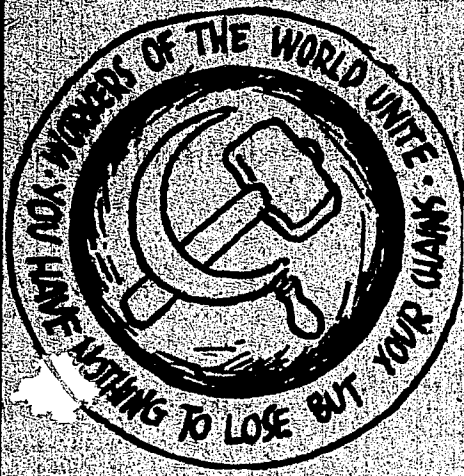




Join in the Big Nation-Wide Drive to Get 50,000 Subscribers for "The Daily Worker"

THE WORKER

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Jan. 13, 1924, Is Date Set for Publication of "Daily Worker", First English Communist Daily

January 13, 1924, will be the date to appear on the first issue of "The Daily Worker," the first Communist daily in the English language. This date will therefore make history for the International Communist movement, as well as for the vanguard in the American labor struggle.

The date was definitely fixed at the recent meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party. This was made possible thru the fact that the final drive for the \$100,000.00 "Daily Worker" fund is now reaching its goal. It is felt that that sum will have been raised by the date set.

The establishment of a Communist daily has long been the ambition of the American movement. It has been urged for years. Resolutions favoring "The Daily" were unanimously adopted at the two national conventions of the Workers Party. But it was not until the summer of this year that "The Drive" for the \$100,000.00 finally got under way. It was hoped to start "The Daily" on Nov. 7, the Sixth Anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Government of Workers and Farmers. But the time was too short to raise the fund required, and the date of publication had to be postponed.

The date has now been definitely set—Jan. 13, 1924.

Great mass meetings are being arranged by the Daily Worker Campaign Committee in 100 of the most important industrial centers in every part of the country to fittingly commemorate this historic event in the life of the world Communist movement. These meetings, which are to be held on Jan. 12 and 13, will be definitely announced in next week's issue of "The Worker."

The principal speaker at all of these meetings will be the first issue of "The Daily Worker," which will be put on sale for the first time. This issue will be a special souvenir edition, which will include articles by the leading working class writers of the country, a review of the present political conditions as they affect the class struggle and an appraisal of the tasks now calling for the immediate attention of the progressive labor movement. In addition, this special edition will contain greetings from the advanced labor organizations of this and other countries, as well as messages from prominent spokesmen of labor in all nations.

In order to stimulate the campaign to get long-term subscriptions for "The Daily," the yearly subscription rate has been reduced to \$10, with the six months' subscription fixed at \$5. The monthly subscription of \$1 per month remains the same. Redoubled efforts will be made on the two remaining Communist Sundays, Dec. 23 and Dec. 30, to get thousands of subscribers for the first issue of "The Daily Worker," Jan. 13, 1924.

7,000 Lithuanian Workers Join the Federated Party

After an extensive and country-wide discussion in their official press, referendum of its 230 branches in all the various cities of the United States, the American Lithuanian Workers' Literary Association has overwhelmingly voted to affiliate to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. This organization has for its purpose the spread of education thru the publication of working class literature. It has great prestige with the whole Lithuanian population of the country. With its 7,000 members, it exerts a major influence on their political thought.

The day is fast passing when societies of foreign-born workers can be used by capitalist politicians, to swing the vote of the various national groups toward either of the old parties. The American Lithuanian Workers' Literary Association, and its far-sighted Central Executive Committee, that initiated this referendum, are to be congratulated on their progressive stand.

William F. Dunne to Speak
William F. Dunne, of Butte, Montana, well-known labor leader, orator and writer, whose "expulsion" from the American Federation of Labor Portland convention attracted nationwide attention of both labor and capital, has agreed to address several mass meetings in various parts of the country. He is scheduled to speak on Why I Was Expelled From the Portland Convention in the following cities: Chicago, Jan. 2; Detroit, Jan. 3; New York City, 4; Philadelphia, 5; Boston, Sunday, Jan. 6, 2 p.m.; Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 9. All sympathetic organizations are urged not to arrange any other meetings or affairs on these dates.

