



Total for "The Daily Worker" is Now \$63,600—Help Get \$100,000—See Page 2

THE WORKER

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923

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Party in Action for "The Daily" Communist Sundays on Dec. 16, 23 and 30 to Aid Subscription Drive

Proclamation to the Members of the Workers Party.

COMRADES.—In Russia, when the great tasks of the revolution necessitated the greatest possible devotion and called for the last ounce of energy on the part of the Communists, one of the methods used by the Communists of Russia to make possible the accomplishment of the tremendous tasks was the institution of Communist Saturdays on which all members of the Russian Communist Party devoted their Saturday afternoon half holidays to the most necessary and important work to be done.

We are not now facing a revolutionary situation but we are facing a situation that calls for the mobilization of our entire party, of every member and party unit if the ends which we seek to accomplish are to be gained. During the first or the second week in January we will begin to publish the DAILY WORKER.

We are confident that by that time the devotion and sacrifice of our membership will have borne fruit in the realization of the \$100,000 fund set as the goal in the DAILY WORKER campaign and we are therefore making preparations to publish the first issue of the Daily as soon as the necessary physical arrangements for publication have been completed—about January 6.

It was a great task to raise \$100,000 to found our Daily. Yet still greater tasks are confronting us. It is one thing to begin a daily paper. It is another to make that paper a living, pulsing, militant factor in the political and economic life of this country. IF THE DAILY WORKER IS TO LIVE AND GROW IT IS THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP THAT MUST SUPPLY THE FORCE AND THE ENERGY BEHIND IT.

Subscription Campaign for Daily Worker Is Party's Greatest Task.

To secure a wide distribution of the Daily Worker

to sell subscriptions to every possible worker in shop and factory and mill; in trade union and fraternal organization, to every member of the working class that we can possibly reach, is now the greatest immediate task of the party membership. Beginning now and lasting in a drive of the utmost intensity up until the publication of the Daily Worker the entire membership of the party must be mobilized for this subscription campaign into a veritable army of action.

Complete supplies for carrying on this drive have been mailed to every party unit. Instructions have been sent to every branch and are being reprinted in this issue. In every part of the country, wherever there is a branch of the party, or even a single party member, the task as outlined must be put into full and immediate execution.

The Communist Sundays.

The remaining Sundays of this month, December 16, 23 and 30, have been set aside by the Party as Communist Sundays for the Daily Worker subscription campaign.

On these days, every workingclass neighborhood must be covered by a complete and systematic canvass, house to house, for a solicitation of subscriptions to the Daily Worker. Let these three Communist Sundays be days long to be remembered as days of great accomplishment for the working class.

The next three weeks will, to a large extent, determine how successful our Daily is to be, how far it will penetrate into the lives of the American workingclass. Above all, the next three weeks will determine whether or not our party is able successfully to bear the responsibility of the only militant workingclass daily newspaper in America printed in the English language.

With full confidence of securing a 100 per cent response—

WE CALL THE PARTY TO ACTION.

Workers Party of America.
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary

Mystery Shrouds Financial Aid in Attack on Foster

(Special to "The Worker")

LANSING, Mich.—The mystery shrouds the money to pay bills totalling approximately \$100,000, then there is no mystery concerning who furnished the money to persecute Foster, Ruthenberg and the other Communists arrested in Berrien County, Mich. The State Administrative Board has just handed Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith a check for \$3,873, announcing that this covers all expenses thus far incurred by Berrien County in connection with the cases.

Sober and intelligent workers refuse to accept such ethereal mathematics. Now, louder than ever, they are demanding to know who paid to persecute Foster and Ruthenberg. The answer to their question lies hidden away in the wide and unexplained margin between \$100,000 and \$3,873.10.

The voucher check is a pitiful attempt on the part of the prosecutors to hide the real source of the funds with which they have been working. Berrien County Workers Lukewarm.

Incidentally, it brings out the fact that the voters of Berrien County are so far from being enthusiastic about the assault on the Communists that the State Legislature thought it best to pass a special law relieving the County from all expenses.

"Were it not for this law," says the capitalist-owned St. Joseph Herald, "officials, it is believed, might hesitate to make a similar raid and push prosecutions on account of the expense to the taxpayers of the particular county affected thereby."

Instrumental in getting the State Administrative Board to authorize the telltale check was Attorney General A. B. Dougherty, who laid the basis for his action some months back, when he induced the Legislature to pass a law providing that "whenever the attorney general shall institute criminal proceedings in any county in this state, all costs incurred in such proceedings, except the pay of the circuit judges, prosecuting attorneys, and circuit court stenographers, may be paid by the state with the approval of the state administrative board."

Why Does LaFollette Not Split?

By JOHN PEPPER

The so-called "radical" group in Congress made a fight against the ruling majority. For two days they blocked the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Their chief demand was greater representation of the "radical" group on the various committees of Congress. But they dropped this demand and effected a compromise with the majority to make possible for the antiquated, reactionary rules of Congress to be discussed on the open floor.

The whole country looked on with great interest and great expectation. The so-called "radical" group had announced months back, that it would fight as never before. For nine months there was no session of Congress. For nine months these "radicals" talked of a fight with vociferous bragging, like managers of boxing heroes before some championship match. For nine months the "radicals" promised they would fight, and then they fought for two days.

The compromise of the radicals is a betrayal, not only of their promises, not only of their program, but also of the masses who elected them. The radical Republicans and Democrats made the election fight everywhere against the reigning administration, against the capitalist machines which control the two old parties. They are in duty bound to fight, and they are in a position to make the fight under favorable circumstances. Never has the situation been as favorable as today.

The conservative New York Times had to admit before the opening of the present Sixty-eighth Congress: "In all the history of the United States there has never assembled a Congress such as the one which will meet. It will be a Congress of minorities, a Congress in which the Republicans will have a paper majority only, a Congress in which the regular Republicans and the old-line Democrats will be just about tied, so far as membership is concerned, a Congress in which a well-organized, ably led group, calling themselves Progressives, will hold the balance of power in both houses."

The New York Times tells the truth: The so-called radicals and progressives hold the balance of power in both Houses of Congress. They have the power and it is their duty to utilize this power.

A mighty class-struggle is raging throughout the United States. Big capital is expropriating millions of farmers and driving them off their land. The working class is going, for the most part unorganized, towards an industrial crisis and serious unemployment. The imperialism of the international bankers and trusts wants to lead the United States once more into new world entanglements, into new world wars. The army and navy preparedness is going forward apace. The taxes of the poor farmers are growing to an unbearable degree. The cost of living of the workers is on the increase. The criminal tariff renders the monopoly of the trusts on industrial products the greatest menace against the life of the whole nation.

Underneath a seemingly prosperous exterior, the situation in the United States is extremely serious.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 306

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

But the La Follette group has avoided the struggle. They had nine months in which to arouse the whole country with their propaganda and agitation, and in this way, through the power of the masses, to force Congress to adopt radical measures. But they failed to do so.

It was their duty during these nine months to make every effort to force the reactionary administration to call a special session of Congress to grant at least the most pressing demands of the workers and farmers. They neglected that.

And above all, the most outstanding duty of these "radical" groups was to split from the reactionary Republican and Democratic parties and to constitute themselves as a Third Party. As long as the "radical" Congressmen remain members of the Republican and Democratic parties, their fight will always remain a sham fight. La Follette says he is in opposition to big business; but he is a member of the party of big business, the Republican Party. La Follette says that Coolidge is a dangerous reactionary, yet he sleeps in the same party bed with Coolidge, and we see no signs of his really seeking a divorce.

The hesitation and vacillation of the La Follette group is the greatest danger for the cause of the farmers and workers. By not making the split with the Republican Party, La Follette supports—whether he wishes or not—the owners of the Republican Party, the international bankers and trusts. The hesitation of La Follette is the greatest obstacle today against the crystallization of a Third Party. The cowardice of the La Follette group makes possible the growing agitation for Ford, makes it possible for the labor-enemy, Hiram Johnson, to appear as a progressive candidate, makes it possible for the counter-revolutionary Gompers clique to mislead the workers into supporting McAdoo.

In the name of the exploited farmers and workers we demand that the La Follette group shall really fight and make the split. They have the balance of power, and we demand that they use the power.

Attend These Meetings

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 13, 8 p. m. Max Bedacht will speak under the auspices of the German Sick and Death Benefit Society on the "Great American Fortunes and Disappearance of the Middle Class." 634 Wil-low St.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 14, 8 p. m. Robert Minor, "A Political Party of the Workers—The Need of the Hour," Smith's Hall, corner Madison and Hamilton (3800 W. Madison).

Chicago, Sunday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m. Max Bedacht and Robert Minor, International Liebknecht Day, Prudential Hall, North Halsted St.

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

South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party Starts National Drive for 1924 Unity of City and Land Workers

EDITORIAL NOTE.—South Dakota has taken the first definite step in the drive for the Farmer-Labor Party for the 1924 presidential elections. The South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party refused to fuse with the Democratic Party at the conventions, just held at Pierre. It refused to be led astray by the Ford boom. It remained an independent, class political party, endorsed the May 30th, 1924, national convention, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., nominated a full ticket of its own, and endorsed the effort of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party to secure a national united front of all farmer-labor groups. The story of the Pierre, S. Dak., Farmer-Labor Party, written especially for "The Worker" by Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, is as follows:

By JOSEPH MANLEY.
(Written Specially for "The Worker.")

PIERRE, S. DAK.—Out here in the "Sunshine State" at a former French trading post, situated on the bluffs of the great Missouri River with a surrounding country peopled with Indians, cowboys, ranchers and farmers in the heart of the "last Great West," where the bankrupt farmers are making their last stand against the steadily encroaching power of capitalism, that thru its bankers and politicians is destroying the life and hope of the farmer, was staged a dramatic struggle that represents all of the political forces of modern America.

The setting itself dramatized the whole fight. On one side of the tracks "up on the hill" is situated the Capitol, a beautiful building that cost millions with its Italian marble staircase and expensive fittings, all of which is in great contrast with the frame houses of the town and the vast plains on all sides. The next important modern building, and situated close to the Capitol on the same side of the tracks and on the same "hill," is the hotel, the joint headquarters of the republican and democratic parties.

Down below the "hill," and on the other side of the tracks, is an old ramshackle hotel built many years ago to accommodate 80 people. It housed the 300 delegates and visitors to the Farmer-Labor Party convention. Most of us had to sleep under strictly proletarian conditions.

To get the full significance of the struggle it is well to recall a few facts. South Dakota is the home of Senator Sterling (of espionage fame) and his rotten Republican machine, a faithful servant of capitalism, has brought the state, its farmers and workers to a bankrupt condition. Its population of 700,000 is 80 per cent agricultural. In the last 34 years the population of the state increased 100 per cent and taxation increased 4,000 per cent. The old Republican machine has held its grip on the farmers and workers by the most ruthless kind of exploitation, a sample of which is the automobile tax (this is a life and death matter as the farmer must have his old Ford, most of them without tops and many lacking a windshield as they are too poor to buy a new one). Last year the automobile tax was \$8.00, 10 per cent of this went to the state and the remainder to the county. This year the tax is \$13.00, 27 per cent of which goes to the state and the remainder to the county. Should the county try to economize, for instance by dispensing with the services of a road superintendent at the legal salary of \$2,000 per year, his duties are ostensibly to inspect the county roads but he is invariably a hench-

man of the old gang; the county will in most cases not be allowed to do so as the State Road Commission will insist on appointing one to fill the vacancy.

The delegates to the three conventions came from all over the state. From Pierre to either the western or eastern border it is over two hundred miles. Many of the Farmer-Labor delegates drove this full distance in old battered Fords. While the Republicans and Democrats rode the trains. The delegates are called proposition men. They are elected under the Richards primary law, in their various precincts and counties. Each precinct is allowed three to its county convention and three for each county convention go to the state convention. The vote being divided amongst the delegates and being based upon the last highest vote cast in the last election. The delegates to the state party convention then nominate their party candidates who shall run on the party ticket in the primaries. A losing candidate may file on a minority ticket.

