign but without the left-wing winging went thru almost every other gathering of labor. The demand for organization of the unorganized, pushed by the Trade Union Educational League and the militants generally, is rapidly awakening the labor movement on this issue.

Progress for the Labor Party has been even greater than on the other issues. With the backing of the State Federations and labor generally, Farmer-Labor parties are being formed in Utah, West Virginia, North Dakota and Montana. In Minnesota, a great conference has just been held at which was formed the Farmer-Labor Federation with the full support of the labor movement, the object of which is to organize into a real party the existing movement in that state which has hitherto been organized in a "non-partisan league" although it has elected two United States Senators under the F. L. P. banner. The Montana movement has called a great convention to be held just as this goes to press. In California a conference for the organization of a Farmer-

Labor Party was organized at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Stockton. The entire Canadian labor movement was put on record for the Labor Party of Canada by a resolution adopted at the Canadian Trades Congress, held in Vancouver. The city central bodies of Portland and Detroit have gone on record for the Labor Party by overwhelming majorities. In New York City, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Toledo, and in numerous small places, local parties are in the field or are being organized. The Shoe Workers, the Molders, and the Bakers, all large unions with a membership that covers the country, have joined the Labor Party movement.

The Labor Party movement registered heavily in the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. in spite of the complete control which Gompers had over the official actions of that body. Resolutions were introduced by the Minnesota Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. The reactionaries, in spite of their iron-

clad control, were fearful of the question, and massed their heavy artillery against it. Matthew Woll, read to the convention a long telegram, sent to J. H. Walker by Victor Olander, of the Illinois Federation of Labor, declaring that the Chicago Federation had repudiated its previous stand for the Labor Party. The machine was very weak in footings to fight against the Labor Party. It had to rely on such men as Nelson, of Kansas City, a man who but a few years ago lost his financial records and left town when an auditing committee was appointed to examine his books. Walker, of the Illinois Federation, and formerly national chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party, publicly recanted his belief in independent political action in a desperate effort to bolster up the administration. The measures were defended by Max Hayes, of the International Typographical Union; by the delegate of the Minnesota Federation of Labor; and in an apologetic manner by Melvyn, of Chicago. Hayes made a strong talk that registered a deep impression. Evidently fearing the continuance of the discussion, the

machine rushed thru a motion to close debate. The high-handed methods of Gompers in defeating this measure brought protests from such conservatives as Mahan, of the Street Railway Men's Union; Mike Tiche, of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, an Amos, of the Switchmen. Even Portland, where the Labor Party was defeated by a vote of 25,068 against 1,898, was another sign of the inevitable establishment of a great political party of the workers in the near future.

With these two-score victories for amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia, organize the unorganized, and the Labor Party, staring him in the face, Gompers and his henchmen can hardly feel that they have won the war against progress by holding it down in Portland and Decatur. No, these are depressing facts for the bureaucrats who desire to keep the trade unions 40 years behind the time, and to the same degree should encourage every militant rank and file unionist to work with renewed energy and enthusiasm for the regeneration of the American trade union movement.

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Workers Party Plans Educational Work In and Out of Party

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party some time ago elected a committee to draw up a plan for systematic educational work among the party members as well as similar work among non-party members. The committee considered that the growth of the party made it necessary to establish some medium of instructing new members in the fundamentals of Communist science. The sub-committee, submitted the report which follows, which was unanimously adopted. The national organization will proceed to put the plan outlined in practice immediately.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The systematic theoretical training of the party members cannot longer be neglected without danger to the party. The campaigns and struggles led by the party are having the inevitable result of drawing a fresh, healthy stream of proletarian elements into our ranks. The trade union militants are being attracted to the party in large numbers because they appeal to them as the best practical leader in the daily fight. As a rule, these workers are without a clear understanding of the theory of Communism and the revolutionary goal of the labor movement.

This is true also of many of the older members of the party who came over from the Socialist Party and the I. W. W., and who still carry with them harmful prejudices. Systematic educational work is vitally necessary to bind them all more closely to the party, raise the general level of theoretical knowledge in the ranks and assist them to gain that firm grasp on Communist principles which will enable them to stand unwavering thru the difficulties and vicissitudes of the movement.

Such an important task cannot be left to sporadic and haphazard efforts in the various districts of the party. The Central Executive Committee must take direct control and responsibility of educational activities, conduct them according to a well-laid but unified plan, and provide a special fund for their maintenance. The work must be organized according to a comprehensive scheme which will embrace the following three features:

- (1) Instruction of party functionaries and leaders in the trade unions.
 - (2) Instruction of rank and file party workers.
 - (3) General popular education in theoretical subjects.
- A special fund must be provided for this work. We have estimated that a minimum of \$10,000 per year will be necessary to put the whole program into effect. But the work should be started at once and, as it develops, the funds can be raised to support it. The party comrades are thirsty for knowledge, and we believe it is possible to arouse great enthusiasm among them for this project. We can go ahead with full confidence that the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

After a thorough consideration of the entire question, the committee recommends the immediate adoption of the following concrete proposals:

1. The selection of a National Educational Director who shall have administrative direction of the entire educational program.
2. The founding of "LENIN COLLEGE"—a central school for party functionaries and leaders, to be located in Chicago.
3. Establishment of classes in local districts to be conducted by professional teachers on a travelling circuit.
4. Educational Lyceum course; extensive tours to be organized for lectures on theoretical subjects.
5. Publication of a number of popular theoretical pamphlets.

Detailed Explanation of Program:

Lenin College.—The purpose of this school is to train party leaders. Twice a year, 25 to 30 of the best party workers from the districts shall be brought to Chicago for six weeks and

given a course of instruction and they shall devote the entire time to study. Their expense shall be provided as follows: (a) The national office shall provide free tuition, return railroad fare to their homes from Chicago, a free library of revolutionary classics necessary for their studies, free board and room in Chicago and five dollars per week incidental expenses. (b) Locals from which the students come shall pay their railroad fare to Chicago and five dollars per week expenses.