Watch "The Worker" for further announcements.
EN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

Kruse Back from Europe with New Soviet Film

William F. Kruse, motion picture director of the Friends of Soviet Russia, returned a few days ago from a five months' trip to Europe. He was sent abroad to investigate the various "School-Communes," and other Russian activities supported by the F. S. R. as well as to get a motion picture to follow his two previous film successes, "Russia Thru the Shadows" and "The Fifth Year."

This trip was not confined to an excursion to Moscow, but included six weeks of constant traveling and picture making in the provinces, all the way from Siberia to Azerbaijan. Ten thousand feet of celluloid record the new Russia—industry, schools, rebuilt cities, scenery, agriculture, old and new, and the whole industrial and social structure from Petrograd to Baku.

During his eight weeks' stay in Moscow, Kruse took part in the two

opening sessions of the great Agricultural Exposition, as well as the International Youth Day and the Sixth Anniversary Celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution—all of which have been recorded in film.

"Film production in Russia," he reported, "is not up to the highest standards in force in the United States due to antiquated equipment, the isolation of the Russian technicians from world developments, and above all lack of finances. Russia is compelled to concentrate on 'heavy industry' with the result that kind, like other social institutions, has suffered for lack of resources. The importance of the film is being recognized more and more now, however, and rapid development is to be expected. Trotsky, Kamenev, Lunacharsky and others have written critical articles in the press, articles pointing out the shortcomings of the Russian film world and demanding improvement. This recognition of fault is the first step in all improvements in Communist controlled industry, so quick and effective changes are to be expected."

"Handicapped as they are the Russian kino technicians have done some creditable work."

In addition to fourteen weeks in Russia, Kruse spent three weeks in Germany, studying conditions there, and also some time in Denmark, Lithuania and Lettland. It is expected that when he finishes the next picture for the Friends of Soviet Russia, he will accompany the film, at least to the larger centers, to tell of his personal experiences in the production of the picture. His pictures of German conditions are sure to be especially interesting. Four meetings were thus far held in New Haven, Bridgeport, Providence and Boston.

Mexican Workers and Farmers Unite to Crush the Reactionists' Effort to Seize State Power

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

(Staff Correspondent of "The Worker" and "Federated Press")
MEXICO CITY.—If there was any doubt as to the attitude of the workers and peasants of Mexico toward the government of President Obregon, the counter-revolution of General Guadalupe Sanchez in Vera Cruz and of General Enrique Estrada in Jalisco has settled the matter.

No sooner was this Fascist uprising effected than the president received the immediate adhesions of the Confederacion Regional Obrera (Mexican Federation of Labor), the Labor Party, the Communist Party, the Agrarian Party, the Agrarian Communities and scores of individual unions and organizations of workers and farmers even including the two picturesque organizations of intellectuals, known as the League of Revolutionary Writers and the Union of Painters and Sculptors.

The peasants, already partially armed as a result of former revolutions and the liberty of bearing arms, which the constitution guarantees, are clamoring for more arm and more powerful modern ones.

Thanks to the energetic aid of armed peasants, Jalapa, capital of the State of Vera Cruz, with a garrison of only 200 soldiers of the regular army, is still holding out against General Sanchez, who is attacking it with a force variously estimated at from 4,000 to 15,000.

The counter-revolution pro-De La Huerta, for it is in form at least a personal political counter-revolution, would not have promoted such overwhelming response on the part of the organized workers and farmers if it had been merely a question of personal succession to the presidency. But, in spite of the former revolutionary tendencies of De La Huerta, recent political events have slowly but steadily tended to line up the reactionary forces of the country behind him and make him, wittingly or unwittingly, their instrument. While Calles tended to take a more and more definite class stand for the workers and farmers, the manifestoes and speeches of De La Huerta spoke increasingly of pleasing all classes, of giving effective guarantee to property, etc. But the personality of De La Huerta and his views as well as the counter-revolution are rapidly receding into the background, and neither friendly nor enemy papers are mentioning his name. The state of war proclaimed by the rebellion, sharpened and clarified the class issue. Even professional politicians of the Cooperatista Party, who have held the reins up till now, such as Jorge Prieto Lorenz, are scarcely being mentioned. Two personalities stand out with stark and revealing nakedness. General Guadalupe Sanchez and General Enrique Estrada. And whatever may have been their uncertainty, confronted with De La Huerta and even with Prieto Lorenz, the peasantry are no longer uncertain. General Sanchez has always been an avowed enemy of the agrarian program of the landless farmers. It was he that tried to disarm the Vera Cruz farmers, that gave protection and support to the big landowners. They have no doubt about him. And as to Estrada—he was the man to whom Obregon had offered the department of land distribution, only to withdraw the nomination when Estrada made declarations to the press completely hostile to the agrarian program of the present government.

