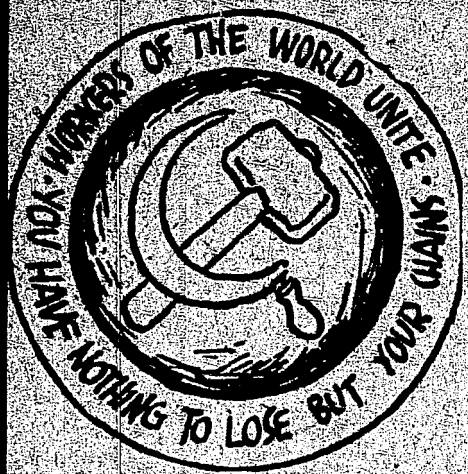




THE WORKER

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Now Let's Put It Over!

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Secretary, Workers Party.

"THE DAILY WORKER," January 1, 1924.

That is the goal which the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has set for itself. That is the goal which the whole party must work for.

That goal is in sight. One more united effort and we will achieve what we have been striving for—the publication of an English-language Communist Daily.

These are the facts:

Comrade John J. Ballam, manager of "The Daily Workers" campaign, reports that we have raised in cash \$58,000. This figure includes \$4,000 raised by the Finnish Federation of the Workers Party up to November 1. Since that time the Finnish Federation has raised another \$4,000, making the total cash available \$62,000.

The Secretary of the Finnish Federation has sent to "THE DAILY WORKER" Campaign Committee a letter stating that by January 1, that organization will complete its pledge of \$25,000 for "THE DAILY WORKER" in cash, or give secured notes as good as cash for the amount which it is short of the \$25,000.

That means that in addition to the \$62,000 now available we can count on \$17,000 more by January 1, bringing the total to \$79,000.

WILL THE REST OF THE PARTY RAISE THE REMAINING \$21,000 TO COMPLETE THE \$100,000 FUND BY JANUARY 1? THERE ARE FOUR WEEKS TO DO IT IN. FOUR WEEKS FOR THE HARDEST

KIND OF WORK TO PUT OVER THE BIGGEST JOB OUR PARTY HAS UNDERTAKEN.

The Central Executive Committee of the party believes that our party is equal to that job. It is going ahead on the basis of \$100,000 being raised by January 1.

It is going ahead on the basis of publication of "THE DAILY WORKER" beginning January 1.

It has appointed Comrade Moritz J. Loeb, formerly secretary of the Labor Defense Council, as Business Manager of "THE DAILY WORKER." Comrade Loeb is organizing his staff and preparing the machinery for publishing and distributing "THE DAILY WORKER."

It has appointed J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the weekly "Worker," as Editor-in-Chief of "THE DAILY WORKER." Comrade Engdahl is organizing the staff of editors and reporters, which will get out "THE DAILY WORKER."

By January 1, the business management and editorial staff of "THE DAILY WORKER" will be ready to go.

THAT MEANS RAISING THE REMAINING \$21,000 TO COMPLETE THE \$100,000.

We are going to start "THE DAILY WORKER" with a fund sufficient to keep it going once publication is begun. A fund of \$100,000 will do that. We must complete the \$100,000 to start publication.

To secure the remaining \$21,000 in four weeks means that every party member and every unit of the party organization must put renewed energy into the campaign for "THE DAILY WORKER."

The party has done some fine work in this campaign, but it must do

even better work. Those members who have not yet purchased their share of stock must be canvassed and their application secured at once.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE HELD BACK THUS FAR TO BUY THEIR SHARE OF STOCK AND DRIVE UP "THE DAILY WORKER" FUND BY BIG JUMPS.

The friends of our movement must be seen, the favorable unions must be canvassed, the subscription lists for smaller contributions must be circulated in the shops and everywhere where workers gather.

Let's put our whole twenty thousand members behind this campaign during the next four weeks. Let's make one big, united drive for that remaining \$21,000. Let's show that we have a real organization that can mobilize its strength for a big achievement.

Remember the goal—an English-language Communist daily. "THE DAILY WORKER" will be the only daily Communist paper in the English language.

It will be a new step forward for the Communist International to have an English-language daily newspaper to fight its battles and voice its ideals.

It will be a victory for our party and for the workers and farmers of the United States to have one daily newspaper which will never falter in upholding their interests.

It is our party, our organization which is making that possible. We can make it possible to publish "THE DAILY WORKER" by January 1, if every member and every party unit acts upon this call for full steam ahead to raise the remaining \$21,000.

VICTORY IS IN SIGHT.

LET'S CARRY IT OFF WITH FLYING COLORS.

LET'S PUT OVER THE DAILY WORKER BY JANUARY 1.

Gompers Tries to Hide Alliance with Big Bankers; Also Exposed in Effort to Aid Agents of Stinnes

Amalgamated Gives Lie to New Charges Spread by Gompers

(By Federated Press)

False charges of sharp practices by the Amalgamated Bank of New York in transmitting money for its clients to Russia are broadcasted by Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, and vigorously denied by the bank's president, James J. Wheeler. Gompers, who has been writing a series of six articles on trade unionism syndicated in the capitalist press by the "Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.," devoted his final article to the Communists in America. He charges that the bank leads clients to think it transmits actual cash to the Russian payees whereas the payees get Soviet paper rubles, according to Gompers, the gold remaining in America. Gompers cites this alleged fact as an evidence of red propaganda work in America.

The bank is not identified by name in the Gompers article, published in the Daily News Nov. 27, but is described as a "New York bank" that has just arranged with the Soviets to transmit money direct from Americans to relatives or friends in Russia.

"It is absurd," commented R. L. Edheffer, president, Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, in refuting Gompers' charges. Our remittances to Russia are paid in Russian in American dollars, not paper rubles. Our charge for remitting is 7 per cent plus 50 cents postal charges. For example, a man wishing to remit \$20 pays us \$21.90. The 20 remains in whichever of the amalgamated banks is handling the transfer until the payee in Russia has received the funds, the Russian bank advancing the American dollars to make the payment there. When we receive the receipt showing the money paid we obviously owe the amount to the Russian bank. This amount is then placed to its credit either in London or New York, or remitted in cash. We have been remitting actual money, a hundred thousand dollars a time, thru the First National Bank of Boston.

"The largest banks in Chicago are sending their customers for Russian exchange to us. When every dollar deposited with us for remittance is paid in American dollars in Russia, it is obvious that it does not remain in America and therefore there is no mis- use of the funds either in this country or abroad."

MOSCOW.—An all-Union exhibition of Russian home industries is opened for May of next year, which, to a certain extent will be a corrective to the present All-Union Agricultural and Handicraft Exhibition in Moscow.

Facts Show Reactionary Labor Head Allied with Financiers in War on Russian Recognition

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

Congress has assembled in Washington. This issue goes to press as President Coolidge is sitting on the steps of the national capitol ready to deliver his message to the hundreds of self-appraised statesmen in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

At this writing we do not know what President Coolidge will say about the recognition of the Russian Workers' and Farmers' Republic. But whether he ignores this subject in his message or not, it will be one of the big problems before the present session of this Congress.

The carefully laid down barrage of Secretary of State Hughes and the well-prepared propaganda campaign of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have not been for nothing. Their anti-Soviet attack has been as thoroughly thought out as their lies are vicious and well-planned.

Gompers and his regime in the American Federation of Labor are co-operating with the open shoppers of the National Civic Federation in the attack on the first Workers' Republic. It is enough here to shatter some of the malicious propaganda this combination has spread over the land thru the medium of the kept press.

We wish to accept the recent challenge broadcasted by Mr. Gompers, calling upon the friends of Soviet Russia "to tell the American people just who the international bankers just who are preventing the recognition of the Soviets." A line-up here now would be interesting.

The Company Gompers Keeps.

The quotation is taken from a special Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Nov. 22, and is part of what the Tribune correspondent calls "a blistering statement opposing recognition of Soviet Russia." The statement is an attack on William Randolph Hearst, because his publications were connected in some way with the sending of a congressional delegation to Soviet Russia during the past summer. But the attack might just as well have been leveled at anyone else. Two big facts, however, stand forth:

FIRST—Mr. Gompers recently joined with about 150 other enemies of labor in signing an open letter to Senators King, Ladd, Brookhart and Wheeler, former Senator Fall, Congressman Fear, Bishop Blake, Bishop Nulson, and other recent visitors to Soviet Russia, this whole open letter being an argument against recognition.

SECOND—Among these co-signers with Samuel Gompers are some of the biggest international bankers in the land, not to mention their open shop activities.

Pointing Out the Bankers.

Let us be more specific. Almost at the head of the list appears, very modestly to be sure, "Cleveland H. Dodge, New York." Other signers identify themselves. Not so, Mr. Dodge. This Mr. Dodge is a director of the National City Bank, of New York City, a Standard Oil-Morgan-Rockefeller institution. The Soviet government today has a suit for \$2-

Ernest Faction Quits Fitzpatrick Ranks in Illinois

(By the Federated Press).

There are now two Illinois Farmer-Labor parties as a result of a secession of the state committee led by Gifford Ernest from the national Farmer-Labor party. The national executive committee has reorganized the state party following the Ernest defection and the properly affiliated Farmer-Labor party now has the following provisional officers: John Fitzpatrick, chairman; Charles Willis, vice chairman; David McVey, secretary-treasurer.

The Cook County branch of the Illinois Farmer-Labor party is standing by the Fitzpatrick organization, having recently ousted Ernest as county secretary. The vote of the national executive committee authorizing the reorganization of the Illinois party was 5 to 1 in favor, with one committeeman who could not be reached not voting. Committeeman Spurr of Oklahoma cast the only dissenting vote.

The split in the party dates back to the July unity convention called by the national Farmer-Labor party at which the Federated Farmer-Labor party was founded. The Ernest faction took exception to the manner in which, so it charged, the new party, with the Workers party as a unit in it, was made possible.

In a statement issued by Ernest announcing that his Illinois Farmer-Labor party is no longer affiliated with the national party, he declares that his group gladly supports the call of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party for a national free-for-all convention to be held in Minneapolis or St. Paul, May 30, 1924. Among the signatories to the request for that call is the Federated Farmer-Labor party. The Illinois party was not represented at the conference last month that decided on the call. The national Farmer-Labor party was represented by Jay, G. Brown, secretary, and John Fitzpatrick.

The Ernest organization, which was recently incorporated under the laws of Illinois, claims to be the "legal, bona fide and constitutional expression of the movement."

Brown Issues Statement. "Only the national Farmer-Labor Party has been invited to the St. Paul conference," said Jay G. Brown, secretary of the national party, in commenting on the status of the seceding group. "The Cook County branch, which is the only virile part of the Illinois farmer-labor movement, is active in the reorganization of the party in Illinois."

Get Them Out by Christmas!

New York Gathering of Labor Czars Plans Stab in Back for Militant Workers in Germany

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to The Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—Samuel Gompers and a group of labor leaders met here in a hotel last Sunday and formulated plans for assisting the reaction in Germany to crush the rising working class revolt.

Not content with his unenviable notoriety as scullion for the loathsome sleuth, Wm. J. Burns, and the chauvinist moron, H. M. Whitney, of the American Defense Society, this arch-reactionary, who has betrayed the rank and file of American labor for 40 years, now proceeds to extend his perfidy to the service of Poincare and Stinnes under the guise of assisting the German workers.

Gompers and his associates propose a voluntary assessment of ten per cent of a day's wages upon members of all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to send to the officials of the German Trade Union Federation "to be used to assist the unions in their fight against Bolshevism," and to enable them to "maintain their organizations." Thus, under the cloak of benevolence a vicious attempt is made by the A. F. of L. officialdom to stab the battered and bleeding masses of Germany in the back.

The decision of Gompers was in response to an appeal from the leaders of the German Federation. These leaders are the same agents of the capitalist class that came to the rescue of the Kaiser of Germany in 1914 and forced upon the trade union movement of Germany a policy in complete harmony with the imperialistic aims of the German government and who waged relentless warfare against every German worker who had the courage to stand against the bloody monster at the head of the government. These German trade union leaders adopted the same treacherous policy in support of the Kaiser of Germany that the snivelling Gompers in America adopted toward the chief agent of the House of Morgan, Woodrow Wilson. In Germany during the war the labor lieutenants of the Kaiser declared that "whoever is not for the war policy of the unions is our enemy and must be relentlessly fought." Gompers repeated the same formula in relation to the United States participation in the world war.

