



All Hail the Seventh Year of Workers' and Farmers' Rule in the Russian Soviet Republic

THE WORKER

Entered as second-class matter September 1, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Rates: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; Foreign, \$2.50; Bundle rates, \$3.50 per 100.
Vol. VI, No. 301 SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1923 Published weekly by Central Executive Committee, Workers Party, 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 cents

Morgan Acts for the U.S.

By JOHN PEPPER
President Coolidge's world conspiracy assumes ever more definite shape. It started as a proposition to achieve world peace, a scheme to make Europe safe for democracy, a plan for saving Germany from starvation. "The Worker" was the first to see thru these phrases and to unmask them as the greatest imperialist plan for restoring capitalism on a world scale, to make Europe safe for a military dictatorship, and to perpetuate wage slavery and starvation in Germany.
American imperialism is now beginning to bring its secrets into the open. The dark, insignificant figure of Coolidge disappeared all of a sudden, and we see as the swaggering hero on the stage, J. Pierpont Morgan. The greatest capitalist conspiracy began with a bundle of diplomatic notes of Coolidge-Hughes; but the continuation of it is now publicly and openly the checkbook of J. Pierpont Morgan. Coolidge spoke about the good old golden heart of American imperialism which is breaking at the sight of the terrible situation in Europe. But J. Pierpont Morgan appeared, and tore away the veil of phrases, when lo and behold it became evident that the good old golden heart is nothing but the good old golden vaults of the international banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan.
The people of the United States thought that the political actor before them is Coolidge, the president of the United States, but they see now with astonishment and fright that he is transformed into Morgan, the master of Wall Street. In Goethe's drama there is a scene where a humble, whining black poodle joins Faust. Faust pities him and takes him to his study. But the poodle begins to growl. He begins to swell. He becomes as huge as a hippopotamus, with fiery eye, terrible tooth, becomes ever more horrible and ever bigger, and fills the whole room, melts suddenly away into mist, and then—here appears Mephistopheles, the devil personified. Faust cries out in fright: "This then the kernel of the truth!"
The constant people were at first moved by the whining of Coolidge over starving Germany, but now it sees with increasing fear that Coolidge has

turned into Morgan, that international finance is the kernel of the humble, humanitarian poodle.
Congress or Bankers' Convention?
The United States is a great democracy. Everybody knows, and everybody should be deported or stoned who dares to doubt it—that we have a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Everybody knows, and only criminals and the scum of mankind, such as Bolsheviks question it—that the will of the people of the United States decides the policy of the United States.
But what about this new world conspiracy and entrapment into a European entanglement? In 1920 the people of the United States elected a president with seven million majority, and gave him the strictest instructions to keep out of Europe. The elected Congress of the United States voted against entangling alliances.
We do not say that presidential elections are a true expression of the will of the people, or that elected presidents and Congresses truly represent the people of the United States; but today we have no other forms of expression of the will of the people, and it is sure, if anything is sure, that the overwhelming majority of the people is against the foreign policy of Coolidge and Hughes. Of course, naive persons will say that this is a slap in the face of American democracy.
But these persons are truly naive, for they understand only the written constitution, but not the real, unwritten constitution of our country. These helpless ignoramus are wondering why, in such a critical period, Congress does not convene in Washington despite the demand of the workers and farmers for a special session of Congress. But they do not perceive that the Congress of the unwritten constitution, the annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association is just now having its sessions in Washington. It is true that the people of the United States have declared by a seven million majority against United States imperialism in Europe; but who can take that seriously when the convention of the Investment Bankers unanimously declares itself in favor of Coolidge's world conspiracy?
Never before in the history of the United States has it appeared so clearly that Congress in Washington is a pure farce, and the Congress of bankers

is the real power. Never as yet has it appeared so clearly that the White House in Washington is only the nickname for the Stock Exchange in New York.
A Step Toward Madness and War.
Even representatives of the manufacturers, merchants and small businessmen antagonistic to the great trusts, as, for instance, Hiram Johnson or McCormick, are crying out in despair that: "We become entangled now in this struggle of secret purposes." They protest in rage that "One of the conferees to be appointed will be a banker (J. P. Morgan) who profits as a foreign fiscal agent during the war and for clients now holds French obligations, which he wishes to maintain as superior to those due to the United States government."
Even the Hearst papers as the representatives of the interests of small businessmen, expose the plan of the international bankers, and try to alarm public opinion against the great conspiracy.
Only the outspoken organs of Wall Street and the trusts are enthusiastic over the plan. Remarkably enough, the New York Leader, which is a labor paper and whose duty it is, we would think, to alarm the whole working class of the world, instead, approves this Coolidge-Hughes-Morgan plan: "Nevertheless, whatever doubts one may have about Mr. Hughes' latest note, one with a sense of the present world tragedy can fall to hope that it will prove to be a long step toward sanity and peace."
The New York Leader is taking seriously the whines of the pacifist phrases of Coolidge and Hughes, and does not hear the ringing of Morgan's gold pieces. The New York Leader does not see that, on the contrary, one with a sense of the present world tragedy can fall to see that the Coolidge-Morgan conspiracy will prove a long step toward madness and war. The New York Leader sees the two obstacles to the realization of the Coolidge plan. First, French militarism does not want money, but rather the complete ruin of Germany. Second, America does not want to cancel the debts of France and Italy.
We hope that these two things which the New York Leader fears will really prove to be an actual fact. Poincare has accepted the world plan in principle, but he has not accepted the conditions which make the conference futile. French imperialism wants to discuss when and how Germany shall pay, but it

has no intention to discuss whether Germany shall pay more or less.
Wolves Against Wolves.
It is indeed fortunate for the working class of the whole world and for the future development of mankind that the wolves of the various imperialisms cannot agree.
British and United States imperialisms strive to maintain a unified Germany as a great market for their industrial products. The interest of imperialist France is to dismember Germany, to rob her of the Ruhr region, and to form the greatest steel and coal trust under French rule, dominating all of Europe.
Anglo-American imperialism is whining for help for Germany, in order to save itself from industrial crisis. French imperialism wants to destroy Germany in order to add its industrial hegemony to its own military hegemony in Europe, and to save itself from the ever more threatening financial crisis.
British imperialism wants to restore the German market, for it has one and a half million unemployed, and it fears that the Labor Party will attain to power. United States imperialism wants to keep the German market intact, to give Germany an international loan, because it means thereby to buy off the discontent of the farmers and to postpone the industrial crisis. Imperialist France cannot give in, because France will have general elections in the spring of 1924, and Poincare knows that if he gives in he will be wiped out by the farmer and small business man voting masses.
The ruling big industrialists and big landowners in Great Britain must make every effort to save capitalism in Germany because the cry for a new election is becoming ever mightier, and as the municipal elections show, the Labor Party is constantly advancing, and its menacing conservatives and liberals alike. In the United States the Republican Party, the party of Wall Street, and the Steel Trust view with chattering teeth the elections of 1924, with the growing despair of the farmers and with the inevitable industrial depression.
No World Conference of Imperialist Powers.
The pious pacifists of the New York Leader hope to vainly. The various imperialisms cannot unite, and it would be the greatest misfortune for the American workers and for the workers of the en-

tire world, if they could unite. If Soviet Russia is still living now, it is thanks to the fact that the different imperialisms of the big powers could never form a real united front against Soviet Russia. And the only hope now for saving the working class of Germany from destruction and preventing the preparation of a new invasion of Soviet Russia is that the wolves of British, American and French imperialisms will not be able to unite now in a real, strong, united front with common policies.
The New York Leader is proud that it is the newspaper of 800,000 workers; but the New York Leader misleads the workers when it says that the world conference of the various imperialisms of the big powers is in the interest of sanity and peace of the world, and in the interest of the working class. Such a world conference can do nothing else than execute the Treaty of Versailles. But even Lloyd George, one of the authors of the Treaty of Versailles, is forced to admit that the Treaty of Versailles is the basis of the ruin of Germany, and of all of Europe.
The workers and farmers of the United States must understand that our program must be, not the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, but to demand the cancellation of that treaty.
The workers and farmers of America must understand that the cancellation of the Allied debts to the United States at the present moment would mean the greatest help to French and Italian imperialism for maintaining the biggest armies of the world, and that an international loan to Germany at the present moment is nothing but an attempt to save capitalism in Germany and help the present ruling class to crush the German workers.
The only class-conscious foreign policy of the farmers and workers of the United States must be: Down with the world conference of the wolves of the stock exchange of New York, London, Paris and Rome!
No execution, but cancellation of the Treaty of Versailles!
No new invasion of Soviet Russia, but recognition of the first workers' and farmers' republic!
No help, not a single American dollar for the present military dictatorship in Germany, no help in perpetuating the wage slavery of the German workers, no help to rob the German proletariat of the eight-hour law!

"RAIC" Venture of "Amalgamated" Is Shown Big Success

(Special to "The Worker")
NEW YORK CITY.—That one important branch of Russian industry is operating very profitably was brought to light this week when the Russian-American Industrial Corporation of 103 E. 14th Street, New York, announced its first dividend of 8 per cent payable to five and a half thousand shareholders.
This corporation, known in the American needle trades as the "RAIC," was launched by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at its convention in 1922 for the purpose of co-operating with Russia by investing in Russian industry. Last February the corporation advanced several hundred thousand dollars to the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate, Inc., a Russian government syndicate operating 25 clothing factories of all sorts (employing 16,000 workers) and 25 retail stores. The syndicate is able, six months after the first investment by the American corporation, to pay a dividend to the "RAIC" at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, thus demonstrating unusual vigor during that period of operation. On the strength of these profits the "RAIC" has in turn declared its own initial dividend of 8 per cent.
Status of "RAIC."
The RAIC is duly incorporated as an American company under the laws of the state of Delaware, its charter providing for an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000.00, divided into 100,000 shares of a par value of \$10. These shares have been subscribed in part by Russian sympathizers in almost every state in the Union and in several foreign countries. Most of the stock is held by small subscribers, chiefly labor unionists.
The RAIC agreement with the highest Russian authorities secures its capital investment in Russian industry. (Continued on Page 4)

Daily Worker Fund Is \$42,388

To All Members of the Party and Friends of the Daily Worker:
The fund for the establishment of the "Daily Worker" has reached the total of \$42,388. This is the figure on November 6th, with returns from many units of the organization still to be received and the returns from the November 7th celebrations unaccounted for.
It is the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Party that the "Daily Worker" will be established when \$100,000 has been raised.
It would be a hazardous proposition for the Party to undertake to publish the Daily paper with less money than the total of \$100,000.
When the campaign for the "Daily Worker" was begun it was announced that if the \$100,000 was reached by November 7th, the first edition of the paper would appear on that date. We were, however, unable to mobilize the Party organization quickly enough to secure the necessary funds in time to make the preparations and issue the first paper on November 7th.
Daily To Appear Not Later Than January First.
The funds already collected and in addition the amounts known to be in the hands of the various Party units make it certain that the Communist movement in this country will have a daily paper not later than January 1st. If the whole Party mobilizes its strength and quickly raises the balance of the fund it may be possible to anticipate that date and establish the Daily by December 1st.
Forward to Victory.
The whole strength of the Party must be mobilized during the next month to complete the "Daily Worker" fund. There is no greater task before our Party organization than that of establishing a daily Communist paper in the United States.
Comrades! You have shown by your work during the last two months that you are willing to sacrifice in order to enable the Party to reach its goal of establishing a daily paper for the Communist movement of this country. Now you must give your loins, you must mobilize your strength and you must complete your task. Let us make the total \$100,000 by the end of November.
What we have already done shows that we can do it.
We must go forward with new courage, with new strength, to complete our task and achieve this greatest step forward for our movement.
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary.