The counter-revolution came suddenly, reached its maximum swiftly, and judging from present indications, will be over shortly. Up to a few months ago, Calles was the only candidate in the field, offered his nomination by both Cooperatistas and Laboristas, supported by De La Huerta, and opposed only by the big landowners. He had to choose between Cooperatistas and Laboristas. He chose the latter and split the Cooperatista Party. Followed in swift succession the resignation of De La Huerta from the cabinet, his nomination by the remnant (a majority, but a slight one) of the Cooperatista Party, the charge by the new secretary of the treasury that the former one, De La Huerta, had been guilty of malfeasance in office and diversion of the nation's funds, an impassioned defense by De La Huerta, the publication of photographed and facsimile proofs, and his "political trip" to Vera Cruz. The day he arrived, General Sanchez raised the standard of revolt. Two days before, the Cooperatistas had 129 deputies in the lower house, the Callistas only 124. On the eve of the revolt, only 70

Delahuertista deputies showed up, and it was obvious that they had left the parliamentary field to appeal to force.

They have appealed to force. From Vera Cruz comes the report, now officially confirmed, that the first judicial act of Sanchez was the summary execution by rifle squad of Heron Proal, hated by the landowners because he was the leader of the Union of Striking Teachers of the State of Vera Cruz. Sanchez has not yet captured Jalapa and on three sides federal troops are closing down upon him with reinforcements for the peasants and the two hundred soldiers of the garrison there. The government has closed the custom house of Vera Cruz, retaining the one at Tampico.

General Estrada, in Jalisco, whose forces I cannot accurately estimate an account of conflicting reports, is being approached by the loyal armies of Guanajuato and other neighboring states, as well as the army released by the surrender of General Romulo Figueroa, who had revolted in Guerrero a week previously, although it is not at present apparent whether in agreement with Sanchez and Estrada or for the purely local reasons that he alleges.

The accounts that some of the American papers published the first and second days of the revolt are grossly exaggerated. Neither Villa's brother, nor Madero, are implicated. The state governments of Puebla, Queretaro, and one of two contesting and rival governments in San Luis potosi have been removed without bloodshed, all other governors and all other important military divisions remain loyal to Obregon. The North of the country, the Mava region of Yucatan, the Yaqui Indians remain loyal, all this by way of refutation of the false reports cabled by the New York Times reporter here, De Coursey, who has been arrested on account of his activity as an alarmist.

It does not appear at this writing that American financial interests, who have subsidized so many revolutions, have a hand in this one. The finance capitalists seem content with the debt recognition of the Obregon government. The Doheney interests have just advanced (less than two weeks before the revolution when they were already clouds on the horizon) 10,000,000 pesos on account of taxes of next year as a loan to the government.

The net effect of the uprising promises to be, a clear field for the presidential candidacy of Plutarco E. Calles, nominee of the Laboristas, Agraristas, Communists and other parties of left tendencies; opposition only by some candidate as Angel Flores, representative of land-owning interests, who is remaining neutral in the present crisis; a further veering toward the left of the present and future governments as they lean more heavily than heretofore upon the workers and peasants; and a forward impetus to the work of land distribution and socialization which was slowing up to such an extent on account of the political power of the reactionary forces that it was practically at a standstill.

Chicago Party Convention
The Chicago City Convention of the Workers' Party will be held this Thursday, Dec. 20, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 N. Hirsch Blvd., near California Ave., starting promptly at 7:30 o'clock. All delegates must bring with them the convention assessment money for their respective branches.



His Own Daily

Frank Waite, Hero of Two Coal Mine Disasters, Fights Death in Hospital; Hopes to Return to Pits

By TOM TIPPETT, (Federated Press Correspondent)

WEST FRANKFORD, Ill.—To find out whether Frank Waite, the 37-year-old miner, survivor of the Cherry mine disaster, who also was caught in the recent explosion at Orient, would go back into the mines after two such miraculous escapes from death, brought me to the miners' co-operatively owned hospital here where Orient victims are being treated.

There were three other burnt miners in the ward where I found Waite. When I arrived Waite was having his burns dressed. So that his attention might be diverted from the work of the nurse the doctor said I could talk with him at once. His injuries are not considered fatal. There are serious burns on his body and both hands are literally cooked. The skin had all been removed from the hands and the nurse was removing chunks of dead flesh with tweezers while Waite writhed under the pain. When she prepared to "pull" the finger nails I left, finding it impossible to divert my own attention from his misery much less divert him.