The delegates to the republican convention looked and acted like, and were bankers, lawyers, business men and rich farmers. The democratic gathering was of much the same calibre, roads but he is invariably a hench-

(Continued on Page Five)

Workers Aroused by Challenge to Probe Communism

The challenge of the Workers Party to Congress to take up the proposal of the Lewis machine of the United Mine Workers of America and appoint a committee to investigate the Communist movement in the United States has stirred a great deal of interest among the workers of this country. Large meetings have been held in most of the principal cities at which representatives of the Workers Party spoke, urging that the investigation be undertaken.

C. E. Ruthenberg, J. Louis Engdahl and Jay Lovestone made flying trips to various sections of the country, which were timed so as to enable them to address meetings during the opening week of Congress, at which to present the Communists' agreement with the proposal for the investigation.

The speakers, in each instance, stated that they did not believe that Congress would accept the challenge, and proceeded to tell the workers what the Communists would have to say for themselves if such an investigation was made.

"We do not care what the Senate of the United States thinks about Communism," declared C. E. Ruthenberg, speaking before an audience which overcrowded the Eagles' Temple in Philadelphia. "We do not care what any part of the government at Washington thinks about Communism. But we do care about what the workers of this country think about Communism and we know that a congressional investigation would result in the workers learning more about the Communist movement and in building up that group of militant workers which will wipe out the capitalist system in this country. Therefore, we are for the investigation."

All of Ruthenberg's meetings drew extraordinary throngs. Engdahl spoke at enthusiastic gatherings at both St. Louis and Kansas City, in Missouri.

Lovestone spoke at Minneapolis, St. Paul, in Minnesota, and in Superior, Wis.

School Children Protest.

A children's protest mass-meeting was held Monday evening, Dec. 10, by the Chicago Junior Groups of the Young Workers League to protest against the threat made by Mr. Beers, principal of the Clark elementary public school, 14th St. and Ashland Ave., to send away Jacob Greenberg, a sixth year pupil, to a reform school for being absent one day from school. Jacob Greenberg is a member of the Junior Groups, and it may be that this severe punishment is threatened against the boy because of his membership in the organization and his absence of one day is only used as a pretext. The principal made the threat when Jacob Greenberg defended himself intelligently and courageously on being unduly reprimanded; but of course the dignified and august pedagogy would not stand for any "back-talk" from a mere pupil. Pupils have no right to defend their rights. But must hang their heads, and be cringing.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

SCOTT NEARING on Tour for the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL to Address Meetings at

Toledo, Ohio
DEC. 16, 8 P. M.
LABOR TEMPLE

Canton, Ohio
DEC. 17, 8 P. M.
MUSIC HALL
810 Tusc E.

Akron, Ohio
TUESDAY, DEC. 18
7:30 P. M.
LIBERTY HALL
601 S. Main St.

Cleveland, Ohio
DEC. 19, 8 P. M.
B. OF L. E. HALL

Youngstown, Ohio
MAGYAR A. C. HALL
338 1/2 W. Federal St.
DEC. 20, 8 P. M.

Army of Staunch and Loyal Readers Will Bring Growing Power to "The Daily Worker"

Next month, January, 1924, is to see the establishment of the first English-language Communist daily in the world. It will appear in Chicago, "The Daily Worker," the official expression of the Workers Party.

Only weeks intervene, therefore, before this historic event takes place. These will be weeks of increased activity, of redoubled energy on behalf of "The Daily."

Work is being pushed during these few weeks on the two big drives. First, the raising of the remainder of the \$100,000.00—the goal set, and second, the getting of a huge subscription list, the rounding up of an unconquerable army of readers for "The Daily."

Moritz J. Loeb, former secretary of the Labor Defense Council, who has been selected as business manager for "The Daily Worker," is directing the drive for subscriptions. During this effort and it is expected to reach every militant and progressive worker and sympathizer in the land.

O. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party, on behalf of the Central Executive Committee, has issued a proclamation to all the members of the party mobilizing them for the subscription drive. Special efforts will be made on the next three Sundays, Communist Sundays, Dec. 16, 23 and 30, paralleling the efforts of the Russian workers and farmers on their "Communist Saturdays" during the most crucial days in the struggle to safeguard the fruits of the revolution of November 7, 1917.

It is expected that tens of thousands of "subs" will roll in from all sections of the land, since "The Daily Worker" is to be a national publication, with a country-wide appeal. This subscription drive for readers of "The Daily Worker" has been more

carefully planned than any other effort of the American Communist movement and it is expected to bring greater results than any previous efforts. Every member of the Workers Party will participate. House-to-house canvasses in working class sections will constitute the major task. The workers will also be reached in the shops and factories, in the mills and the mines. Meetings of trade unions and workers' fraternal organizations will be covered, as well as all gatherings of sympathizing organizations.

"The drive for the subscriptions is now the most important effort to insure the life of 'The Daily' in the future," declares Comrade Loeb. "With an army of staunch and loyal readers, 'The Daily' will grow in power and influence. Its success will be assured."

Instructions for Subscription Campaign

(Clip This Out For Further Consultation)

I. House to House Canvass For Subs.

Party Declares Dec. 16, 23 and 30 Communist Sundays. The major task to be carried on for the support of The Daily Worker is to be the securing of subscriptions. One of the best ways to fulfill this task is by conducting organized house to house canvasses to be carried on by the branches under the supervision of the city centrals.

Every party member is to be required to take full part in this work. The organization of the house-to-house canvass is to be outlined by the city central committees where they exist and where none exist by the branches. The suggestion is made that the city centrals allot a certain section for each branch to cover.

Dec. 16, 23 and 30 are declared by the party and The Daily Worker to be Communist Sundays upon which the entire party is directed to carry on intensive house to house canvasses. That does not mean that evenings and other spare time are not to be used also for this purpose. The supplies which have been furnished to every branch consist of:

1. Special subscription lists upon which the names and addresses of the subscribers are to be written and the length of the subscription and the amount of money taken are to be noted.

2. Special receipt books upon which receipts are to be issued to those who subscribe for the paper.

3. Return envelopes.

II. Shop Canvass for Subs.

To be carried on by individual members in their shops and among their friends and acquaintances. Above named supplies to be used.

III. Union Canvass for Subs.

To be carried on by city centrals and where these do not exist by the branches. Speakers are to be sent to every union in which the floor can be secured. City Centrals are to route the best available speakers to these unions. In unions that are sympathetic to us the attempt should be made to get the union to subscribe for the entire membership. Where this cannot be done attempt should be made to have a campaign for subs carried on by the union itself amongst its members. Where this cannot be done permission should be secured to canvass those at the meeting for subs. Where admittance to the union cannot be secured, subs should be solicited as the members pass in and out of hall. It is suggested that when covering big unions two people be sent; one to make the appeal and another to assist him in the canvassing. Women comrades often make the best canvassers.

IV. Meetings.

Attempts should be made to secure the floor at all labor meetings to ap-

peal for subs. When this cannot be done, meetings should be covered any way. Information and General Instructions For Carrying on "The Daily Worker" Subscription Campaign.

1. Price of Subscriptions. The price of the paper is established for subscriptions at \$2.00 for 2 months; \$6.00 for 6 months; \$12.00 for 12 months. (This is the same price charged for subscriptions by capital-lab dailies.) Because of the cost of entering news subs, taking of subs for less than 2 months is discouraged.

2. Delivery. The paper will be published as a morning paper. In Chicago it will be delivered to subscribers early in the morning (before work). Outside of Chicago the paper will be mailed to subscribers and within 400 miles from Chicago it will reach the subscribers the afternoon of the day of publication. Within a radius of 1,000 miles of Chicago the paper will reach subscribers the day following date of publication.

3. The Size of Paper. The paper will be published daily in 6 regular sized pages. One issue each week will contain a special magazine in addition.

4. Who Is Going to Carry on the Sub Drive. The major responsibility for carrying on the sub drive rests with the party members thru the branches. However, the readers of certain sympathetic newspapers will be circulated.

5. Remittances. It is highly important that remittances for subs sold should be sent to THE DAILY WORKER promptly. This is for two reasons: (a) the money is needed and should be sent promptly; (b) the subscribers must receive their papers immediately after they subscribe. The instructions regarding remittances are, therefore, as follows:

a. All funds collected by the branch members up to December 28th should be turned into the branch and remitted immediately together with the names and addresses of the subscribers CAREFULLY written or PRINTED OUT. No later than Dec. 28th, every branch should hold a meeting of all of its members at which all funds and names and addresses should be sent in to THE DAILY WORKER as soon as secured.

b. After Dec. 28th all funds and names and addresses should be sent in to THE DAILY WORKER as soon as secured.

c. When individuals belonging to the party send in subs they should note on the list what branch the collector belongs to. Branches will get credit for all subs sent in by its members.

d. If members receive supplies from a source other than their branch they may remit thru their branch anyway until Dec. 28th. After that remittances should be mailed to THE DAILY WORKER immediately.

6. Supplies. All English branches will receive 20 complete sets of supplies. All other branches will receive 10 sets of supplies. The larger city centrals will receive additional supplies according to their size. In large towns branches needing additional supplies should apply to their city centrals. In small towns or where there is no city central, branches needing additional supplies should write immediately to THE DAILY WORKER. Don't wait until your supplies are exhausted before writing for more. If you think you haven't enough write for more immediately. RETURN ALL SURPLUS AND UNUSED SUPPLIES TO THE DAILY WORKER.

Trial of Harrison George in I. W. W. Is Blow at Heresy

After the most extraordinary "heresy trial" ever prosecuted in the Industrial Workers of the World, that organization vindicated Harrison George from charges of "insubordination, dishonesty and disloyalty." These charges arose from George's article in the Communist press attacking the censorship policy of the I. W. W. officialdom, which has filled the I. W. W. papers with the grossest misinformation about Soviet Russia and the Red International of Labor Unions.

At two hearings held in I. W. W. headquarters and in the unofficial presence of the delegates to the I. W. W. convention, George introduced incontrovertible proof that I. W. W. officials had gone beyond their rightful control over the press, which on questions of policy is supposed to be open equally to both sides and had deliberately filled I. W. W. papers with one-sided misinformation against the Red International, while refusing repeatedly to give any space to articles in favor of the Moscow economic international by himself and other I. W. W. members. The verdict upholds George's contention that I. W. W. members, denied space on this matter of international affiliation by their own press, have a right to reach other members with their arguments thru the Communist press or any other independent means.

George's militant defense was, in reality, an attack upon those who have carried on a campaign against Communists and Red International sympathizers in the I. W. W. His proof that such policy had resulted in official disruption and the loss of a great body of membership, which dropped out because of expulsions, sluggings and censorship, could not be refuted. The measure of his victory may be seen by the fact that at the union meeting at which George was exonerated without a dissenting vote, George Williams was recording secretary and Justus Ebert, chairman.

Every worker who has the interest of the I. W. W. at heart and who feels that its place in world affairs should ultimately lead it to affiliation with the Red International, will hail this sign of an end of hysterical attacks on Communism and Russian sympathizers as a vindication, not only of George, but of the I. W. W.'s traditional claim that its membership is possessed of absolutely unfettered freedom of speech on matters of policy.

On the Question of Party Re-organization

By EARL R. BROWDER

The question of the re-organization of the party upon shop and industrial lines is one of the most burning questions on the agenda of the coming convention. There has been little discussion on the question, either among the members, in the press, or in the leading committees. No one is clear as to just how this measure is to be carried out. The proposal made for the convention by the Central Executive Committee, published in "The Worker," December 8th, does not meet the situation. It is not clear, and it definitely shows that the question has not been studied sufficiently. It cannot be adopted as it stands.

The Communist International has laid down the principles upon which our party should be organized, and there can be no question that the party will endorse those principles. The proposed application, however, is another matter, and promises to do little to solve the problem. But there is a more sensible and common-sense way of settling this matter than for everyone at once to begin writing theses about it. There is no dispute in principle. Therefore, the following proposal is made:

That the convention of the Workers Party immediately upon organization, shall form a commission on party re-organization, to include representatives of the federations, which commission shall work out a plan of application of the principles laid down by the Communist International, and that the plan shall then be submitted to the Fifth Congress in March.