Six Years of Trade Unionism in Russia and U.S.

By EARL R. BROWDER
One glance at the Russian trade unions gives us a measure of the world-shaking significance of the Proletarian Revolution.
Six years ago unions were outlawed, and but a few thousands of members, in underground organizations, kept the movement alive. Since the Bolsheviks took power, the Russian trade unions have grown to 4,500,000 membership, have built up the greatest educational system in the world, which has liquidated the ignorance of centuries of Czarism, have established the Unions as directors of industry thru the government trusts and workers' control, have participated in establishing the strongest government in Europe, the first workers' and farmers' government in the world. During this time the wreckage of the world war, worse in Russia than anywhere else, has been cleared away, and the Russian workers are now back to a living standard higher than before the war, the only country in Europe in which this is true. Truly this is a marvelous forward stride, and the Russian trade unions are but beginning their great work.
In the United States, in spite of the great material wealth of the country, and in spite of the industrial revival, the trade unions have been losing ground. More than a million members have left the ranks in the past two years. The official trade



J. P. Morgan: "Five years ago we made peace. Now it's time to start all over again."

union press, is given over to "red hunts," dress patterns, and financial reports. The power of the unions has been broken in the steel, packing, railroad shops, and other industries. Everywhere the unions are fighting for their lives. The workers are completely shut out from the government, except thru sycophantic old-party hacks who carry union cards in order the better to fool the union members. The American Federation of Labor has gone on record against amalgamation and the labor party. Truly this is a miserable showing, and the Gompers bureaucracy is still in power.
All militant spirits in the American labor movement who want to see labor in this country assume its rightful place of power and dignity, as the master of society, join together in rejoicing that the Russian Workers, starting the seventh year of the Soviet Republic, are stronger than ever and continually going forward to new conquests. In Soviet Russia and its power lies the guarantee of the near success of the revolutionary movement of the rest of the world.

Develop Alliance of City and Farm Labor in Michigan

By STANLEY BOONE
(Federated Staff Correspondent.)
DETROIT.—The growth of a closer alliance between farm organizations and labor unions in Michigan has been shown in two instances at the meeting of the farmers' Michigan State Grange at Muskegon.
The grange is planning a conference to be called soon to lay plans for a campaign for state-wide socialized electric power development, with both water power and steam. The plan will call for new power plants and for the acquisition by the public of those now operating, the plants to be co-ordinated along the lines proposed by the Public Ownership League of America. Invitations to attend the conference will be issued to all the farmers' organizations, municipalities and labor unions in the state, a social committee announced.
The conference is expected to propose a state-wide survey under state supervision and at state expense; a resort to condemnation proceedings wherever necessary in the acquisition of private power plants; the interconnection of existing municipal owned power plants and the extension of power lines to rural sections; to co-ordination of the state movement with the movement of the Public Ownership League of America.
Frank Wade, president Michigan Federation of Labor, invited the Michigan State Grange to join the state federation in an effort "to put desirable candidates in public office and back farmer-labor legislation." As a result, according to A. B. Cook, Grange master, a committee may represent the grange at a coming convention of the Progressive Voters League, a nonpartisan political organization.
OTTAWA.—Employment in Canada showed a slight falling off at the opening of October, according to returns made to the dominion bureau of statistics.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER							
on Tour for the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL to Address Meetings at							
Worcester, Mass. NOV. 24, 8 P. M. HORTICULTURAL HALL Thomas F. Conroy, Chairman	Brockton, Mass. NOV. 25, 3 P. M. PYTHIAN HALL West Elm St.	New Bedford, Mass. NOV. 25, 8 P. M. LABOR TEMPLE John Singleton, Chairman	Providence, R. I. NOV. 26 EAGLE HALL Westminster St.	New York, N. Y. NOV. 27 WEBSTER HALL Scott Nearing added	Philadelphia, Penn. NOV. 28 MACHINISTS TEMPLE 13th and Spring Garden	Newark, N. J. NOV. 30 Definite announcement later	

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party Sends Open Letter to All Chicago's Labor Unions

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has issued the following statement to the labor unions of Chicago in reply to the misrepresentation circulated concerning what took place at the convention on July 3-5, at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized:

To All Labor Unions in Chicago, Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Since the convention on July 3rd, 4th and 5th at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized, continuous attacks have been made on the delegates who participated in the organization of our party at this convention, and particularly upon the delegates of the Workers Party of America.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has remained silent under these attacks up to this time, hoping that the breach in the united front of labor could be healed and not wishing to put further difficulties in the way of achieving this aim.

In spite of this misrepresentation in regard to this convention, and of the policy of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has continued, and therefore the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has determined to make this statement in regard to the convention and its present policy to organization and the City of Chicago.

Since the actions of the delegates of the Workers Party have been particularly under attack the Federated

Farmer-Labor Party has requested the Workers Party, which is affiliated with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, to make a statement of its side of the controversy and has received the following reply:

Statement of the Workers Party of America

The charge that the Workers Party delegates caused the split with the Farmer-Labor Party at the July 3rd convention is a misrepresentation of the facts in regard to this convention. The truth is that the Farmer-Labor Party representatives, after making an agreement with the Workers Party left the Workers Party in the lurch and betrayed the convention.

When the Farmer-Labor Party early in the spring of 1922, proposed to withdraw from the Conference for Progressive Political Action the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party sent a strong recommendation urging that this action be not taken. In spite of this recommendation of the Workers Party, the Farmer-Labor Party withdrew from the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, and upon motion of John Fitzpatrick, issued a call for the July 3rd convention to unify all labor political forces.

The Workers Party received an invitation from the Farmer-Labor Party to send delegates to this convention and accepted this invitation. It did not only accept the invitation but

it threw all its energy into the work of making the convention a success. Toward this end it also contributed a considerable amount of money to the Farmer-Labor Party for the purpose of enabling it to print and mail invitations to this convention.

From the time the call for the convention was issued until the convention itself there was the closest cooperation between the Workers Party and the Farmer-Labor Party. Numerous conferences were held at the request of the Farmer-Labor Party, a conference just prior to the convention was arranged for the purpose of agreeing upon the plan of action in the convention.

In compliance with a request of the Farmer-Labor Party the Workers Party sent an official delegation to Chicago, which met with representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party and discussed the work of the convention in detail.

At this conference it was agreed that if the convention was large enough (and delegates representing a half-million workers was agreed upon as being large enough) a Federated Farmer-Labor Party should be organized and an Executive Committee elected at the convention and certain resolutions containing the principles of the party should be adopted.

The Workers Party did not desire to assume a position of leadership in the convention. It was willing and urged that the representatives of

the Farmer-Labor Party take the leadership of the new organization and that the Workers Party would give its support to make the work a success.

The Workers Party received no suggestion that the agreement arrived at in the conference referred to above was not to be carried out until the time of the convention itself. Then it found that John Fitzpatrick had gotten cold feet. It seemed that John Fitzpatrick feared the action the Farmers machine would take against him in the trade union movement if he went through with the program which had been agreed to.

In relation to the convention itself it had been agreed between the C. E. C. of the Workers Party and the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party that only bona fide Farmer-Labor delegates should be seated in the preliminary convention of that Party. This agreement was in the form of a letter to the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, which was agreed to by the Farmer-Labor Party.

In spite of this agreement the credentials committee of the Farmer-Labor Party convention brought in a report to seat all delegates and during the discussion an effort was made by the men who had agreed with the Workers Party that only bona fide Farmer-Labor Party delegates should be seated in this preliminary

convention, to seat part of the other delegates and exclude others.

It was at this point that the Workers Party was compelled to act to protect the delegates which it had helped to bring to the convention and it insisted on the floor of the convention that only the Farmer-Labor Party delegates be seated, or all the delegates be seated.

The resolution for the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which was presented to the convention, was presented to the representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party including John Fitzpatrick, two days before the convention opened. The Workers Party stood ready to discuss and negotiate with the Farmer-Labor Party in regard to this resolution and to modify and change it in any way to suit the Farmer-Labor Party, without sacrificing the purpose for which the convention was called.

During the process of the convention, the Workers Party representatives tried again and again to arrange a conference with Fitzpatrick who stood in the way of an agreement being achieved, but was refused a conference. During the convention it publicly demanded on the floor of the convention that the Farmer-Labor Party representatives should state what they desire and added that the Workers Party was ready to make any concession except to sacrifice the formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party at this convention.

In spite of all previous conferences and agreements, in spite of all the attempts of the Workers Party to bring about a settlement during the convention, Fitzpatrick and his group offered nothing to the convention.

They had called a convention to build a united front of labor politically and then got cold feet and wanted to send the delegates back home without anything being done. They were ready to sacrifice the labor party because Gompers threatened them.

The Workers Party could not be a part of such a betrayal. It was compelled through the Farmer-Labor Party representatives leaving it in the lurch and repudiating their agreement to offer a program for the convention and this program was adopted.

If there was any split at this convention it was not a split caused by the Workers Party. If there was a betrayal, it was not a betrayal by the Workers Party. The split and betrayal were the work of Fitzpatrick and the Farmer-Labor group.

Fraternally,
Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America
C. E. Ruthenberg, Exec. Sec'y.

While conveying this statement of facts about the July 3rd convention to the labor movement of Chicago, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party at the same time desires to present to the organized workers of this city a program to build a united front of

labor politically in the city of Chicago.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party would have the right to demand support for itself as the greatest political expression of the workers in this country. However, it is ready to sacrifice any selfish aims for the end of building a united political organization of labor and it proposes that the labor organizations of Chicago place themselves on record in favor of the formation of a united front political party in Chicago in which there shall be united the Trade Unions, Farmer-Labor Party, the Workers Party, the Socialist Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Proletarian Party, the Socialist Labor Party.

It urges upon the labor organizations of Chicago a campaign of education to win the support of all existing groups for the formation of such a united political front.

Every labor union in Chicago should adopt resolutions in favor of such action and send them to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The workers must unite their political strength to fight their battles against the bosses. It is only through a united front politically that labor can achieve anything for itself.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party stands as the exponent of such a united front.

Fraternally yours,
Federated Farmer-Labor Party
Joseph Manley, Nat. Sec'y.

Add to Big List of Sixth Soviet Birthday Meetings

Such tremendous response has greeted The Daily Worker Campaign Committee's plans for celebration of the Sixth Birthday of the Russian Revolution, that additions are still being made to the list of scores of mass meetings at which workers all over the country are gathering this year, hailing the triumph of the Workers' and Farmers' government over war, counter-revolution, intervention, famine, pestilence and the economic crisis.

Just as the Russian workers have turned from the more spectacular struggle of warfare to the task of reconstruction of industry and of cultural life, so do America's workers on the sixth anniversary of the assumption of power by the Russian Communists, turn their best efforts to the most important task of the working class in carrying on the struggle for the same ends sought by their comrades of Russia.

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, on 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.

Later 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! Hall to THE DAILY WORKER!

Here is the latest list of meetings for the Sixth Year Celebration:

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

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 2:30 p. m. (Hall to be announced later). Speakers: Ella Reeves-Bloor and others.

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

BROWNSVILLE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Friday, Nov. 9th, at 8 p. m. Independence Hall, 91 Shore St. Speakers: Ben Gitlow, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Iago Goldston and Alexander Bittelman.

WALKERTON, Pa.—Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m. Finnish Hall. English and Finnish speakers.

NEWARK, N. J.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, at 8 p. m. Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St. Tickets 25c.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 2:00 p. m. in Seaside Temple, Berkeley and Tremont Sts. Speakers: J. O. Bentall and C. E. Ruthenberg.