Party members and sympathizers in Chicago, who are in a position to do so, shall be called upon to donate free board and lodging to the students for the six-week period. A campaign for the registration of those willing and able to do this shall be started under the slogan "Adopt a student of the Lenin College of America."

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

1. Lectures.
2. Debates.
3. Examinations and Grading.
4. Thesis by students on subjects covered in the course.
5. Special features: Sunday Night Forum lectures, open to the public.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

1. Marxian Economics.
2. Historical Materialism.
3. History of the United States.
4. History of the American labor movement.
5. Labor Journalism.
6. The Russian Revolution.
7. Theory and Practice of the Revolution.
8. History of the International Labor Movement.
9. Communist Tactics in the Trade Unions.
10. History of Revolutions.

Local Classes.

Ten circuits of five cities each shall be organized in ten different districts within a radius of the following centers: Seattle, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Classes shall be conducted one night a week in each city on the circuit for ten weeks by professional teachers assigned to the work. For example, a class will be conducted in Seattle on Monday on the subject of the class struggle. On Tuesday night the teacher gives the same lecture in Tacoma, on Wednesday in Portland, on Thursday in Astoria, and on Friday in Everett. He commences the circuit again at Seattle on the following Monday with another lecture, and continues over the same route as the preceding week. Seattle will have a class every Monday night, Tacoma every Tuesday, and so on, until the circuit is completed. The time not occupied with class work can be utilized by the teacher to assist the party by speaking at occasional mass meetings, attending conferences, etc.

It is not possible to conduct these circuits in all of the ten districts at the same time; the cost would be prohibitive and not enough teachers are available. But two men shall be released from other party duties and assigned to this work at once. When they finish their ten weeks' course in one district they can start in another, and in this way, in the course of a year, every district in the party will be covered.

The estimated maximum cost of the services of each lecturer, including wages, expenses and railroad fare is \$125 per week. The national office shall pay one-half of this expense and the districts one-half.

Educational Lyceum Course.

This lecture course will be different from others arranged by the party in that it will be devoted exclusively to popular lectures on theoretical subjects. The lectures will be open to the general working class public; the local shall pay a flat rate for the services of the lecturer and admission tickets should be sold. The entire evening of the lecture should be devoted exclusively to the subject, and the general campaigns and political work of the party should not intrude.

One capable lecturer shall be assigned to this work at once and an extended tour arranged for him. It should be calculated to conduct this tour on the basis of a small deficit which will be born by the National Office.



U. S. Senator Wheeler Reviews the Red Army

"The army of Soviet Russia impressed me as an exceptionally well-trained and thoroughly equipped force," said United States Senator Wheeler, of Montana, upon his recent return from Europe on the "President Harding." In the course of his trip he had occasion to visit almost every country in Europe.

The army review that so impressed Senator Wheeler forms part of the Russian historical news pictures to be shown again in Chicago in a few weeks from now. While some of the weekly news reels have carried fragmentary views of the Soviet forces from time to time, this picture gives a comprehensive review of that army in all its branches. Actual war scenes showing infantry, artillery and tanks in action, great parades, cavalry charges, aerial forces, armored cars, all are included.

The use of great army tanks to plow fields is an exceptionally fine piece of photography.

The army, section of the film is only a small part of the film, other portions showing industrial and agricultural reconstruction, sports, and the successful salvage of thousands of famine orphans in the beautiful natural setting of the "Black Sea beaches."

We see Russia being reconstructed, feverish activity going on everywhere. The building boom there, is not temporary like in our own capitalist America, but it has come to stay until proletarian Russia strips all the capitalist countries of the world.

We see the clothing factory in Moscow, established by American methods, but employing hundreds of Russian workers. The workers of America must help Russia to introduce more extensively American methods of efficiency in industry and production.

This is the second of a series of films put out by the Friends of Soviet Russia as a means of raising funds for the reconstruction of Soviet Russia, for educating Russia's children, and for the upkeep of the Russian orphan homes.

Chicago YWL "Daily Worker" Drive.

After pledging \$1,000 at the "Daily Worker" mass meeting, the Chicago League, within two weeks, raised one hundred and fifty dollars in cash.

Comrade Eugene Bagel, general organizer of the Chicago League and league representative on the "Daily Worker" committee reports that raising 15 per cent of its pledge within two weeks assures him that the Chicago League members are giving their wholehearted support to this drive, and that the membership is showing far greater accomplishments than any other league units in the United States, although this campaign followed close upon the heels of the National Day's Wage Campaign, of which the Chicago League raised over one third of the amount turned in to the national office.

The Halloween masquerade ball, given by the league, was a tremendous success, and proved very profitable for the "Daily Worker" drive, since ten per cent of the proceeds has been turned over to the "Daily Worker" committee.

Open Forum in Los Angeles.

The open forum at Room 208, Tajo Building, First and Broadway, announces its program for November as follows: Sunday, Nov. 4, 8:15 p. m., P. W. Kaplan on "The Ruhr," Nov. 18, S. A. Baker, on "Fascism," and Nov. 25, E. Levin on "The Collapse of Capitalism."

The Los Angeles, Calif., English branch of the Workers Party meets every Monday evening, Room 203, Tajo Building.

Urges Labor Education.

BERKELEY, Calif.—"Labor seeks life, not simply a living." This was given as the reason for the establishment of the Workers Education Bureau by Spencer Miller, Jr., of New York City, speaking to a University of California audience here.

American Workers Not in Sympathy with Acts of Portland A. F. of L. Circus

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The "Red-hunting" carnival recently held in Portland, Oregon, by the Job-Trust Section of the American Federation of Labor has drawn heavily on the imagination of every capitalist scribbler in this country. In the exploitation of William F. Dunne these journalistic bats saw the final smash at radicalism—a smash that would send it toppling into the abyss of oblivion. Glaring headlines shrieked the glad news—to the capitalists—that industrial unionism, independent working class political action and the recognition of Soviet Russia were decisively defeated by the 100 per cent patriots who gathered to speak in the name of American labor.

And the bats would not be very far wrong, granting that the American workers or any appreciable fraction of them were represented at the Portland convention. We cannot grant any such assumption.