Adopted by the District Executive Committee, District No. 8.

Arne Swaback, District Organizer.

YUKON, PA. ATTENTION!

New Years Day, 1924

Dancing and Merriment

at

Slavonian Hall

for the benefit of T. U. E. L.

Good Speakers. Good Music.

Tickets

in advance 75c, at door \$1.00.

Refreshments.

Auspices English Branch, Workers Party and Trade Union Educational League.

Total for Daily Worker Drive Now \$63,600.21

The above total amount raised by the party workers for "THE DAILY WORKER" represents a real achievement, and shows that the Workers Party is worthy of the great cause of which it is the standard bearer. BUT WE MUST DO MORE. Can we raise \$37,000 in the next four weeks? \$100,000 was set as our goal. Shall we realize it? We can if every party member will pay up on his or her pledge. We can, if every worker in our ranks will circulate the contribution lists and get his friends, shop-mates, and neighbors to give something for THE DAILY WORKER. We can, if every comrade in the trade unions will present a motion on the floor for support of THE DAILY WORKER. We can, if every comrade in the fraternal and benefit societies will try to get their support.

IF YOU HAVE NOT BOUGHT A SHARE OF STOCK AT \$5 BUY IT NOW—AT YOUR NEXT BRANCH MEETING.

The Central Executive Committee has decided to issue THE DAILY WORKER in January. The business management and the editorial staff is on the job and everything is being prepared to launch THE DAILY WORKER. But in order to insure stability, permanence and success of THE DAILY WORKER we must complete the drive for \$100,000. This depends on YOU. An extra dollar; an extra share; an extra effort to get all comrades in line to buy their share; this will spell success for the Drive. If you have not bought a share of stock at \$5 buy it now—at your next branch meeting.

All together, Comrades! Let's go over the top by January!

Here are the results of the Drive for the period Nov. 24th to Dec. 8th.

From Districts	From Language Bureaus
District 1 Boston.....\$ 565.00	Lithuanian.....\$ 70.00
District 2 New York.....550.00	Polish.....30.00
District 3 Philadelphia.....210.00	Lettish.....10.00
District 4 Buffalo.....85.00	Ukrainian.....231.00
District 5 Pittsburgh.....5.00	South Slavic.....50.00
District 8 Chicago.....670.00	Romanian.....75.00
District 9 Minnesota.....130.00	German.....45.00
District 10 St. Louis.....25.00	Hungarian.....250.00
District 12 Denver.....30.00	Greek.....70.00
District 13 California.....625.00	Russian.....638.90
District 15 New Haven.....90.00	Scandinavian.....21.00
Agricultural District.....60.00	
Seattle.....5.00	

Total from Districts.....\$2,952.18 Total from Bureaus.....\$1,791.12
Total from Federation Bureaus.....\$ 1,791.12
Total from Districts.....2,952.18
Miscellaneous receipts (individuals and unions).....639.84

Total receipts Nov. 24 to Dec. 8.....\$ 5,382.14
Previously announced.....58,218.07

TOTAL FOR DRIVE TO DEC. 8.....\$63,600.21
DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
John J. Ballam, Manager.

National Security League Gets Y. W. L. Challenge to Probe Activities of the Young Workers

A challenge to investigate the activities of the Young Workers League of America, with offices at 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, has been issued to the National Security League. In a letter addressed to Etta V. Leighton of The National Security League, fascist organization, with headquarters in New York, the national executive committee, Young Workers League, proposes that an investigating committee of seven be appointed, three by the Young Workers League, three by the National Security League and one by the Chicago Federation of Labor, to inquire into the activities of both the organizations first mentioned.

Recognizing the fact that the Young Workers League, together with its Junior Section, is foremost in the fight against its imperialist military program, the National Security League, thru its "civic" secretary, Etta V. Leighton, has sent a rebuke to some of the capitalist papers because of the humorous manner in which they greeted the arrest of Leo Granoff, 11-year-old member of the New York Junior Section.

"It's no joke; it's a tragedy," says Miss Leighton. "What is facing us ten years from now, when the Leo Granoff's vote?"

According to Miss Leighton, the National Security League has been reading the Young Worker, as well as the Young Comrade, and is well aware of the persistent activities carried on by the Communist youth movement in the United States.

An investigation into the activities of the Young Workers League, and Granoff's connection with it, was ordered by Judge Hoyt of the New York Children's Court, when the case was set for December 15.

In the statement issued to the press, The National Security League says:

"The pity of it is that Leo doesn't stand alone. All over the country bright young children, boys and girls, are of the Reds, who lose no chance to preach vile doctrines that destroy personal morals and civic probity. The editor of one of the best known teacher's magazines asked the writer to help teachers counteract these influences."

How long are these hounds to be allowed to exploit the souls of little children? How long are they to be left free to warp the lives of our little children and teach them hate of the land that offers them freedom and opportunity?

Evidently, Miss Houghton is not concerned with the bodies and health of the 2,500,000 child laborers in the exploitation of their soul.

The text of the letter, which was signed by Martin Abern, secretary, and Nat Kaplan, National Junior Director, Young Workers League, was sent to Miss Houghton as follows:

"From various press reports we learn that you have taken a singular interest in the Junior Section of the Young Workers League of America, and have taken the occasion of Leo Granoff's arrest to levy a host of hysterical charges against our organization."

"With 85 per cent of the national budget now being spent for war pur-

poses (past as well as future), your organization is formed primarily for the idea of propagating for increased armaments and preparations for war. Do you maintain that this is in the interest of the youth of America's working class?"

"Undoubtedly, the stench of the treatment of ex-soldiers in government hospitals has become too strong for your delicate nostrils and you now turn your attention to an organization which is fighting for the organization of the American working-class youth to fight wars as well as exploitation by those who pay your organization for carrying on its murderous activities—the capitalists of the United States."

"You seem sublimely ignorant, not only of the true nature of our organization, but the rights of any working-class organization in this country to propagate its ideas."

"We propose, in the interest of the great mass of the American people, the workers of this country, that an investigation be conducted for the purpose of inquiring into the aims and activities—"

(1) of the Young Workers League of America and its Junior Section.

(2) of the National Security League.

"That this investigation be conducted by seven individuals, three to be chosen by yourself, three by our organization, and an impartial representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor."

"Of course it is understood that it is the national organizations that are to be subjected to investigation."

"In the interest of truth, we hope you accept this challenge and that we receive an early reply."

OPEN FORUMS

Chicago, Capitol Building, 159 N. State St., Room 210, Sunday, 8 p. m., Dec. 16, Duncan McDonald on "Craft Versus Industrial Unionism"; Dec. 23, J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker," on "Labor, the Third Party, and the 1924 Elections."

Cleveland, Ohio.—Harrison George, well known labor leader and writer, who served a term in Leavenworth prison, will address the Cleveland open forum, Sunday, Dec. 16, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave. Subject, "The I. W. W. of Today." The open forum is held regularly every Sunday evening. Jan. 6th the open forum will be addressed by Robert Minor, editor of Liberator, on the subject, "Who Are the Reds?" Speakers for other dates will be announced in next week's issue of "The Worker."

Milwaukee, Wis.—Dec. 23, 8 p. m., Jay Lovestone, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Freie Gemeinde Hall, corner 8th and Walnut Streets.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20, C. E. Ruthenberg, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Labor Temple, 1328 Walnut St., auspices United Front Committee.

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Chicago 100 per cent for Daily Worker's Sub Campaign

Party To Cover Entire City. Expect 10,000 New Subs. by Jan. 1.

That "The Daily Worker" will be in publication with a circulation in Chicago of at least 10,000 to subscribers alone, is assured by the manner in which the party in Chicago has taken hold of the subscription campaign. In its meeting held December 4 the Chicago City Central Committee gave a thorough discussion to the Sub Campaign as outlined by The Daily Worker and laid plans to put it into complete effect.

Special committees have been appointed to visit trade unions and other labor organizations and to take charge of the house to house canvass for subs on the Communist Sundays, Dec. 16, 23 and 30. In the days intervening between now and January, practically every union in Chicago will be visited by speakers who will point out the tremendous advantage of the workers' daily newspaper and solicit subscriptions.

On the Communist Sundays, Chicago will witness a scene such as has not occurred since the Friends of Soviet Russia conducted its Tag Day here for the Famine Relief, when thousands of workers swarmed the streets and collected over \$30,044 in a single day. The entire party in Chicago is mobilizing in the realization that the securing of subscribers for The Daily Worker is the most important work of Communist education and agitation that could be done. If the spirit in which the Chicago membership is entering into the subscription campaign is an indication of the results that can be expected, the slogan, "Ten Thousand Subscribers For The Daily Worker in Chicago by January 1," is setting too easy a goal.

Stations have been established in every section of the city at which all members who have not received their

supplies have been assigned to a definite task should call on the dates given.

On Sunday, Dec. 16th, at 10 a. m., as well as the two following Sundays, Dec. 23rd and 30th, all members of the following branches on the North Side must call at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted St. to receive their supplies and full instructions on how to proceed in house to house canvass for subscriptions:

North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Roumanian, Scandinavian, Lake View and North Side Y. W. L. and Liebknecht Y. W. L.

On the same days the following branches on the Northwest Side call for full instructions and supplies at the Workers' Lyceum, 2783 Hirsch Blvd.

N. W. English, N. W. Jewish, Scandinavian, Karl Marx, Czech-Slovak, Hanson Park, Maplewood and Hersh Lekert branches of the Y. W. L.

Members of the following branches call at the Technical School headquarters, 1902 W. Division St.:

Northwest Russian, Lithuanian No. 8, Polish N. W. Side, Ukrainian No. 1.

Members of the following branches in the Douglas Park territory should call for their supplies and instructions at 3322 Douglas Blvd.:

Czech-Slovak Women's No. 2, Czech-Slovak No. 2, Czech-Slovak Town of Lake, Czech-Slovak No. 3, Douglas Park English, Douglas Park Jewish, Douglas Park Russian, Lithuanian No. 41, Polish 25th St., Lettish Branch, West Side Y. W. L. and John Reed Y. W. L. branches.

Members of the following branches on the Near West Side must call for supplies and instructions at Italian Hall, 511 Sangamon St.:

Armenian Branch, Italian 31st Ward Branch.

Members of the following branches must call for supplies and instructions at headquarters of Spravednost, 1825 S. Loomis St.:

South Slavic Branch No. 1, Czech-Slovak Women's No. 1, Mid-City English, Greek City Branch, Italian West Side No. 1, Italian West Side No. 2, Lawndale Y. W. L., Mafsheld Y. W. L. and Rosa Luxemburg branches.

Members of the following branches on the near South Side must call for supplies and instructions at headquarters of "Vilnis" 2513 S. Halsted:

South Side English, Bridgeport English, Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 2, Ukrainian No. 5, Bridgeport Y. W. L. Branch.

Members of the following branches in the Englewood territory must call for supplies and instructions at I. O. G. T. Hall, 641 E. 61st St.:

Englewood English, Englewood Scandinavian, Polish South Side, Italian Grand Crossing, Englewood Y. W. L. Branch.

Members of all Pullman and South Chicago branches must call for supplies and instructions at 10701 Stephenson Ave.

Pullman Greek Branch, Pullman Hungarian, Lithuanian No. 47, Pullman Polish, Pullman Russian, Pullman Ukrainian, Burnside Ukrainian, South Slavic Hegewich, South Chicago Polish, South Chicago Scandinavian, South Chicago, South Slavic.

Members of Cicero branches must call for supplies and instructions at Italian Hall, "Circolo Studi Sociali," 1420 S. 50th Court.

Czech-Slovak Women's, Cicero; Czech-Slovak, Berwyn; Czech-Slovak, Cicero; English, Cicero; Italian, Cicero; Lithuanian No. 74, Scandinavian West Side.