AKRON, Ohio.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, at 7:30 p. m. in Turner Hall, Grant St. Speakers: William W. Weinstein.

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, in Slovenian Hall, W. 10th St. Speaker: L. K. England.

Organize Italian Workers.
J. Louis Engdahl, Antonio Presi and Mario Giordano recently addressed the members of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Club, consisting mostly of Italian workers employed by the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, and the prospects are good for a strong Italian Branch of the Workers Party in this section of Chicago.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 301
LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Greeting the Seventh Year!

There are 5,500 workers in this country, greeting the Seventh Year of Russian Soviet Rule, who have real proof of the growing productivity of industry under the First Workers' Republic. These are the 5,500 workers who put their dollars into the Russian American Industrial Corporation, organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union to help reconstruct the Russian clothing industry.

The "RAIC" announces that the first annual three per cent dividend will be paid to these 5,500 shareholders, proof "to doubting Americans not only that one branch of industry in Soviet Russia is on a sound basis, but that Russian industries generally can 'deliver the goods.'"

It is safe to state that few of those 5,500 believers in Soviet Russia expected, or cared for the three per cent dividend. They looked upon their purchase of stock as a contribution to the strengthening and extending of Workers' Rule. We are sure that these working class investors will use their dividends as part of new purchases of shares in the "RAIC," so that the first million dollars' worth of stock will soon be disposed of, thus materially extending the laudable efforts of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in aid of their Russian comrades in the needle trades.

One way to help Soviet Russia greet its Seventh Year is to support the "RAIC" of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Communist Children Demand Hands Off Workers' Germany

By NAT KAPLAN.

For the first time in the history of the Communist Movement in America, we can count on the support of a closely knit Communist Children's Organization in our major political campaigns.

The Young Workers League Junior (Children's) Section is now organized in 15 cities and has 1,000 children in its ranks.

Because the organization is based on the principle of a combination of Communist Educational Activity, with the immediate participation of the child in the class struggle, this organization was in a position to immediately respond to the slogan of "Hands Off Workers' Germany," issued jointly by the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League and the Young Workers League of America.

The program of action to be carried out by these young rebels is:

(1) Discussion in the Children's Groups. Explanation of "Hands Off Workers' Germany" campaign.

(2) Mass meetings to be arranged—invitations to all working class parents—the children and group leaders will act as speakers.

(3) Systematic agitation within the "Capitalist Public School" which will assume the following character:

(a) Interrupting invited speakers at assembly meetings if they touch on the German situation and advancing the slogan: "Sending munitions to Germany means the murdering of the German workers' children."

(b) Mass exits at such assembly meetings will follow the issuance of the slogan.

(c) The Public Schools will be flooded with the "Young Comrade," the children's magazine. Each issue will deal specifically with this campaign.

(d) At occasions when teachers call for the cheering of "certain honorable gentlemen," this will be counteracted with the cry of "Three cheers for the German Revolution."

(e) Leaflets to be issued soon by the party will be tacked on all bulletin boards, etc., in the school.

(f) The children upon their own initiative will chalk the sidewalks in

front of school buildings with such slogans as "American children, the bosses of this country are sure to send munitions and guns to help shoot down the workers' children of that country. Will you stand for it?"

(g) Noon time meetings will be arranged by the children in front of the schools, and the children themselves will act as speakers at these meetings.

(h) All the Communist children will wear a "Hands Off Workers' Germany" tag to be printed soon by the Young Workers League.

(i) If large masses of the children within the Public Schools will be rallied round these issues the question of school strikes will be considered. All such cases will be worked out in close co-operation with the National Junior Department of the Young Workers League.

(j) Junior Groups exist in eight ports in this country. In such towns special days will be set aside for the distribution of party leaflets among the longshoremen, sailors, etc.

(k) House to house leaflet distribution will also be an order of the campaign.

Working Class Parents! Rally round and support the Communist Children in their defiance of the Capitalist Educational System and Capitalist Intervention in the German Revolution!

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

T. U. E. L. Supports "Daily" Drive

The following letter of instructions to the membership of the Trade Union Educational League has been issued over the signature of the T. U. E. L. National Committee and printed in the League organ—The Labor Herald:

Join the "Daily Worker" Boosters.

The proposed publication of The Daily Worker in Chicago, pledged to fight for the program of the Trade Union Educational League, was greeted by a resolution at the Second General Conference, Sept. 1-2, which pledged our "undivided support to raise a \$100,000.00 fund to establish The Daily Worker."

It is now the task of all members and sympathizers of "The League" to put this resolution into effect. This can best be done thru the following methods:

1. Each member of the League should subscribe to at least one share of stock.

2. Each local general group and industrial group of the League should send delegates to the City Committee in each center which has charge of the campaign.

3. League delegates to Daily Worker City Committee should assist in forming a trade union sub-committee, the duty of which shall be to make a survey of the trade unions in their locality, to organize an intensive campaign to sell stock to all sympathizers, and to prepare a general campaign to sell stock to the unions themselves.

We issue this statement in the full confidence that every member of the League will work with unceasing energy and determination to make The Daily Worker campaign a complete success and, especially, to develop the full support of friendly trade unions.

Signed: National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League, S. T. Hammersmark, J. W. Johnstone, Earl R. Browder, Benjamin Gitlow, Tim Buck, M. Obermeyer, and William Z. Foster, secretary.

Local No. 39 of Amalgamated Has Own Open Forum

The reactionaries and masters have been wise in trying to assure the masses that they will do the thinking for the masses and that they need not trouble themselves. There is a good reason for their doing so. It has been found that when one has learned to think about any subject they do not stop at that. Their brains get used to action, and on one can tell where it will allow itself to creep into for exercise.

Until recently the leaders of the Labor Movement had a hard time in coaxing the masses to take advantage of whatever education was afforded them, although some were meagre, and every effort was made by the reactionaries to paint this call in hoodlum colors. However, after a little start was made plans and fields had to be extended more and more, and today we find that the masses are not satisfied with just that which the leaders of the movement are providing for them; they want more, and go about it themselves to get it, and better than all, they even have their own plans and ideas.

It has also been proven that one thought fosters another, but the thinkers are sometimes left in dismay for lack of proper and full information. The people working at their tables and machines in the Chicago factories have found in their thinking, that things are not entirely in order and distinct in their minds regarding the various topics and problems of the day.

In order that these questions should be answered so that things will adjust themselves in their proper places and order in the minds of the workers, which will permit them to go ahead and think further the Local 39 has arranged to conduct an open forum for the season where people who are active in and authorities on the movements and topics in question will be invited to talk; after which the people from the floor will be permitted to talk and discuss the questions of the evening.

Meetings have been arranged for every second and fourth Friday of the month for ten meetings. At the first meeting which will take place Nov. 9th, 1928, John Collins will talk on "The Socialist Party. The other speakers who have already consented to talk are Chas. Ruthenberg, on the Workers' Party; Emmet Flood on the American Federation of Labor; Vernon Smith on the I. W. W.; and William Z. Foster on the Trade Union Educational League.

Other speakers that we are desirous of having during this season, and whom we feel sure will help us out if it all possible are Leo Wolman of the Side Issues of the Labor Movement; Wm. M. Leiserson, is there Justices in the Impartial Machinery; Irvin St. John Tucker on Religion and Labor; Joseph Schlossberg on a General Survey of the Labor Movement; and our President Sidney Hillman on the Amalgamated.

All members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America regardless of what local they belong to are invited to attend these meetings. We wish the members that are interested would remember the dates: Every second and fourth Friday of the month, at the Ashland Auditorium Room 237.

The Progressive Miner.

The "Progressive Miner," No. 5 deals with a problem of utmost importance to every member of the United Mine Workers of America, the question of election of organizers. It contains articles in seven languages, English, Polish, Italian, Lithuanian, South Slavic, Hungarian and Slavic. Every miner must get a copy of this important issue of the official organ of the Progressive International Committee of U. M. W. A.

Subscribe to it yourself and order a bundle for distribution among your brother workers. Subscription \$1 per year. Bundle orders 2 1/2 cents per copy.

Send orders and cash remittance to the "Worker," 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill., or to the "Progressive Miner," 1010 Altgeld St., Chicago, Ill.

Next issue No. 6 will deal with the question of finances.

Coming Big Events in Chicago.

Some of the most prominent proletarian speakers and writers of the country have made their reservation with the committee in charge of the Daily Worker Banquet to be given Nov. 17th, at Douglas Park Auditorium. They want to make sure to get in on the big event before it becomes overcrowded. All readers of "The Worker" should remember the date, Nov. 17th. Admission \$1.25.

Other coming events are the Entertainment given by the North Side Russian branch at the Workers Lyceum, 2738, Hirsch Blvd., Nov. 17th, partly for benefit of "The Daily Worker."

Nov. 18th Entertainment given by Cicero branches at Liberty Hall.

Nov. 18th, Entertainment given by Polish branches at Walsh Hall. Both for the benefit of Daily Worker.

Nov. 28th, C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary Workers Party, speaks at Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor Ave., on the subject "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism."

Garment Workers Disregard Orders To Oust Militants

While the tactics of the leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are becoming more despicable in the eyes of the rank and file day by day, the lesser luminaries look upon them with envy and an irrefragable desire for emulation. In the bakers' union of New York, Local 360, the ileagles (or, as it is known) who make up the executive board of the union have drawn up a list of seven members who are said to belong to the League. These seven have already been informed that they must appear before the executive board and give an account of themselves, with probable expulsion unless they can prove to the complete satisfaction of the executive board morons that they have never held an independent thought from the time they were chromosomes until today.

If these petty bureaucrats think that they can stop the wave of progressivism by terrorization and an area of expulsions and suspensions and fines, they will find out when it is too late to take another bite from the pie. A counter that a spirited membership cannot be ridden in a high manner forever. The end of their regime is coming—and sooner than they imagine.

In New York, a meeting of Local 1, which was to take up the question of the expulsions was broken up by the reactionaries with Bernard Shane, manager of the local, at the head of the gang. M. Rubin, a well-known progressive, was refused entrance into the hall by a group of police stationed at the door in advance. It is interesting to note that Shane was elected to office with the direct aid of the progressives, but has now been roped into line by the machine and is traveling the same filthy rut. Shane is an anarchist and does not recognize the State except when police are needed to hinder the "immigration of enemy aliens" into a meeting hall. Shane is a brother anarchist to Yanofsky, the editor of the official organ of the International, "Justice," whose weekly page of venom against the progressives is the disgrace of the American labor movement.

In Philadelphia, a number of bootlickers on the executive committee of the pressers' local were prevailed upon to expel nine of the most active union members without trial by the membership. All of the nine were among the most energetic in union affairs, having given the best that was in them, some of them for 15 and 20 years, to organize the needle workers. Their sole crime consisted in membership in the Trade Union Educational League.

Open Forum in Milwaukee. Milwaukee, Wis., is having open forum meetings every Sunday night, 8 p. m., at Miller's Hall (second floor), 8th and State Streets. Admission free. Next Sunday, Nov. 11, the open forum will be addressed by Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker," the official organ of the Workers Party. He will speak on the subject "What Does Communism Offer to the Workers."

J. J. Ballam, manager "Daily Workers Campaign," will speak on "The Workers Party and Its Problems" Nov. 15, 8 P. M. at 3201 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Our Literature Department

Nicholas Dozenberg, Director.

It is contemplated, for establishing closer connections with the literature agents of the party organizations, labor unions and individual readers, to discuss through the columns of "The Worker," the problems of literature sales, announcements of new literature published or anything that would promote literature sales and distribution.