In Germany it was these treacherous leaders of labor, both in the unions and the Social Democracy, that made possible the launching of the German offensive against Belgium that Gompers denounced as a crime against humanity, while the identical labor leaders that Gompers is now trying to rescue from Communism in Germany denounced Albert, king of the Belgians, as the murderer of his own subjects in the interest of the war aims of Great Britain.

The present labor leaders of Germany whom Gompers now supports were during the war the staunch supporters of the late Karl Legien for many years head of the German Federation of Trade Unions, who entered into a conspiracy with Hugo Stinnes, the steel king of Germany, against the membership of the trade unions and who organized the infamous "industrial parliament" a mechanism for settling industrial disputes between workers and capital-

Illinois Miners in Militant Stand at District Convention

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Federated Press Correspondent)

TAYLORVILLE, Ill.—Telegraphic demand on the international executive board, United Mine Workers of America, for the reinstatement of Alexander Howat and his associate officers as well as the other expelled members of the Kansas miners, marked the special convention of Sub-district 5, Dist. 12 (Illinois).

A resolution dealing with the Howat case was unanimously passed urging that representatives from this subdistrict vote for Howat and the Kansas miners at the international convention of the organization to be held in January at Indianapolis.

Other resolutions, passed without dissent, call for: Abolition of the appointing power both in the international union and in the Illinois district. The resolution calls for direct referendum election of all field workers and men now appointed by the presidents. Release of all political prisoners now in American jails. U. S. recognition of Russia. Six hour work day and five-day week as a way out of the unprecedented unemployment in the coal mining industry. Investigation into the removal by the international executive board of the Nova Scotia (Canada) district officials. This resolution declares for an investigation by the international board in conjunction with a committee of five to be selected from the national convention and that, "if conditions be as we surmise," the provisional officials be ousted and the deposed men be "again put into office where they belong." That delegates work in their unions to have the delegates to the next international and district conventions instructed to vote for the resolutions adopted by this convention.

A resolution which divided the house, favored "our respective local unions getting behind the movement to have a truly rank and file labor paper established instead of papers controlled by officialdom of the miners' union." The measure was carried by a small majority. During the discussion both the Mine Workers Journal and the Illinois Miner were (Continued on Page 5)

Kill 25,000 Miners in Ten Years

PHILADELPHIA.—"In ten years we have killed nearly 25,000 miners, 13,243 of whom were in the bituminous mines," was the statement made at the conference of the American Academy of Political and Social Science here by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation, who said that two-thirds of the fatal and serious accidents in the bituminous coal fields could be prevented by the universal adoption of safety methods already in successful operation in some of the mines in this country and in Great Britain.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 305

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Spirit of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party Is Winning in So. Dakota

By JOSEPH MANLEY,
Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The opening runs are now being made in what will no doubt prove to be the greatest presidential contest ever waged in the political history of America.

Curiously enough it is an agricultural state, South Dakota, where these first shots are being fired. In this state so long under the heel of the Republican Party machine an open rebellion is breaking loose.

The heart of this rebellion is the old-timers of the Nonpartisan League Party, that has recently changed its name to the Farmer-Labor Party. The work of the old leaguers and the militant fight put up by them and their organizers, combined with the present desperate economic conditions, is giving birth to a genuine farmer-labor movement that has the two old parties very much worried.

As usual the Democrats feel and act as tho they were the rightful heirs to the offices that have been so discredited by the occupant Republicans. Many there are in South Dakota who point out that the lukewarm progressiveness of the Democrats has in the past gummed up the works for real reform, and played right into the hands of the ruling Republican clique.

The Democrats are making a desperate attempt to stem the farmer-labor wave that is rolling over this and many other western states. The hand of the democratic national committee can be plainly seen in the blabber of publicity now occupying the front pages of South Dakota papers. McAdoo is being paraded as the candidate that will bring relief to the bankrupt farmers.

South Dakota is the first state in the Union to hold its proposal convention. The republican party, the Democratic Party, and the Farmer-Labor Party will all hold their conventions at Pierre, South Dakota, on December 4th. The delegates to these conventions are all elected and most of them will attend as their mileage is paid by the state.

Efforts, no doubt, will be made to capture the Farmer-Labor convention, for either of the Democratic prospects—Ford or McAdoo. We predict these efforts will prove fruitless, because the farmers of South Dakota are fully conscious that their increasing bankrupt condition is due to basic economic factors that cannot be met by the tinkering reforms proposed by the Democrats.

Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Daly, both leaders in the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, were present at the St. Paul conference that decided to issue a call for a national nominating convention in Minnesota, May 30, 1924. The stalwarts in South Dakota, after their experience at St. Paul, realize that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is driving toward a great national united front farmer-labor movement. The spirit of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is taking a hold in South Dakota and will be in evidence at the coming state convention at Pierre, S. D., Dec. 4th.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

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A CLEARING HOUSE BANK

Railroad Bosses Are Capturing the Shop Unions!

By EARL R. BROWDER.

The unions of the railroad shopmen will, if schemes recently disclosed are successful, soon become adjuncts of the administrations of the various roads and their days as militant organizations of the workers come to a close. That is the meaning of the "Co-operation" plans, announced by William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, and reported in "Labor" the railroad weekly.

Mr. Johnston proposes (and he evidently speaks for most of the officials of the shop unions) that the unions shall become efficiency auxiliaries to the companies, promising the corporations greater profits from union labor than they can squeeze from non-union labor. Thus it is hoped to gain the favor of capital so that the unions, instead of being busted up by the bosses, will be invited into the parlor and served with ice-cream and cake.

The scheme is being tried out on the B. & O. Railroad. The unions are hiring efficiency experts to show the bosses how to get more work out of their men.

"The idea underlying our service to the Baltimore & Ohio," said Mr. Johnston, "may be compared to the idea which underlies the engineering

services extended to railroads by large supply corporations which have contracts with these railroads to furnish, let us say, arch-bridges, superheaters, stockers, or lubricating oils."

The union, in short, is to become a supply corporation to the railroad companies, engaged in the business of selling labor just as another corporation may sell lubricants. It will compete in the market like any other commodity-selling organization; and engage to deliver more work for less cost than non-union labor can deliver. That is the essence of the scheme.

The effect of this proposition, if established through the railroad industry, will be to eliminate unionism altogether. It is a method for the railroad employers to capture the railroad unions and turn them to profit-making purposes. It is a direct competitor of the "company unions," promising the bosses that it will be more effective for them than even such organizations formed by their paid agents. Johnston says on this point:

"I want to emphasize as strongly as I know how the fact that in the task of positive cooperation in the railroad industry there can be no substitute for the genuine unions of the railroad employees."

And later:

"I maintain that such a management would never again, as long as it retains its good sense, desire to see the affiliated shop crafts effaced from the scheme of things on its road."

The "open shop" drive is to be stopped, in other words, by eliminating everything from the unions that the bosses don't like. Make the unions just the kind of organizations that the employers want, make the unions profitable to the capitalists rather than to the workers, and then "it follows as the night the day" that there will be no conflict with the employers. It is all so simple.

How comes it that such vile poison as this can be peddled to the labor movement by so-called responsible leaders? If such proposals had been made two years ago, there is no doubt they would have been scorned by the rank and file. But now, the shop unions have had a long and unsuccessful struggle; the unions have been wiped out on many lines, and seriously weakened everywhere. Pessimism and hopelessness are prevalent. The disastrous tendency toward leaving the union has been affecting large numbers. It is under such circumstances as these, suffering from the sickness of its bad leadership, that the shop unions are thought ready to take a new dose of medicine from the same doctors.

The prime motive for action of the reactionary officialdom of the shop unions, is the desire to remain "leaders" with secure and comfortable positions. They were afraid to put up a real fight against the railroads, but were forced by a militant rank and file to go along with the strike. They sabotaged the struggle, however, by complete failure to have any central-

ized plans of battle, an entire absence of commissary or relief organization, and not the slightest move for unity of the railroad men generally for the struggle. After the failure of the strike they knew that panic-stricken at the result of that handwork—because it threatened to lose them their positions. The one measure that could serve the situation—amalgamation of the railroad unions—they would have nothing of. They tried to reorganize the unions with the "selling game" of insurance salesmen, boosting the insurance and fraternal features of the union. This miserably failed. The officialdom, bankrupt because afraid of every really progressive measure, had but one place left to go to—the employers. And there they went. "Cooperation" with the management is the result.

It is no miracle that the capitalist press has greeted Johnston's proposals as "statesmanlike," and have joyously announced a new era of fraternity between workers and capitalists. They may well rejoice for, if such institutions of class collaboration can be successfully set up with the aid of Johnston & Co., it means that the labor movement is hamstringed for some time. The capitalists should smile because this "cooperation" is the cooperation of the lion with the lamb, with the railroad companies in their usual role of lion. That a section of the labor press should echo the pleasure of Wall Street is another demonstration of the complete muddle-headedness or corruption of

the dominating leadership of the American labor movement. But of course the scheme of collaboration of the railroad unions with the railroad capitalists will not succeed. It will fall as surely as water will run downhill. Not the propaganda of the progressive and revolutionary union men will kill it, but the cruel, compelling facts of the class struggle. The rapacity of the railroad companies will soon wake the workers from any sweet dreams of the millennium of cooperation, and will force them to resume the struggle from which there is no escape. Collaboration is bound to fail. But in the failure it can do terrible damage to the railroad shop unions.

The task of the class-conscious workers in the railroad unions is to fight against this bosses' propaganda with all their energy, pointing out the danger of defeat and disaster it will lead. The spirit of true unionism must be kept alive within the shop unions, despite all the Johnstons and all the collaboration schemes, and the day prepared for the coming renaissance of the railroad unions generally. Amalgamation of all railroad unions into one powerful industrial union—with the power to take from the bosses what the workers demand—that is the slogan of the militant unionists against the collaboration of the reactionary officialdom. That is the slogan that will save the railroad unions from being completely captured by the railroad employers.

The Voice of the Farmers

(Special to "The Worker")

FREDERICK, S. D.—Farmers gathered in mass meeting here endorsed the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in resolutions, as follows:

"Whereas, The farmers of South Dakota and other states are faced to face with economic ruin, because of low prices for farm products and excessive interest charges and high taxes, and

"Whereas, This condition operates to drive the farmers off their farms, thus causing great loss to the state, and consequent injury to civilization, and

"Whereas, The big capitalists and industrialists of the country are solidly united for the protection of their interests, and have now, in fact, absolute control of the government of the United States, and exercise their power to the detriment of the farmers and the workers of this country, and

"Whereas, There is now formed in this state a Farmer-Labor party that stands for the class interests of the farmers and the workers, now therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the farmers, in general meeting assembled in Gavett Hall, Frederick, S. D., on the 21st of November, 1923, endorse the idea of the formation of a real class party by the farmers and the workers of South Dakota, and be it also

"Resolved, That we urge the officials of the Farmer-Labor party of this state to do what they can to bring about affiliation of the state party with the Federated Farmer-Labor party, operating last July in Chicago, and which we believe is a genuine party of, by and for the farmers and the workers, and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon all farmers and workers' organizations in South Dakota as well as in other states to take similar actions, to the end that the farmers and workers in all states may speedily free themselves from the tyranny and domination of the business classes in the United States, and

SIGNED: Emil Niva and John Hendrickson, Committee.

Truth About Prostitution in Russia.

CHICAGO.—The capitalist press in this country came out with a new lie about Russia. A few days ago the Chicago Tribune and other similar newspapers printed a message from Riga, where most of the lies about Russia are manufactured, to the effect that prostitutes in Russia are classed by the Soviets as working women. It was intended as an insult against the Soviet Government for taking a different attitude towards this disease of the capitalist system, as against the attitude of the "respectable" governments, which officially prohibit prostitution and privately commercialize it.

What is the truth about prostitution in Soviet Russia?

This question will be forcefully presented in the Case Against Prostitution to be heard at the public trial where Prostitution will be the defendant.

The public trial will be held in the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago, Saturday, December 15th, at 8 p. m. There will be a judge, an American lawyer, a prosecutor, a strong defense, witnesses, doctors, etc. A jury will be selected from the public. It will be conducted in the Russian language.

The labor press is invited to send reporters to the trial who understand the Russian language.

THE TRIALS OF HENRY DUBB.



He Always Gets Deflated.