During my recent trip thru the central states I had the opportunity of learning the feelings of the rank and file of the American workers toward the issues that were turned down by the Gompers machine at Portland. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the organized workers are in favor of these very vital issues. And if Gompers only realized how he is strengthening the radicals by making them custodians and defenders of such practical measures it is quite likely that he would not be so anxious to slaughter everybody who rises to suggest that this is not the Neolithic age but the Twentieth Century.

The expulsion of Comrade Dunne has more effectively helped to throw the searchlight of publicity on the old sores that threaten to destroy the American labor movement than ten years of propaganda. And the eloquent and scathing indictment delivered against the bureaucrats by Comrade Dunne has enthused the rank and file of the workers who had the opportunity to read it. Instead of dealing a crushing blow to radicalism Gompers has given it a big forward push. An increasing number of those listed as "progressives" in the labor directory are making decisions. Some of them are deciding to draw in their pink horns and snuggle closer to the Gompersian pap, while a greater number are rising to the dignity of their manhood and definitely declaring themselves with the revolutionists. That means with the Workers Party.

There is no other revolutionary political party in America that can be seen with the naked eye or even with the aid of a microscope.

Not alone is the rank and file of the American workers in revolt against the Stone Age leadership of Gompers but many of these, who, to use their own expression, are "eating the per capita" feel that a few more years of such leadership will make per capita as scarce as hen's teeth. Not that all officials of the A. F. of L. believe that per capita is the only thing worth living for, but in the present circumstances life without it would be colorless indeed.

I listened to a high officer of a certain international union metaphorically tear the hide off the present bosses of the American Federation of Labor. He stated that scores of so-called organizers do nothing else but travel around their districts lifting charters of locals and expelling radicals from the unions. They find as much savage joy in doing this, he declared as an intoxicated Irishman at Donnybrook fair in the days when it was the custom to put a good sized stone on the end of a long sticking and hit every head within reach. And when the man-hunting organizer returns to the wigwag of his superior officer he is received with as much joy as that experienced by an Indian chief on the return of a young warrior from battle with the scalps of a dozen enemies dangling from his belt.

Celebration in Los Angeles.

The Sixth Year of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated in Los Angeles, Calif., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, at the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway. "Mo her" Ella Reeves Bloor, recently returned from Russia and one of those indicted under the Criminal Syndicalism Law in Michigan, will be speaker for the occasion. "Mother" Bloor is well known in Los Angeles for active work in behalf of Soviet Russia.

The funds received at this meeting will be used to assist the launching of The Daily Worker.

The Celebration in Boston.

The celebration of the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will take place at Scenic Auditorium, corner Berkeley and Tremont Sts., Boston, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 4, 2 p. m. Speakers: J. O. Bentall and others. Music. Admission free. Come in masses. All proceeds for The Daily Worker Fund.

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At

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Mexican Labor Calls Meeting for One Front

By M. D. RAMIREZ.
Secretary, Mexican Communist Party.
The convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor (Confederación Obrera Mexicana) took place in the beautiful city of Guadalajara. More than a thousand delegates, supposed to represent in excess of half a million organized workers, are gathered there, coming under the banner of the "One Front" slogan. The delegates are being furnished by the labor governor, Gasca, right-hand man of the Governor, Morones, the Comptroller of Mexico. But the figures of delegates are hardly tally with the financial report which shows an unaccounted deficit of 20,000 pesos. This was based over by the general secretary, his report, in the interest of the "One Front" machine. To the observer, an amusing thing about the report is the deficit was that the secretary had to explain it bore the name of "Moneda" which is "Money" in Spanish.

The only constructive thing of the conference was the adoption of a resolution calling for a "Unity Labor Movement" of all factions, naming the syndicalist Confederación General de Trabajadores, the Communists and all other radical and independent organizations. But the big sensation was the adoption of a resolution that "The Mexican labor movement is of a nationalistic character" and must solve all the problems which affect Mexico as a nation. Thus it was that, besides the old, more or less revolutionary red flag, black labor flag hitherto used as emblem of the C. R. O. M., the organization hereafter carry and display the national flag, and to sing, besides the revolutionary hymn, "The Song of the People," the national air of Mexico. To crown all, the motto of the organization was changed to "Health and Revolution" to "Health and Evolution." Who said workers could not make good followers of the Mexican leaders? The real workers and peasant delegates among the body became unruly, disgusted, walked the streets of Guadalajara rather than attend a convention. They cited that no resolutions calling for labor organization action were passed, while all adopted were devoted to petitions to politicians and political bodies. Only by resolution of Morones, that the ones which sent delegates would be asked to expel them if they did not attend. He managed to hold the rank and file delegates together. Here and there the rank and file delegates showed a revolutionary spirit. With savage intonation a delegate from Durango uttered, "If present methods of giving the land are not changed, soon will come the day when we will take by force!"

Exports to France.
MOSCOW. (Rosta).—The "Extrale" which is the State-controlled syndicate for the export of Russian cereals, has concluded a contract with a French business group regarding the export to France of a large consignment of Russian wheat of the new season's crop.

What

Illinois Industrial Review (Dun, McDonald, editor), says about

The Government Strikebreaker

By JAY LOVETSTONE.
If there is any doubt about the hostile attitude of Harding or Hughes, or for that matter, any of the other politicians and who are in sympathy with, this book completely dispels that doubt. They are shown to be in league with the financial pirates who are robbing the American public and using their every effort to destroy every vestige of the trades union movement in this country.

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Competition for Burns

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

There is a new Labor Aristocracy springing up in the American Labor Movement, of which Major George L. Berry, head of the Printing Pressmen's Union, is the official spokesman. Fresh from breaking the New York pressmen's strike, he was hailed as a conquering hero by the American Federation of Labor convention, and immediately proceeded to lay down four new basic principles upon which the A. F. of L., according to him, now stands. These are: "The ownership of property, an adequate return on investments, an adequate sum allowed industry for the matter of deterioration, and that all workers, including managers, get proper compensation for what they put into industry."