This column will not be open only for the literature director. Far from it. Our D. O.'s, secretaries, speakers, organizers, literature agents and committees and readers of this paper are invited to send in contributions for publication. Let us tell each other what brings success in literature sales and why the many failures and discouragements. It is expected, of course that all those interested in this most important question, particularly literature agents, will follow this column from week to week. We are certain the benefit will be mutual. There will be announcements of special sales, new books or pamphlets, reduction in prices, etc. To dip this column from the paper and to file it for future reference, is not a bad idea.

Hereafter the Literature Department will be very stringent about extending credit. There is \$35,000 outstanding in accounts for literature due the Literature Department. This condition cannot be allowed to continue, and for obvious reasons. All concerned must at once square up old accounts and make arrangements to Remit With order.

How About This? According to the announcements in the party press, there are a large number of meetings being held weekly, addressed by the different D. O.'s, organizers and special speakers, but hardly any orders for current literature has come in. Who knows why not?

J. Louis Engdahl will speak on "The Class Struggle in America" Nov. 18, 3 P. M. at Milda-Hall, 8142 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. Robert Minor, Editor of Liberator, will speak on "Why Every Worker Should be a Communist and Join the Party," Monday November 19, 8:30 P. M. at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Jay Lovestone will speak on "Who Owns the Congress," on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 8:30 P. M., at Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor St. & Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Why Not?

Look at the address label for the expiration number of your subscription? This issue is No. 301. If the same number appears on the address label, your subscription expires with this issue. Don't miss an issue. Send your remittance now. We are pleased to offer the following:

SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS:	
OFFER NO. 1.	OFFER NO. 2.
Send the amount opposite the books listed here and you will receive "THE WORKER" for one year and the book checked.	Send us \$1.00 for 6 months' renewal and we will send one of the following pamphlets free: Check which one.
Proletarian Revolution in Russia, Lenin and Trotsky.....2.50	State and Revolution, by Lenin.....0.25
The Great Steel Strike, Foster.....2.50	Leftism in Communism, by Lenin.....0.25
Report of the 4th Congress of Communist International.....2.25	Communism and Christianity, Brown.....0.25
Dictatorship vs. Democracy, paper.....2.00	Kautsky the Renegade, by Lenin.....0.25
Imperial Washington, by F. M. Pettigrew, cloth binding.....2.75	Railroaders' Next Step, Foster.....0.25

NO PREMIUMS WILL BE SENT UNLESS REQUESTED

THE WORKER,
1009 N. State St., Room 214, Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find \$_____ for which please send me "The Worker" for _____ months.

Check Here: ☐ New ☐ Renewal

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

Shocking Murders of Japanese Labor Leaders by Army Officers Are Revealed in Military Trial

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.
Rumors of revolts on the part of Koreans and socialists tricked out of Japan following the earthquake. Next came reports of the wholesale slaughter of "rebels" by the military. The excuse for this murderous policy was the disturbed state of the country. We read that the radicals had declared for a Soviet Republic ten minutes after the first shocks from the quakes were felt. They were not blamed for the seismic disturbance, which is somewhat remarkable. However, there was a method in this studied lying.

Owing to the strict censorship and the willingness of most of the capitalist correspondents to assist the Japanese authorities in maintaining a newspaper wall between their evil deeds and the outside world, the true nature of the revolting murders did not reach us until the military trial of Captain Amakasu took place on Oct. 6. The mantle of silence could no longer hide the tragic story and a tale rivalling in horror the blackest deeds of the most notorious murderers in history was revealed when the army captain's confession of how he strangled two distinguished radicals and a young boy was made public.

The victims of this fiend's wrath were Otsugi Sakae, a radical writer, his wife, Ito Noe, and the man's nephew, Sosaburo Tachibana, who was born in Portland, Oregon, in April, 1917. The triple murder was participated in by the police, who helped the captain wrap the bodies in matting and hurl them into an earthquake-wrecked well.

The Japanese military authorities suppressed newspapers for the barest mention of the case. Besides this gruesome atrocity, great numbers of Koreans, socialists and new-thought democrats were slaughtered.

Only when the trial began were some of the restrictions raised. It is obvious that Amakasu's confession is an attempt to save the face of the Japanese General Staff, under whose direction the killings were carried out.

Japan is shocked over the revelations contained in the strangled's confession. Amakasu was aided by Sergeant Major Mori, who held the victims' legs while the other brute gripped the throat, his two legs astride the victims at the waist. That a tempered sentence and eventual freedom for the criminals is indicated by the official version of the confession is the opinion in Tokyo. Amakasu is given credit for worthy motives.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
"What I Saw in Russia"
A Lecture by
Rev. L. O. Hartman,
Editor, Zion's Herald.
The Rev. Hartman was in Russia in 1923 with Bishop Blake, and was present at the Congress of the Russian Church. He has acquired first-hand information regarding the much talked of "Prest Trials." Also of political and economic life in Russia.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17
at 7:30 P. M.
Lorimer Hall Tremont Temple
Tickets 30 cents (including war tax) on sale at Tremont Temple and Friends of Soviet Russia, 60 Pemberton Square, Room 310.
Proceeds to Russian Orphans' Homes, under Auspices
FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

READ
THE LABOR HERALD
A Constructive, Militant Monthly Labor Magazine
WM. Z. FOSTER, Editor
Subscription \$1.50 per year
Single copy 15c cents
Official Organ of the
TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE
106 N. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Workers' School
127 University Place (14th St. and Union Square)
American History (Dr. Brower)—Monday 8 P. M.
Biologic and Social Evolution (E. Elston)—Monday 8 P. M.
English, Elementary and Advanced—Tuesday and Thursday 8 P. M.
Introduction to Political Theory (Dr. Galdston)—Wednesday 8 P. M.
Applied Economics (Solon de Leon)—Wednesday 9:20 P. M.
Contemporary Europe (J. S. Poyntz)—Thursday 8 P. M.
Tactics of 3rd International (Bittelman)—Thursday 9:20 P. M.
Literature ("Ghosts") E. B. Jacobson—Friday, Nov. 9, 8 P. M.
Public Speaking (J. Stachel)—Sunday 2 P. M.
Marxism (begins about Dec. 1)—L. B. Boudin.
History of 3 Internationals (begins about Dec. 1)—Ludwig Lore.
COURSES BEGIN TODAY REGISTER NOW

FUN FOOD FROLIC
at
Banquet
given for the benefit
THE DAILY WORKER
SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 17th, 1933, 7:30 P. M.
at
DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM
Ogden and Kedzie Aves.
TICKETS \$1.25
Auspices: Chicago English Branches Workers Party



CAPTAIN AMAKASU,
The militarist monster who murdered Japanese radicals.

words with her, but he did not assist me with the strangulation.
"The boy had become familiar with me on the way to the station in the motor car and took to me, even after my arrival at the gendarmerie. I pitied him and as a joke asked my companions if any one of them would like to adopt him. Shortly before the strangulation of Ito Noe the boy came up to me and I shut him up in the next room, telling him to wait there a little time.
"When Ito Noe uttered her groans and struggled, the boy heard the noise and began to make an outcry. After Ito Noe was dead I entered the next room and strangled him to death, also winding a piece of cord about his neck. The boy uttered no sound, and no one was standing by when I killed him.
"The killing of Otsugi and the two others was not committed on my authority as head of the gendarmerie branch office, but was carried out by me as an individual, as I thought it necessary for the safety of the Empire. It is my hope that I alone may be punished for the killing."

"RAIC" Venture of Amalgamated Success

(Continued from Page 1)
dusty and guarantees also a dividend to the corporation of 8 per cent per annum.

This is considered to be one of the most favorable concessions granted by the Soviet government to any foreign corporation. The reason for this, it is reported, is the fact that the "RAIC" is a workers' corporation made up of many small shareholders.

Russian Factories Booming.
The profits of the Russian Clothing Syndicate, Inc., have exceeded all expectations, the officers of the American corporation stated in announcing the dividend.

The exceptional volume of business has been due chiefly to the expansion of the Russian civilian trade, as no clothes are manufactured for export, and the satisfactory sales at the big Russian fairs at Nizhni-Novgorod, Irbit (Siberia) and the business stimulated by the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow.

The syndicate sold goods during this year up to October 1st, amounting to \$4,000,000.00.
B. Bogachev, the chairman of the syndicate, is a former member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a man thoroughly skilled in the technique of the clothing industry.

Vindication of Faith in Russia.
In announcing the dividend, the directors of the "RAIC" stated that this act would serve to prove to doubting Americans not only that one branch of industry in Soviet Russia is on a sound and businesslike basis, but that Russian industries generally can "deliver the goods," some of them having reached a productivity higher than that prevailing before the war and the revolutionary struggles.

Referring to the dividend, the president of the corporation, Sidney Hillman, who is also president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, stated that he and his associates in the "RAIC" had never doubted the substantial advantages of their investment in the efficiently managed Russian syndicate.

"The success of our investment in Russia's rehabilitation," stated Mr. Hillman, "is now fully demonstrated. When we organized our corporation to help Russia industrially some folks laughed at us, some called us visionaries, but others stepped forward to help us with good will and dollars. It is this last group that believed in Russia's power to regenerate its economic life who are now being rewarded thru the profits of the first branch of Russian industry to pay a dividend to a foreign corporation composed of a large number of working class investors."

The late Chas. P. Steinmetz, electrical wizard, one of the officers of the "RAIC" pointed out, was a hearty supporter of Russia and of the Russian-American enterprise, having twice made subscriptions to the stock of the corporation amounting to several hundred dollars.

Subscriptions for the remainder of the first million dollars' worth of stock, stipulated in the agreement between the corporation and the Soviet authorities, are being received by President Hillman at the offices of the corporation, sales having been greatly stimulated since the announcement of the first dividend.

Greetings from Canada.
Greetings from far away Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, have been received by the National Office, Workers Party, pledging support to the three comrades, J. Louis Engdahl, Marie Giordano and Ignazio Camarada, arrested at the Anti-Fascist mass meeting at Cicero, Ill. The telegraphic greetings come from District Executive Committee, of District Five, Workers Party of Canada, and read as follows:
"The District Executive Committee, of District Five, Workers Party of Canada, views with admiration the magnificent fight you are putting up against the black reaction exemplified in the arrest of the three comrades at Cicero, Ill. Anti-Fascist meeting. Extend to our comrades our moral and financial support if need be, to see that this reaction does not succeed in obliterating the ordinary rights of the workers."

The jury trial in the Cicero free speech case has been set for Saturday, Nov. 10.

Buy Your Books of Every Kind
From the
NEW WORKERS' BOOK STORE
Jimmie Higgins Book Shop
127 University Place
New York City
Mail orders promptly filled
Elmer T. Allison, Manager

Fitzpatrick Has Hard Time Straddling Labor Party Issue

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

Two significant events have taken place during these past few days that have considerable bearing upon the drive for the "Labor Party." They grew out of developments that have taken place within the Farmer-Labor Party and its sponsor, the Chicago Federation of Labor. They are:

FIRST.—The national committee of the Farmer-Labor Party has refused to oust National Secretary J. G. Brown charged with being too friendly to the Communists, if not actually under their domination.

SECOND.—The Fitzpatrick-Nockels elements in the Nov. 4th meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor went along with the Olander-Nelson group in upholding the Gompers slate of Democratic and Republican candidates in the judicial election, Nov. 6th, thus definitely repudiating their stand for independent political action.