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As We See It

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The merry stool pigeons in the employ of the patriotic red-baiter, William J. Burns, are hearing out the truth of that worthy's assertion, that finks are "the greatest scoundrels that ever went unwhipped of justice." Gaston B. Means, notorious spy of the Kaiser and all-around criminal, is again in the toils of the law, this time for figuring as the star actor in a great booze conspiracy in violation of the Prohibition Enforcement Act. Another Burns agent is wanted for murder of a policeman and last week the Chicago papers carried a story of the rape of a young girl by a degenerate attached to the local office of the Burns International Detective Agency. These are the men who are depended on to protect American honor from the assaults of the progressive members of the trade union movement and from friends of human freedom in general.

The New York police have a Rogue's Gallery for current plays appearing on the stage of the metropolis. What about a gallery for the motion pictures? Ninety per cent of them are not fit for exhibition outside of a detention camp for morons.

About the only silver lining to the black cloud of industrial depression that hangs over Butte, Montana, is the splendid reception received by the Farmer-Labor Party, writes Jack McCarthy, Advertising and Circulation Manager of the Butte Bulletin. The miners of the Copper City have just been handed a 50 per cent cut in wages. Yet we read in the papers that there is no let up in the prosperity wave and capitalist kings are handing out dividends in a rather reckless fashion. The upper set are having a jolly time this winter while a black prospect faces the wage slaves. "This country will never tolerate Communism," shriek the intellectual bats whose mental vision does not reach beyond the end of the week. Their prototypes in Germany were of the same opinion in 1914, but today, well-dressed women are seen picking up rotten potatoes out of the gutter in the streets of Berlin and old women are dropping dead with hunger. Germany was strong and powerful in 1914. Today her people are in despair and in their last extremity they are turning with anxious faces to the only organization that offers the solution of their problem, the Communist Party of Germany.

O. Henry, one of the best short story writers that any country produced, used one of his funniest and most philosophical characters to reel off some sarcasm at the expense of the so-called legitimate business man. Jeff Peters (a creation of O. Henry) did not fleece the public according to Blackstone, therefore, he was obliged to wear a pair of nimble feet and keep a clear brain. Jeff sold stock in the Greenland Gold Mine Company. The public gobbled it up. But Jeff did not have the heart to keep the money. He returned it to the suckers. This is what he would call "illegitimate graft," as distinct from the way Rockefeller separated the public from their coin. That was "legitimate graft." The legal grafters are severe in their punishment of those who go outside the fold in preying on the public. This, "Doc" Cook discovered when he hooked a fourteen-year sentence for greasing his palm with some of the proceeds from the sale of stock in an imaginary oil well. This is the second discovery the "Doc" made that did not turn out to his advantage. The first was the North Pole. The jury probably had that in mind so they gave him plea for leniency a cold reception. The Doc and freedom are now as far apart as the poles.

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Coolidge Message Cheers the Employing Class

By JAY LOVESTONE

President Coolidge has at last broken his long silence. "The Sphinx" of the White House is no longer a puzzle. After months of reticence Calvin Coolidge has openly proclaimed himself as the champion of the employing class. The President's first message is a reactionary thunderbolt hurled into the arena of national politics.

The spokesmen of the bankers and manufacturers knew what sort of a message was coming from Coolidge, they did not expect the Chief Executive of the country to be so blunt, so frank, so firm in his proclamation of loyalty to the capitalist class.

The President's message is a classic in so far as open defense of employers' interests is concerned. It is the most reactionary message delivered by any president to date. McKinley and Taft were stern capitalist watchdogs in the White House. Yet, neither of them ever delivered an address so outspoken in its disregard of the welfare of the workers and farmers and so plainly devoted to the privileges of the owning class.

Help for the railroad magnates. Advice to the coal barons. A promise to the shipping interests. A guarantee to the bankers that he will do everything within his great power to kill a bonus for ex-soldiers and to reduce the taxes on big incomes. A bigger army and more powerful navy. The registration of foreign-born workers. Denial of recognition to the Soviet government. Continuation of the "millionaires' Fordney-McCumber tariff. These are the high spots of the encyclical bull hurled at the masses by President Coolidge, the Pope of the American exploiters.

Stock Exchange Rejoices

There is no better barometer indicating the satisfaction with which the big interests welcomed Coolidge's message than the stock exchange. Stocks and bonds soared in price as the address was being broadcast. The vigorous advance was attributed by everybody to the extremely conservative character of the President's proposals and the lack of camouflage in their presentation. It was obvious to the moneyed lords that Coolidge meant business; and the Stock Exchange registered with glee every blow struck by the President in behalf of the ruling class.

Monday, Dec. 8th, when the business men got first wind of what the message would be, the sale of shares on the New York Stock Exchange rose to 1,098,600. The next day, while the insurgents were locking horns with the reactionaries over the organization of Congress, stocks were marking time. Their sale declined to 835,000. Then the progressives surrendered to the Republican machine in the House and the sale of stocks leaped to 1,010,400.

Dec. 6th, while the presidential message was being delivered, the sale of stocks reached the dizzy heights of 1,268,000 shares—a gain of over a quarter of a million in a single day. The stocks of nine leading industrial gained 24 points in twenty-four hours in a sale of 147,000 shares.

Bosses Prepare for Big Coal Strike April 1st; Are Mine Workers Getting Ready?

Warning that present coal stocks should be held in preparation for a probable suspension of mining after April 1, 1924, has been sent out by the National Fuel Committee, National Association of Purchasing Agents. The October report of this committee accepts the coming coal strike as a foregone conclusion. The report says in part:

"The wage agreement with the United Mine Workers expires March 31, 1924, and it is very doubtful that a new agreement will be worked out for the period beginning April 1, so as to become effective by the time the present agreement expires, thus leaving every indication of a suspension of bituminous coal mining in the union fields on that date.

"The industrial stocks of coal at the present time are very large and it seems that it would be good policy for the industrial consumer to at least hold his present stock in reserve and to purchase coal for his current needs."

The committee reports that industrial consumers had 77,015,000 tons of bituminous coal in reserve on Nov. 1, amounting to 52 days' supply based on the present rate of consumption. The report also shows a gain of 7.79 per cent in the average consumption of coal by industry during October which just about balances the decrease of 7.13 per cent shown in the September reports. The variations in average consumption of coal by industries is considered a fairly accurate index of the ups and downs of industrial activity.

The Irish People

There is an old saying to the effect that "Wherever there is smoke there must be some fire." This applies to the old gag about an "Irish bull." In fact, Irish history is "full of bull." You cannot come to any other conclusion after reading the December issue of "The Irish People." It shows that Ireland was sold to England in 1156 by Pope Adrian IV for the price of one penny from each Irish house. The document giving the British this authority is called a "Bull." Between the Papal Bull and John Bull Ireland is in an awful fix.

Clothed in a pretty saffron cover—which by the way was the national color of Ireland before the Pope got hold of it—are sixteen pages of snappy radical propaganda calculated to make any Irish worker that reads it to see red. "The Irish People" is endeavoring to build up a left-wing sentiment among the nationalistic Irish workers in America and bring them in touch with the workingclass movement. Its subscription price is \$1.00 a year. It is published at 100 West Chicago Ave., Room 512, Chicago, Ill.

as a result of the Coolidge message. The New York Central reached the high ground of 105.

How great was the rejoicing of Wall Street at the White House communitarian can be seen from the fact that from the day when the tug-of-war in the House was most tense, to the moment of the President's mounting the congressional rostrum the sale of shares of stock increased by almost half a million—actually 484,000.

The Wall Street Journal, boasting of the greatest financial newspaper circulation, pictured this intimacy between the White House and the Stock Exchange in these vivid, forceful words:

"Wall Street's reaction to President Coolidge's first message to Congress was a great feeling of relief over the favorable auspices under which the new session was opened. Stocks mirrored the sweeping bullish character of the President's attitude in one of the broadest and most buoyant markets of the year. Rails were featured in this demonstration, but virtually every section of the list participated, and the closing prices were at the highest levels of the current uprising. Wall Street rightly regarded President Coolidge's message to Congress as the most constructive document of recent years."

No plainer talking is necessary. No more eloquent and accurate characterization of the class character of the President's message could be made by any one.

Coolidge Caters to Capitalists

From his first to his last word, Coolidge catered to the capitalists. In speaking of the distress of the ex-soldiers the President displayed his unexampled generosity with an offer of more hospital beds and new hospitals.

"But I do not favor the granting of a bonus," declared the President in relieving the wealthy property owners of their fear that for voting reasons, he might not go the limit in preventing the enactment of this legislation.

Emphatically declaring himself against a bonus to the mass of ex-soldiers, the Chief Executive went out of his way to assure the shipping interests that he was opposed to the government owning the fleet of vessels which cost the country billions of dollars, and that he would do everything to transfer the ships to private hands.

The President came out unreservedly for the continuation of Section 16-a of the Esch-Cummings Act guaranteeing the railroads profit on their investments. Of course, Coolidge refuses to call this a bonus or a guarantee to the railway owners. Politically it is more palatable to label this method of subsidizing the railroad corporations as fixing rates that "should be just and reasonable."

But it is rather instructive to note that the President is opposed to anybody proposing legislation tampering with the statute requiring the railroads to return half of their profits in excess of six per cent. Coolidge prefers to rely on the Supreme Court to declare this section of the present railway bonus law unconstitutional than to have some disgruntled congressman from the wheat belt strengthen its provisions against the rail lords.

Naturally, the President does not mince any words in proclaiming his intention to have Congress cut the

taxes of the rich. As the successor to Gamaliel Harding in the Appleton of Normandy, Coolidge lets the world know that he is "not in favor of excess profits taxes" because "to reduce war taxes is to give every home a better chance." What is more, "the proposed plan of the Secretary of the Treasury has my unqualified approval," says Coolidge of the scheme to cut the present tax bill in such a way as to put into the pockets of six per cent of the taxpayers almost sixty per cent of the sum saved. The present tariff law which has brought \$8,000,000,000 of extra profits to the capitalists is to remain untouched.

Calls on Employers to Unite Against Workers and Farmers

Calvin Coolidge then goes out of his way to advise the employers to unite against the workers and farmers and build their organizations into more powerful weapons of resistance against the demands of the exploited wage-workers and the suffering rural masses.

Thousands of coal miners are out of work. Thousands are working only part time. The coal operators are making giant profits. Under these circumstances Coolidge puts forward the plea that the solution of the coal problem lies in a "greater unity of ownership," a greater unity amongst the coal bosses so that they might fight the workers more successfully. Worse than that, the President demands that "in case of its (the coal industry's) prospective interruption, the President should have the power to appoint a commission to deal with whatever emergency might arise."

Stripped of its legal cloak this plan proposes that the coal operators close their ranks against the miners and assures the coal barons of the full support of the government in case a strike emergency should confront them.

To the railway capitalists the President also appears in the role of the good Samaritan. Coolidge tells them to consolidate and promises them that if they do not get together voluntarily the government itself will take steps to organize them into one big union. This is merely a call to the railroads to get together more closely. To the workers this means that the next time they strike for the right to organize and against intolerable conditions of employment they will be faced by an even more powerfully united enemy than they were in 1922.

Coolidge Tries to Break Workers' Banks

As against his policy of unifying the employers, Coolidge advocates rank division for the working class. First of all, he seeks to divide the workers along the lines of nationality through his proposal of more restrictive immigration laws. In this the President aims to make the native workers believe that their salvation lies in the exclusion of their European brothers rather than in the organization of all workers here regardless of the language they speak or the country in which they happen to have been born. Coolidge is simply pitting one group of workers against another and is thus dividing the ranks of the workingmen.

To make the great advantage that the capitalists would reap from such division even greater, Coolidge proposes to have every foreign-born worker registered as if he were an

enemy of the country. By means of this power the government would have a most damaging strikebreaking weapon in its hands. In any labor dispute, struggle or strike, government agents could break into a trade union office, seize its records, arrest its leaders and imprison some of its best fighters on the plea of seeking to enforce the registration act.

In order to enable the government to enforce these measures in behalf of the capitalists and against the workers, the President demands that the Department of Justice be strengthened. Coolidge wants Daugherty to choose five more Federal judges of the Wilkerson type that issued the infamous injunction against the striking shopmen last year. He also insists that the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, now controlled by William J. Burns, be strengthened thru adding to it a Division of Criminal Identification. In practice this scheme would enable so notorious a labor-hater as Burns to be chief of staff of all anti-strike activities.