I entered another room. A man lay there alone awaiting death, an explosion victim suffering indescribably from what the medical men called third degree burns. Obviously he was from a foreign shore. Great dark eyes, bereft of their lashes, looked out pitifully thru tears. Deadly gas and flame had entered his lungs and left their mark. His lips and nostrils were burnt to a crisp. The face was charred and the ears looked like toast. With a soothing white paste smeared over the wounds it all presented a pathetic picture that the "public" should see to appreciate what production of coal means from the miners' end.

Returning to Waite, whose hands were now being bandaged, I found him relaxed and ready to talk. "Well, old man," I said, "are you going back and give death another shot at you?" He smiled, glanced over at another squirming unfortunate, where the

nurse was. He said: "I've been thinking it over and I guess I'll go back. I don't see anything else to do. There's the house we're buying—just got it last year and there's... well, there's the wife and little fellow you know, and so I suppose I'll have to go back." I asked him how it was that he was not at his working place when the Orient explosion occurred. Had he been, he would have been killed. He told me that ever since the Cherry disaster he always took the last cage down. He figured that with the general commotion at starting time and its effect on the air currents explosions were most likely to happen at that time. So he planned on missing them if possible by remaining on top till the last minute.

On the morning of the Orient accident Waite, as usual, was late and was caught in the entry en route to his working place. He saw the fire coming down the entry. There was no escape, not even time to remove his coat with which to cover his hands and face. He dropped to his belly and jerked the tail of his coat over the back of his head and buried his

(Continued on Page Three)

Survivor of two Disasters



Frank Waite, the hero of Nef mine explosion at Orient, Ill., Nov. 26, was entombed for eight days in the Cherry (Ill.) mine when the disaster of Nov. 13, 1909, resulted in the death of 257 coal diggers. After the Orient explosion Waite, badly burned and exhausted from fighting the flood, climbed 600 feet to the surface and brought relief to the miners below. The cage in the escape shaft was not running because the company had put its tender on another job, and but for Waite's heroism the men below might not have escaped.

Work Daily—for THE DAILY.

Chicago Labor for "Hands off Germany!" Refer United Front

By terms of a resolution sponsored by Painters' Local No. 275, and the Painters' District Council, the Chicago Federation of Labor calls upon "the working people and farmers of this country to unite under the slogan of 'Hands Off Workers' Germany.'" Every delegate present voted in favor of the resolution. If there can be unanimous sentiment on the importance of the dangers confronting the German workingclass, and the necessity of the farmers and workers of America uniting to assist the workers of Germany, then the time is not far distant when the importance of the dangers confronting the American working class will compel united action.

A resolution calling for a united front policy on the political field was referred to the Farmer-Labor Party. An attempt on the part of Delegates Arne Swabeck, Jack Johnstone and others to secure an expression of the stand of the federation on this resolution was the means of bringing up the heavy artillery of the reactionaries, with Vice-President Oscar Nelson superintending the attack.

One poor, unsuspecting delegate attempted to speak what he thought was right, when just as he was about to make his point, Oscar Nelson shouted, "Are you a member of the Trade Union Educational League?" What it had to do with the discussion nobody seemed to know. It sounded like the old Masonic question, "How old is your grandmother?"

Culinary Workers Organize!
Unbounded enthusiasm marked the opening of the drive in Chicago, in a monster mass meeting at the North Side Turner Hall, for the organization of all culinary workers under the direction of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers.

The Chicago drive is part of the national campaign of the Amalgamated Food Workers, from coast to coast. Six thousand, new members have joined the organization in New York. 300 Greek workers have joined in Chicago. The slogan is, "We will not stop until every food worker is organized."

Among the speakers at the Chicago meeting were D. E. Early, district organizer, and Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The local office of the union is at 214 N. State St. Albert E. Stewart is secretary-treasurer.

Needle Trades Workers!
There will be a special educational mass meeting for garment workers Wednesday night, Dec. 19, 8 p.m., Douglas Park Auditorium. Ogden and Kedzie. The speakers will be William F. Foster, editor of "The Labor Herald" and Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator." The subject: "The Situation in the Needle Trades."

Boston, Mass.—Sunday, Dec. 23, 8 p.m., New-International Hall, West-nah St., Roxbury, lecture on "The United States and the Next War," by Rev. H. W. Pinkham, well known lecturer and writer. Auspice Workers' Educational Institute of Roxbury.