The peculiar situation in which John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is placed, is shown by the fact that he voted for retaining Secretary Brown in the Farmer-Labor Party, thus breaking with the Rodriguez-Earnest anti-Communist group, while in the federation meeting he repudiated the Farmer-Labor Party policies altogether. It was a straddle that Fitzpatrick failed to defend. In the federation he did not even defend his espousal of the cause of old party judicial candidates. His chief contention was that William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, who led the fight for the "Labor Party," had gone wrong at the Chicago Conference that organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

It was this Fitzpatrick who withdrew from the Johnston-Keating-Stone Conference for Progressive Political Action, claiming it was "scab and dual." Fitzpatrick now charges that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is "scab and dual." But Fitzpatrick has endorsed the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, forsaking his own Farmer-Labor Party. So that Fitzpatrick, who scabs on his own party—the Farmer-Labor Party—would have the workers believe that in the judicial elections in Chicago, Nov. 6th, the Labor Party forces are "scab and dual" to the two old Wall Street parties. This is a position, born of hysteria, that cannot find a considerable response among intelligent workers, who want their own—anti-capitalist party.

The situation within the Farmer-Labor Party has been forced by the most reactionary elements, both the attack on Secretary Brown and the espousal of the candidates of the old party selection, the latter move being headed by the Gompers' Labor Committee on Injunctions, of which Fitzpatrick is chairman.

Thru a long tirade, directed mostly against Foster, the Trade Union Educational League and the Communists, Secretary Victor Olander, of the Illinois Federation of Labor, told the Chicago Federation delegates that the Gompers' committee was trying to defeat the Injunction Judges, Dennis E. Sullivan and Jesse Holdom. But he failed to show that any of the other Democratic and Republican candidates were any better than Sullivan and Holdom, in fact, admitting that he didn't know a single one among them all.

It is peculiar that the capitalist press endorses the Gompers-Fitzpatrick-Olander slate. The Hearst American is for 11 of the Gompers' slate, the "open shop" Daily News is for 12 of them, while the labor baiting Tribune also supports 11 of them.

It is after having formed this black alliance, after having joined this united front against independent working class political action, that Secretary Olander viciously and deliberately tried to belaud the issue by a far-fetched effort to tie Foster's attack on the Gompers' slate, with the attack on the labor movement by Charles G. Dawes, the organizer of the Illinois "Fascisti," known as the "Minute Men of the Constitution," also head of the Central Trust Company, one of Chicago's biggest financial institutions. Foster ably replied, when he said:

"If Mr. Dawes agrees with me one per cent, he agrees with Mr. Olander 100 per cent."
Foster and Dawes both want all power, but Foster wants it for the working class; Dawes for the capitalist class. Olander fights every step to win workers' rule, thus proving the best ally of Mr. Dawes.

But Olander's red smoke screen, that hypnotized the labor officialdom at Decatur, has less potency before the rank and file delegates of the Chicago Federation, one of whom declared that Olander's speech had persuaded him to join with the Communists.

In their frantic efforts to bolster up their shaky position, in support of the bosses' candidates, the Olanders and Nelsons tried to claim that their position was no attack on independent political action. That is what Olander declared at Decatur, but Olander wired the story of the reactionary victory in the Illinois Federation Convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Portland, and it was used to defeat the "Labor Party" there. This is a double-cross argument that is also losing its power, along with attempted character assassination and cheap personalities.

We cite one example—Judge William N. Gemmill—of the type of judge that is sponsored by the Gompers-Olander-Fitzpatrick policy. During the struggle of the Stockyards' Workers, in Chicago, the Stockyards' Labor Council secured the removal of Judge Gemmill, charged with being a packers' judge, from the municipal court at 48th Place and S. Halsted St. The others are no better, no worse—all sworn to uphold the anti-labor bosses' rule.

The Workers Party, against the old party candidates, urged support of the candidates of the Socialist Party, the only anti-capitalist candidates in the field, neither the Farmer-Labor Party nor the Workers Party having put up candidates.

Yet it was the Socialist elements that played an even more pitiable role in the federation meeting, than even Fitzpatrick or Olander. Delegate Barney Berlyn, instead of speaking for the Socialist ticket, used his time attacking the Communists, as did Anton Johansson, sometimes known as an anarchist, philosophical or otherwise. This completed the united front against independent working class action.

Barney Berlyn said the Chicago

tary Brown in his call for the July 3d Conference, that has taken its stand with him against the Communist baiting elements in the organization; what will this majority think of the Farmer-Labor elements in Chicago deserting the idea of independent working class political action and openly surrendering to the Wall Street parties, the Democratic and Republican parties?

Birthdays In November Of Political Prisoners

Birthdays in November of Political Prisoners confined in American Prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:
AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, BOX NO. 7—Nov. 8th, James P. Thompson, Reg. No. 18145.
AT SAN QUENTIN PRISON, SAN QUENTIN, CALIF.—Nov. 6th, James LaLonde, No. 38123; Nov. 7th, Ben Whittington, No. 37211; Nov. 11th, Paul Ware, No. 37908.
AT 818 JEFFERSON AVE., MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.—Nov. 7, W. A. Hatfield, No. 13122.

Cora Meyer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications to be sent directly from the publishers.

W. I. Fruit writes: "We receive our mail at the close of the day, just after we are locked in our cells, and it is an event of the day we look forward to. The receiving of mail is the brightest spot in a prisoner's existence."

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

3rd ENLARGED EDITION

FOR A LABOR PARTY.

By John Pepper.
Just off the press.

This enlarged edition makes the pamphlet complete and up to date. 26,000 sold in short order. It is a document even Sam Gompers has not and cannot dispute. Get a supply and circulate it among the awakening workers of the country. In lots of 5 or more, 13 cents. Single copies, 20 cents.

Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist and Join the Workers Party.

By C. E. Ruthenberg.
This little pamphlet gives a direct, clear and comprehensive answer to the above question. It concerns all workers, whether they are radicals now or not. Get a supply and pass them out. They cost very little. ONE CENT A COPY, 80 cents a hundred.

Don't Forget copy of Jay Lovestone's "THE GOVERNMENT STRIKE BREAKER." There is a surprise for many. Single copies, cloth bound, \$1.50. Single copies, paper bound, .75.

Order from the
Workers Party Literature Department,
1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

I want to hear from some Chicago comrade who can operate a type writer and who would be interested in devoting some evenings to literary work. If you are out of a job can help you to some remunerative part time work. Call up Andrew Shelley Superior 9168.—adv.

THE BACKBONE OF THE FAMINE IS BROKEN-BUT

A New Famine Is On!

In Soviet Russia there exists:

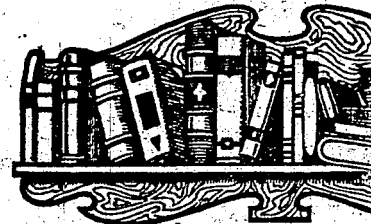
- A Famine of Cultural Education
- A Famine of Scientific Education
- A Famine of Industrial Education

Help Send Units of Education

Unit No. 1 buys Primary School Supplies:	for one child	for one term	\$.40
Unit No. 2 buys Grammar School Supplies:	for one child	for one term	\$ 1.00
Unit No. 3 buys Industrial School Supplies:	for one child	for one term	\$ 2.00

Friends of Soviet Russia,
32 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Enclosed please find \$_____ to help buy Units Nos. _____ For Russian Children.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____

PRICE LIST



Literature Department
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA
1009 N. State St., Room 214, Chicago, Ill.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Quantity	TITLE	Wholesale	Retail	Total
	Pamphlets and Paper-bound Books			
	A. B. C. of Communism, Bucharin	\$0.40	\$0.50	
	A Communist Trial			
	Testimony of C. E. Ruthenberg and Address to the Jury by Isaac E. Ferguson	.10	.25	
	Amalgamation, Jay Fox	.11	.15	
	American Empire, The, Scott Nearing	.40	.50	
	American Foreign-Born Workers, The, Clarissa S. Ware	.11	.15	
	An Appeal to the Young, Kropotkin	.08	.10	
	Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement, The, Wm. Z. Foster	.18	.25	
	Blood and Steel, Jay Lovestone	.07	.10	
	Brass Check, The, Upton Sinclair	.45	.60	
	Civil War in France, Karl Marx	.20	.25	
	Class Struggles in America, A. M. Simons	.08	.10	
	Communism and Christianity, Bishop Wm. M. Brown	.10	.25	
	Communism and the Family, Kollontai	.08	.10	
	Constitution, Workers Party	.03	.05	
	Cry for Justice, The, Upton Sinclair	.45	.60	
	Dictatorship vs. Democracy, Leon Trotsky	.40	.50	
	Dictatorship of the Proletariat	.03	.05	
	Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, Karl Marx	.20	.25	
	For a Labor Party, by J. Pepper	.15	.20	
	Fourth Congress of the Communist International, Abridged reports of meetings held at Petrograd and Moscow	.55	.75	
	Government - Strikebreaker, The, Jay Lovestone	.60	.75	
	Goose Step, The, Upton Sinclair	.75	1.00	
	Great Steel Strike, The, W. Z. Foster	.20	.25	

Quantity	TITLE	Wholesale	Retail	Total
	Immigration, Deportation and Organized Labor, W. T. Colyer	.06	.10	
	Imperialism, Lenin	.05	.10	
	Imperial Washington			
	R. F. Fettingrow, abridged	.18	.25	
	Industrial Autocracy, Mary Marcy	.03	.05	
	Infantile Sickness of "Left" Communism, Lenin	.15	.25	
	Jungle, The, Upton Sinclair	.45	.60	
	King Coat, Upton Sinclair	.45	.60	
	Labor Laws of Soviet Russia	.15	.25	
	Marriage Laws of Soviet Russia	.15	.25	
	Marxism and Darwinism, Dr. Panekok	.08	.10	
	Men and Steel, Mary Heaton Vorse	.40	.50	
	Nicholas Lenin, His Life and Work, G. Zinoviev	.03	.05	
	No Compromise, Wm. Liebknecht	.10	.15	
	"100 Per Cent," Upton Sinclair	.45	.60	
	Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch	1.00	1.25	
	Profits of Religion, The, Upton Sinclair	.45	.60	
	Proletarian Revolution and Kautsky, The Renegade, Lenin	.10	.15	
	Proletarian Song Book of Lyrics from the Operetta, "The Last Revolution"	.06	.10	
	Railroaders' Next Step—Amalgamation, Wm. Z. Foster	.15	.25	
	Revolutionary Crisis in Germany, England, Italy and France, Wm. Z. Foster	.18	.25	
	Resolutions and Theses of the Fourth Communist Congress	.40	.50	
	Right to be Lazy, The, Paul Lafargue	.08	.10	
	Russian Revolution, The, compiled by Louis Fraima	.15	.25	
	Shop Talks on Economics, Mary Marcy	.08	.10	
	Should Communists Participate in Reactionary Trade Unions, Lenin	.03	.05	
	Socialism Study Course	.08	.10	
	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Frederick Engels	.20	.25	
	State and Revolution, Lenin	.15	.25	
	Strategy of the Communists, Letter from C. I. to Mexican Communist Party	.03	.10	
	Struggle of the Trade Union Against Fascism, Nin	.10	.15	
	Theses of the Third Congress of the Communist International, July, 1921	.15	.25	
	They Call Me Carpenter, Upton Sinclair	.60	.75	
	Underground Radicalism, An Open Letter to Debs, Pepper	.04	.10	
	Value, Price and Profit, Marx	.10	.15	
	Wage, Labor and Capital, Marx	.08	.10	
	What's What About Coolidge, Jay Lovestone	.03	.05	

Telephone Humboldt 9932

Nordahl & Olson

Established 1869

JEWELERS AND
WATCHMAKERS2735 W. North Avenue
Corner of Fairfield**An American Communist Daily**

By JACK JAMPOLSKY.

Industrial Organizer, New York City.