This program, which could have been written by the Chamber of Commerce, was hailed with joy by the capitalist press of the whole country. In the last mentioned, so-called basic principle, he timidly mentions labor, but to keep the stigma of being too pro-labor, he hedges their reward between the rights of the managers of industry, and a modernized version of the old worn out slogan, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

Strike breaking is passing out of the hands of the private strike breaking agencies. Their method was crude and out of date. It can be more effectively handled by the Lees, the Lewises and the Berrys, and when they cannot serve their masters any longer, in this capacity, they can then announce openly their business connections.

Lee was acclaimed an ideal labor leader by the employers of labor when he broke the outland switchmen's strike. His other betrayals during the railroad upheaval, made him unfit to serve the railroad interest any longer in that capacity, so he was made President of a ten million dollar railroad equipment corporation, at the modest little salary of \$25,000 per year.

John L. Lewis brought joy to the hearts of every "Open Shopper" when he smashed the strike of the miners in District 26, and when he betrayed the striking miners of Fayette and Somerset County, to the tender mercy of the unscrupulous coal barons. He was openly accused by Frank Farrington, himself a rank conservative with a record that would not stand close scrutiny, of receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars from coal operators, for allowing them to run their mines upon a non-union basis.

Now Berry, with a record that is a stench in the nostrils of every honest trade unionist, finally qualifies to

lead this new strike breaking aristocracy. He draws a salary as head of the pressmen's union and represents the publishers. This is the new method of the up-to-date employers, of smashing strikes of their employees.

The pressmen's union of New York did not violate any agreement with their employers; this agreement had expired September 1st. They broke a union rule, by not getting the consent of Berry and the National officials, before calling their strike. They had lived through an agreement known as the Manton Award, which had been condemned by every pressman in the country, and lauded by the employers in much the same way as the notorious Landis Award.

They broke the discipline of Berry's dictatorship, this was the excuse needed to smash the union. They knew Berry and were afraid of his trickery, nevertheless they supplied him with the needed, if rather flimsy, excuse to serve his master, the publishers. They are still on strike, but Berry is coming the country for strike breakers, using members of the union to whip their brother members into line in the interest of the publishers association.

This is the new Labor Aristocracy. This is the most dangerous enemy that labor has to confront.

Launch Terror Against Unions.
STOCKHOLM.—Finland's white-fascist demand destruction of all trade unions in that country. They are attacking even the conservative, so-called democratic party. The rights of the only representative of the Communist party in the parliament, Pulkkinen, have been annulled and the party forbidden to take part in the next elections. Ville Harninen, editor-in-chief of the newspaper, Suomen Tyomies, has been arrested.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

A Square Deal, if—

By the Federated Press.

QICERO, Ill.—"I will see that the defendants get a square deal if they really represent American labor," declares the special prosecutor in the Cicero free speech case. Three members of the Workers Party, including J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the principal party organ, The Worker, are facing trial after arrest on disorderly conduct charges. Demand for a jury trial caused postponement of the hearing after their arrest Oct. 12. Their disorderly conduct consisted of speaking at an Anti-Fascist mass meeting in this industrial suburb of Chicago.

The special prosecutor appointed by the police judge is John Christenson of Christenson & Lyon, a Chicago law firm which maintains an office in Cicero. "I am not opposed to any legitimate efforts of labor to better conditions," Christenson declares. "What I want to know is if the speakers are against the government. If they really represent American labor and not something else, the case will probably be settled without any trouble."

Cicero has a large Italian population in which the Citizens Club has been spreading propaganda for the Fascist movement. The Anti-Fascist alliance has stirred up opposition to this movement. The three speakers who were arrested all oppose fascism.

Ohio Reactionaries Fight Labor Party at State Convention

By MAX LERNER.

(Special to "The Worker").

MANSFIELD, Ohio.—Mastering all their heavy artillery, according to plans carefully pre-arranged, the conservatives were able to defeat a resolution endorsing the idea of a Labor Party in the resolution presented by the Mansfield Central Labor Union to the Ohio State Federation of Labor Convention here.

The rapidly with which this resolution was reported out of committee with a recommendation of non-concurrence showed to what degree the conservatives were anxious to have the question come up and have done with it. They appeared somewhat nervous about the whole matter as if it were a job they were to come of which they were by no means certain. The conservatives took no chances. They saw to it that when the resolution came up all their available speakers were there on the floor and that any man of their ranks who had influence with any group of delegates was present to insure defeat of the resolution.

After the resolution had been defeated and the report of the committee attacked by a number of delegates, the big guns of the reactionaries limbered into line. One after another were popped off in rapid succession so as to make it appear that there was a whirlwind of tremendous opposition. Previous to the discussion, John Moore, president of the State Federation of Labor had relinquished his chair to some one else so that he could be on the floor to finish the discussion. His was the last gun fired and among other things he made the very profound statement that "if you want a party, start it from the top and not from the bottom."

This will be very interesting to the rank and file of the Ohio State Federation of Labor who have been heretofore largely under the delusion that they counted something in the matter of starting anything and that it was up to them to make important decisions which concerned the very life of the Labor Movement. That this statement went so far as to even negate the right to life, for all practical purposes, of even the convention at which he was making this statement did not concern this orator of wisdom.

Another individual used during the process of the attack by the conservatives was Lee Hall, of the U. M. W. of A. Feeling that a large proportion of the delegates from the Miners' Union were in favor of a Labor Party, they tried to switch the sympathy of these men away from the progressive measure as far as possible. We doubt, however, whether the miners' present were very much influenced by the arguments of the reactionaries.

There was only one speaker who got up to make an anti-red flag propaganda, and that was "Someone named Prout, an ex-business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers of Cincinnati," who claimed to be chairman of "The Labor Party" already existing in Ohio. He dramatically asked why he was not consulted about this matter, and then he dragged out the red bogaboo.

"There must be some dark sinister influence behind all this," the reds, Foster, Moscow-Lenin! and so on. Up to this time there had been very little red-baiting. Strangely enough, practically every speaker seemed to make a studied effort to avoid direct red baiting. If anything was said along this line it was rather by innuendo than otherwise. It was left to this fellow who claimed to be the Labor Party to make the filthiest kind of attack. That the reactionaries had become weary of this line of attack from past experience was shown by the fact that no one after Prout took up the red baiting where he ceased. Later information revealed that Prout was the state chairman of what once was called the Farmers' Labor Party of Ohio, which, however, at the present moment is practically limited to a local in Cincinnati. This local since the withdrawal recently of its most active members has left, perhaps, a baker's dozen within its ranks.