United in Canadian Labor Party

By JOHN A. MCRURY, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—The fifth annual convention of the Independent Labor Party of Nova Scotia held here affiliated with the Canadian Labor Party as a provincial section. This makes the Labor Party a dominant wide organization.

The party is asking for the affiliation of all working class organizations, the farmers and local labor parties.

"To secure for the workers, by hand or by brain, the full product of their toil and the most equitable distribution thereof," was declared the object of the party in the new constitution that was adopted.

The unanimous election as provincial president of Jim McLachlan, deposed secretary, District No. 26, U. M. W. A., now in prison for leadership in the recent strike, betokens the policy of the party.

Food Prices Highest in 2 Years

The cost of the food necessary to sustain a wage earner's family was higher in October than at any time since December, 1921, according to the monthly report of the U. S. bureau of labor statistics on the retail price of food. The bureau's figures show that the rise in the cost of food has been steady since March during which period it has increased over 5 1/2 per cent.

In October the cost of this food budget was 50 per cent above the 1913 level as compared with 49 per cent in September and 42 per cent in March.

Coolidge Regime Launches Big Drive for "Super-Blacklist" Against Alien Workers in U. S.

Since President Coolidge's message to Congress, the Burns and Daugherty scheme to make scab-herded slaves of all alien workers in the United States has revealed itself as a straight-out administration measure. The elaborate proposals for registering and fingerprinting aliens are shown to be a mere private affair of Burns and his gang, but something much deeper. The entire Coolidge machine is behind it. This means that a determined effort is to be made during this session of Congress to enact the plan into law.

President Coolidge declared in his message that "we should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens." As there is now a bill before the House of Representatives providing for such registration, the President's unqualified statement may be taken as an endorsement of it. This is the Johnson Bill, already virtually endorsed by the Federal Department of Labor.

The Johnson Bill provides for punishment up to five years in prison for any alien who shall fail to register with the authorities every year, giving his name, sex, race, nationality, date and place of birth, age, residence, marital status and occupation. Aliens are also required to be photographed, and to furnish "such other information as the Secretary of Labor may by regulation prescribe. For all this, "the foreigners" are to be taxed \$5.00 a year at the time of registration.

Characterizing the bill as a "super blacklist," the Butte Bulletin points out that its passage would be a severe blow to the labor movement in general. With the instruments for effective intimidation placed in the hands of the police agencies controlled by the employers, strikes could be broken with the greatest ease. What more would be needed than a nation-wide blacklist of alien-earners prepared at government expense? The trade unions have a high percentage of foreign born workers in their ranks, particularly among the United Mine Workers of America, which operates in a basic industry.

That the attempt to create a super blacklist is not an isolated phenomenon, but is part of a concerted drive against labor, which is being undertaken by the governmental forces of reaction all along the line, is illustrated by the many other vicious bills which have been introduced in Congress, notably the Sterling Bill, now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate.

No greater mockery of the constitutional "guaranteed" rights of free speech and free assembly has ever been devised than this Sterling Bill, designated as "A bill to prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts." Under its provisions the simple exhibition of a button or emblem denoting sympathy with Soviet Russia might be interpreted as rendering a worker liable to five years in prison or \$5,000 fine, or both.

It is, in effect, what its well-fed supporters call it—"a national anti-syndicalism bill," worthy sequel to the various state anti-syndicalism bills which have been passed in various parts of the country. These state laws have been used by the employing class to persecute some of the ablest and most outspoken elements in the militant labor movement.

The whole issue has been dramatized on a national scale by the persecution of William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and the other Communists in the so-called "Michigan Case," growing out of the brutal raid on the Communist convention at Bridgman, Mich., August 22, 1922. Burns and his army of stool-pigeons are straining every nerve to secure convictions in the Michigan case, because of its nation-wide importance.

Up to the present no national anti-syndicalism law has been established. The proposals of the Sterling Bill would give us such a law. Whether or not it will be passed depends upon the opposition labor is able to offer, and also, to a considerable extent, upon the number of convictions secured under the state laws. Thus, the Michigan Anti-Syndicalism Law, have become the focus of attention. Workers everywhere are sending in money to help the defense, while the forces of reaction are lending open and secret aid to the prosecution.

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The Right to Work
OAKLAND, Cal.—Within eight of some of Oakland's largest and most luxurious homes, in Lakeside park, James Stewart was found dying of starvation and cold. "I'm too old to work, I lost my job, and I had no money and no place to go," gazed Stewart, worked out at 65—as he lay dying in the receiving hospital, where the police carried him.