Denies Help to Farmers

The only an empty gesture about child labor is all that Coolidge says of the working class in what is perhaps the longest message delivered by a President up to this day, still less is said by him regarding the relief of the bankrupt farmers.

The farmers must shuffle for themselves. Coolidge attempts to console them with the fact that eleven of their products have risen in the price brought on the market in the last year. But the President fails to say that the farmers were not the gainers by it and that only the big commission men, stock men, and distribution overlords reaped the advantage of the rise in the market price. Coolidge does not say a word about the fact that since 1919 the farmers have gotten less and less for their leading products. To relieve this great suffering our Chief Executive does not propose a single practical measure. And the wheat market tumbled to new low points indicating the effect of the presidential address on the farmers.

Against Soviet Russia

Despite his blatant talk of humanity and friendship, Coolidge is still an enemy of Soviet Russia. He is opposed to Russian recognition. Pretending to be charitable he talks of excusing Russia the payment of the Czarist debts. Yet, he insists that Russia give the American capitalists a pound of flesh in the form of payment of the debts contracted by the Kerensky government for forcing the rule of the capitalists on the workers and peasants. Coolidge wants the Soviet government to repay the American capitalists the money they advanced to Bakheteff to finance counter-revolutionary movements against the Russian people.

Not until these blood debts are paid and "there appear works meet for repentance" will the Soviet government be recognized by the United States, if Coolidge can help it. The President does not say a word of the repentance that the American government must do in order to atone and pay for the ravages and outrages committed by the American troops invading Russia and the incalculable damage done Russia by the dollars financing Kolchak and other hangmen.

For Militarism and Imperialism. Militarism and imperialism are wholeheartedly endorsed by Coolidge. The President is against reducing the army, is for more ships and for a huge navy. To Coolidge "the army is a guarantee of the security of our citizens at home; the navy is a guarantee of the security of our citizens abroad." Here we have it. The investments of our citizens abroad, the collection of their debts, the maintenance of the law and order of profits at home require stronger military and naval forces. The capitalist class wants the Monroe Doctrine and is against repudiation of the debts owed them by Europe. Coolidge toes the mark one hundred per cent here as everywhere else where the employers' interests demand protection.

Coolidge—Leader of the American Reaction

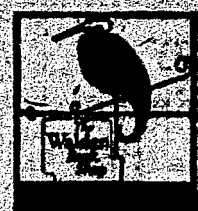
This message has definitely established Coolidge as the undisputed leader of the capitalist reaction in this country. His program is the program on which the Republican party will go into battle in the next campaign.

This message has endeared him to the hearts of the financial and industrial kings from Maine to Oregon. The Wall Street Journal calls Coolidge "A leader at last" because of the frankness with which he avowed his championship of the capitalist interests. This organ of high finance goes on to say that "He is not merely the logical candidate. He is the only conceivable candidate." His expression of policy is straightforward, outspoken and incapable of misconstruction. The Republican party cannot repudiate him, without repudiating the Presidency." In the Chicago Journal of Commerce the situation appears in this light: "It is good to know that a man of Calvin Coolidge's courage is in the White House."

Judge Gary of Steel Trust fame, George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, the biggest bank west of New York; E. T. Stotesbury, of Drexel & Co., one of the leading financial houses in the country; Mortimer L. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; William E. Frew, president of the Corn Exchange Bank; Chellis A. Austin, president of the Seaboard National Bank; Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific, and Alvin W. Kreh, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Trust Co., are amongst the outstanding figures in the business world that have already applauded Coolidge's rise to the leadership of the reactionary forces of American capitalism.

Coolidge's straight-from-the-shoulder blows at the workers and farmers signify a sharpening of the class conflict. The presidential message shows beyond dispute that the capitalists do not propose to compromise with their opponents. The capitalists are planning not to relinquish their offensive. Now, the progressives must either fight or quit. Wall Street will stand for no more shilly-shallying.

In view of the wavering, hesitating, ineffective tactics of the progressives and their vacillating allies, the present circumstances make more imperative than ever the need for a powerful political party of the workers and farmers organized along class line to meet the challenge of the big business interests.



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To Commence Publication January 1924

NEWS
EDITORIALS
CARTOONS
ARTICLES

OF WHAT IS HAPPENING—IN POLITICS, IN INDUSTRY, IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT, ALL OVER THE WORLD.
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The British Elections

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

British labor leaders who have been taking lessons in royal etiquette may be obliged to test their erudition in the fine points of conduct, necessary for appearance before the royal presence without causing the butlers, footmen and portboys who decorate Buckingham Palace to giggle with merriment. As a result of the recent general election the Labor Party occupies the position of His Majesty's opposition with a greater number of representatives than at any other period in its history.

The Labor Party was represented in the last Parliament by 142 members. It now has 185, leading the Liberals by 37 and only 74 behind the Tory Party. In the previous Parliament the Tory Party had a majority over all other parties combined. As a result of the latest election it could only function with the good will of the Labor and Liberal parties.

Stanley Baldwin, the Tory premier, tendered his resignation to the King after the results were announced. The King will very likely call on Ramsay MacDonald to form a government. In the event of the latter's refusal, he may call on Asquith as the leader of the Liberal Party. As neither the Labor nor the Liberal parties have sufficient strength to form a government independently, a coalition ministry is probable. But the Labor Party announced that it would not under any circumstances form a coalition with the Liberal Party. Certainly such treason to the working class of Great Britain would cause an upheaval in the British Labor Party though Mr. MacDonald's hankering for office is well known. On the other hand it is quite likely that a Liberal-Conservative Coalition will evolve out of the present muddle, and with it the development of a definite anti-Socialist Party. In this party the fake radical Lloyd George will play a prominent part.

The principal issue between the Conservative and Liberal parties was Protection versus Free Trade. The Labor Party put forward a moderate program principally distinguished from the Liberal Party program by the capital levy, but the Labor Party leaders in their speeches did everything possible to take the revolutionary color off this demand, by announcing its purpose to be the redemption of war debt rather than its use for social purposes, as the Communists demanded.

Lloyd George and Asquith, the two royal capitalist hacks who have been fighting each other since the wily Welshman knifed his political tutor in the back during the early days of the war, put up a united front in the last election.

Stanley Baldwin, who rushed the election in an endeavor to get out of the mess in which his bungling foreign policy placed him, succeeded in getting out of his dilemma and also out of office. His rash tactics have cost the Tory the government.

Eight Communist candidates participated in the contest, six on the Labor Party ticket and two independently on the Communist ticket, but not as the Labor Party. While the Labor Party program dabbled in reform measures, accepted the Treaty of Versailles as its own, coddled the moribund League of Nations and in general attempted to put the new wine of the labor movement into the old bottles of capitalism, the Communist Party declared for the abolition of the capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' government as the only solution. Among its most striking demands were: Confiscation of all idle factories and land, sixteen dollars a week minimum wage with a six hour working day, full maintenance for all unemployed, housing for all, and the complete liberation from British dominion of all subject races.

The Communist Party worked earnestly in support of the Labor Party candidates and while the working class can hope little from such leaders as now dominate the British Labor Party, the recent elections indicate the approach of a labor government in England. Then the real struggle for the leadership of the British working class will begin between the recent reactionary tools of capitalism who are satisfied with mild reforms without going to the root of the trouble and the Communists who are out to establish a workers' republic as a first step in the building up of the Communist society where the and and factories and all the wealth producing machinery of England will be the property of the producers. Then and not until then can the British workers and working farmers begin to solve their problems.

Endorse the F. F. L. P.

The Western Progressive Farmers' conference at Sedro-Woolley, Wash., endorsed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party pending the action of the next state convention, when the question will come before the organization for final action.

The Skagit County, Wash., unit of the Western Progressive Farmers, in session at Baker Heights, Wash., endorsed the stand of their officials at the county convention in affiliating with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

F. Lundquist & Sons

Modern Shoe Repairing. We have a complete line of Men's Work Shoes, a few numbers in Dress Shoes and Rubber Foot wear for the entire family. Also Moccasins—they make an excellent gift. Yours very truly, F. LUNDQUIST & SONS. Established 1900.

Perlstein and Employers Unite to Blacklist Workers

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

Mayer Perlstein, vice president of the Morris Sigman regime in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in conjunction with the garment bosses' association, has removed three of the expelled members from the shop in which they worked.

Not being able to make headway because of the great opposition of the rank and file to his disruptive and ruinous tactics, Perlstein has placed himself outside the pale of union ethics, when he appeals to the employers' association to help him to put those members on the black list who refuse to bow to his tyrannical rulings.

In one case the worker was told frankly that the union demanded his expulsion from the shop, his employer blaming it on the employers' association, of which he is a member, and the association blaming it upon the union. This caused quite a stir among the workers, and they are de-

manding that he be returned to the shop. This way was too crude, so they tried another method.

The second worker to be fired, was given no excuse. This, however, constitutes a grievance, as no one can be fired without cause, and the expelled members are entitled to the protection of the union until the convention hears their appeal. The third man to be fired was first told by his employer that he had nothing against him, but he insisted on being told why, the employer finally stating: "Well, if you want an excuse, your work is no good," this had to be said with a smile, because this man has worked for the firm for five years.

These workers placed their grievances before the union and were told that it would be taken up immediately. On the morning on which the grievance was to be taken up, they were told bluntly that there was nothing doing.

Perlstein's Treacherous Acts and Broken Promises. When Perlstein first came to Chi-

ago it was for the purpose of starting an organization drive, at least that was the excuse advanced. He lured the members, who are now expelled, to the skies, stating publicly that they were the best and most active members of the union. He told them personally, during one of the Chicago Federation of Labor meetings, that Davidson, Lipschutz and others, were fine people to work with, and that they were idealists. A few weeks later he demanded that the same idealist be removed from the Joint Board as delegates and officers.

He promised the rank and file then, that under no circumstances would anybody be expelled from the union, and gave them to understand that he was sympathetic, but was simply carrying out orders. He even told the membership that he was going to New York and straighten the matter out.

It evidently was straightened out in New York, because on his return he immediately started to expel the most progressive members without the semblance of a trial. Perlstein's

treacherous acts are always accompanied with sympathy for those he intends to club and with a ready promise that it won't go any further. The time he told the membership that under no circumstances would anybody be removed from the shop, that he felt sorry for them, but he was only carrying out the orders of the G. E. B.

Now he has found out, that firing, disfranchising and even expulsion from the union, will not keep the militants from advocating amalgamation, the shop steward system and other progressive measures which he is opposed to, or rather to be correct, what Abe Cahan is opposed to. He has also found out that he cannot get the support of the rank and file in putting over his disruptive policy. So he has formed a united front with the employers' association.

Perlstein is the most treacherous labor official in Chicago. What he is thinking, and what he is saying bears no relation, the one to the other. His word is not worth a tinker's damn. He holds out the olive branch

of peace to cover up an exceedingly treacherous act, and draws it away when he thinks the sting is not so keenly felt, and prepares to stab his victim again. He has only a selfish interest in the union, and absolutely none for the workers as a class. He is drunk with power and wants to retain it at all costs. He has not the ability to lead a real live progressive union, so he is determined to destroy it.

He would rather be the head of a weak and spineless organization, than top sergeant in the rear rank of a real live militant union. A tyrant, he is a slave to the tyrants who lord over him. He lacks the boots of those above him, and expects the same service from those whom he considers beneath him. No workable understanding can be reached with Perlstein, because he has no code of honor. If the I. L. G. W. U. wants to regain the position that it formerly held, namely, that of being one of the most militant unions in the city of Chicago, it must first get rid of Mayer Perlstein.

Sillinsky Stands for Progress in Tailors' Union

By LEONARD FREEMAN.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has long been looked upon as one of the advanced sections of the American labor movement. Its membership is progressive and alert. Yet, strangely enough, it still has a General Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Sweeney, who belongs to the reactionary group of American Federation of Labor leaders.