For two years we clamored and pleaded, for two years we proposed resolutions which were always carried unanimously, demanding that the Central Executive Committee launch at least a drive for a Communist Daily in the English language.

City, District and National Conventions of the party came, were held, and forgotten, and so were our resolutions.

Indeed, to launch a Daily Paper is a difficult task, and what is mainly needed is DETERMINATION not only on the part of the rank and file, but also on the part of the generals.

Today we are delighted to greet the decision of the C. E. C. to launch an American Communist Daily and what is necessary right now to put this decision into effect is the DETERMINATION of the rank and file to see the thing through.

The need for an American Communist Daily is felt more so by the active militants in the Labor Movement. The foreign language papers help a great deal, yet none of them can very well serve as a leading organ of our movement.

The Trade Union Militants felt the lack of a unifying force that can be supplied only by a daily in the English language. Being that I am every day in touch with a great number of the trade union militants, I have witnessed the joy that greeted the announcement of the campaign to launch an English Daily. I can feel the new spirit manifested by this hope of assistance and it is gratifying to note the confidence of all true rebels as to the success of this drive.

The New York Trade Union Militants are for an American Communist Daily and every one of them will line up, in fact, they are already forming the line.

Getting Ready for the Miners' Convention

Under the above title the Illinois Industrial Review, of Springfield, Illinois, edited by Duncan McDonald, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, publishes in its current issue a review of the problems likely to come before the January convention of the United Mine Workers of America. This is the biennial convention of the miners' union, to be attended by from 1,500 to 2,000 delegates. The article is as follows:

(From the Illinois Industrial Review, Oct. 25, 1932.)

The next big thing of importance in the affairs of the miners is the question of what will be the program at the coming convention in January. Not only will the question of wages be given consideration but the question of policy in their internal affairs will be mapped out.

For several years now they have declared for the nationalization of the mines but after the convention is over the matter seems to be forgotten except that a committee was appointed to consider the matter. Since the appointment was made, however, two of the three members of the committee resigned and thus far there seems to be no tangible program mapped out along this line. It would appear from the outside indications that the sentiment for nationalizing the mines is stronger among the rank and file of the membership than among the officials.

Gradually the American public seems to be coming to the conclusion that there must be some other method of dealing with the coal problem than by permitting a few owners to fix the price they must pay or freeze. In casting about for a solution many of them have come to the conclusion that some sort of public ownership must be brought about. They do not take this position in the interest or the welfare of the miner but because they get pinched every time the price of coal is raised and the operator raises the price every time there is a slight increase in the mining rate and in between if the getting is good.

At the conclusion of the strike one year ago when the miners struck for the entire summer in order to maintain the wages they had, the coal companies raised the price on the public from one to two dollars a ton. Some of them were frank in saying that the public would have to pay for the cost of the strike. In other words the strike was a wonderful success from the standpoint of the coal companies' earnings, they made money out of it and there was no one clothed with the power to say to them, "you cannot do this." This is what riles the consumer and many of them have been heard to remark "I don't care so much for a raise in the price of coal if I knew that increase was going direct to the miner but to think of it being added to the profits of the coal companies is what I don't like." From that viewpoint the American people want some different arrangement and it is for this personal reason they talk of public ownership.

Thus far in America no commission has gone so far towards a solution of the coal problem as did the Sankey commission in England. There a royal commission recommended in a report to the Crown that the coal properties be taken over by purchase and operated as a public utility. The coal commission appointed by President Harding after spending some \$600,000 in alleged investigations, salaries and expenses arrived at no tangible solution of the problem and so far as results are concerned they might just as well have taken the money to the top of the Washington Monument and scattered it to the winds. In that way some person or persons would have benefitted besides the members of the commission.

The shorter work-day will no doubt be up for consideration, again it is to be hoped that the hours will be reduced to six, for in that way there is some possibility than at present. It is doubtful if there is four hours work for each miner now engaged in the mining industry the year around. Increased production by reason of machinery, and more up-to-date methods of mining, make a shorter work day essential to a more equitable distribution of the work to be performed. The increase in the anthracite district while small, paves the way for the bituminous miners to also demand an increase.

So far as internal matters are concerned there is no doubt the recent "red" scare that the editor of the Mine Workers' Journal has discovered in Herrin and elsewhere will be

Memorial Meeting for John Reed, the Lover of Freedom

By PAUL CLYNE.

"He was full of love and hatred; love of freedom and justice, and hatred of oppression and wrong!" Thus was John Reed characterized by Bob Minor, Editor of "The Liberator," at the memorial meeting held in Chicago.

In a heartfelt, intimate way, Comrade Minor sketched the life of the American Communist who, more than any other, personifies our solidarity with the Russian proletariat. He told how Jack, one of the most brilliant students at Harvard University, the object of pedagogic and bourgeois adulation, disdained the praise and allurements of capitalist culture. He was too sincere, too great an artist to commercialize his talent, or to pander to popular dictums. Even those high priests of capitalist attainment, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, were attracted to Jack Reed by his extraordinary talent and personal charm. Both endeavored to bring him to conformity, but failed. Jack was not a whit dazzled by the strong personality of Roosevelt, or the mellifluous phrases of Wilson, apprehending the egotistic demagoguery of the former (actually refusing to associate with him) and the sophistical idealism of the latter.

Altho attaining a pre-eminent place in the journalistic profession, Jack Reed remained unperturbed by the Brass Check atmosphere. He was quick to perceive the class struggle seething below the refined superstructures of society, and to devote himself unstintingly to the cause of the oppressed.

"Wherever the fight was fiercest, wherever the right of speech and assembly was prohibited, wherever the forces of capitalism beat most strongly upon the workers, there would John Reed involve himself, like a storm bird rushing toward the storm."

And when he came to Russia to report to the world the turbulent events that were transpiring there, he did not do so "with a certain amount of impartiality and journalistic honesty." Instead he sent out the truth, the epochal, significant truth just as it presented itself to his passionate, sympathetic nature. But it was not for John Reed to remain a mere passive observer or recorder of events. The transcendent human drama that was being enacted in Russia set every fibre of his being into throbbing in unison and support. With flaming ardor he threw himself into the struggles, forgetful of self, of nationality, of everything but the high purpose to be achieved. Side by side with the Bolsheviks, sharing their every hardship and danger, he took part in the daily fighting. "And he found the time besides, to write the story of the ten decisive days of struggle—the greatest and most important piece of reporting of all time."

The half-starved and undernourished he worked incessantly—as much as 18 and 20 hours a day. And finally, when the dread typhus came to still his great spirit, he was mourned by all of Russia and buried with highest Communist honors under the historic walls of the Kremlin.

And even now, scarce a day goes by but some one in Moscow reverentially lays flowers on his tomb!" Thus did Robert Minor tell us of John Reed. And hearing, I could not help but reflect that artist-Communist that Jack Reed was, he was but the precursor of many artist-Communist men who gladly place and will place their talents and lives at the disposal of the revolutionary cause. And it seemed to me that even then, I was listening to one such.

Metal Workers of New York! The New York Committee for Amalgamation in the Metal Trades Industry has arranged for a mass meeting of workers of all crafts in the metal industry, to be held in Hungarian Home, 350 E. 8th St., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 8 P. M.

Some of the speakers, who will make clear the problems existing in the metal trades, are Leo Hoffbauer, Ben Lifschitz, Ben Gitlow and Gust Oberfell.

IDA MAY KLEIN.

Chicago's workers mourn the death of Mrs. Ida May Klein, who had long been active with her husband, Comrade Edward E. Klein, in labor's cause on the northwest side. Mrs. Klein was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Paris, Ill., while Comrade Klein was severely injured and is now in the Paris Hospital. They were returning from a visit to the home of their daughter, Mrs. J. T. Crandall, at Evansville, Ind. J. Louis Engel, Editor of "The Worker," delivered the address at the funeral. Interment was at Ridgewood Cemetery.

Chicago's Open Forum. The open forum conducted by the Chicago Workers Party every Sunday evening has very attractive schedules to announce for the month of November. Sunday, Nov. 11, Carl Haessler will speak on "The Stimulus of Radicalism." Sunday, Nov. 18, H. M. Wicks is scheduled to speak on "The Coming Industrial Depression." C. E. Ruthenberg will end up the month Sunday, Nov. 25, speaking on "The Decay of Capitalism."

The forum is being held at Hall 210, "Capitol Building," 155 N. State St., every Sunday, 8 p. m.

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



The French Imperialist and Herr Stinnes: "We don't want to work; we are too lazy to take our hands out of his pockets."

Salvaging Humanity

What could be accomplished in a society, where the present dog-eat-dog mode of existence did not prevail, was indicated in speeches delivered at the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the College of Surgeons just held in Chicago.

Speaking of cripples, Dr. Fred H. Albee, head of the commission on rehabilitation in New Jersey, declared that the salvaging of cripples by means of bone surgery and bone grafting is one of the big tasks of the day. Lack of proper nourishment and the consequent disease of rickets in children, he said, is the commonest cause of deformities.

Under capitalism the grafting of money from victims of disease is much more popular among the medical fraternity than the grafting of bones. A common experience for a sufferer is to have some unoffending portion of his anatomy detached by some quack surgeon, whose knowledge of the profession is confined to his ability to charge a fee. A dose of lemonade might have been just as effective.

On the other hand we have cases of deformities where the sufferers endure agony because fortune has not favored them with sufficient money to secure the service of competent medical assistance. The medical profession, like any other line of endeavour in capitalist society, is primarily concerned with making profit. That a few eminent doctors rise above this environment is the exception that proves the rule.

So long as the present system of production for profit rather than use prevails, people will starve in the midst of plenty, and disease-ridden victims will suffer because they have not the means to secure proper medical attendance. Only when society will be organized on the basis of production for use will the genius of mankind be released for the conquest of disease.

Room for All in Unions

(From the Minneapolis, Minn., Labor Review.)

The Labor Review cannot quite reconcile two statements made by William H. Johnston, international president of the International Association of Machinists, during his stay in Minneapolis recently.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the local Machinists' Union, Mr. Johnston gave a voice to a ringing plea for tolerance, stating that the labor movement was not concerned with a man's religion, color, or political belief. This statement was, we thought, a clear statement of the position the labor movement takes on those questions. Mr. Johnston in attacking intolerance was so emphatic that it makes it hard for us to quite figure out Mr. Johnston's attitude on admitting believers

in certain economic and radical movements to membership in the Machinists' Union.

In an interview given to a local daily paper, Mr. Johnston is quoted as saying that no Communist will be permitted to hold membership in the International Association of Machinists. One who heeding for tolerance Union chief pleading for tolerance the night before, finds it hard to believe that the same man made both statements. However, as Mr. Johnston has not asked for any correction of the interview, we assume that he was quoted correctly.

The Labor Review does not subscribe to the ridiculous program of baiting the Communists and other radicals and is always willing to back up any sound plans for the betterment of the labor movement, regardless of whether the plan was proposed by a Communist or a Seventh Day Adventist.

What Mr. Johnston proposes to do with the machinists who may believe in the principles of Communism, is not made clear in the interview in which he is quoted. We believe that expelling them from the recognized labor movement would be a blunder that would result in much dissension among union members, and would probably mean the starting of another of the deplorable dual organizations.

The wholesale grouping of the subscribers to any particular belief, as being undesirable union members, is, in our opinion a mistake. The labor movement is entirely too powerful to

FASCISM!

Has conquered Italy, and threatens the working class of Germany and all Central Europe. It is raising its head in America and in its various forms, is boldly making a bid for power thru conspiracy and violence. It is insidiously weaving itself into the trade unions of America. In order to combat this menace, Fascism must be understood. The first complete explanation published in America is contained in the news pamphlet.