Upon the tide of the defeat of the Labor Party resolution, a resolution in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia was also beaten. A resolution in favor of organizing the unorganized was however passed unanimously.

The progressives are not in the least discouraged at some of their measures being beaten this year. They are confident that it will not be very long before the rank and file in the state of Ohio will definitely repudiate those who are trying to turn the wheels of progress backwards and will adopt those measures best fitted for the greater progress and strengthening of the Labor Movement.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.



Why the Industrial Registration?

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, as it was announced in The Worker last week, decided to get an Industrial Registration of the membership regularly twice a year. This decision is of utmost importance. It will surely be met with the heartiest support of the entire party not so much because of the discipline as because of conviction that this step is a vital necessity for the future success of our work.

The shaping and the adoption of correct policies depends greatly, if not exclusively, upon the correct knowledge of our strength in the labor movement generally or even within a certain industry, trade or territory. One cannot estimate the strength of the organization without knowing certain facts about its membership in addition to its numbers. These numbers do not indicate the real strength of the organization. The work of the Party has been immensely hampered because of lack of correct information of our strength. This is one of the most important reasons why the registration must be made a success at any cost.

But there are many other reasons that prompted the C. E. C. to make the industrial registration a regular and permanent institution of the Party. The Party is at present organized on a geographical basis only. We have not a single "Industrial" or "Shop" branch of the Party. In this respect our party is really an exception among the Communist Parties of the entire world. It is a remnant of the old Socialist Party. The time is now overripe for us to make at least a study of the question. It is absolutely essential to determine the possibilities for the organization of Party branches based on shop and industrial lines. There is a splendid opportunity for this in a number of industries, as in the needle trades, or among the coal miners for instance. The C. E. C. up to now was unable even to make a study of the question because of lack of proper information. The Industrial Registration will help the party to analyze the situation with facts in its hands and thus avoid possible mistakes.

The Party has for the last year played an important part in the labor movement of this country. Its influence is growing from day to day. But it would be a great mistake to assume that the Communist movement of this country has capitalism by the throat, and that we can now afford to have an easy sailing. Quite the contrary. The growth of the Party and its influence has already succeeded in arousing the fury of the reactionaries. A united front against the communists has been formed by the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, not only within its own ranks. The Gompers machine has openly joined hands with the employing class and its government agencies.

The reaction is concentrating all its energies against every thing honest and progressive in the labor movement. The communists, however, are far from taking full advantage of the possibilities and of their potential forces. While no definite information is available at this moment, it is certain that even now about 40 or 50 per cent of our membership is not connected with the Trade Union movement. We have made considerable progress during the last year in connecting up our membership with the Trade Unions, but much is left to

be done in this field. In this respect the Industrial Registration can hardly be overestimated. A few concrete examples will readily bear this out. An Industrial Registration blank returned to the National Office by one of the branches of Michigan State contains 19 names. Of these only seven are union men. Of the remaining twelve at least seven could join a union with a little effort and assistance on the part of the National District, or even the Local office of the Party. It is needless to say that these seven comrades, if joined to the Trade Unions, would be of greatest value to the labor movement of that city. The registration blank of a language branch of a comparatively small city in New England is another illuminating example of the importance of the Industrial Registration. Out of 66 members of that branch, the Registration blank shows five are machinists who could easily join a local union. Yet no steps have been taken to have this done, despite the fact that in that particular city there are at present no communists in the Machinists' Union. Such a situation would not exist with the Industrial Registration completed and in the hands of responsible Party units.

At a meeting of Branch Industrial Organizers of a large industrial city an organizer of a Ukrainian branch pointed out that the Industrial Registration will result in his branch becoming one hundred per cent "unionized." Only some assistance of the City Industrial Organizer in the form of advice was needed to have this achieved. This, perhaps, is an exceptional case, but it nevertheless shows how advantageously the Industrial Registration may be used by the Party.

The above are but a few of the reasons that prompted the C. E. C. to make the Industrial Registration a regular and an important institution of the party. It was necessary to take this step in order to make the Party more efficient and not because of a desire for mere "formalism" and "red tape." It is essential that every member of the Party bears this in mind and assists the National Office to get results with unnecessary waste of time and energy.

Union Elects Tom Mooney.
S. A. N. QUENTIN, Calif. Tom Mooney has been informed here by delegates from the International Moulders' Union that the convention of the union in Cleveland has elected him to represent them at all A. F. of L. conventions for the next three years. The convention also passed a resolution which will be presented to Governor Richardson in person, asking for unconditional pardon for Mooney and Billings; and donated \$1,000 toward defense. Mooney expressed himself as gratified with the action of the union, of which he has been a member for 21 years.

Bakery Workers For A Labor Party

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—While the American Federation of Labor convention was in session at Portland, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union held its national convention here.

The resolution adopted is in direct contradiction to the actions of the American Federation of Labor convention.

The American Federation of Labor sets its face against anything smacking of progress and voted against amalgamation, a Labor Party, and recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Bakery Workers' International endorsed the formation of a Labor Party, voted in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia, and decided upon a more friendly attitude toward the independent movement in the trade in the hope of bringing about immediate co-operation and further unity.

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MONDAY, NOV. 5

EVENING

Waukegan, Ill.

LIBERTY TEMPLE

WEDNESDAY EVENING

NOVEMBER 7

Binghamton, N. Y.

KALURAH TEMPLE

WEDNESDAY EVENING

NOV. 7, 7:30 P. M.

Syracuse, N. Y.

WIETING OPERA HOUSE

SUNDAY EVENING

NOV. 11, 8 P. M.

Gary, Ind.

PLAZA THEATRE

TUESDAY, NOV. 13,

Continuous 12 Noon—11 P. M.

Make It More Than a Greeting!