Nothing Else to Do, New York Bomb Squad Arrests 11-Year Old Junior Young Workers Leaguer

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK.—Unable longer to justify its existence, the infamous New York bomb squad arrested Leo Granoff, 11-year-old member of the Harlem Branch, Junior Section, Young Workers League, Tuesday, Nov. 27th. Granoff was waiting outside his home for his mother who had gone to a downtown theater. Without the least provocation or act on the part of young Granoff, other than the fact that he was standing in front of his home, a bomb squad detective questioned and searched Granoff and found in his possession only the usual material issued by the National Office of the Junior Sections, Young Workers League.

Granoff was brought before Justice Hoyt of the Children's Court, New York. No specific charge is made against him, but it is evident that the unemployed detectives are bent on carrying on their persecution to the extreme in order to hold their jobs since the abatement of the red terror raids in New York.

Mrs. Nancy B. Kirkman, assistant principal of Public School No. 171, where Granoff is a pupil, declared that he has always been first in his class and has consistently had a mark of "A" for behavior. The only thing the teacher could think of against Granoff was that when the preamble of the United States Constitution was discussed in the classroom, the young adherent of the Junior Section of the Communist movement inquired whether it was really justice under the constitution of this country to permit children to work in the Pennsylvania mines.

The daily capitalist press of New York is carrying scare-heads misrepresenting the arrest and the purpose of the national organization of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League. "Boy of 11, Red Plot Leader, Has No Use For Parasetate," is the manner in which the New York World greeted the news. The Chicago Tribune terms the Junior Section, "Baby Anarchists, while the New York Sun-Globe informs its readers "The Republic Saved in Time!" "Police Arrest 11-year-old Avowed Anarchist Leader Uptown—Revolt is Checked."

Explaining his arrest Leo said, "The night I was arrested my mother went down to see the Moscow Art Theater. I was standing in the door of a drug store when a cop asked me what I was doing. Then he searched me and found some pamphlets in my pocket, and the Internationale on them. 'So you're a Communist?' asked the cop. Then he called two other cops and they arrested me. 'Sure, I'm a Communist,' I told them."

The New York capitalist press is unanimous in urging an investigation of the Junior Section of the American Section of the Young Communist International. Nat Kaplan, national director of the Junior Section, with headquarters at 1009 North State Street, Chicago, Ill., announced that he would welcome an investigation, not only of the New York groups but the national movement as well with its strong organization in over 16 cities in the United States and with over 1,000 members enrolled, most of them public school pupils.

Immediately after the misrepresentation of the shameful arrest of Leo Granoff, the New York Young Workers League issued the following statement:

"The Daily Press, in reporting the arrest of Leo Granoff, stated that he and the organization of which he was a member, are anarchists. We ask that you correct this misstatement of fact.

"We are an organization of young workers seeking to unite the youth of this land to fight for their own in-

for Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, 1923, at the Harlem Educational Center—62 E. 108th St. The Press is invited to send its representatives and find out the truth of the whole matter."

With the strengthening and growing effectiveness of the Communist children's movement in the United States, even the children are not immune from the blind persecution of the promoters of child labor, the capitalists.

The news is fast spreading that not only is the Junior section itself growing, but the Young Comrade, official organ of the Communist Children's movement is reaching ever wider masses of workers' children and is enlisting their sympathy in the workers' movement.

The Granoff case will be a rallying ground for greater and greater activity. "We are going to fight this thing to the limit," is the determination of the New York Junior Section as stated by Comrade Harry Fox, active in children's work in that city. The National organization is going to take the fight and make it a national issue in the interest of the exploited children of the United States.

Sinclair Reprints Early Books.

Upton Sinclair announces that he is republishing from his office in Pasadena, California, six of his earlier books, which have been out of print for a considerable time. The books are: "Manassas," which Jack London called "the best Civil War book I have read"; "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," which was a literary sensation in 1903; "The Metropolis," a novel portraying the life of New York's "smart set"; "The Fast-Track Cure," a study of health; "Samuel the Seeker," which Frederick van Eeden calls Sinclair's best novel; and "Jimmie Higgins," a novel of the World War, which has been a best seller in France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia. The books are available both in cloth and paper editions.

British Liberals for Russ Recognition

NEW YORK.—Full British recognition of Russia is a formal demand made by the reunited Liberal Party of Great Britain, according to London dispatches received here. This demand, signed by both Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith, brings the Liberals into agreement with the Labor Party and many English business men. The Liberal Party manifesto declares that "the Soviet government is accepted by the Russian people."

Maryland Miners Meet at Frostburg to Protest Lewis Action

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH, Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

A miner of Dist. No. 16, Maryland, writes, "A big mass meeting was held in Frostburg to protest against the action of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers Union, in calling off the strike of the miners in this district."

What does this mean? It means that we must thank President John L. Lewis for a new connection. Heretofore we had no connection in the Maryland district, but it appears that in one district after another, the suicidal policies of the Lewis machine are driving the disillusioned miners out of his fold, into OURS.

Not many miners are familiar with the situation in George's Creek, as the Maryland section of Dist. No. 16 is known, but there are many who could make a correct guess. It is the old story over again, signing up part of a big coal company's mines and leaving the employees of the rest of their mines to strike.

In this case it is the Consolidated

Coal Co. They signed up for their mines in West Virginia and proceeded to work them in Somerset County, Pa. President John Brophy, of Dist. No. 12, conducted a lengthy strike against them, being forced to call it off last summer, largely because of the sabotage of the Lewis dis-organizers.

With the forces thus pitted against them, the Maryland miners became easy victims of the open-shoppers, and Lewis is to blame. The action of the Lewis Board in calling off that strike is a typical Lewis CLIMAX. It differs from Alabama, West Virginia, Fayette, Somerset and Westmoreland Counties of Pennsylvania only in one respect, and that is that it is the most recent. Lewis' crowd will probably figure that they have the Maryland miners at their mercy, and that none but the ones they themselves select will get to Indianapolis to tell the story. This should not be. The Maryland men, although they have had nearly two years of struggle and hardship should employ some of the spirit that carried them thru that

ordeal, and raise enough money to send some real men to the convention to tell the delegates the truth about Maryland.

The letter also states, "There was a determination to launch an independent union." We answered, as we always do, "DON'T SECEDE." "You belong in the U. M. W. of A. This is your union. Stay in it and make of the U. M. W. of A. the UNION it should be."

La Follette's Magazine

Speaks Out About

THE GOVERNMENT STRIKEBREAKER

By JAY LOVESTONE

It says:

"Our economic life, from the standpoint of the worker, especially the union man, is scathingly scored by Jay Lovestone, of the Workers Party. He gives the shameful history of Capital's persecution of workers struggling for the right to live, in the textile strikes, the coal strikes, the railroad strikes, the effect of the class war raging relentlessly in the big fields of industry. It is the well-known story of one Government serving 'Big Business,' but the reader boils again at the listed wrongs perpetrated upon citizens by their so-called representatives. The courts particularly, and the infamous weapon of employers the injunction, are bitterly attacked. Neither does the author hesitate to condemn the reactionary union leaders who in some instances have helped a strike to fail. It is a study of industrial conditions by one who knows his field and sees the facts in that light. He accomplishes his purpose; the book makes the reader 'see red'."

La Follette's Magazine, Nov., 1923.

Readers of "The Worker," not having purchased the book as yet are doing themselves an injustice. Get hold of a copy, be convinced by the facts as presented and then see that every worker you know does the same.

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Workers Party

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Cloth, \$2.50; paper, \$1.50. Together with subscription to Rational Living cloth, \$4.00; instead of \$4.50; paper, \$3.00 instead of \$3.50.—Address: Rational Living, Hamilton Grange, P. O., Box 45, New York.

Attend These Meetings

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 9, 2 p. m., J. O. Bentall will address the Open Forum at the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12, 8 p. m., C. E. Ruthenberg, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7, J. Louis Engdahl, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Fraternity Hall, 1225 Walnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, C. E. Ruthenberg, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Eagle's Temple, corner Broadway and Spring Garden St.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20, C. E. Ruthenberg, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Labor Temple, 1818 Walnut St., auspices United Front Committee.

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge has asked Senator Borah to give him further details of the legal case for the political prisoners. The Idaho senator will explain the situation to the chief executive in a personal interview.

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Thousands Hear Foster Speak for Michigan Defense

(Special to "The Worker")
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—A great rally held here at the Machinists Temple on Thanksgiving Eve under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council drew a crowd which packed the hall from wall to wall and from stage to door to hear William Z. Foster speak.

The following is a report of the meeting which appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"William Z. Foster Speaks to 2,000 at Meeting Here."
"Red Leader Denounces Senator Sterling in Machinists' Temple Address."

"William Z. Foster, self-styled 'deliverer of the oppressed workers of America,' whose trial for criminal syndicalism at St. Joseph, Mich., attracted nationwide interest last spring, spoke last night at Machinists' Temple, Thirteenth and Spring Garden Sts."

"Two thousand persons, mostly members of trades unions, heard the man who is regarded as the leader of the American Red defense Senator Sterling for his anti-syndicalist bill and charge that the Department of Justice had become the police force of the Department of Labor."

"Police in plain clothes were in the audience ready to step to the platform in the event of inflammatory statements. Foster was not molested."

"The meeting was to raise funds for the defense of those who were indicted with Foster on the charge of violating the Michigan law against criminal syndicalism."

Foster was given a royal welcome. Clinton S. Golden was chairman. L. G. Hines, of the Metal Polishers, made a short talk. A collection of over \$200 was taken for the defense of the Michigan cases."

Some of the local capitalist papers made the ridiculous statement that the recent bombing of the Spanish and Italian Consulates was connected with the Foster movement. Attempts to place "ads" in the Philadelphia papers, explaining that the Foster movement was educational (in contrast to the "terroristic" attacks by the capitalist class) and that Foster would explain his position at the Labor Defense Rally, resulted in only one paper accepting and printing the advertisement. Another paper refused to place any ad with Foster's name in it."

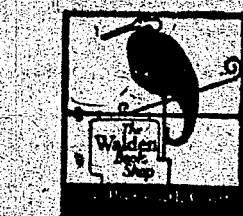
Meetings Stir Up Enthusiasm.
The Labor Defense Council meetings in other Eastern cities, have stirred up great enthusiasm. The messages of the Defense Council, through its speakers such as Foster and Scott Nearing, warning American workers against the Sterling Anti-syndicalist bill and the Department of Justice, which has become the "police force of the Department of Labor," have rallied labor everywhere to the support of the Michigan Defense. In places where locals of the Labor Defense Council did not yet exist, some of the best Defense Rallies have been held. Other cities are looking forward to the Foster or Scott Nearing meetings that are being arranged."

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"Get Out of Chicago!" Rank and File to Perlstein

At an unusually well attended meeting of Local 100, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, composed almost entirely of women, Vice-President Mayer Perlstein was told in unmistakable terms just what they thought of his disruptive tactics. Although the girls condemned his entire destructive policy, the high spot of this hectic meeting was discussion of the slugging of Mrs. Cohen.

Speakers after speaker demanded the removal of Rooster, the slugging business agent, until the entire audience demanded that the slugging be produced. "Where is the slugging?" was the cry, Perlstein admitting that he knew all about it, when he naively remarked that Mr. Rooster was not present.

Perlstein had one H— of a time explaining why Mrs. Cohen and Mary Radowski were removed from the shop. The entire shop was at the meeting. They had walked out of the factory with these two women and only went back to work when they were allowed to go back. This, however, did not satisfy them or the other members of the union. They wanted to know when Perlstein was going to retaliate the expelled and the disfranchised.

Perlstein's ego dropped out when he threatened to leave Chicago. This

was acclaimed with shouts of joy. Get and stay out. The sooner the better. We had a union, a good fighting union before you came here. Now it is thoroughly disrupted. We will make this a real union town if you will get out and not come back. This was the unanimous answer.

That they are determined to destroy the union rather than yield to the demands of the rank and file, is shown in the fact that Perlstein's grievance committee a few days later placed a fine of \$15.00 against Mrs. Cohen and \$25.00 against Mary Radowski. These fines were levied because charges of slugging were brought against Rooster.

Mrs. Cohen went to place charges against Rooster, but instead of being allowed to file her charges, she herself was fined, and to teach others who think that they have some right before this committee, Mary Radowski was also fined. When they asked for an impartial committee they were told bluntly that they could not have such a committee. These are only women; the contemptuous remarks of these midget dictators. If it is the opinion of the men that they want, they got a full dose of it at the mass meeting of cloak makers held in Schoenhofen Hall, Friday, the 23rd, over 1,000 being present.