STRUGGLE OF THE TRADE UNIONS AGAINST FASCISM

By Andreas Nin.
With an Introduction by Earl R. Browder.

This pamphlet is necessary for every militant trade unionist who wants to combat Fascism, the sinister conspiracy that attempts to divide the workers against one another and destroy their class organizations. At the same time it is easy to read and intensely interesting. A timely and fascinating booklet that will sell readily in every labor union and gathering of workers. Militants and party units get busy now and at once.

Rates: single copies, 15c per copy; 10 to 100 copies, 10c per copy.

WORKERS PARTY
LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

I want to introduce to you LA VERTURA.

A FINE cigar.
YOU'll enjoy smoking.
IT IS Union Made.
OF BEST quality tobacco.

FOR THE price, 10c.
I ALSO make cigars
TO SELL for 5c, 6c, 2 for 15c & 15c.

WHOLESALE to organizations.
THANK you!

EMIL SCHULZ

1810 Milwaukee Avenue
Near Western Chicago
Orders filled at store or I will deliver if you drop me a card.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Candies

M. KAPLAN

DELICATESSEN AND
ICE CREAM PARLOR

Orders taken for Parties,
Weddings, Picnics, etc.

2557 W. Division St., Chicago
Phone Humboldt 8285

COLD WEATHER IS COMING

BUY YOUR
HEAVY UNDERWEAR
NOW AT

MARTIN'S

DRY GOODS STORE
723 West North Avenue
Just East of Halsted St.

Phone: Armitage 6372

Dr. W. T. Whitley

FOOT SPECIALIST
Chiropractic
Corns, Calluses, Bunions and Ingrowns
Nails. Remedial Work. X-Ray
9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12
2800 W. NORTH AVE.

GAS X-RAY

Dr. ZIMMERMAN

DENTIST
Extraction Specialist
2000 N. California Avenue
Phone Armitage 7466

Phone Armitage 8529

CHRIST BORNER

UNION BARBER SHOP
1631 N. CALIFORNIA AVE.

NEW YORK—A warning against

beggars representing themselves as ex-political prisoners is issued by the American Civil Liberties union here. Persons solicited for money for personal use by men claiming to be ex-political prisoners are cautioned to ask for credentials or identification.

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

Maryland Restaurant

1011-1013 North State Street
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

High Quality Food Good Service
Telephone: Superior 9441

"THE FIFTH YEAR"

Vivid 9 Reel Picture
MOTION PICTURE
OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN

SOVIET RUSSIA

DURING 1922-23

Syracuse, N. Y.

WIETING OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY, 8 P. M.,
NOV. 11.

Gary, Indiana

PLAZA THEATRE,
TUESDAY, NOV. 13,
Four Showings
11 A. M.—11 P. M.

Erie, Pa.

PARK THEATRE
TUESDAY EVENING
NOV. 13

Cannonsburg, Pa.

STAR THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14
Three showings,
starting 1:30 P. M.

McKeesport, Pa.

DREAMLAND THEATRE
THURSDAY EVENING,
NOV. 15

Braddock, Pa.

CARNEGIE AUDITORIUM
MONDAY EVENING
NOV. 19

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

SAVOY THEATRE
SUNDAY, NOV. 25
Two showings
2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

SOVIET RUSSIA

ON
SCREEN

WILL BE SHOWN IN:

"THE FIFTH YEAR"

HIGHLY PRAISED BY

NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

ALL PROCEEDS FOR EDUCATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN AND OTHER NECESSARY HELP TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Room 214, 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

ONE YEAR \$2.00 BUNDLE RATES \$3.50 per hundred SIX MONTHS \$1.00

Address all mail and make remittances to THE WORKER Room 214, 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.



J. LOUIS ENGDAL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Business Manager

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1928, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Advertising rates upon application.

Steinmetz, the Worker

Charles Proteus Steinmetz, alive, was a challenge and a reply to all the professions of the capitalist order. Steinmetz, even dead, will be an inspiration for the ending of this social system.

Steinmetz said the world's work could even now be accomplished thru the establishment of the four-hour workday. Yet he was an indefatigable worker. They say he died from overwork.

The capitalist apologist argues that the four-hour workday would produce a nation of idlers. Yet no capitalist editor or pulpiter has dared claim that Steinmetz was an idler. Steinmetz's great mind was released for creative labor. No one will deny that there is many a Steinmetz, in American industry, chained to a job by the long workday, unable to create. They are the unknowns, kept in obscurity by the "machine age" that levels all to its lowest standard.

Steinmetz made a mockery of the first declaration of the boss's ten commandments to his slaves—"Save and have." Steinmetz cared nothing about money. All he asked of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, New York, his boss, was a place in which to live, a shelter, clothes to wear and food to eat, and a place to work, his laboratory. He didn't want to hear about the money that is supposed to be the great incentive for all striving under the capitalist social order. He wanted to be free, as free as he could be, to do his work. And during his life he worked as no billionaire, or millionaire capitalist has ever worked in hoarding his gold. Steinmetz wanted no gold. He sought no wealth.

If we had the funds, we would write the story of the life of "Steinmetz—The Worker" and place it in the hands of every American worker. We believe that story would help knock away the strongest pillars that support the capitalist structure of rob and rule. We know that story would show the workers and farmers of Soviet Russia to be on the right track in building their Communist social order, under which the ideals of Charles Proteus Steinmetz will be possible of realization for the first time in human history.

Meeting Up with Gary

Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, got very much excited the other day when a girl worker tried to hand him a leaflet as he was entering the steel trust's offices on lower Broadway, New York City. He pushed the girl aside and fled.

The girl was one of many carrying on the campaign to organize the white collar slaves in New York's financial district. The distribution of organization literature had to be done on the only place left the workers—the streets.

Gary, in extending his apologies to newspaper reporters, said he didn't know what the girl wanted. And he didn't stop to find out. When Gary wants to distribute his propaganda for the 12-hour day and the seven-day week, he does things differently. He has his highly paid publicity expert get up excellent-looking letters, leaflets and pamphlets. Then lists of millions of names and addresses are secured, and the literature is sent out thru the mails. Nothing so vulgar as passing it out on the streets. Gary has money, and he spends his money to make more money. He is struggling to maintain his supremacy. It is hoped that the organization drive of the bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks, which is taking on nation-wide proportions, will bear rich fruit, so that these white collar workers will soon be able to give battle to Gary in his own office, rather than merely brushing up against him on the open street.

McLachlan and Lewis

James B. McLachlan has been sent to prison for two years. The bosses hate him. John L. Lewis is a free man, living on the fat of the land wherever he goes. The bosses love him. They praise him. But McLachlan was only the secretary of the Nova Scotia, Canada, coal miners, seeking united action of the miners and the steel workers in this big Canadian industrial center. He was fighting against the established capitalist order, and they called it "sedition" and "libel" in the capitalist courts, and McLachlan is now in the Canadian penitentiary at Dorchester.

Lewis is the international president of the United Mine Workers of America. Lewis is for things as they are. In the United States the Burns-Daugherty department of justice helps Lewis, as in the raid on the Progressive Miners' Committee, at Pittsburgh, and the propaganda barrage recently laid down in the bosses' press against the Workers Party, the Federated Press, the Civil Liberties Union and other labor organizations. In Canada, where the United Mine Workers also has a large membership, the King's government helps Lewis wage war on the thinking elements in his own union, especially when the progressives get control of the union. The bosses' governments at Washington, U. S. A., and Ottawa, Canada, help Lewis because Lewis is doing the dirty work of the bosses in weakening and destroying, as far as he can, the miners' union from the inside.

McLachlan may serve all or part of the two years' prison sentence imposed upon him. When he comes out, however, he will be held in higher esteem than ever by the great rank and file of all labor. He will have the confidence of new masses of workers because he has suffered in their cause. They will have faith in him.

We predict, on the other hand, that Lewis will be out of the labor movement entirely, discredited in the eyes of the workers. He will no doubt go the way of his predecessor and namesake, Tom L. Lewis, who became an agent for the non-union mine owners of West Virginia's New River district, when he was defeated for reelection. Tom Lewis, the stool pigeon of the bosses, is successful in fighting the miners' union from the outside, in West Virginia, because John Lewis, the friend of the mine owners, is doing the same job for the mine owners on the inside of the union. We are sure that every mine worker, who understands the situation, would rather be McLachlan in prison, than Lewis out of prison. McLachlan is much the freer of the two. He, at least, does not wear the shackles of the oppressors of humanity.

They Fear "The Daily"

The "open shoppers," thru their National Civic Federation, have confessed to a great fear of the proposed English-Language Communist Daily. These allies of Gompers and Lewis, in their war upon the progressives in the labor movement, have put their fear into writing—an open letter to Senator King, Ladd, Brookhart and Wheeler and former Senator Fall, Congressman Frear, Bishop Blake, Bishop Nuelson and other recent visitors to Soviet Russia. It is urged that these returned visitors, all of whom have had a good word for the struggle of the Russian workers and farmers, should request the Soviet Government to stop all Communist propaganda in this country.

The Civic Federationists, who have been attacking the Soviet Republic since its birth, hypocritically proclaim that they are not concerned as to the form of government "which has established its power over the Russian people." All that they are concerned with now is the fact that European Communists have sent messages of greeting to workers in this country, urging the necessity of raising "\$100,000 to start an English daily for the Communist movement here."

In other words, Gary, Belmont, Rockefeller, Gompers and Lewis believe it is pro-Russian for America's workers to have a daily paper of their own, to combat the thousands of big business dailies thruout the land. That is surely a compliment to the power of one workers' daily. To be sure, no charge of pro-Stinnes or pro-Mussolini is brought against The New York Times or The Chicago Tribune, and all their kind, for propagandizing the return of the Kaiser in Germany, or upholding Fascist rule in Italy.

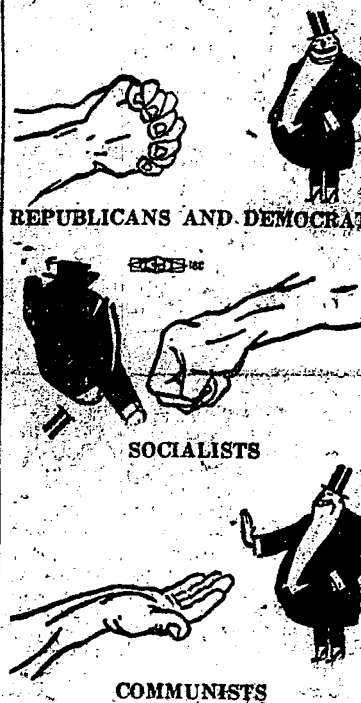
But the workers of the United States are going to establish their daily, not so much because the Communists of Europe want it, but because they must have it in their daily struggles. They need it to support their strikes, to push their wage demands, to carry on their fight for the shorter workday, to expose the barbarous conditions under which they are forced to toil. Tear the anti-Communist mask off the National Civic Federation and its lackeys and you will find that this aggregation is opposed to the most elemental demands of the workers. "The Daily" will expose these hypocrites. The hypocrites, from Gary to Gompers, fear exposure and therefore oppose "The Daily."

Get Them Out by Christmas!



Ralph Chaplin

GET THE DIFFERENCE



Hillquit and the United Front

Morris Hillquit, whom Winthrop D. Lane, in the New York Leader, refers to as a "student of International Socialism," has spoken with some favor of the United Front of the Communists and Socialists in Saxony. That was when the Communist Socialist government was still in power, before it had been overthrown by the military, under orders signed by Gustav Eber Germany's Socialist president.

It is Hillquit, bitter opponent of the United Front with the Communists in the United States, who sees, against the growing German reaction a greater likelihood of Communist-Socialist alliances in the future.