An increased number of workers in the United States will this year greet with joy the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic. Since Nov. 7, 1917, the numbers of oppressed, in this country, who understand the real significance of the great upheaval that swept czarism away forever, have grown steadily. American labor is also more conscious, this year, of its identity of interest with the Russian revolution. It feels, more than ever, its cause linked with the world struggle of all labor.

In the words of Albert F. Coyle, editor of the *Locomotive Engineers' Journal*, in an article in the October issue, giving his reactions during a recent trip abroad with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank party:

"Out of personal contact and intimate conversations with the leaders of the international labor movement, the conviction has come to us that these men are our brothers in thought and deed; that their problems are largely our problems whether we know it or not; and that in the great task of making the world fit to live in, we ought to carry our share of the load and lend a helping hand."

That comes from the spokesman of one of America's most conservative labor unions. More can be expected from the rank and file of labor. More must be expected. On page one of this issue we show how the Coolidge administration is engineering a new conspiracy against Soviet Russia, thru an immediate attack on Workers' Germany. But American labor must know that during all of the past six years, today more than ever, the United States is an ally of French imperialism in its military ambitions to dominate Europe, involving, if possible, the overthrow of the Russian Soviet Republic. This becomes quickly apparent as one studies the uses to which the Paris statesmen are putting the funds of the French republic; the money that France really owes in war debts and interest to the United States.

The American Funding Commission will report to the next Congress that seven billion dollars are owing to the United States, exclusive of Great Britain's huge debt to this country. Nearly half of this sum, or \$3,340,606,376.97 with accrued interest of \$576,719,597.87, is due from France. France makes no effort to pay the interest, not to mention the principle.

Imperialist France is not using that half billion of unpaid interest to ease the burden on the backs of her workers. Not one penny of it is spent to better the conditions of labor at home. It is going to bolster up her military machine thruout Europe.

This is shown in the items demanded by the French Budget Commission. A total of \$170,000,000 is asked, five years after the ending of the war, \$93,500,000 to go to Austria, \$50,000,000 to the Little Entente, including such puppets of Paris as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia, while \$27,500,000 goes to Horthy's white terror in Hungary.

The Chicago Tribune correspondent at Paris cables his paper what this money will be used for. He says that:

"The loan to Hungary will enable that country to improve and enlarge the mammoth Skoda munition works, making the plant bigger than the Krupp's during the war."

This correspondent continues:

"The Schneider syndicate, which controls the Creusot works near Lyon, supplying most of France's armaments, secured the Skoda plant after the armistice and under a new management the Hungarian government recognizes the transfer of the property and agrees to facilitate manufacture and exploitation."

"Consummation of the scheme will give France control over all the munitions industries among its little allies, as the Little Entente will be able to obtain arms and ammunition of every kind, from revolvers and rifles to tanks from the Skoda plant."

"This will make the Eastern allies of France independent of France in the event of trouble with Germany."

Let American labor remember that France is preparing and plotting new war against the workers of Soviet Russia and Germany with money belonging in fact to the workers of the United States who bought the Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. Frank A. Vanderlip, the Wall Street financier, in his book, "What Next in Europe?" speaks of Europe's debts to the United States:

"When the United States government loaned these sums of money to the Allies, our government expected repayment. At the time the loans were made there was never a suggestion that they should be regarded as part of our contribution to America's war effort. To provide the sums so loaned we sold Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The Treasury Department instructed those responsible for the sale of these securities to emphasize the fact that part of the money the Treasury got in from American investors was being loaned to European governments; that those loans would be repaid, and that the interest burden upon our taxpayers would be lightened by interest payments we were to receive from the European debtors."

But no interest has been paid, except that received from Great Britain. The total interest due on \$5,970,117,427.33 of loans is now the colossal sum of \$1,088,457,478.15. Europe doesn't pay. The American workers, therefore, pay the interest on the Liberty Bonds, bought up by the big capitalists at low figures. They pay in the still existing war taxes, even when they go to "the movies." Every cent that the workers of this country pay means that much more in the treasure chests of France and her continental allies, to prepare for "The Next War!"—the war against the workers of Russia and Germany.

It is too late to recall the vast loans that have been sent to Europe. Bankrupt France cannot be forced to pay. But the workers of the United States can back up their greetings to Soviet Russia, on its Sixth Anniversary, by rallying to the call, "Hands Off Workers' Germany!" A blow struck in aid of Workers' Germany is a blow in defense of Soviet Russia.

Against the efforts of American Wall Street, Capitalism and the Coolidge administration at Washington, to safeguard capitalism in Europe, let America's workers proclaim:

No intervention in Germany!

No loans for war against the German workers!

No munitions for use against the German workers!

Thus will America's workers safeguard the interests of all labor thruout the entire world.

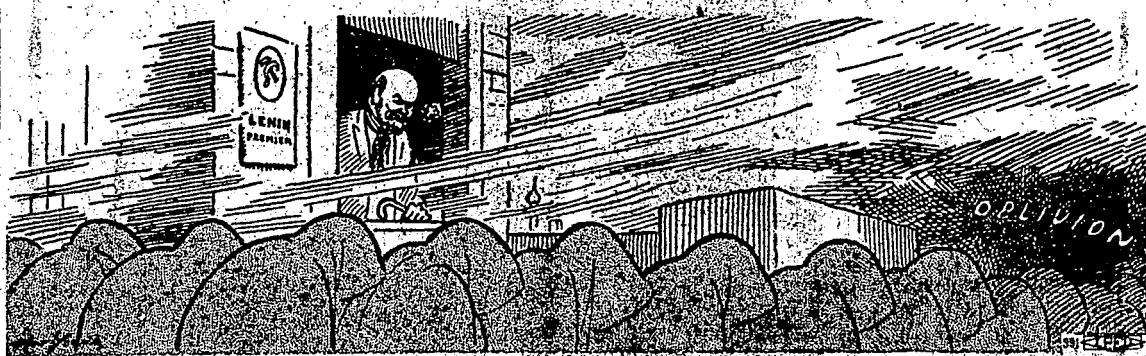
Russia Triumphant!

The Conquering Spirit of the Sixth Soviet Anniversary.