"We Don't Trust You," Say Cloak-makers to Perlstein.

At this meeting, called to form a Union-Owned Co-operative Cloak and Dress Factory, Perlstein was condemned and told frankly by this huge gathering that they would not have anything to do with his scheme, because they did not trust him. He stated the expelled, returned to full membership the disfranchised, do some organizing work, then we will talk about a union owned co-operative factory, were the sentiments of this gathering.

Oscar Nelson, the reactionary vice-president of the Central Federation of Labor, linked up with Perlstein to put this co-op scheme over. Perlstein acting as chairman, refused to allow anyone, the floor but his hand-picked speakers. This, however, did not last long and he was very soon driven from the chair, Nelson taking his place.

One question was shot at Perlstein before he left the chair, "Do you really mean to start a factory, or is this a scheme to raise sufficient funds to cover up the enormous deficit that has accumulated since you have come into the district."

This rather touchy question was not answered or the deficit explained.

When Nelson took the chair, he stated that he was going to recognize one speaker, then put the question to a vote. The speaker, a girl, dealt with Perlstein's scheme from all angles, condemning his activities in Chicago, demanding that he carry on constructive work, show his sincerity by reinstating the expelled and returning the disfranchised to full membership and when he did that, they would be willing to discuss with him the question of the union owning a co-operative factory. At present they mistrusted him too much to consider his scheme seriously.

The feeling of the entire meeting was that this scheme of starting a union-owned factory was brought forward by Perlstein at this time to get the minds of the rank and file off the expulsions and his reign of terrorism. When the speaker got thru, Nelson saw that to take a vote would mean that the proposition would be defeated. He broke the promise that he made and instead of taking a vote, in order to gain time and using the regular ward heeler's methods, announced that they would now have some music.

The singer sang well in spite of the fact that the audience was not in a singing mood. They were waiting on the vote to take place, so that they

by actual count could show Perlstein just what they thought of him. When the singing was over, Nelson's Democratic Party training again came to the front, by stating that the meeting now stands adjourned. "Yes," but before he could bring his gavel down, the audience was on their feet shouting "No." Twice he attempted to adjourn the meeting in this manner but he could not do it, at least not with their consent. Clever politician as he is, he was stumped. It was his first time dealing with Perlstein and he was not on to the ropes. He was soon shown. Perlstein grabbed the gavel from his incompetent co-worker and declared the meeting adjourned. Thus making one more of the many meetings conducted by Perlstein that he has broken up in confusion rather than show his weakness by allowing the rank and file to vote.

This, however, cannot continue, as it can only mean the death of the union. Perlstein must go. Rooster must go. The officials must turn their attention to trade and organizational problems. The active membership wants to do organizing work. They want to take up their trade questions. They want to build up a strong union. They want a union owned factory. The return of the expelled members would start all of these things going.

Gompers in Alliance with Big Bankers

(Continued from Page 1)

trustee of the Central Union Trust Co., and director in the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York City and the Seamen's Bank for Savings in N. Y. C.

Samuel McRoberts—He sails under his real colors as president of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y. C. R. Fulton Cutting—Camouflaged as official of a real estate company, but also a director in the American Exchange National Bank.

John G. Agar—Another attorney, but also director in the Farmers Loan and Trust Co.

Otto M. Eidlitz—Appears for the bosses' organization, the Building Trades Employers' Association, but he is also trustee in the Bank for Savings in City of New York and director in the Commonwealth Bank and the Mutual Bank.

Heads Big Cleveland Bank.

J. P. Harris—Vice-President of the Cleveland Union Trust Co., the eighth largest financial institution in the United States.

Lee Kohns—He parades as the president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, but he is also director of the powerful Irving National Bank of New York City.

If Mr. Gompers desires additional facts showing that international bankers are fighting Soviet Russia we shall be glad to accommodate. But to make our case stronger, and to expose his ignorance or treachery, we don't know which, we publish only a partial list of names appearing among the signatures attached to the document issued by the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Gompers charges that those persons urging recognition of Soviet Russia are chiefly those interested in oil and other concessions in Russia. This is part of the basis for his claim that international bankers are at each others' throats. Great Britain is cementing an alliance with Spain and Italy; France has won Greece and Turkey, she subsidized the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Roumania, Austria, Poland and the rest. The voice of Mussolini is an echo of the diplomatic war between London and Paris. While Great Britain is trying to regain a foothold on the continent, the indications are that French imperialism fears the restoration of Hohenzollernism in Germany, more than it dreads, for the time being, Soviet Rule in Russia.

In the words of the veteran Italian Communist, Lazzari, "The fact remains that things in Russia are proceeding excellently."

Things are proceeding so excellently in Soviet Russia that the question of Soviet recognition is the big problem in all the imperialist capitals on the face of the earth. That is just as true of Washington, D. C., during the opening days of congress, as it is of London, Paris, Rome and other centers of capitalism's decaying power.

Vote Confidence in Howat.

Resolutions favoring the reinstatement of Alex. Howat and his Kansas colleagues continue to pour in, and indications point to the fact that the membership of the Miners' Union are determined to have Howat and his fellow (deposed) officers, restored to their former standing in the union. The resolutions reaching here since our last issue, come from Franklin, Kans.; Bicknell, Ind.; Royaltown, Maryland and Diverson, Illinois. In addition to these the convention of Sub-District No. 5, of District No. 12, has sent a telegraphic demand for their reinstatement.

Children in Factories.

NEW ORLEANS—There are 82,000 child laborers and 36,000 illiterates in Louisiana, Dr. Owen Lovejoy, national executive, National Child Labor Committee, told an audience at the Athenaeum here. He said that in the United States 1,080,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years are working. The state of Louisiana, and the city of New Orleans is now having one of the greatest open shop drives in the history of the South, which is being assisted by the local scab newspapers.

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

Grave European Situation Worries American Capitalists

Our banking and manufacturing class is becoming acutely disturbed over the European conditions. A leading financier has remarked that the unemployed of America are now in Europe but the European unemployed will soon be here.

Germany is a victim of capitalist bankruptcy. Senator King reports that the granaries are filled. Stimmes is growing richer minute by minute. But the German working masses are starving. A complete rupture of the Entente is expected daily.

The economic disorganization of Europe is proceeding apace. Latest estimates of the Department of Commerce show that even in Czechoslovakia, whose prosperity has been highly advertised, there are 407,500 unemployed receiving state subsidies, and 66,100 out of work, receiving help from private sources.

In England, Scotland and Switzerland the conditions are no better. The conditions in Poland are especially bad, according to the Department of Commerce.

How critical the situation is can be seen from the chaotic condition of the exchange. The Polish mark fell from 380,000 to the dollar on Sept. 10 to 1,575,000 on Oct. 31. The downward trend of the Spanish peseta is continuing steadily. The German

mark is off the exchange map. Even sterling has gone down to the extremely low level of \$4.28.

In the face of all these signs of ruin overwhelming Europe, our ruling class has only one solution to propose. This is an American receivership for Germany and perhaps the other countries—a receivership guaranteed by American battleships and bayonets and the corpses of the farmers and workmen, who will again be sent "over there" to fight for "national honor and democracy."

The Final Spurt!

This week a personal letter is being sent every reader of "The Worker" by the Daily Worker Campaign Committee. The letter has been written and is signed by the editor of "The Worker," J. Louis Engdahl, and appeals to the thousands of readers of the party's official organ to join in the final spurt to raise the \$100,000.00 needed to realize "The Daily." It is urged that all readers of "The Worker" give careful consideration to this letter and greet it with an early response. The letter is as follows:

Letter to Readers of "The Worker".
Chicago, Illinois, December 6, 1933.

TO THE READERS OF "THE WORKER".
Dear Friend and Comrade—Just a few words to you, a Reader of "The Worker". The time is here for few words but intensive action in the final spurt to reach the goal, upon which every militant worker and sympathizer in the land now has his eyes—\$100,000.00 for "The Daily Worker".

You know what "The Weekly" has been able to accomplish. What greater tasks "The Daily" will be able to achieve, you must realize. "The Weekly" has come to you each week with its story of the battles waged by the vanguard of the labor movement. From its columns you have learned the real meaning of the great strikes of recent years—the struggles of the steel workers, coal miners, textile workers and railroaders.

"The Weekly" has brought to you the replies to all the attacks on the Russian Workers' and Farmers' Republic. Across its pages you have followed the growth of the movement for amalgamation, for the Labor Party, for the protection of the foreign born, for the organization of the unorganized. You have been enthused by the creation of the Federated Farm Labor Party, by the fight against the Gary 12-Hour Day in the steel mills, by the exposure of Cal Coolidge the "Strikebreaker" president, because you know that these truths brought home to the workers encourages the workers in their struggle for power, in their age-long aspiration for complete emancipation.

Thru "The Weekly" you have seen labor's struggle take on new volume, new breadth, new depth. But you must have felt, at all times, the inability of a weekly publication to capably handle all the developing new situations, that require close attention from day to day. You have chafed at waiting for "The Weekly" when great events were transpiring, and such events take place daily, NOW!

You have, at all times, felt the growing need for "THE DAILY." You must have been inspired by the reports of the successful drive for \$100,000.00 for "THE DAILY WORKER." More than half of this fund has already been raised. The remainder of the \$100,000.00 must be raised, thru the sale of shares of stock, so that the first issue may appear at the time set, EARLY IN JANUARY. No one, more than the present readers of "The Weekly," should be more interested in helping drive this campaign thru to triumph.

If 10,000 readers of "The Weekly" would each take one \$5.00 share in "The Daily," the goal will be reached and passed. I feel that there are 10,000 readers who can and will do this. If you have taken one or more shares already, take one more.

To be sure, there are always some who do not respond, no matter how great the need. You can help overcome this weakness, by canvassing your friends, your neighbors, your shop mates, urging them to purchase shares. You can get your union, your Workmen's Circle, your Sick and Death Benefit Society, any sympathetic organization to which you belong, to take one or more shares.

"The Daily" needs the support of the readers of "The Weekly Worker." Ten thousands readers of "The Weekly" can crown the drive for \$100,000.00 for "The Daily" with victory. Will they do it? I believe they will! Not tomorrow! Now! Use the blank below!

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor.

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LABOR TEMPLE

Canton, Ohio

DEC. 17

MUSIC HALL

810 Tusc E.

Akron, Ohio

DEC. 18

DEC. 18

Cleveland, Ohio

DEC. 19

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338 1/2 W. Federal St.

DEC. 2

The Reorganization of the Workers Party on an Industrial Basis

Proposal to the National Convention by the Central Executive Committee

Our party inherited its organizational structure from the Socialist Party. This structure is based upon territorial and language divisions.

A Communist party must have its roots deeply implanted in the shops and the trade unions if it is to effectively carry on its work. The Communist parties of other countries are almost universally organized upon an industrial basis.

One of the great problems which faces our party is to reorganize it so as to fit it for its Communist task. The solution of this problem must, of course, be a process. We cannot undertake any violent changes in the party structure without seriously endangering our organization.

This is particularly true because in such a reorganization is bound up

the problem of the language sections. These sections fulfill an important role in this country, which has a working class which speaks a score of different languages. Any action which would tend to weaken the language sections would thus tend to retard the growth of the party.

The Central Executive Committee, therefore, does not propose immediate far-reaching changes. It proposes that a principle of reorganization shall be laid down and the gradual development of the party on the new basis.

The reorganization must be carried out in a two-fold form: (1) thru the organization of shop nuclei, and (2) thru the organization of industrial branches.

For the organization of shop nuclei the Central Executive Committee proposes the following:

A—Shop Nuclei

1. That wherever three members of the party are employed in the same

shop they shall be organized as a shop nucleus.

2. The shop nucleus shall appoint a captain.

3. The captain in a certain district shall be under the supervision of a shop nuclei section organizer.

4. The shop nuclei section organizer shall be in contact with the local party organizer.

5. The members of the shop nuclei shall remain members and pay dues to their respective territorial, industrial or language branches.

The work of organizing shop nuclei can be undertaken immediately and the organization built as rapidly as is within the power of the party, since the organization of these shop nuclei will be in the form of an auxiliary to the present party organization and will not in any way interfere with the functioning of the present language and territorial branches.