This is the Hillquit who joined the Johnston-Keating-Stout outfit at Cleveland, to keep the Workers Party delegates on the outside of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, because they believed in the proletarian dictatorship. This is the Hillquit who united with the Tammany Hall railroad brotherhood chief at Albany, in refusing admittance to the Communists, and who was himself thrown out with his Socialist followers. Hillquit for the United Front in Saxony, but he is against it in New York City. He says the United Front is being forced in Germany, fascist and monarchist attacks. But he fails to realize the growing offensive of the open shop interests against labor on this side of the Atlantic. The big question then becomes—how severe must the bosses' attacks become before Hillquit feels it is time to establish the United Front of all American labor? The Communists answer that question by declaring that the United Front must be established NOW!

It Is the Duty of Every Honest Worker in the Socialist Party to Fight for the United Front

A Reply to Scott Nearing.

By JOHN PEPPER

Scott Nearing has written an interesting article in the New York Leader. The article deals with the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Communist issue there, and the future of the Communist movement in the United States.

Scott Nearing represents a fine culture and belongs to the few leaders of the Socialist Party, who, although they lack the courage to break with the Socialist Party, still have not become betrayers of the working class. He is an advocate of a united front with the Communists. He has not sold out to the Gompers bureaucracy. His latest article is again a very decent manifestation of his good intentions, but it is none the less a manifestation of a complete lack of Marxian analysis.

What Does Scott Nearing Say? Scott Nearing asserts the following:

1. The American Federation of Labor Convention represented "the opinion of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor."
2. The Communists have been driven out from the American Federation of Labor.
3. The Communists and radical workers, forced out of the official labor movement, "will be forced out into a community where there is no official opposition."
4. The radicals must get out of the American Federation of Labor—into a dual organization.
5. "There is but one outcome of this situation: Men deprived of an opportunity to express themselves thru an organization and hounded by the police, always resort to secrecy and usually to terrorist methods. There is no reason to suppose that this will not be the outcome in the United States."

Five statements—five errors. We take one statement after another and try to give the correct analysis of the facts.

Portland and the Rank and File. It is not true that the American Federation of Labor convention was a faithful mirror of the opinions or will of the rank and file of organized labor. On the contrary, the entire American Federation of Labor machine is simply a gigantic apparatus for suppressing the opinions and will

of the rank and file. The whole convention is composed in such a way, that it is absolutely impossible for the will or opinion of the rank and file to be represented or manifested there.

At the convention only the international and national unions have power. The State Federations and City Central bodies have only one vote each. On the other hand, the biggest union, the United Mine Workers has no less than 4,329 votes. The United Mine Workers of America has 600,000 members, but it is represented in the American Federation of Labor by eight high international officials. These eight men, Lewis and his gang, have four times as many votes as all the one thousand State Federations of Labor and city central bodies in the whole of the United States. It is a matter of common knowledge that Lewis and his lackeys are hated by the rank and file even more than are the capitalists. Everyone knows that Lewis and his gang maintain power only by the same means as the state maintains its power—with armed gangs, with paid organizers against the radicals, and with the system of check-off. The check-off system today has two faces: the one assures a greater power for the union against the capitalists; but the other takes the power away from the rank and file, and gives it to the officials of the union. The miners are not only employees of capitalists, but also employees of the union. If the worker is radical he is expelled from the union by the officials, and when he is expelled from the union he loses his job and is even driven out of his home. (And yet, the Communists are indeed not against the check-off which assures great power to the union; but we are against the absolute power of the officials which makes the workers doubly slaves, slaves of the coal barons, and slaves of the union barons.) To claim that the officials of the United Mine Workers, who represent the union in Portland can express the opinion and will of the rank and file of the miners is equivalent to saying that the Duma of the Czar before the revolution represented the opinion and sentiment of the Russian people.

Every move of organized labor in the United States shows that the rank and file has opinions and interests absolutely different from those of the ruling bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor.

In Portland three great issues which in the last year were represented in the labor movement thru the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League: Labor Party, Amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia, were defeated with an overwhelming majority. The officials assassinated all three measures. But the rank and file are for these measures.

Amalgamation was adopted by no less than sixteen State Federations of Labor, six international unions, and scores of central labor bodies.

The recognition of Soviet Russia was demanded lately again by two State Federations of Labor, three international unions, and numerous central labor bodies.

The Labor Party idea was adopted by two large international unions, four State Federations of Labor, and eight large central labor bodies. Recently there have been created Labor Parties in West Virginia and Montana, backed by the trade unions of those states. In Minnesota a mighty Farmer-Labor Federation has been formed, supported by the whole labor movement there. In Los Angeles, Buffalo, New York, Washington, County, Pa., city and county Labor Parties have been lately organized. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party was created as the first organized attempt to form a real labor party on a national scale. (Over the latest progress of these three great issues, see J. W. Johnston's excellent article in the November issue of the Labor Herald, "Two-Score Victories for the Left Wing!")

Scott Nearing is basically wrong in asserting that the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor represents the opinion of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor. His assertion is in contradiction with the facts. It is a social impossibility because the Portland gathering represents a different social stratum from the rank and file of the working class. The "fat boys" in Portland are part of the capitalist class and have no more in common with the workers than have the other agents of capitalism: sheriffs, judges, army officers, ministers, or kept journalists. The "fat boys" rule the labor movement with the help of the

labor aristocracy, with the direct help of government power, with the help of the old bureaucratic machine, but against the will and opinion of the rank and file.

Can the Communists Be Driven Out? The second statement of Scott Nearing is that with the expulsion of William Dunne from the Portland convention, the Communists are outside of the ranks of organized labor. Scott Nearing is mistaken. The Communists have never been inside of the organized labor movement as much as they are at present. The burning at the stake of Communists at Portland has more smoke than flames. William Dunne was ousted from the American Federation of Labor convention, but he is still the leader of the "Silver Bow" Labor Council. And it was after Portland that the Farmer-Labor Party was formed in Montana, with participation of Dunne and the other Communists. Dunne was ousted from the Portland convention of the labor officials, but thru his speech against the "fat boys" he penetrated into the hearts of hundreds of thousands of workers. All efforts of the reactionary bureaucrats of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have resulted only in the expulsion of seven members of the Trade Union Educational League from the union. The Communists have learned from experience. Despite Gompers, Lewis, Sigman and Major Berry, not more than a dozen have been expelled from the trade unions in the fights of the last year in the whole country.

Scott Nearing is mistaken. The Communists are not out of the trade unions. On the contrary, they have never been inside the trade unions more than they are at present. The Communist regiments in the trade unions are fighting regiments. The value of a troop is measured by military experts according to how much loss this troop can stand under fire. And we can assure Scott Nearing that the Communist troop in the trade unions has enough capacity for resistance and enough discipline to stand not only the loss of twelve, but of ten times as many as hundred times twelve, without deserting the battlefield, without leaving the trade union movement.

There is no danger. The Communists cannot be thrown out of the labor movement. They have entrenched themselves too well there. We are not getting out. On the contrary. We are only just beginning to marshal all our forces into the trade union movement. The Workers Party has just now begun the industrial registration of its members, as the first step towards carrying out the decision of the Communist International that every Communist must be a member of a trade union.

The Communists will not form any dual organization. We will not commit the idioty of separating the militants from the half-militant, not fully class-conscious great masses.

Of course, if the Gompers-Lewis-Berry machine does not stop at the expulsion of single Communists, or Communist groups, but goes still farther in its criminal, destructive work and expels the oppositional masses and themselves from the unions, the Communists will take up the fight, and will organize these masses. If such an organization comes into being, it will no longer be the old dual unionism. The old dual unionism was the separation of militants from the masses of the labor movement. This new organization, if it comes at all, will come only when the American Federation of Labor itself drives out the hundreds of thousands of workers opposed to the machine.

Not the Communists, but the Capitalists Are Isolated. Scott Nearing states that if the Communists are driven out of the ranks of organized labor, they come into a community where there exists no official opposition and therefore they will be forced to change their tactics and to employ the tactics of terror. Scott Nearing is mistaken in both—in the analysis of the political situation and in the characterization of the Communist movement.

The history of every revolutionary movement shows that individual terror arises only when the mass movement recedes, or when there is no immediate hope for a mass movement. The classical example of the Russian Nihilists shows this historical law most clearly. Assassinations and bomb-throwing were the form of struggle against Czarism as long as there was no labor movement in Russia, and as long as the peasants, despite starvation and oppression were indifferent or even hostile to the revolutionists. In the very moment, how-

ever, that an organized labor movement arose, and when the peasants were seized by a revolutionary dissatisfaction, revolutionary terror was replaced by revolutionary mass action.

In the present situation in the United States, is the mass movement of the workers and farmers on a downward or upward trend?

Every concrete analysis of the concrete facts shows that the main tendency of the development inclines, not toward isolation of the Communists, but on the contrary, towards isolation of the capitalists.

The bankrupt farmers no longer see the capitalists as their natural leaders. The workers are emancipating themselves more and more from the influence of capitalist politicians. Even the smaller capitalists of the finishing industry are in revolt against Wall Street and against "Pittsburgh plus," that is, against the monopoly of the Steel Trust. Politically, there ever growing isolation of the big trusts and railroad corporations is expressed thru the ever more violent factional fights in the old capitalist parties; thru the ever growing Third Party Movement; and thru the realization of the Labor Party movement. The victory of Harding in 1920, with this seven million majority, meant the absolute isolation of the revolutionary forces in the United States, and the acceptance of capitalist leadership by all classes of society. The elections in 1924 will show an opposite picture: Wall Street will be isolated, and every non-capitalist class will be forced to make a step towards the left, and seek allies against the capitalist machine of the old parties.

We stand today not at the beginning of an abatement of the mass movement, but rather at the beginning of a mass movement of all non-capitalist classes, which will shake up the entire fabric of American society. Scott Nearing is wrong. The ousted Communists do not come into a community where there is no official opposition. On the contrary, into a community which is saturated with opposition as never before.

Scott Nearing mistakes the character of the Communist Party if he believes that a real Communist Party, even in the period of the ebb of the mass movement, replaces mass action by individual terror. Scott

Nearing forgets that the repressives of individual terror, at times really heroic, were not repressives of the working class, mainly intellectuals, or not of proletarian of big industry, but the backward elements of the working class. A Communist Party is a real Communist Party if it does understand how to adapt its tactics to conditions. We attack or retreat the objective situation demands. In offensive or defensive, we remain always the party of the masses, party of mass action.

How About the Socialist Party? We dispute the statements Nearing when they are wrong, we wish to approve entirely of his statements which are right. He says that "in the United States the official labor movement has itself an essential part of the present order." And he says further that the workers' Party is oppressed, cause it agitates "in favor of a new social order."

Scott Nearing is right. The official bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor is nothing else than an unofficial agency of capitalism, the rank of labor.

Scott Nearing is right. The Workers Party is persecuted, because it fights for a new social order.

But what is the Socialist Party doing? Where is the Socialist Party? What is the position of the Socialist Party in the fight? (Yes, Scott Nearing knows—and if he knows why, do not he write it—that the Socialist Party delegates in the Portland convention voted with Gompers, that they made themselves an essential part of the present order.) Do Scott Nearing know—or if he knows why doesn't he inform every honest worker who is still in the Socialist Party—that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, at petty Tammany Hall of Hillquit and Berger, did not utter a single word in defense of the Communists, who are persecuted because they fight for a new social order?

We hold it to be the duty of Scott Nearing and every honest worker within the Socialist Party to fight against the policy of silence which makes the Socialist Party "an essential part of the present order" and fight for a united front with the Communists who struggle for a "new social order."