"Workers of the world! Break your chains!" is Soviet greeting to exploited toilers on the Sixth Anniversary of Workers' and Peasants' Rule.

NIKOLAI LENIN VIEWS THE SHADOWS OF CAPITALISM'S WAR GODS



Here they go: Abdul Hamid, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Constantine, Orlando, The Kaiser, Emperor Charles, Czar Nicholas, Wilson, and the rest.

Charles Proteus Steinmetz

The world's working class suffers a heavy blow in the death of Charles Proteus Steinmetz, recognized everywhere as this day's greatest electrical genius.

Prominent men in all walks of life—big industrialists, financiers, celebrated scientists, all will join in tribute to Steinmetz, but only the workers will really mourn his loss.

Steinmetz was of the working class, and he never forgot aspirations of labor. Altho he was in the employ of the late General Electric Company, he spoke his mind freely. He urged the four-hour day and the socialization of industry, exposed the tremendous wastes in the industrial system under capitalism.

It is to his greatest credit, however, that he always took stand with the aspirations of Soviet Russia. He was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia, contributed his share to care for the orphans of the 1922 famine. In his correspondence with Nikolai Lenin, there was indicated sincere desire to go to Russia and help in the tremendous task of electrifying the First Workers' Republic. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Steinmetz had in view the day when he could devote all of his time and energy in aid of the tremendous program of Communist reconstruction in Russia.

Steinmetz died Friday, Oct. 26, 1923, only 58 years old, was considered as still being a young man. Great things were expected of him. But death has cut short his useful span of life. His deeds will furnish an inspiration to younger scientists, will take his place, and stand on the side of labor and support struggles in this and in other lands. These will learn, what Steinmetz knew, that only in a social order, where all are free, is it possible for science to rise to its greatest possible achievement. Posterity will give Steinmetz his place as one of the pioneers of the new social order that is today breaking its way to power over the world.

Kellogg Goes to London

Frank B. Kellogg, the U. S. Senator of the bankers, gamblers and land owners, who was retired to private life with the farmers and workers in Minnesota elected Hendrik Shipp as his successor. He is to be U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, in place of George Harvey.

There is some speculation as to the reason for this change. Harvey's big claim to fame in London grew out of his wear of silk knee breeches in the best English style. It is said that he is now planning to pull on some long pants and come back home to manage Cal Coolidge's campaign to maintain his residence in White House, at Washington, D. C., after 1924.

Coolidge tried to offer the London post to Ex-Governor Low of Illinois, but the favored son of the Pullman Company has his own presidential ambitions. So the job goes to the corporate lawyer, Kellogg, faithful spokesman of the railroads, the United States Steel Corporation, the lumber and grain interests, and other bloated aggregation of wealth that fattens off the robbery of the many.

Kellogg will make an excellent representative, in London, of American imperialism. He will do his best to carry out the program of the government at Washington to crush the aspirations of Europe's workers in their present hour of struggle. Coolidge administration is planning to help Europe. Sure it is planning to support a capitalist dictatorship over Europe. If it can!

"Civil War" in Oklahoma

Much noise about Oklahoma's "civil war" should not efface memory of that time, not so long as six years ago, when Oklahoma really was in a state of civil war. In the summer of 1917 several thousands of Oklahoma tenant farmers took to the hills with their horses and guns and made the announcement that they were going to France under the conscription law. In the succeeding events there was nothing to show that their objection to the draft was due to a fear of fighting.

In the present Ku Klux Klan war, or near-war, the farming fighting spirit is being exploited by two groups of capitalists. That famous organization of direct action and terror, the Standard Oil Company, is trying to strangle the independent oil operator, Jack Walton, elected by the radical farmers' and workers' vote to the governorship, seems to have gone over to the Standard. The independent oil capitalists, playing on the interests of small farmers, some of whom have discovered oil on their land, fighting the Oil Trust thru the Klan organization. Meantime small farmers' interests are going to the dogs. The Oklahoma workers and farmers cannot get anywhere until they cut loose from both capitalist camps and form an independent political party. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party ought to please them. At least in Oklahoma they can't be scared any longer with bugaboo of "radicals."

Who Is This Lloyd George?

The American newspapers have become so used to licking the spittle of superior persons, and English rulers so convinced of their claim superiority to all others, that it was inevitable the people should get drunk on the saliva of Lloyd George.

What makes Lloyd George a "distinguished visitor" is not that he has done for the world. It is the fact that he is the most successful swindler and liar of the decade. He lies spoken by capitalist class thru his persuasive mouth have lured more men to death than have been lured by any other. Small nations, their extinction or enslavement more to the swindles deliberated by Lloyd George, as representative of his class, than by any other cause.

Instead of being banqueted, Lloyd George ought to be exiled to India, to Ireland, to Egypt, to Soviet Russia or South Africa to stand trial for murder.

The Sixth Birthday—The Anniversary of Triumph

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

What better arguments to prove the stability, the irresistible power of workers' rule in the Russian Soviet Republic, on its Sixth Anniversary, Nov. 7, 1923, than the words taken out of the mouths of the enemy?

How sublime is the living, all-conquering truth in the vast morass, a veritable Sargasso Sea of malicious, manufactured falsehoods!

Last year Soviet Russia was in the grip of famine and plague; this year she is planning to feed Europe, while the death rate of children in Moscow is lower than at any time in all the days of the Czar!

They have claimed that the power of Communism was weakening, yet, as one instance, they now fear that the whole of the Norwegian labor movement will be won for the Communist International!

They have charged the Russian workers and peasants with being ignorant, illiterate, yet Richard Strauss is invited to Moscow to give symphony concerts! How the truth perverts! Even in the midst of lies!

For these truths come from the pages of one issue, picked at random, Monday, Oct. 22nd, of the Chicago Tribune, which has shown itself the most bitter of the yellow sheets of the international bankers in capitalism's propaganda war against the young Workers' Republic.

Even on this triumphant Sixth An-

iversary of the successful Bolshevik Revolution, when even the emigre counter-revolutionaries have practically given up all hope of the restoration of czarism, the Tribune keeps its ink guns in action against Soviet Rule. And the ink used is as black as the lies it spreads over its printed pages.