In addition to the organization of the shop nuclei the Central Executive Committee proposes:

shop where we can most easily point out to the workers the iron rule of Capital, where we can best convince the workers why they should organize themselves for the overthrow of the present system.

The experience of other countries has shown clearly that a Communist Party cannot grow into a real mass party unless it is organized on a shop nuclei basis. The experience of Russia is characteristic in this case.

We will quote from Comrade Gypner's pamphlet, "From Isolation to the Masses," published by the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International:

"The Young Communist League of Russia alone, of all sections of the Young Communist International, has had experience with an organization based on shop nuclei. Since its inception two forms of organization have existed: the one based on shop nuclei and the other on a territorial division, according to the places of living of the members. Gradually the latter form has been discarded for the very reason that we are now about to discard it in the other Leagues. The Moscow organization in the first months of its existence in 1917, was the representative of the now effective form: constituting a combination of young workers, which was directly affiliated to the places of work of its members. The newer organization of young workers, which was where the young workers were combined actually in the factories, and thanks to this fact were able to unite many thousands of youths under the banner of the League. The further development of the Moscow organization, once again completely justified the new method, for not until it was united with another Moscow organization of youths, based on the factories, did it become a mass organization. All branches of the Russian League pursued this policy and it has led them to their aim. They have become the Mass League and can and do exercise a decisive influence on the proletarian youth of Soviet Russia."

The above quotation deals with the Young Communist League of Russia, but the issue involved holds equally good for the adult Communist Parties not only of Russia but of all other countries as well.

There is a widespread opinion that shop nuclei should be established during or after the revolution and that it is impossible to establish them before the revolution. This is an erroneous opinion. There can be no doubt that in the capitalist countries many obstacles will be found in the way of organizing party units at the point of production. The task of these units will also be much more difficult than in Soviet Russia, for instance. But experience of other countries has shown clearly that it is quite possible and necessary to organize shop nuclei even in the most reactionary capitalist countries. We will again quote from Comrade Gypner's pamphlet, from the chapter entitled, "The Time for Reorganization," which deals with the communist movement of all countries still under capitalism.

"The Russian example and the difficulties of reorganization of the Leagues in the capitalist countries give rise to the opinion that a successful reorganization could only be accomplished after a seizure of power by the proletariat; in short, after the revolution is an accomplished fact. The old form of our organization and the consideration of it as an end in itself is responsible for this mistaken opinion. Actually the organization must be a means in the struggle for power. Its form must and will grow out of and be determined by, the condition of the struggle. The conditions after the revolution will be different from the conditions existing in the capitalist countries at the moment."

It is therefore obvious that the forms of organization will radically differ. In between the old and comparatively useless form of organization and the perfected form, which will evolve after the revolution lies the period upon which we are now entering: the period of the shop nuclei form of organization.

The possibility of the introduction

B—Industrial Branches

1. The transformation of the party from the present territorial and language section basis will be a lengthy process and must be carefully developed. In carrying out this reorganization means must be found not to destroy the present language section organizations as instruments of propaganda and education among the numerous language sections in this country. Language and territorial branches will exist in many instances after the plan is well developed.

2. At the beginning this reorganization shall be applied only to the most favorable industries, such as mining and the needle trades and similar favorable industries. Each situation shall be carefully considered and a decision made upon the basis of the conditions existing in each industry.

3. Steps shall be taken to organize industrial branches wherever fifteen or more members are working in

the same industry. Where such branches are made up predominantly of one language group they shall be branches of the federation of that language section. Where such branches are made up of workers of different language groups they shall be directly connected with the party organization.

4. Industrial branches may have attached to them a few members who are not working in the industry in those cases where no other branches exist to which they can be transferred. The governing committee of the party in each city shall decide to what branches such members shall be attached.

5. New branches organized in the mining and needle trades shall be organized on an industrial basis.

6. The organizers of the industrial branches in a certain industry shall form a local executive committee and the governing party committee shall appoint an organizer for each such industry.

Time for the Industrial Registration Extended

Reports reaching the National Office of the Workers Party show the Industrial Registration of the membership to be in full swing. About 300 branches, during November, returned to the National Office the records of their Industrial Organizers and members generally. There is no doubt that within the next few days this number will at least be doubled judging from the returns that have been daily coming in to the National Office. This will make the registration at least a 50 per cent success. This, compared with the results of the registration started last spring, is an enormous advance, but it is not fully satisfactory. We must get the full 100 per cent results and it is up to the active party members to see to it that this is achieved.

In order to make this possible the National Office has extended the Registration Period to the middle of December.

Those District Executive Committees, City Central and Federation Bureaus which have not yet sent in the records of their Industrial Organizers are again reminded to do it without delay. Branches that have returned only a partial list of their membership should make every effort possible to secure the registration of the remaining members before the middle of December.

of the new form of organization has been conclusively proved by the experience of the Russian Communist Party in conditions of oppression far more difficult than those at present existing in the most brutally governed capitalist states. The Russian party established its organization on shop nuclei in the height of Czarist oppression, and this form continued to exist to the time of the revolution.

The Young Communist League of Russia, established on the shop nuclei system during the Kerenky regime in Petrograd, where, as already stated, it met with considerable success.

The difficulties at present existing in capitalist countries: the conditions of transport from the homes to the workshops, etc., are still present today in Soviet Russia, and in other countries they will be diminished only in a limited degree after the conquest of power, indeed, during the inevitable period of civil war they will be intensified. The work of the nuclei, however, will be considerably facilitated by the removal of the capitalist pressure.

In this country there are special reasons prompting us to proceed with the organization of shop nuclei. The workers of America are widely divided because of their language differences. Even our own party members are to a large extent isolated from each other because of language divisions. The shop nuclei system will help considerably to break the barriers now existing between the party membership by knitting together in one unit all the members working in the same establishment, regardless of the language divisions.

The question of shop nuclei is far from being something new to the Communist movement of America. This question has been considered time and again during the last few years. The coming convention will have to see to it that this question remains no longer a theory but that it be put into effect as far as possible during the coming year. This can be done only if the problem will be considered from a realistic point of view and with the full hearted support of the Party membership.

LONDON.—A thousand labor meetings are being held on Sundays all over Great Britain on the subject of unemployment. The menace of the coming winter's suffering for the working class overshadows all other questions.

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

Building the Mass Party

The Party that has no communist organization, no communist nuclei in the work-shops—that Party cannot be taken seriously. It is no Communist Mass Party. The Labor Movement which is not able to support a mass organization is not a serious revolutionary mass movement.

GREGORY ZINOVIEV,
at the Fourth World Congress
of the Communist International.

Labor Herald Ball on New Year's Eve Will Attract Many

The Labor Herald Masquerade Ball, to be held in the Ashland Auditorium, New Year's Eve, will not only be the social event of the season, within the Communist circles, but it will also mark the second year of the "Labor Herald." This anniversary is going to be celebrated by every unit of the party. No other affair will be held on this date, as it has been reserved exclusively for the Labor Herald. Every member of the party is expected to turn all their energies towards making this the most successful event of the year.

This year we are holding it in the Ashland Auditorium, next year it will be held in the Coliseum. Its success depends not only upon the activities of the individual members of the Workers Party, the T. U. E. L. and the Y. W. L., but to a greater degree, it will depend upon the co-operation of the City Central Committees, especially the Language City Central Committees.

Also this will be a purely social event, its success will be an answer to the many bitter attacks that have been launched against the League and its official organ, "The Labor Herald." Chicago has now become the center of that attack and it is only proper that the Chicago comrades should rally to meet that attack. Let us usher in the New Year with a united celebration. Let us make this the biggest, the most successful and the most enjoyable affair that our party has ever attempted.

Branches of the party will receive further information with their quota of tickets about Nov. 30th; and will be expected to sell all of them. Let us make it a humdinger. ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE ASHLAND AUDITORIUM NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Organize French Branch.
By ALBERT MOREAU.

A French branch of the Workers Party has just been organized in New York. There are, to begin with, fifteen class conscious workers in this branch, some of them being members of the French Party since it assumed its name at the Congress of Tours. This branch goes on record to set a bright example for all party units of the Workers Party as far as our industrial duties are concerned.

The French comrades came to ask their admission to the Workers Party, each having his union card in his pocket. They have realized, at their first branch meeting, that it is imperative to start a campaign in order to bring together thousands of French workers living in New York. At this meeting a resolution was passed and sent to the Communist Party of France, expressing a working class solidarity to Henri Barbusse, persecuted by the justice of Poincare.

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Illinois Miners in Militant Stand at District Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

characterized as administration-controlled propositions.

A committee was appointed to develop a plan to protect the miners against professional discrimination by company doctors in compensation cases growing out of mine accidents.

Tom Kelly, representing the Illinois State Federation of Labor, told delegates that 1,600 strikers, organized into eight different craft unions, were still on strike in Streator. The fight is nearing its second year and is against the open shop. Kelly appealed for money to carry on the struggle. It was recommended.

Secretary John Watt, from the Springfield sub-district, addressed the convention on the six-hour day for miners and attacked the plan to cut out of the industry 200,000 miners as a cure for unemployment.

He also spoke of the red's hunt and read extracts from Evan's History of the U. M. W. A. to show that the organization was created by militants. Watt said a new color line was being drawn in the union, dividing it into either red or yellow camps.

President Freeman Thompson of the Springfield sub-district analyzed the country's centralized industrial development. His plea was for a solidly organized trade union front to meet the modern industrial system—acting in sympathetic strike action when necessary to defeat the plans of the bosses.

In dealing with organization matters Thompson explained how joint board and other joint court decisions superseded the contract and advocated an abolition of the practice and a reduction of the joint board in dispute settlements.

This was discussed by the delegates who complained of the slow grievance settlement machinery. The action taken was a recommendation to the local unions to present resolutions at the district and international conventions where the organization's constitution is considered.

This convention was significant in that there was no official address of welcome by the city officials, no prayers, little difference of opinion and no attacks launched against any official of the entire organization.

William Daech and Henry Hauer are the president and secretary of this sub-district. It was Daech's first convention since taking office.

Favor Union Industries.
MINNEAPOLIS.—In what is believed to be the first action of its kind in any American city, the Minneapolis city council has officially requested local labor forces to help bring here industries operating on a union shop basis. The city council is under the control of labor's forces.

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More Lewis-Searles "Exposures" Are Exposed!

Note—Since it has been shown that an open shop mine owners' publicity agent wrote the anti-Communist propaganda fed to the capitalist press by the Lewis regime in the United Mine Workers' Union, it would seem that further reply is unnecessary. "The Worker," however, feels duty bound to expose these so-called "exposures" to the limit. It is, therefore, publishing the accompanying reply to the attack on the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference. It shows how the Lewis regime even sought to cripple the humanitarian work carried on by this organization. The statement is written by James A. Hamilton, former secretary of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference, and is as follows:

By JAMES A. HAMILTON.

The fourth of the series of six articles "exposing" the Communists appears in the United Mine Workers' Journal for Nov. 1, 1933, and deals largely with the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference. Being human we would almost burst with vanity at the thought of such wide publicity among our friends, the miners, did we not know what slight attention is given the Journal by the rank and file. The radicals ignore it, as being chiefly a propaganda sheet for the Lewis machine. The reactionaries are averse to using their brains for reading the Journal or anything else. During the year ending July 31, 1933, the Journal cost the miners \$171,361.53. Of course, this large sum was not entirely wasted; the copies are given out free, and they make very

good wadding for shot-holes in the mines. After reading this article, we wondered, "Why the big commotion? What have we done against the interests of the miners or the general working-class?" The article states: "The conference has been one of the most important channels through which money has filtered into the Communist organization for destructive work within the miners' union." The article has no proof for this and its writer knows very well it is a lie. The most "destructive work" within the miners' union that we know about is being done by the reactionary and corrupt Lewis machine and we are certain we had no part in financing that.