Sweeney is to the tailors' union what Gompers is to the American Federation of Labor. The harmony between these two men was shown clearly in the Portland Convention, where Gompers fought the progressives, and so did Sweeney. Both of them helped to stab the Federated Press, to kill the resolution for amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia, and other progressive measures. Both were for the expulsion of Wm. F. Dunne, the delegate of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, because he is a Communist. Yet while the votes of the tailors at the American Federation of Labor convention were thus being cast for reaction by Sweeney, the tailors themselves are progressive.

But the tailors' union had one representative who stood for progress throughout the Portland gathering. That was Max J. Sillinsky, one of the best known and popular members of the tailors' union. Sillinsky is now being spoken of quite generally in the union as a candidate for the office of general secretary-treasurer. He has certainly made a good record to run on. He represents the progressive ideas of the rank and file of the tailors' union. In contrast to Sweeney, he voted for all the progressive measures that came before the Portland convention. He stood out against the "red hysteria" and voted for William F. Dunne. In his courageous stand he brought upon himself the wrath of the entire reactionary officialdom.

But if the reactionaries are angry with Sillinsky, not so the rank and file. They now say they want him as the executive head of their union. The fight between Sillinsky and Sweeney, in the coming election for general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, is thus a deep struggle of principles. It is not Sillinsky versus Sweeney, it is progress versus decay. Sweeney will have the support of every reactionary, including the personal backing of Gompers. Sillinsky will have to depend entirely upon the alert and progressive rank and file.

Through the tailors' union there are springing up "Sillinsky for Secretary Committees" to see that he gets the proper support in the coming election. "It is natural that this should be so. Sweeney has the machinery of the organization to his command, and if the rank and file want to elect Sillinsky they must form committees for that purpose. The reactionaries are bound to be defeated in the coming contest if the issue is clear. That means that all progressives should unite upon one man, and that man is naturally Sillinsky. He is a national figure, and every tailor knows him. He has stood consistently for progress. He does not know about this boost, and he may not approve of it, but if every progressive tailor will join in the demand that he run for the office, he is a good union man and will accept the duty. Every militant and progressive will join in the great movement for SILLINSKY FOR SECRETARY OF THE JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION.

Labor Fakers' Co-operation Scheme Receives Setback

By ANDREW OVERGAARD.

William H. Johnston, international president of the Machinists' Union, has received a setback in his proposal to turn the unions over to the employers to be used as efficiency instruments. The machinists of Seattle turned down his proposition, in spite of all the efforts of the pay-roll gang to put it across.

In the Seattle incident we see another angle to the scheme of "co-operation" with the bosses. Whereas the publicity given the plan lately has related to the railroads, and concerned the installation of efficiency engineers paid by the union to be their slave-driver, in Seattle the scheme was to apply to the contract machine shops.

According to a leaflet issued in Seattle by Johnston, the machinists were to come to a mutual understanding with the bosses of that city, to compete with the united bosses and workers of other cities in producing the cheapest machinery. If the machinists of Tacoma, united with their bosses under the scheme, should fall behind the machinists of Seattle, united with their bosses, then the machinists of Seattle were supposed to make a gain in the extra profits brought to Seattle thereby. It is certainly a weird and wonderful scheme, and makes one wonder how such insanity can be allowed to

wander over the earth unchecked. In order that it may not appear that this is an exaggeration, here is an exact quotation from the leaflet, signed by Johnston:

"If every Manager and Mechanic employed in the Machinery Industry of Seattle were highly efficient, the industry here would develop a reputation, and soon outstrip other Coast Cities, as a direct result of economic and scientific productive powers. Co-operation. Increased Profits and Wages would result as the fruit of effort for both."

This is exactly what Johnston said, even to the capitalization of all the words in these extraordinary sentences. There can be no doubt as to the exact meaning of the whole co-operation scheme. It is not alone the complete abandonment of unionism, it is also the organization of the workers for mutual scabbery one upon another.

Not only are the bosses of each city to use the unions as instruments of competition with the bosses and unions of other cities, but the unions in the city are to be used against the workers who are members of that very union. Part of the agreement of co-operation with the employer is, that the union shall systematically weed out the poorer workers, those that produce less profits for the boss,

and take this disagreeable task out of his hands," Johnston says.

"Care should be exercised in the employment of Managers and Workmen. No business can continue with inefficient Management nor with inefficient Workmen, and when both are inefficient, then failure is bound to result. The Employers and Employees should co-operate and insist that only efficient Managers and Workmen should be employed. If every Mechanic in Seattle were highly efficient, the industry here would soon develop a reputation and soon outstrip other Coast Cities."

But the union is not going to stop with the systematic exploitation of their own members for the sake of the profits of the boss. They are also to help the boss to get his profits from the public, or that portion of the public which patronizes machine shops. Johnston says:

"There should be an attempt made by the Employers to standardize within their own business, and eliminate certain practices of taking work below a price that will not permit a reasonable profit."

One would think that the services here outlined, which the unions are going to render to the capitalists, would be enough for one time. But no, there are still little acts of servility to add to the list. For example, the employers are not well enough

organized. One of the purposes of the "co-operation" plan is to help the employers to perfect their organizations, and even bring pressure upon any non-class-conscious boss who refuses to line up. Johnston says on this point:

"It is essential that the employers should be fully organized in the kind of an organization that will offer them the best means of functioning through machinery established by themselves. This will restore confidence between themselves and permit them to co-ordinate through intelligent channels. They should remove any suspicions, or jealousies, or any thing that will obstruct or retard their progress."

Such laudable advice to the bosses—remove jealousies and suspicion, and co-operate with one another to protect their own interest! And what kindness to help the boss to do these things! But what are the workers told? Are they also to remove suspicions and increase their own solidarity? Not at all! The plan says that the workers are to

be organized and meet at stated intervals in order to be educated in this plan, especially as it relates to their responsibilities and duties."

The whole scheme is so fantastic and absurd that one strongly suspects it of being taken from "Alice in Won-

derland" or the Arabian Nights Entertainment. It is not to be wondered that the machinists of Seattle, a practical, hard-headed lot of men, laughed Johnston out of the city. The machinists of the entire Northwest are up in revolt against the puke that the union officials are trying to feed them. The only place where he has got by with it was where the men are apathetic and not attending meetings, and where Johnston dealt with the railroad companies and not with the men. The effect in these cases was that Johnston sold the union to the companies, they made company unions out of them, and the men are only staying in because of the compulsion of their masters on the job.

Let the bosses keep the defunct "labor leaders" as efficiency experts; the workers will surely be better off when they realize just what these men are, servants of capitalism, and throw them off labor's back. They may serve the bosses well, but they serve the workers ill indeed. We shall soon be facing another depression in the metal industry, and it is up to the militants in the Machinists' Union as well as the other metal trades, to strip for action. That means, get rid of the "co-operation" crew of officials. The alternative is to see our organizations smashed and ourselves enslaved.

Two of the rank and file members, were appointed to the committee. This illustrates the typical game of Gompers' agents who pass as being so Democratic and against "control from outside influences."

Following the adoption of the Platform and State Program the convention went into nominations. The Ford boosters who had made a lot of noise on the side lines made a poor showing in the convention. La Follette got 31,999 for presidential nominee, while Ford only received 7,247. The Ford boom was another Ford joke.

Tom Ayers and Mark Bates were both nominated for United States Senator. At least a dozen speeches were made by the horny handed delegates in favor of Ayers. He was nominated by a rank and file trade unionist. Bates was nominated by a "fusionist." He was simply snowed under by the overwhelming vote for Ayers. This demonstration, caused consternation amongst the fusionists, and when the negotiating committee at this juncture announced that it was impossible to come to an agreement with the democrats, the fusionists bolted.

The bolt was led by Beck, Bates, Batcheller and Bartling, the last being the only delegate. The entire bolt consisted of twelve delegates and the "Beck steering committee." This aggregation got together later with a few democrats and nominated themselves for the various offices on a minority - democratic-farmer-labor ticket, for the primaries.

This "bolt" did not cause even a ripple in the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party and the following is the final list of candidates nominated: President—Robert Marion La Follette. Vice-President—Lynn G. Frazier. United States Senator—Tom Ayres, cattleman editor. Governor—A. T. Putnam, farmer. Lieutenant Governor—R. T. Eastman, farmer. Secretary of State, William Schenk, lawyer-farmer. Attorney General—O. M. Burch, lawyer-farmer. State Auditor—E. J. Thompson, farmer. State Treasurer—William J. Jones, farmer-school teacher in winter. Commissioner of school and public land—George W. Kitchman, lawyer. Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. L. Lorick, farmer-school teacher. Railway Commissioner—Edward McGrath, carman. House of Representatives, First District—Eugene Houa, lawyer-farmer. House of Representatives, Second District—Walter Webbster, farmer-editor. House of Representatives, Third District—Arthur Watwood, lawyer. The convention unanimously endorsed the St. Paul, May 30th convention, and demanded recognition of Soviet Russia. The following resolution on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was carried unanimously:

WHEREAS: The existing economic conditions in the industrial and agricultural life of our country is producing a common crisis that manifests itself in the increasing bankruptcy of the farmers and recurring unemployment, wage cutting and the use of the injunction against the industrial workers, and

WHEREAS: This condition has for some years been developing a tendency for farmers and workers to come together locally and in some cases on a state wide basis for common self-help action, and

WHEREAS: This movement found national expression at Chicago in 1929 and again at the great Chicago convention that formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in July, 1932, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, at its convention, do hereby endorse the effort now being made to bring about a united front on a national scale of all the farmer-labor groups and parties in the United States, and that the party which is making a militant national campaign to that end, and that there shall be presented in the coming presidential campaign one united front of the farmers and workers.

This convention marks another

South Dakota Opens National Drive of City and Land Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

but they did not look the part to such a pronounced degree. Here and there they had a poor looking farmer, which clearly indicated that the pickings for the democrats were not so good in South Dakota. They were the outs whose only consideration was to get in. The Farmer-Labor delegation looked their part, all poor farmers and a few workers with here and there a lawyer, the son of some poor farmer who had paid his own way thru school and still had his old man's psychology.

There were a couple of notable exceptions, such as Mark Bates, who had the democratic psychology, and who had run as a Farmer-Labor proposition and was beaten largely because of his confused proposals; part fusion with the democrats and part office-seeking ambitions.

Bates wants to be senator. He is fat and overfed, has a big farm and furnishes quite a contrast to his rival, Tom Ayres, who is spare and lean and left his cattle ranch when he saw bankruptcy coming, to fight capitalism.

In addition to Bates, who was not a delegate, was his ally, and real leader, Warren L. Beck, president of the State Federation of Labor. Beck was not a delegate. Rumor had it that he ran as a democratic proposition and was beaten. He had with him as henchman, G. L. Gordon, secretary of the State Federation of Labor. This group, with Batcheller, president of the South Dakota Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, a job with a big salary and a still bigger expense account, none of them delegates and headed by Beck, were the gang that tried to capture the Farmer-Labor convention and lead it "up to the hill" and the democrats. They represented the Gompers bureaucracy, and the disgruntled democrats, anxious for office at any cost.

The night before the Farmer-Labor convention went into session a meeting was held, attended by all the Farmer-Labor delegates and visitors. Tom Ayres, chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party, delivered a classic speech that threw down the gauntlet to the "fusionists." It showed clearly the difference between the democrat and Farmer-Labor movements and proved that Ayres understands the economic forces that are giving birth to this farmers' rebellion.

He said in part that this movement is not local but international, that it grows from problems similar in all countries.

He reminded his farmer listeners that while they were undoubtedly suffering, they must not forget that the workers of Germany were suffering still more. He said: "In Germany we see this system under which we live in all its nakedness. Because three men control the industries, the machinery of production, and the great landlords own the land that has

produced more food this year than any previous year and the people are starving." "You must have an organization that will have the courage and vision to face fundamental issues. We must stand for the abolition of private property. We must stand for the land to be used and owned by those who work the land. Upon the rising generation depends whether or not this country will get into a state of European peasantry." Such were a few of the high spots from a speech which I hope to see reprinted in full, as it furnishes a graphic picture of how far the farmers are moving toward the left.