Yet the pages of this publication help furnish the milestones by which to judge the progress made by the workers' and peasants' power in Russia.

On the eve of the Sixth Birthday of the Soviets, let us scan this issue of Oct. 22nd. We will pass by the first few pages, with their news of the developing struggle for power of the German workers, until we come to page five. Here in the first column there flashes upon the headline, "French Put up Millions to Get Russian Grains; Soviet Envoy Wins Aid of Paris Bankers."

Then the story tells how the haughty French imperialists are forced to put up 100,000,000 precious francs (\$65,000,000) "with the Moscow government as credit for wheat and flax for the coming year." Director Scheinmann, of the Soviet Republic State Bank, tells the Tribune correspondent at Paris, Henry Wales, that we (the Russians) expect soon to open the "own branch" in the United States.

The editorial page always carries

some mention of Soviet Russia and this issue is no exception. This editorial deals with the formation of the Russo-British "Grain Export" Company, "organized for the purpose of marketing Russian wheat in England." The Tribune laments as follows:

"It seems that Canada's wheat, Canada's prosperity and Canada's political relationship with England have been rudely thrust aside by the group of business men composing the new organization. That is because they are business men. They will go into the market where they can make the best deal and the greatest profits. If, as in this case, it happens to be Russia, so much the worse for Canada. So much for the Smuts theory of making the British political commonwealth an economic commonwealth."

The Tribune mourns that capitalist greed for profits should force it to aid in developing Soviet Rule for the abolition of all profits. It is this greed that will persist to the end of the days of the capitalist social order.

Yet on page sixteen of the same issue the Tribune seeks to wipe away its tears with a copyright story from John Steele, its correspondent at Christiania, Norway, predicting that the Communists will be unable to hold the Norwegian labor party for the Communist International. The Tribune pins its hopes on Magnussen, "the

Socialist leader," the Norwegian Gompers. While the Tribune speculates on Magnussen's aspirations as a white horse the Norwegians are buying 200,000 tons of Russian wheat. And on page seventeen there is a "Tribune Radio" from Vienna, Austria, to the effect that, "The Soviet government has sent an official invitation to Richard Strauss, famous composer and director of the Austrian state opera, to come to Moscow to direct a series of symphony concerts."

Thus the confession is written down. The Tribune, like the best of the press of those who prey upon mankind, admits in its own columns that it has lied. Six years of lies! And there will be more lies! But the piercing sunlight of truth is breaking thru! But what a struggle it has been! Read what has happened thru these six years:

The Day of Birth.

Nov. 7, 1917.—The Kerensky government fell. The Communists came into power. Soviet Rule was established. Workers not only in Europe, in blood and tears, but thruout the world, hailed "The New Day." The capitalists, even unto their Socialist allies, said, "It can't last."

Peace With Germany.

Nov. 7, 1918.—The First Birthday! The treaty of Brest-Litovsk has been

signed with the Kaiser, but the Kaiser's end is near, as is the end of "the war to end war." Samuel Gompers is received by the King of England, while John Reed is arrested for making a speech exposing intervention against the First Workers' Republic, an intervention that involved the United States and halted the first efforts at reconstruction under Soviet Rule.

Intervention Is Defeated.

Nov. 7, 1919.—The Second Birthday! All attempts of the Wilson administration, in alliance with European imperialism, to stab the Soviet Republic in the back have failed, altho the Soviet Republics in Bavaria and Hungary have been overthrown, and the Spartacist uprisings in Germany have been drowned in blood, the blood of the workers, with the Social-Democrats among the hangmen, with Liebknecht and Luxembourg dead. The Treaty of Versailles is signed—the Death Knell of Capitalism.

The Drive for Trade Relations.

Nov. 7, 1920.—The Third Birthday! Negotiations for trade relations between Soviet Russia and Great Britain are being held by O'Grady and Krasin at Copenhagen. Other nations refuse to recognize Soviet Russia in any way. But the imperialists' iron ring, the cordon sanitaire, about Free Russia is breaking.

Poland's Last Futile Attack.

Nov. 7, 1921.—The Fourth Birthday! The wars of intervention have been fought out victoriously against the allied white hopes—Kolchak, Yudenitch, Denikin, Wrangel and the rest, while American labor is demanding trade relations with the Soviet Republic. American troops mutiny at Murmansk and in Siberia, and are brought home, the Polish White Terror makes a last futile attack and the Kronstadt revolt is quelled. The United States continues to spread Anti-Soviet propaganda, however, while England, Italy, Germany and other European powers maneuver for Soviet trade.

Fighting the Famine.

Nov. 7, 1922.—The Fifth Birthday! Soviet Russia meets with world imperialism at the Genoa and the Hague conferences, while famine sweeps the Volga Valley, and labor thruout the world rallies to the relief of the starving workers and peasants. Anniversary celebration marked by Fourth World Congress of the Communist International and the first Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow. The trial of the social revolutionaries exposes alliance of "Socialists" with the monarchist reaction.

The Final Triumph.

Nov. 7, 1923.—The Sixth Birthday! The famine has been liquidated. The harvest is good. Great exhibition in Moscow shows tremendous progress made in rehabilitation of Russian agriculture. Red Army of 600,000 growing air fleet is protection against invasion and promise of help to revolutionary workers of Western Europe. The First Workers' Republic is far on the road toward complete recovery.

The broad highway is cleared the march of the workers and peasants under Soviet Rule forward pure Communism.

History will record, this quick recovery of the Russian people, the Soviets, from the European civil wars, foreign intervention, famine and plague, as the greatest achievement anywhere of mankind in its long struggle upward from slavery to freedom.

This fact should be brought home to the American people, on this Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic, that it took the American revolutionaries, of 1776, eleven years before they finally adopted their Federal Constitution and established a stable government.

Soviet Rule in Russia has had constitution since the day it was

ated. The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has stood against capitalist world, and its Sixth Anniversary is its Anniversary of triumph.

What Soviet Rule has accomplished during the past six years is a glorious promise of what it can achieve in the brighter days ahead.