The Journal's author displays his gross ignorance of Communism. The only motive for activity in the labor movement of which he is able to conceive is that of self-interest. Being unable to discover that the Relief Conference paid anybody more than a pittance for doing its work, the "instigator" casts about for some other motive and finds it in what he imagines is a great Communist plot to get control of the "per capita" of the labor movement and introduce a new category of dues and assessments, namely that for the Moscow headquarters. From what we know of Communism, it teaches the duty of service to the labor movement rather than the exercise of one's opportunity to make the movement be of benefit to himself. Our understanding of a Communist is one who at all times does his best to help the most immediately important activity in the advancement of the interests of the working-class. If the Miners' Relief

Conference should be classed as a Communist undertaking, it is solely on this basis. The relief conference attempted to do its best to make up for the inexcusable neglect by the Miners' Union officials of the relief of the strikers. The conference and its supporters looked on the coke region strike, being in one of the most important non-union sections, as one of the most important activities the labor movement has yet undertaken. If anyone wishes to class the relief conference as a Communist undertaking, that is his privilege; but the conference did not need to go outside of its relief activities to be working in accord with the principles of the Communist movement.

The Journal article insults George Lutz, thru whom we distributed some of our relief, by calling him "an idle miner." Lutz was president of a local union at Republic, in the heart of the coke region. Such an office was anything but a refuge for the idle.

The local officers were at the beck and call of their hundreds of members and their families. Evictions, trouble with the authorities, lack of food and clothing, and all sorts of difficulties had to be met. The neglect of relief making of rash and broken promises by organizers, the crushing of the initiative of the strikers, who were prevented from developing local machinery for keeping in touch with each other, these things were bitterly opposed by most local officers, with the result that most of them were persecuted by the strike officials. One of the greatest of the various betrayals of the labor movement during this strike was the crushing of the local leaders.

The Journal is guilty of a complete misrepresentation when it says that "while Merrick and Hamilton were appealing to the people of the country for money for the relief of starving miners, they were also holding mass meetings in the same region to collect money from these starving miners to remit to the Labor Defense Council at Chicago." The fact is, that the relief was raised for the coke region lying chiefly in Fayette County, while such sums were donated by the miners to the Labor Defense Council came from the old union field, lying chiefly in Allegheny and Washington Counties. However, we cannot criticize the writer of these articles too severely for his ignorance of geography. His master, Lewis, knows little of Southwestern Pennsylvania by personal observation. Some 75,000 miners, newly organized, were on strike in this section in the summer of 1922 and some of them stayed out, in Somerset County, until the summer of 1923. Yet Lewis did not make a single visit to find out at first hand the conditions of the strikers.

Having a liking for figures, we have done a little calculating. Secretary Green reports the payment to Searles, Editor of the Journal, of the total sum of \$17,469.29, between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1933, described as for "publicity work" and "advance." This was in addition to the regular salaries and expenses for the Journal, and is the only item in the report which would appear to take care of the cost of this series of six articles, which were gotten up during this period. The Journal costs over \$170,000 per year, or about \$300 per page; making over \$5,000 for the six three-page

articles. Thus the miners paid over \$22,000 for the making and publishing of these astounding "revelations." This was several times the amount raised by the relief conference, yet we will match the work of the conference in the way of benefit to the miners against not only this series, but of similar series of articles published until the overthrow of the Lewis machine, yes, even till the collapse of capitalism.

William Feeney was international organizer in the coke region during the strike and is now the Provisional Secretary-Treasurer of Provisional District No. 4, which is ostensibly for the purpose of keeping together the remnants of unionism left from the strike. During the year ending July 31, 1933, Feeney received as salary \$3,320, and as expenses \$2,268.77. As he lives in Charleroi, about 50c fare from his headquarters in Brownsville, and as you can travel from one end of the coke region to the other for a couple of dollars on the trolley, an expense of some \$10 per day seems very liberal; to say the least, especially on top of a salary of about the same amount. If the secretary of the Miners' Relief Conference had been remunerated on any way nearly so liberal a basis, there would have been but very little money either for relief or any other purpose for which we are falsely accused of using our funds.

Such utterly false, confused, and nonsensical attacks as this one in the Journal will serve to further reduce the already low estimation with which the well-informed and sincere members and friends of organized labor regard the Lewis machine.

Labor camps in the state are pest-holes of disease and no person anywhere are compelled to endure worse conditions, according to testimony of many expert statisticians who have investigated conditions in New York State. Employment offices recruit foreign-born workers who are unfamiliar with the language and customs of the country, have them sign agreements to work for months for their railroad fare, ship them to construction camps and other places where they are isolated from civilization, and held in a state of peonage.

Unearth Medical Fakirs.
The investigation has also revealed a sinister and diabolical practice existing among medical doctors in this state, the mere recital of which would baffle the descriptive powers of a Poe. Many doctors carry startling advertisements in the foreign-language newspapers, describing ordinary ailments as serious diseases and telling of the wonderful cures they have achieved. The foreign-born worker is enticed into their nets by these advertisements. Once in the office they are given examinations so that their "ailments" may be properly "diagnosed." Instead of diagnosing their infirmities the doctors diagnose their pocketbooks. The patient is told to strip in one room and then enter another room for "examination." While being "examined" the nurse picks his pockets, learns the amount of money he has, examines books, papers and other contents of his pockets to learn if he has a bank account and then reports to the chief physician. One doctor testifying before the Legislative Committee declared that the patient had \$300 and so he was scared half to death with the announcement that he was suffering from a malignant disease, the cure of which would cost him \$750 in advance, so the unfortunate victim was left with only fifty dollars out of his entire savings, for which he received a box of pink pills.

All these medical fakirs are licensed physicians so there is nothing can legally be done against this practice. In many cases the victims die suicides because of the terror inspired by these quack doctors.

Here, at the City Hall, day after day, is being revealed one of the most damning chapters in the revolutionary indictment against the whole capitalist system. These committee-men imagine they can remedy these evils under capitalism. They fail to see that the existence of an army of medical fakirs, preying upon workers, is not due to the depravity of the individual quacks, but that the whole business, including personal depravity, is inseparable from capitalism.

Furthermore, it is not only the foreign-born workers who are victimized by quack doctors and it is not merely the advertising quacks that prey upon suffering humanity, but most of the other members of this "learned" profession are equally guilty. As long as a system exists where it is more profitable for doctors to keep people sick than to cure them there will be people so degraded that they will commit murder regularly in the name of medical science.

The cure for peonage is not to be found in legislative investigations, but in the building of strong trade unions embracing aliens and all other workers, and the fake doctors will never be eliminated as long as capitalism lasts, so the cure for that evil lies in following the path of the proletarian revolution for the purpose of destroying the pestilential system slavery known as capitalism, root and branch.

Chicago Friendly Organization Attention!
All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange any entertainments Sunday, December 23rd, the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has arranged a performance, concert and ball on that date at Pullasky Hall, 1711 S. Ashland Ave.

Labor Czars Here War on German Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

whom only yesterday he flayed in unmeasured terms.

Why the Change of Front?
What has happened to cause Gompers to change his mind? Has Gompers changed his policy? Or have the German labor leaders changed?

Gompers may have changed his mind in relation to the German labor leaders, but his policy never changes. A servile tool of capitalism in its most vicious form he has been in the past, he is today and he will be just as long as there is a breath of life in his servile carcass. Nor have the German labor leaders changed. If there is an apparent contradiction in the actions of these labor leaders of America and Germany it is not because they have changed, but because the conflicting interests of capitalism have changed.

In the years of the war the conflict was between the Anglo-Franco-American group and the German-Austro group for imperialist world supremacy. As long as this antagonism existed the labor lieutenants of the conflicting groups were enemies, for the simple reason that they served their national capitalist groups. Now that German imperialism has been routed and the most powerful German capitalist, Stinnes, has reached an agreement with Poincare to more firmly forge the fetters of slavery upon the German workers, the officialdom of the German Federation of Trade Unions changes its policy to conform to the present day interests of their capitalist master. The enraged German working class is now rising against the Stinnes-Poincare combination, thereby endangering world imperialism, so the German labor leaders forget their former hatred of Poincare and rally to his defense because their capitalist master, Stinnes, commands them to do so.

Here in the United States the journalistic spokesmen of the House of Morgan praise the statesmanship of Poincare for his policy in Europe, including the Ruhr occupation. They also praise the Franco-German conspiracy against the working class of both Germany and France. Gompers is so well trained in every form of groveling before his masters that he readily takes his cue from the Morganized press. Since the former enemies in the capitalist camps have united against the working class it is only natural to expect unity between the labor lieutenants of the former enemy countries. In this respect Gompers has been perfectly consistent and no one should be so unkind as to accuse him of hypocrisy. He is the consistent servant of capitalism. Whenever the interests of American capitalism change he changes. The enemies of American imperialism are his enemies, the friends of that imperialism are his friends.

Would Throttle Revolution.
The magnitude of this latest piece of trickery on the part of Gompers is not apparent on the surface. This

VOLUNTEERS
WANTED—Come and help us turn out our Xmas drive literature at the smallest possible expense. It's for education for the Russian kiddies. Room, 700, 32 S. Wabash Ave.

appeal to the unions is not so much for the purpose of assisting the German labor lieutenants of Stinnes and Poincare financially. Stinnes and Schneider-Creusot concern—the masters of Poincare—pay their own scullions, for the reason that the rank and file of the German workers have repudiated these leaders of labor. Gompers' plea for contributions is an attempt to cripple the relief work of genuine working class organizations engaged in a sincere effort to collect funds to send to the starving masses of Germany who have been reduced to a rapacious imperialism. The Gompers attempt is not to aid the German labor leaders directly, but to indirectly aid them by preventing funds being sent to the rank and file of the German working class who have rallied under the banner of Communism. The Gompers' plea is an attempt to deliberately aid Stinnes and Poincare in their savage attempt to reduce the whole population of Europe to vassals of imperialism and destroy every vestige of labor organization on the Continent, except that sort of unionism masquerading as labor leaders and whose perjury is today responsible for the widespread devastation of Europe.

Fight Gompers' Treachery!
Everywhere, in every labor organization where a plea is made to support the Gompers campaign against the German workers he must be exposed. It is the imperative duty of every militant, of every Communist, in the American trade union movement to arise and denounce in unmeasured terms this criminal action of Gompers and his crew against the starving masses of Germany. Not one cent should be sent to the leaders of the German Federation of Trade Unions to go into the jackpot supported by Stinnes to aid in driving still lower in the scale of human misery and degradation the German working class that is now groaning under the most horrible despotism the world has ever witnessed.

No effort should be spared to raise funds thru valid workers' relief organizations for the purpose of assisting the rank and file of the German working class to throw off the yokes of both German and French imperialism.

Refuse to aid the servants of Stinnes and Poincare! Expose ruthlessly the bloody conspiracy of Gompers!

All hail the battalions of the German proletariat as they swing into action against imperialism and all its satellites.

Chicago Greets New York.
The arrest of Leo Granoff, young New York Communist, is arousing wide interest amongst the young workers of America. The Young Workers League of Chicago has sent the following protest to the giant protest meeting held this week in New York:

"Young Workers' League and Junior Section of Chicago protests arrest of our Comrade Granoff. His work enlightening working class children must continue. Such arrests by capitalist government proves this is not a free country where workmen or children can express their class views. Comrades, we are solidly behind you!"

Communist Candidates in England.
The British Communist Party has a dozen candidates in the field in this week's parliamentary elections. Some of these candidates are the present Communist member, J. T. Walton Newbold, of Motherwell, and others, Geddes, for Greenock; Gallagher, for Dundee; Vaughan, for Southwest Bethnal Green, and Saklatvala, for North Brompton. Saklatvala was a Communist member of the last parliament, elected on the labor party ticket.

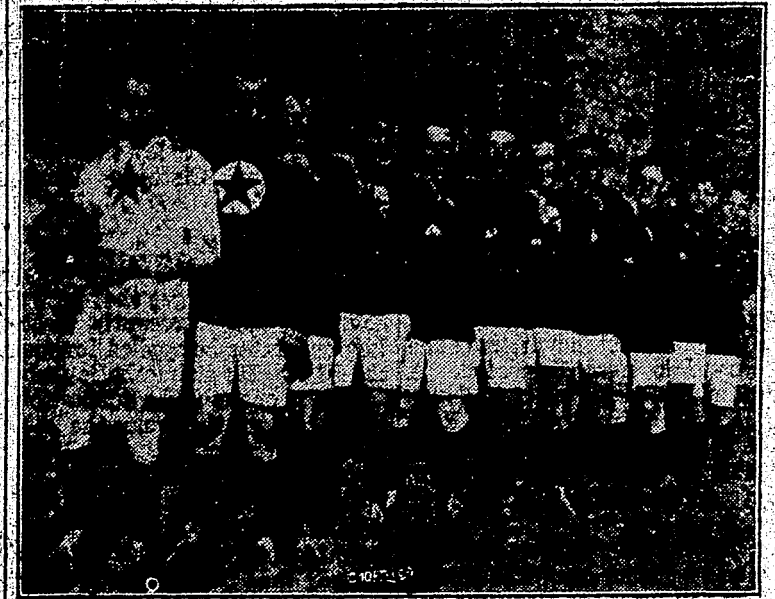
Get Them Out by Christmas!