Warren L. Beck, the not a delegate and an avowed enemy of the Farmer-Labor Party, demanded the floor. He delivered a long, stupid speech in the course of which he read several flattering letters to him, for his efforts to block the Farmer-Labor Party, from Samuel Gompers. Mr. Beck insisted on always referring to the A. F. of L. as "the labor movement." He, by innuendo, referred to the "professional politicians," meaning, of course, Ayres and Miss Daly.

Following Beck, Alice Lorraine Daly took the floor. She is a graduate of a Boston school of oratory and with her feelings aroused by the stupid attack of Beck, she made him look like a moron. She challenged his statement that she "was not a farmer or a laborer," by saying, "I was born and raised on a farm, then I became a school teacher, and I am a member of the Teachers' Union, and I think that it takes at least as much work to be a school teacher as a telegrapher (Beck's calling is a telegrapher and as he stands over six feet and weighs over 200, he looked very foolish.)" Miss Daly's speech showed an intimate grasp of the problems affecting the life of workers and farmers of this section, while Beck's was the typical argument of the Gompers' agent forcing his policy upon the rank and file of the union. Fortunately in South Dakota there are such a large proportion of farmers who are not members of Gompers' organization that they will not be intimidated by the threats, veiled or otherwise, of Beck or any other Gompers agent.

With this clash of the opposing interests of the agents of Gompers, who were invariably "fusionists" or straight out Democrats, and the Ford boosters, the convention opened up with almost 150 delegates seated. The convention was held in a hall in the hotel, the headquarters of the Farmer-Labor Party, while "up on the hill" the republicans and democrats met in the lavish surroundings of the Capitol building.

From the outset of the convention it became plain that there was a small bloc of delegates, several trade unionists amongst them, under the leadership of the non-delegate Beck who were determined to bring about fusion with the democrats and their own nomination for office. They were bitter against Ayres because of his clear cut stand for the rank and file of the farmers and workers. The convention was getting well under way when a delegate moved to appoint a committee of six to meet with a like committee from the democrats "up on the hill" to see if there was any basis of getting together. The bulk of the farmer delegates were op-

Platform

Adopted by South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party at Pierre Convention.

NATIONAL PARAMOUNT ISSUE: "Public Ownership of Transportation, Resources and Banking."

Land was created for all the people, and we demand a system of land tenure that will eliminate landlordism and tenantry, and will secure the land to the users of the land.

Public ownership of all means of transportation, communication, natural resources and public utilities, to be operated by and for the people. The issue and control of all money and credit by the government, for service instead of profit.

All war debts to be paid by a tax on excess profits.

A moratorium for all working farmers on their farm mortgage debts for a period of five years.

The repeal of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act.

The repeal of the law known as the Smith-Lever Act.

State Paramount Issue.

"Sweeping Reduction of Taxation."

We demand sweeping reduction of taxation and public expenditures.

We demand the elimination of state boards, bureaus and commissions, and the organization of our state departments for efficiency and economy.

We demand the enactment of a workmen's insurance act and an adequate and just labor compensation law.

We demand an old-age pension law—proceeds therefore to be derived by a tax on incomes.

We demand the re-enactment of the repealed provisions of the Richard's Primary Law.

We demand state distribution of coal and gasoline at cost.

We demand the right of women to serve on juries.

We demand full recognition of women in industry and equal pay for equal work.

We demand the abolition of state constabulary.

We demand the recognition of the right of all workers to organize and bargain collectively.

We demand the complete reorganization of our penal and charitable institutions on a humanitarian basis.

We demand that the penalty on delinquent taxes be limited to the legal interest rate.

Proportional occupational representation.

That the bankruptcy laws be amended to include mortgages on real and personal property as well as unsecured debts.

We demand a law repealing the elimination of tax exempt stocks, bonds and other securities.

posed to the spirit of the motion but they voted for it because they wanted to try to clearly bring out the impossibility of "fusion." When this motion was carried a petty union official delegate moved that two representatives of the Federated Crafts be represented on the negotiating committee of six. The chairman asked all those who belonged in this category to please stand up. From the entire delegation five delegates arose.

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

Advertising rates upon application.

Allies of Murder

Twenty-five thousand coal miners murdered in 10 years! 1,433 miners murdered during the first 10 months of 1922! 2,059 miners murdered during the same 10 months of 1923! The Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Co., blamed by a coroner's jury at Charleston, W. Va., for the murder of 27 miners at its Glen Rogers mine Nov. 6.

Economy stunts by the C. W. Neff-Mining Co.'s huge Orient mine near Frankfort, Ill., claimed two dead, a third burned fatally, and four others badly burned on Nov. 26.

Three miners drowned at the Radium mine near Belleville, Ill., Dec. 6, when weak walls give way, with 28 others barely escaping the flood.

Seven miners dead and six others injured in dust explosion at mine of Blackhawk Coal Co., near Hazard, Ky., Dec. 8.

And so the story goes on from day to day. A paragraph is enough to record each new disaster in the daily press.

Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation, says that two-thirds of the fatal and serious accidents in the soft coal fields can be prevented.

But the mine owners will continue with their "economy stunts" at the expense of miners' lives until they are forced to abandon them. Yet John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, with his whole administration, is too busy fighting the progressives in the organization to give attention to the crimes of the bosses. Lewis is thus a big ally of the mine owners in their murderous policy that has brought death to 25,000 coal miners in 10 years; death to 2,059 during the first 10 months of this year.

An Ananias Exposed

Ananias was a A.A.I. liar. Like all liars he was found out. But he has handed down his name to all those who deliberately pervert the truth.

Within these past few days, if not before, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has surely qualified for the Ananias Fraternity. He should be given a front seat among the elect.

Gompers charged that international bankers were not opposed to recognition of Soviet Russia. We showed that at least a score of big bankers were found in the list of names attached to the Gompers-National Civic Federation proclamation against Soviet recognition.

Gompers charged "sharp practices" on the part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Bank in transmitting money to Soviet Russia. This charge was shown to be a deliberate and unfounded fabrication.

Gompers charged U. S. Senator King with getting a concession from the Soviet Government, claiming that this accounted for King's favorable attitude toward Russian Workers' Rule. But Senator King has blasted this fairy tale. And all this in one short week!

Thus do all of Gompers' ambitions to rival Baron Munchausen fall by the wayside. Gompers is exposed as a cheap liar and the value of his attacks on the militants has fallen to the worth of a German mark. He will soon be another useless weapon in the depleted armory of the labor-hating bosses.

The Story of an Opportunity

The Farmer-Labor Party, headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was given the opportunity of its life, last July, when it was called upon to take the lead in the drive for independent working class political action. It failed to grasp this opportunity. That failure is responsible for the process of disintegration now going on within its own ranks.

In Illinois the Farmer-Labor Party has been split thru the withdrawal of the reactionary Ernest elements. Under ordinary circumstances this desertion would have been a blessing. But it is doubtful if the Fitzpatrick faction has the strength to rally even its own demoralized elements.

The hesitation and indecision that characterized the Fitzpatrick-Brown-Buck wing in the July conference, is again present in the attitude taken toward the May 30, 1924 national convention, called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party. Speaking for this element, Secretary J. G. Brown, in the New Majority, Dec. 8, states that it:

"will, if it possibly can, throw its influence toward helping the Minnesota state party assemble a large, enthusiastic and representative convention."

But it is taking this element pretty long to decide. In the meantime the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party is in the field for the 1924 campaign in co-operation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The same is true of the Washington Farmer-Labor Party. And the Federated Party is actively working in harmony with the Minnesota forces for the Decoration Day convention next year.

At the July conference opportunity knocked hard and patiently at the door of the Fitzpatrick-Brown Farmer-Labor Party. But the door remained closed in its face. And opportunity passed on.

Every report in the developing political situation over the country shows that the initiative in the drive for independent political action of the workers and farmers has been ably taken over by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, that put out the welcome sign to every opportunity in this direction, immediately it was organized last July.

When Socialists Stay "Regular"

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is conducting an organization drive in St. Louis, Mo. It is meeting with considerable success in spite of the opposing forces.

One of the interesting developments of this struggle is the disclosure that St. Louis Socialists, thru their paper "St. Louis Labor," edited by G. A. Hoehn, are working hand in glove with the Rickert-Gompers United Garment Workers' Union. The Dec. 1st issue of "St. Louis Labor," under the heading "Short-Sighted and Profit-Hungry Employers Responsible for Lively Propaganda of Amalgamated Clothing Workers in St. Louis," says:

"Some time ago we called the attention of our readers to the fact that the clothing manufacturers of St. Louis, for many years, purposely failed to maintain friendly relations with District Council of the United Garment Workers."

"Of course, there always have been a few exceptions, but they simply affirmed the rule. Thru the columns of ST. LOUIS LABOR we pointed out that, as a result of this anti-union attitude of the short-sighted, profit-hungry, cheap labor manufacturers, more radical and militant organizations would get a hold of the St. Louis clothing workers."

"At no time could the United Garment Workers of St. Louis, as represented by the District Council, and the affiliated locals, be stigmatized as radical; on the contrary: the demands made by the United Garment Workers on the St. Louis clothing manufacturers have always been moderate, almost too moderate."

"Well, this is all past history. We are confronted with the facts and conditions and must face them. This is also true of the employers. Whenever the Amalgamated Clothing Workers succeed in organizing the St. Louis men and women of this industry into a 100 per cent trade union, they have none, but themselves to blame for the success of the more radical and more aggressive organization."

This criminal urging of the bosses to sign up with the well-nigh extinct Rickert organization becomes all the more reprehensible when it is known that even the central labor bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in Chicago, Buffalo, N. Y., and elsewhere have loyally stood by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their struggles.

"The Amalgamated" will accept with pride the denunciation of "St. Louis Labor" that it is "radical and militant." But all backbone must have gone out of a Socialist, when he thus proscribes his sheet in order to appear "regular" in the eyes of Gompers and his reactionary A. F. of L. regime.

Chasing the Bill Posters



Privately Owned Industry Takes Huge Toll from Workers

Mr. Carl Hochstadt, of the Department of Labor, has just completed an interesting study of the heavy toll taken from the workers engaged in industry. "Present indications point to an exceptionally large number of accidents for the year 1923—in some states more than have ever been reported," says the November Monthly Labor Review.

The estimated annual number of industrial accidents is 2,453,418 and the total number of working days lost is 227,169,970. Taking the average day as \$4.50, Mr. Hochstadt finds

a minimum wage loss of \$1,022,264,866 per year. To this should be added at least \$75,000,000 the workers spend for medical and hospital service.

It is especially significant that the unskilled workers, the workers who draw a weekly wage averaging from \$24 to \$30 are the ones who suffer most. Coal mining has the highest rate of fatalities, 4.02 per 1,000, next to lumbermen and woodchoppers, whose accident rate is 5.00. The steam railroad workers have a fatality rate of 2.25 per 1,000. The ware-

house workers 2.84; iron and steel 1.35; water transportation, 4.00; and the electric light and power workers top the list with an accident rate of 5.73 per 1,000 workers employed.

Of the above fatalities, 21,232 were death; 1,728 permanent total disability; 105,629 permanent partial disability; and 2,324,899 temporary total disability.

Of course these heavy losses in life and pay to the workers are not considered by the employers in their estimates of the big profits the working men annually grind out for them.

The Y. W. L. in Shop and Union

By NATALIE GOMEZ.

One of the greatest handicaps in the progress of our industrial work is our present form of organization. Organized as we are in territorial branches without a firm industrial basis, we cannot succeed in making the League a mass organization of young toilers. This we have fully realized; and in unanimously adopting the resolution on organization of shop nuclei at our last convention we meant business. We saw clearly just where our weaknesses lay and why we have been unable to do much industrial work in the past.

We shall have to reorganize or rather to build up our League on a purely industrial basis, through shop nuclei. As the first step in this direction we took a complete industrial registration of our members to ascertain their occupations, ages and places of work. Prior to that we had little knowledge of what our membership consisted of and industrial work under such conditions was hardly possible. The results of the registration besides showing clearly the industrial composition of our membership showed also other favorable conditions for a successful start in shop nuclei work. Many of our members work in large factories

such as the Western Electric Co., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Kuppenheimer Co. and others. In several of these shops we have over two members working together, in some of them four, five and six. Although a nucleus can be formed with less than five comrades in a place, in fact even one active member can act often as a nucleus, it is much easier to start with five or six.