Young Workers Victors in Soccer Game with the Western Electric Champs

On the well kept athletic field of the Western Electric Co., at Cicero, Ill., the soccer team of the Young Workers League of Chicago showed that they can keep to the front in sports, as well as they do in the field of industrial and political struggle, by winning a well played soccer game from the Western Electric representatives. Score: Y. W. L., 2, W. E., 1.

Previously, the home team had only dropped one game, and are leading the league by a good margin, and this defeat at the "field" of the Y. W. L. was rather distasteful for them. During the first half the Western Electric, aided by a strong wind, were able to get one goal advantage over the Y. W. L., but after changing ends, it was all over but the shouting. The score would indicate that the game was close, such was not the case, for the manner in which the Y. W. L. swarmed around the goal of their opponents, would lead one to believe that they were rehearsing their part for the greater struggle that is to come. While all of the comrades played a good game, the goalkeeper of the Y. W. L., Comrade Zerbes, was exceptionally so, for while he had little to do, it required the skill he possesses to show that he is equal to any occasion. Attempts have been made to get Zerbes away from the Y. W. L., but he prefers to stay with an organization representative of his class. Comrades Wagner and Sandt also played well, scoring the bolshevik goals, as did the new players, who sported the "RED" sweaters for the first time in this game. The Young Workers make a striking appearance in their outfit, for in addition to the color effect, they sport the "Party" insignia on their breasts, and "Liebknecht" across their backs.

These Husky Yowls Can't Be Beaten



Young Workers League of Chicago Soccer Team

Foreign-Born Workers Live Here in Peonage; Victims of Swindlers

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to "The Worker")
NEW YORK CITY.—Weird and unbelievable facts are being brought to light by the New York State Legislative Committee on Exploitation of Immigrants that is holding daily sessions in the City Hall here. Every form of swindle, from selling worthless lots by real estate fakirs to wholesale murder by unscrupulous doctors, has been revealed as a regular practice against the unfortunate foreign-born workers who come to these shores to enjoy some of our much vaunted liberty and democracy.

Peonage is practiced on a wholesale scale in the state of New York, according to Miss Marion K. Clark, Chief of the Alien Division of the State Labor Department. "Thirty-two per cent of the populace of this state are aliens," she said, "and they are without statutory protection. We have records of aliens being shipped to a hundred miles back to civilization after working for months for nothing except an imaginary railroad fare."

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The books illustrated below, actual size 5 1/2 x 7 1/4, are a good combination and good list to select from, for old and young.

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The Deportations Delirium of Nineteen-Twenty, L. F. Post.....	1.50
JANET MARCH, a novel, by Floyd Dell (objected to by New England Society).....	2.50
The Great Steel Strike, and its Lesson, by W. Z. Foster.....	1.75
A WEEK, by Iuhv Libedinsky, The first novel under the Russian Soviet Regime.....	1.50
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Business Manager

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10,000 New Members

The whole party is in the drive for 10,000 new members. This is as it should be. This is as it must be. During the months of September and October, 54 new branch charters were issued. The figures will show that the month of November has equalled the record for the preceding two months. The avalanche grows. All workers ready for membership in the Workers Party must be brought into the ranks.

The success gained already shows the possibilities of building our party organization. We can win our goal of 10,000 members if our organization is mobilized for that purpose.

The campaign for "The Daily Worker" and the drive for 10,000 new members go hand in hand. The 10,000 new members are needed to support "The Daily" when it is started, and to put our Party in a position to fulfill its tasks in the class struggle in this country at the present time.

The opportunities to build a widespread Communist movement are greater in the United States today than at any time in the past. Whether the American Communist movement will rise to its highest possibilities depends upon the work of our party organization.

It is to fit the Party organization for its great task of leading the workers who are ready to follow a Communist Party in the struggle, that the Party has set as its aim—**"THE DAILY WORKER" AND 10,000 NEW MEMBERS.**

More Bad News

Here is more bad news for the grand dukes of the American labor movement. The London Daily Herald reports that the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) is opening negotiations with the All-Russian Trade Union Executives for a United Front.

Reactionary American labor officials had heralded the resignation of Edo Fimmon, the militant secretary of the Amsterdam International, as an indication of the triumph of standpatism in the European trade unions. This false hope is now dissipated. A formidable minority in the Amsterdam International is in favor of the immediate establishment of the United Front with the Russian workers, especially in view of the possibility of counter-revolution in Germany, similar to that which has taken place in Spain, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria and Hungary. Another element, however, is in favor of delay thru negotiations.

Delegations have been appointed by the Amsterdam International to visit the United States, Mexico and other countries on this side of the Atlantic. This will also be bad news for Gompers and his following.

The Czarists May Enter

The Statue of Liberty guides the gates to the United States in the Harbor of New York. And great discretion is shown as to whom may enter.

Not long ago Madame Kalenina, the wife of the president of Soviet Russia, was refused permission to enter these gates, only for a short time, to raise funds for the orphaned children of the first Workers' Republic.

But today Baroness Wrangel, wife of the defeated "white army" general, is on American soil. She arrived with Prince Felix Youssouff, and his wife, Princess Irene. They were all received into the waiting and welcoming arms of the parasite William K. Vanderbilts.

The magic piece of paper that gained admission for them to the United States of America was a tattered bit of an old czarist passport, a relic of czarism six years gone. Back in Bulgaria it is the troops of Baron Wrangel, driven off Soviet soil, who have shown themselves most brutal and savage in the killing of the workers and farmers who recently fought the establishment of Fascist rule in their country.

The Czarists are allowed to enter. Youssouff, who prides himself on being the murderer of the monk, Rasputin, wants to bargain with the millionaire, J. E. Windener, over the sale of some paintings. The dollar sign should be hung on the Statue of Liberty, for those who fight the aspirations of the many, and have money, are allowed to pass the portals it guides without question. Such is America!

From East and West

The farmers of Nebraska in the West and the great membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the industrial centers of the East, join hands in support of the National Farmer-Labor Convention called for May 30, 1924, at St. Paul, Minn.

The Nebraska farmers took their stand in a decisive way at the state convention of their Progressive Party. The voice of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is heard thru "The Advance," the official publication of the union. "The Advance" declares:

"We hope that the Decoration Day Convention will result in a clear cut working class party. Even if it does not, we shall not give up in despair. Further attempts will be made. American labor will ultimately have its own party."

"If the St. Paul Convention will bring a real labor party, good and well, if not, it will simply mean that the advocates of a labor party must try again. But it must be a LABOR PARTY, not a new name for the thoroughly discredited policy of 'rewarding friends and punishing enemies'."

There are six months ahead, during which to plan and work for the May 30th Convention. This is a long enough time, not only to rally together the forces that will make a successful gathering, but time enough to lay the basis for what the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers calls—"A REAL LABOR PARTY."

Legion, Klan, or Both

In reply to charges that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, John R. Quinn, recently elected commander of the American Legion, states he applied for membership but never really got into the Klan. He claims he is free of Klan influence.

This is enough of a confession, however, to show that the same Fascist spirit that rules the Legion, also dominates the Klan. Both organizations look good to Quinn. But instead of being a Kleeagle, he chose being a Kommander. Merely a difference in spelling.

Congressman James A. Gallivan made the charge that Quinn, the legionnaire, had been a klanisman. Quinn says he is opposed to organizations that "create racial or religious strife." But he does not say that he is opposed to organizations that are out to crush the aspirations of the workers, the real aim of both the Legion and the Klan. Let the workers know this.

Little Rhode Island—A Big Political Lesson

If anyone wants a lesson in the elementary principles of our great national game of politics as it is played by those who are the stars in the great sport, let him turn to Rhode Island.

Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union, but Rhode Island just now offers a mighty big lesson in the first principles of political action to the workers and poor farmers of the country.

The Republican Party, the governing party in the country, has time and again come before the masses and asked to be entrusted with the management and operation of the gov-

ernment. All too often the workers and farmers have listened to the fraudulent pleas of the capitalist politicians. An examination of the personnel of the Rhode Island Republican State Central Committee discloses who the real owners of the administration party are.

Of the 55 members of this Central Committee more than two-thirds are directly or indirectly connected with the textile industry, public utility and banking corporations of the State. One of these owners of the Republican Party is a director in 16 banks, railways, textile companies, and manufacturing concerns. He is

the director of seven and the president in thirteen companies; a third member is affiliated with eight concerns, four of which are textile firms. Rhode Island has long been considered a state of oppression and class aristocracy. The government of Rhode Island is securely in the hands of the people, who do nothing for a living but own the machines used by the workers. This is the real reason why the textile mill owners were able to send 600 National Guardsmen, five companies of Coast Artillery, and a machine gun company against the strikers at the cost of over \$3,000 daily in the textile strike 1922.

Our Literature Department

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Director.

This column is dedicated to the purpose of discussing ways and means and experiences how to promote and effect successful sales of literature, announcements for new literature, etc. Contributions are solicited from our Dr. O's, Organizers, Speakers or anybody interested in this vital problem.

Local Chicago seems to have a better plan and method of literature sales than any other unit in the party, known to the literature department. It is simple enough and can be duplicated with ease: A complete list of labor unions and other working class organization meeting days and places is compiled, showing the day in the week, and place of meeting.

This list is apportioned among the branches, with instructions that these meetings must be visited regularly and our current literature and pamphlets offered for sale to those attending. Each branch is to have a literature agent and assistants, constituting the literature committee. This committee is to arrange dates among themselves, so that each union can be visited regularly. This work is not necessarily confined to the committee, but they are to see that every member of the branch does his share, and sells literature at place of work, etc. Those best fitted for the union visiting work seem to be our women comrades. Somehow, they are better treated and they make better sales. There are instances, however, where men comrades, members of the Young Workers League, have made a better showing. The following is from a comrade in Chicago:

Experiences in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 6th, 1923.

Dear Comrades:—Your letter, requesting that I tell the comrades about my experiences in visiting local unions with literature, at hand. The results obtained thus far may be considered good but not to my satisfaction. But considering that I have to attend to the functions of four other committees in my branch and to sell literature of a particular language among such workers who cannot read English, I may feel satisfied. I have made it a point to be early at the meeting places, so that every one entering could be offered a piece of our literature. In some instances I have been prevented from selling inside the hall by cranky union officials. Most

of them looked well fed and had "rocks" on their fingers. In other instances I have been very well received, given a chair to sit down, invited to come inside the hall and sell to those in attendance.

"Particular mention can be made of a local of Locomotive Engineers. The president asked me to go inside and they all buy the Labor Herald. In some instances it is very difficult, particularly if some one who 'feels' better and 'wiser' than the rest, and sets out to have an argument about the movement and its leaders the literature represents. It is hard to argue and sell literature. But in spite of all difficulties, the venture is very interesting and worth our while. I sold in October, 246 copies of "The Worker," 100 "Voice of Labor," 110 "Labor Herald," 25 Soviet Russia Pictorial, 10 Liberator, 5 The Communist International, and other literature for a total of \$52.10. I only wish we had many more in our branch who could and would help me.

"Fraternally, A. D."

It is Possible Everywhere.

We have another very interesting letter from another comrade in Chicago, which we shall publish next week. These letters show, that the system outlined above, bring results

Flames Kill and Injure Miners

By HERBERT HASLAM.

(Federated Press Correspondent).

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—Alleged economy stunts by the C. W. Nigh Mining Co.'s huge Orient coalmine No. 1, three miles west of Frankfort, are held responsible by some of the local miners for the disastrous explosion November 26. Two men, Harry Odle and J. B. Hamilton, were burned to death and another burned so terribly that he is not expected to live. Four others were badly burned when the mine gas burst into flames. Eight others were somewhat less seriously hurt and over 900, the rest of the day shift, got to the surface within four hours of the blast. All are members of Local 303, Orient, United Mine Workers of America.

WASHINGTON.—The number of fatal accidents at all coal mines reported to the U. S. bureau of mines for the first ten months of 1923 was 2,059, as compared with 1,443 fatalities in the corresponding period last year.

The German Working Class, the German Communists and the German Social-Democrats

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

German, Communist International. The working class constitutes the main power in Germany. The German working class holds the fate of its country in its own hands. Why has power remained until now in the hands of the capitalist class? In the year 1918-19 only a minority of the German workers followed Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. On the opposite pole again only a minority of the German workers followed the bloodhound Noske. The main mass, the center of the German working class vacillated. This kernel—the general mass of the working class—sought peaceful means. That "middle" mass, which in the final instance decided the course of the struggle, at that time wanted no civil war, it feared the Revolution, it reckoned that in a legal way—thru the trade unions, thru universal suffrage, thru the German Socialist Party—it would slowly, but surely improve its condition and secure a piece of bread and work.

The German Social Democracy relied upon this sentiment of the average worker, and with cunning and craftiness it succeeded in killing the first German revolution and in securing victory to the capitalist class. We should not forget that the German Social Democracy called a national congress of workers' and soldiers' council in the year 1919, and at this congress it succeeded in having the resolution adopted for dissolving the Soviets and giving the power over to the National Assembly.

The Spartacists, the vanguard of the workers, were still very weak numerically in the year 1919. In the years 1918-19 the Spartacists were held in very high esteem by the workers. Many workers silently recognized the courage and great desire of the Spartacist minority to cause of the working class, for they intercepted with their breast the cruel blows of the counter-revolution and they defended unflinchingly the interests of the entire working class. But even the Spartacists enjoyed the esteem which they deserved, nevertheless they were not followed. The kernel of the working class regarded the Spartacist people not without sympathy. Yet when it came to action they supported the Social Democrats.

In March of the year 1921 the Spartacist vanguard of the working class threw itself anew into the struggle. The Communist vanguard itself attempted to replace by means of itself the greater mass of the working class, that greater mass which at that time was under the almost unrestricted influence of the German Social Democracy by whom it was lulled to sleep with counter-revolutionary, sweet and senseless lullabies and hopes. And once more considerable sections of the German workers regarded not without sympathy, the daring revolutionaries who time and again carried the blows of the counter-revolution. But once more these heroes remained without support from the greater mass of the workers. The vanguard which rose up too early was defeated.

The question of the present depends altogether upon whether the German Social Democracy will succeed now once more, in saving the German capitalist class, even if only for a short time. There is every reason to believe that this time they will no longer succeed in that.

The lesson was not in vain. With the help of the Third World Congress of the Communist International the German Communist Party was able to assess correctly the mistakes of the past. The question of uprising, of the immediate struggle for power was pushed aside in the year 1921 and without a moment's hesitation a new task was set: the winning over of a majority of the workers.

How far is this task fulfilled today? Does the majority of the workers already follow the Communists now? On whose side are the sympathies of the kernel of the German working class? What influence does the counter-revolutionary Social Democracy still have among the German working class? Of what sort must our relation be to the Social Democracy in general and to the so-called "left" wing in particular?

The German Communist Party has

accomplished the task set to it by the Third World Congress of the Communist International. Or at least it is no longer very far from this solution. The German Communists have won over the factory committee movement which, as we will see further, in present Germany plays in a great measure, the role of our pre-revolutionary Russian workers' councils (Soviets). In more than 2,000 cities and towns of Germany, in the most important centers of industry, the factory movement is completely under the influence of the German Communist Party.

In the trade unions the German Communist Party shows great gains. It has not as yet got into its hands the direction of the trade union apparatus, and it will most likely not get it, even up to the victory of the proletarian revolution. The task of wresting the leadership from the trade union bureaucrats is indeed no less difficult than the other task of wresting political power from the capitalist class. But the day after the proletarian overturn it will be necessary in many cases to seize the trade unions by the same methods with which the government institutions of the industries and factories are seized. In the lower sections of the trade union organizations the German Communists have already fought their way to tremendous influence.

The membership of the German Communist Party is constantly growing. Not only the vanguard of the working class, but also its great bulk—that working mass which in the year 1919 helped the German Social Democracy to victory—is now turning more and more to the Communists. The working class as a whole, that is, not its organized part only, but also the many million heads of mass is inclined more and more to hand over political leadership precisely to the German Communist Party. During the great August strikes (1923), which overthrew the Cuno government, the political leadership of the movement was already with the Communists. In the strike committee which directed the movement of the Berlin workers (about 800,000 workers struck) the overwhelming majority belonged to the German Communist Party, the rest—left Social Democrats and "Independents," but these latter were also elected on the proposal of the Communists and went unreservedly with us. In another major center of Germany, in Hamburg, the directing committee consisted of five Communists, two left Social Democrats and one revolutionary syndicalist. Almost everywhere the ratio of forces was the same. Even in such places where the Communist organization was numerically weak up to the August strike, the laboring masses pressed

the political leadership of the strike outright upon this small Communist organization. "The Communists are the only party which leads the movement on a national scale; therefore you must take over the leadership in our city, too," declared hundreds of thousands of non-party workers.

Can we speak of a durable and sure majority? Perhaps that is not so. But there is no doubt that this will come, and indeed in the very near future. The sentiment is still changeable and not stable. The sentiment of millions of workers is altogether not a fixed one for all time. A part of the workers is still considering; it is with one foot already in the camp of the Communists, while with the other it still stands in the camp of the Social Democracy. During a transitional period this is inevitable. It would be ridiculous to insist, as a prerequisite to success, that all workers to the last man must swear loyalty to the Communist Party. In the course of the struggle the majority which will spring up will constitute itself decisively and will stand firmly behind the Communists.

And the German Social Democracy? It has by now already lost apparently more than half of its membership. As observers report, the workers still in its ranks, belong mainly to the "more sober-headed" people. They represent the least active element, they are the people who have maintained connection with the Social Democracy from an old tradition, and they find it hard to break with it. The flower of the working class is abandoning the ranks of the German Social Democracy. A considerable part of these 600,000 to 700,000 still left to the Social Democracy belong to the petty bourgeoisie, the hangers-on. And among those workers who still remain in the ranks of the German Social Democracy a considerable number inwardly already belong to the Communists. We established that fact as far back as half a year ago, but now it is clearer than ever. When at illegal factory committee congresses in Stuttgart, Berlin and in dozens of other cities hundreds of workers who are formally still members of the Social Democracy Party conspire with the Communists, against their own Socialist leaders, that shows that these workers indeed call themselves Social Democrats out of tradition, but are in reality already our comrades. When many thousands of Socialist workers, together with Communist workers and against the will of the leaders of their own party constitute together with us, Proletarian Centuries—the nucleus of the Red Guard—when hundreds of thousands of workers who "count themselves" with the German Socialist Party, in common with us, under the direction of the Communist Party, against the decision of the

German Socialist Party, declare a political strike, that shows that the time is no longer distant when the more considerable part of the Socialist workers will break definitely with the counter-revolutionary leaders and will unreservedly follow the Communists.

The present transitional period is well known to us Russian Communists from that time when considerable sections of the Menshevik and Social Revolutionist workers continued to "count" themselves with their parties, but in reality intercepted arms for us and leagued with us to overthrow the coalition government. The German Socialist Party stands on the eve of that time when in due course the "most powerful" party in Russia, the "Social Revolutionary" Party went under before our eyes. Before the eyes of the workers of the whole world the once such proud structure of the million headed German Social Democracy is collapsing with a crash, though during a whole epoch it determined the political fate of Germany. The silly ex-minister, Hilferding, has every reason to weep by the rivers of Babylon.

And the difference of opinion and the split which is starting between the right and left Social Democrats—how shall they be evaluated? It is possible that the "left" Social Democrats for a time will play in the history of the German revolution comparatively the same role, as the left Social Revolutionists played in Russia, that is they will go part of the way with the revolution, only later to fall back once more into the camp of the counter-revolution. In the year 1917-18 it did seem at first as if in Russia there was an immense difference between the right and "left" Social Revolutionists. In the year 1923 every objective observer sees that the "left" and the right Social Revolutionists—at least, if one considers the leading elements—were simply different strata of the same inconsistent, and counter-revolutionary lower middle class.

The whole or almost the whole present leading group of the "left" Social Democracy in Germany is familiar to us for a long time: these well known people have more than once betrayed the German workers in the decisive movement, and they will betray the German working class many times again. As a symptom, the appearance of a "left" current in the German Socialist Party naturally has a tremendous significance. The "left" German Socialist Party shows, like the distorting mirror, the growth of a revolutionary sentiment among the broadest masses of the German working class.

If the so-called "left" leaders of the German Socialist Party were seriously determined to play an independent role it might cause tremen-

dous dangers for the German revolution and turn into a direct misfortune to the revolution. As soon as these gentlemen enter into a revolutionary government they will surely make an attempt in the decisive moment to turn the revolutionary government into a debating club. Every moment when an iron dictatorship and a steel-like determination are necessary, they will hang like a brake to the wheel of the revolutionary government. Too great "support" on the part of the "left" Socialists might become downright fatal to the proletarian revolution.

This should not mean that Communists should in the present stage of development reject every agreement with the left Social Democracy. A few sections of the working class still follow them. The left Social Democracy is one of the last illusions of a considerable section of the German workers. One of the most important requisites for the success of further decisive struggles of the Communists consists in helping this section to free itself from this illusion. May a last example convince the German worker that the so-called "left" Social Democracy, all these Crispiens and Rosenfelds, will themselves make every effort to compromise themselves as quickly and as thoroughly as possible in the eyes of the workers! And we can help them at it. The recent behavior of the left wing, if we may call them that, (voting for the continuation of the power of the half-Fascist Stresemann government) has shown with sufficient clearness the inconsistency and the counter-revolutionary baseness of the "left" leaders of the German Social Democracy. The hour is near, when the immense majority of those German workers who at present still base some hope on the "left" German Socialist Party will be definitely convinced that the decisive struggle will be waged without and against the right as well as the left German Socialist Party.

The entrance of the Communists into the Saxon government has a double aim. First, to aid the revolutionary vanguard of Saxony to get a firm foothold, to occupy a definite region, and to make Saxony the starting point of further battles. Second, to make it possible for the left Socialists to reveal themselves thru actions and thereby to make it easier for the Social-Democratic workers to overcome their last illusions. The step undertaken in Saxony by the German Communist Party, with the consent, naturally, of the Communist International, contains great dangers. We should be clear on that. It would produce, however, political timidity not to be able to bear the risk which is entailed in the entering of the Communists into the Saxon government. But it would also

be a proof of childish silliness not to see those tremendous political dangers with which this step is set.

Already even before the definite formation of the labor government the "left" Saxon Social Democrats began to sabotage this labor government. The German Communists, who sent a group of their best workers into the Saxon government, will be on their guard. They will under no circumstance allow the German "left" Social Democrats to carry out their policy of vacillation, and at the cost of the reputation of the German Communist Party, to sabotage the proletarian revolution. The entrance of the German Communists into the Saxon government is justified only if it provides a sure guarantee that the apparatus of state power actually begins to serve the working class; that the hundreds of thousands of workers will be armed for the struggle against Bavarian and Pan-German Fascism; that not merely in words, but in deeds, a mass exclusion of middle class officials from the state apparatus begins wherever they may be found as heirs from Wilhelm's times; and that furthermore, immediate economic measures of a revolutionary character shall be put into effect, which will strike decisively at the capitalist class.

If the present Saxon government will actually succeed in turning Saxony into a red country which, even if only in a certain measure, can become the point of concentration of all the revolutionary forces of the land, in that case the revolutionary German working class will understand and support the Saxon experiment. If such should not be the case, the German Communists must utilize the whole Saxon episode to demonstrate again and again to the laboring masses in obvious fashion, the lack of character of the "left" German Socialists and the counter-revolutionary treachery of the German Socialist Party leaders. We reject the united front for hushing up revolutionary tasks.

Summary: The German Social Democracy no longer constitutes the axis of political life—the center of gravity has shifted to the German Communist Party. The German Communists have already won over the majority of the many millions of the German working class or are no longer far from winning them over. The chief task of the German Communist Party consists in convincing the majority of the German working class thru deeds that the German Communist Party—unlike the years 1918-19—now leads, not only the vanguard but the whole mass of millions of workers. Above all the laboring masses must be convinced that now the leadership of the working class by the German Communist Party actually assures victory.