Owing to the fact that clothing workers predominate in our ranks, we have thus far concentrated our efforts on that industry. At the pres-

ent time the Chicago Y. W. L. has succeeded in organizing a nucleus of six active members in one of the largest clothing shops in the city. Conditions are most favorable for the complete success of this first nucleus. The large number of young workers in that particular factory offers a fertile field for our propaganda and the fact that the shop is organized will stimulate interest in union activities of our members. The young workers joining the League through the shop nucleus will not only start us on the right road toward a mass organization but will also be a source of new life and activity of the organization. The organization of other nuclei will follow shortly.

Our slogan "Every Y. W. L. member an agitator" and "Every factory a stronghold of the Young Worker League" will before long make "Every Y. W. L. member a union member."

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

Problems of the German Revolution: Trade Unions, Factory Committees and Workers' Councils

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

Chairman, Communist International.

The counter-revolutionary role of the German trade unions during the imperialist war is too well known. It was they who drove millions of German workers into the army of Wilhelm II, and they made it seem as if the German workers were serving Socialism by defending the "Fatherland" of Wilhelm II. It is, indeed, hardly an exaggeration to say that during the years 1914-1919 the German trade unions were the most important factor of the counter-revolution.

The German trade unions are to this day still very much of a factor of the counter-revolution, at least, if we consider the actual machine of the trade unions and its leaders. There is not the slightest doubt that in the decisive moment the German workers will see the "leaders" of the German trade unions again on the opposite side of the barricades. The seizure of the apparatus of the German trade unions will come no easier to the German working class than the seizure of the state apparatus. And it seems that the German working class will succeed in taking possession of the trade unions only after a successful revolution. That was, in fact, the case even in a country where the influence of Menshevism was comparatively slight, namely, in Russia.

There was a time when quite an influential group within the Communist International insistently demanded the withdrawal of the Communists and workers sympathizing with them from the yellow trade unions. At the Second Congress of the Communist International even such far-seeing comrades as the deceased John Reed, insisted absolutely upon withdrawing. The kernel of the Communist International put up a most determined resistance to all these tendencies, and there is no doubt that it was in the right. The work of the Communists in the unions, especially of the German Communists, was not in vain. If it had not been for this activity it would have been impossible to win over the majority of the German working class. In the "lower sections" of the trade unions the soil is sufficiently prepared. The seeds sown by the Communists a few years ago will soon grow up in finest fashion.

It was no accident that the victory of the German Communists in the elections to the Metal Workers' convention was the earliest dawn to light up the sky for so long overcast with dark Social Democratic clouds.

There is no doubt that in the approaching working class revolution in Germany the factory committees will play a decisive role. But if the German Communists had not taken an active part in the trade unions they could hardly have succeeded in capturing the factory committees; for at first even, the factory committees themselves were organs of the German trade unions. They were created by the trade unions.

The leaders of the yellow trade unions thought of the factory committees (or councils) as organs of no great importance. In the conception of the leaders of the German trade unions these factory councils seemed a sort of appendage which could be removed at the opportune moment without pain. During the first year or two of their existence the factory committees were almost entirely in the hands of the trade union leaders. At the congresses of the factory councils the Social Democrats easily won a victory over the Communists. At that time the factory committees were but an adjunct of the trade unions—simply organs used by the yellow leaders for carrying out their treacherous policy. It is only in the third year of their existence that the factory councils begin to play a different role. They begin gradually to replace the trade unions in the economic struggle. In the measure that the situation grows acute, the Social Democratic leaders of the trade unions sink lower and lower. The laboring masses eagerly look for some organ which would be capable of waging the workers' struggle for existence. The Social Democratic leaders betrayed the workers at every turn, even in the most elementary economic struggles. In searching for a mass organization which would in any way be capable of directing the economic struggle of the working class, the workers suddenly hit upon the idea of playing up the factory committees against the Social Democratic leaders. The factory councils begin now to play the leading role in the economic struggle against capital, a role which the trade unions had rejected.

At this juncture, foolish, half-Proudhonist attempts were made

(which for the most part center about the name of the deceased leader of the "left" Independents—Daumig), to turn the factory councils into closed, independent organizations standing outside of the political struggle. There arises a sort of "Industrial Socialism"—a translation of "Guild Socialism" into German.

Yet life goes its own way. The laboring masses gradually purged the industrial councils, not only of treacherous ideas of the Social Democracy, but also of the Proudhonist distortion of revolutionary Marxism. The spirit of the true class struggle begins to infiltrate into the factories' councils. The factory councils expand enormously all over Germany. Gradually they take over all those functions rejected by the yellow trade unions, and not only these functions, but a host of others which are indissolubly bound up with the preparation of the proletarian revolution, and which render the German factory councils of today similar to the workers' Soviets of the epoch of seizure of power.

The yellow leaders of the trade unions still designate their "chairmen" for the central executive committees of the factory councils. In Berlin the notorious Emil Barth fancies himself in this role—the former "revolutionary" Scheidemann-Haase cabinet. This sad-faced knight contrives to appear in the role of a chairman elected by the trade unions at a time when as a matter of fact the factory councils have long ago outstripped the Social Democracy, and have solidarized with Communism, and when the factory councils send Barth and Company to the devil.

The factory committees are recruited from the "lower sections"—from the shops, industries, factories, mines, railroad depots, great commercial firms. At present they cover all of Germany with a thick network. During the last year the factory committees have been growing in prominence from day to day.

The chief functions of the factory councils consist of the following:

1. The factory councils direct the entire or almost the entire economic struggle of the working class. No matter how much the Social Democratic leaders might demand (consider, for instance, the negotiations which lately took place in Hamburg and Berlin) that the Communists

"shall not play up the factory committees against the trade unions"—the reality shows that life itself utilizes the factory committees as a real organ of struggle of the working class against the yellow trade unions, which still contrive to sabotage the struggle of the working class.

2. The factory committees have created as their periphery in all of Germany such a unique organization as the control committees, that is, commissions which attempt to restrict the prices of the most important vital necessities, to relieve the housing shortage, to combat the mad, constantly rising high cost of living, and speculation. These elections to these control committees are held almost everywhere in Germany. And not only laborers, but all occupied persons of the lower ranks take part in the elections. The ideological and organizational leadership of this peculiar and highly interesting movement is in the hands of the factory committees.

3. The factory committees see to the arming of the German working class. The Red Centuries are in Germany what the Russian Red Guard was in the Russian revolution. These Red Centuries are likewise recruited from the "very lowest strata"—from the shops, industries, factories, etc.

The Red Centuries blend into the millions of the laboring masses, and receive the support of the laboring masses and their factory councils. They are, therefore, outside of the compass of the capitalist class and the "leaders" of the Social Democrats. That is exactly where the "strength" of the Red Centuries lies. The arming of the German working class is one of the absolute prerequisites for the success of the German revolution. Of course, the immediate direction of this process of arming the workers, as was the case in the Russian revolution, must be in the hands of a general staff of a limited number, a strictly secret organization. The factory councils do not have these features, but they form the basis. They constitute the great organizational groundwork.

4. The factory committees direct in a great measure the political struggle of the workers, of tremendous masses of even non-party workers. The August strikes of 1923 were handled by the factory councils. The Cuno government was literally overthrown by the factory commit-

tees, when they called a three-day strike. But once more the immediate direction of the movement in the month of August was in the hands of the Communist Party, in the hands of a limited general staff, which is as it should be. But the factory councils constituted the organizational basis of the movement.

The factory councils draw to the workers' side other sections of the population who can go at least part of the way together with the working class. We mean the small officials, a part of the intellectuals, the smaller and middle farmers, etc. In any number of localities the factory committees have been able to win over, even into the organizations, representatives of those sections of the population ready to advance together with the workers against the capitalist class.

All that together makes of the present factory councils of Germany something closely approaching the workers' councils of the revolutionary period. The plan of organization of the German factory committees is as follows:

Factory Committee. **Worker's Council.** **Official's Council.** The Factory Committee is the combination of two parts—the Workers' Council and Official's Council. It goes without saying that the deciding power is exclusively in the hands of the former, that is, in the hands of the working class. The factory committees are now organized vertically as well as horizontally, that is, on the industrial principle as well as on the territorial principle. The German workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have won the majority in the factory committees in 2,000 cities and towns of Germany, are working with marvelous energy and persistence at organizing and perfecting the factory committee system. We see in all of Germany a compact organization of factory councils, not only in every city, but in the districts and in the provinces as well.

The efforts of the capitalist class and the Social Democrats to outlaw the movement of the factory councils comes too late. Perhaps these gentlemen will succeed in forcing the leadership of the factory committees to engage in illegal work; but this can never be done with the factory committee movement itself; for in every shop, and in every industry, in every factory and with the "very

lowest strata," the factory committees receive the whole hearted support of the laboring masses; that is why they are a source of inexhaustible power.

In general, it can be said that those duties performed in Russia by our workers' councils and factory committees, between February and October of the year 1917, are now being performed in Germany by the factory committees alone. In many respects they are fundamentally nothing else than workers' councils. And therein lies the enormous significance of the factory committee movement of Germany. Therein lies the general, international significance of any great labor movement in every country, as soon as the situation becomes revolutionary.

In Germany we see the presence of a revolutionary situation in such a factory committee movement. It is the most important prerequisite of a proletarian revolution. Simply the revolutionary sentiment of the laboring masses would not suffice to bring about success—in order that the proletarian revolution shall be victorious and retain a foothold, it must have an organizational skeleton. It must have the skeleton of organization ready before the decisive uprising, so that around it could be erected the structure of Soviet power. The working class must first of all evolve a mass organization which will penetrate into the lowest depths of the laboring masses, and which even before the complete victory of the working class must permeate its mode of life in a considerable degree. The present factory committees in Germany constitute such a proletarian mass organization. They already take considerable part in the regulation of the most important questions, such as that of food, heating, wages, arming the workers, etc. In this way, they become the most important instrumentality in the revolution which is ripening before our eyes. Out of the present factory councils, on the morrow of the victory of the working class, there will arise, on the one hand the workers' councils as organs of the immediate government power of the workers, and on the other hand, the factory councils which will be the basis of the live, fighting trade unions. These trade unions will be of great service to the Soviet power after production is taken over. It is hardly likely that the German revolution will produce a new form of

proletarian dictatorship after the conquest of power. The form will be the same as ours: The Soviet government. No "councils in the industries," that is, no surrender of the industries to Siemens and Halske or of the Krupp works to the workers of these industries, with unrestricted authority—but rather, all power to the Soviets, that is, handing over all of production and all power of the country on an organized national scale, to the working class—that must be the slogan. Such are the perspectives which open up before the working class of Germany.

During the preparatory period, the situation developed somewhat differently in Germany than in Russia. The Social Democracy succeeded in discrediting the Soviet idea for a time. In the years 1918-19 the German Soviets fell into the hands of the Social Democracy which, at the national Soviet congress forced their dissolution and voluntary surrender of the government to the National Assembly. In March, 1921, during the uprising of the minority of the German workers, the Soviet idea for a time again made its appearance. But in consequence of the defeat of the uprising, the idea was abandoned again. At present this great idea has every prospect of winning. The German workers have no reason to reorganize their factory committees now, before the victory. There is no need for setting up a parallel organization immediately, as the existing organizations are on the whole adapted to the situation. The workers' councils must be organized immediately, for only under especially favorable conditions is it possible for farmers to join the factory councils. The farmers' councils were already springing up in Germany at the time of the revolution of 1918. The farmers' laborers who are now fully revolutionary must see to forming farmers' councils.

The revolutionary industrial councils have in fact superseded the counter-revolutionary trade unions in the labor movement. Out of the factory (industrial) councils there will soon spring up sharply marked and perfected workers' councils as organs of government. The approaching victorious working class revolution will assign the proper roles to all its basic organizations—to the revolutionary trade unions, the revolutionary factory committees and the workers' councils.