Sam Gompers Turns His Poppuns on Engineers' Journal and Brookhart

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—A two-page editorial by Samuel Gompers in the December issue of the American Federationist, under the heading "A Senator Goes Crystal Gazing," pokes fun at, and denies the leading statements of Senator Brookhart of Iowa in his discussion of Russian conditions, published in the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

"The Locomotive Engineer," says the editorial, "has printed quite a number of pieces expressing sympathy for the Soviet outfit and perhaps some may wonder whether Mr. Stone's magazine has one eye on possible future banking business among the new autocrats of Russia."

As to Senator Brookhart—"He should not have gone to Russia. He is far too glib. His eye for the detection of falsehood and evil loses its unerring precision once Wall Street's hated minions are lost to its focus."

This attitude on Gompers' part toward Wall Street has caused some ejaculations of surprise in Washington, since he had always been understood to consider Wall Street an actual menace to the welfare of the workers, and not a joke.

"He (Brookhart) lands on Russian soil with arms and ears wide open," resumes the editorial. "Tell me all, he greets them, and smilingly they tell him what they want him to know and to believe and to say. But of course there is no 'show me' tradition in Iowa to act as a checkering upon peregrinating enthusiasm. To hear is to believe, for, to be sure, no bloody Soviet butcher would tell a lie to a man from Iowa!"

Senator Brookhart refused to discuss this comment when he read it, beyond saying that he would not enter into a debate on that plane with reference to Russia. He had gone to Russia, seen conditions, and reported them. The facts would stand.

Reception for Trachtenberg.
A public reception has been arranged for Alexander Trachtenberg, former member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, upon his return from a tour of Russia and Germany. Trachtenberg arrived in New York Dec. 8. The reception is arranged for Friday, Dec. 21, 7 P. M., at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

It is expected that the revolutionary workers of the Hudson Metropolitan will attend in great numbers. Trachtenberg has been in Russia for an extended period, and he will give an interesting report. Trachtenberg has also visited Germany during the most critical period. He was there when the military dictator put the ban on the whole Communist movement. He will be able to answer the question: how is the German revolutionary movement working without a legal party?

Moissaye J. Olgin will be chairman at the reception. Others on the Arrangements Committee are: A. H. Heller, W. W. Winestone, Paul Schuler, Dr. M. Aronson, Otto Zander, Joseph Schlossberg, Solon Leon, A. Chramoff and Ludwig Lore.

UNDER THE SOVIETS.
MOSCOW.—The Buriat-Mongol Area, one of the Autonomous Areas of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, has now been proclaimed an Autonomous Republic, governed by its own Soviet Congress, Central Executive Committee, and Council of People's Commissaries. This proclamation has been welcomed enthusiastically. Meetings held all over the now Republic have thanked the Soviet Government and stated that, under the able guidance of the Soviet authorities, the small nations of Russia are gradually emerging from their dark state of ignorance and helplessness. "Only the Soviet Government of Workers and Farmers," says one resolution, "is capable of freeing the laboring masses and of putting an end to the exploitation of one nation by another."

Labor Defense Bazaar Success.
All the gaiety and festive spirit of a four-day holiday marked the Labor Defense Bazaar, which filled Northwest Hall, in Chicago, to overflowing, December 6, 7, 8 and 9. Eminently successful from half a dozen different points of view, the bazaar proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Chicago comrades are determined to see that the Foster-Ruthenberg defense shall not fall by the wayside for lack of support.

Anna Louise Strong Writes About 'RAIC' Prospects in Russia

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK.—Anna Louise Strong, newspaper correspondent, has taken a look at the way the credits of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation operate in Russia. Some of her conclusions, drawn after long conference with the R. A. I. C. representatives in Moscow are as follows: "The R. A. I. C. contract with the Soviet government can create a wide basis for commercial intercourse between Russia and America."

"The Russians are not afraid to see the R. A. I. C. make large sums of money, because they realize that the stockholders of the corporation will put a reasonable part of their profits back into increasing the business."

"The R. A. I. C. contract is a better contract than that made by the Soviet government with any other foreign business concern, for from R. A. I. C. the Russians exact no definite amount of business or profit; at the same time that they give the American corporation a guarantee of a minimum dividend to be paid to it. Better terms could scarcely be conceived."

"The R. A. I. C. got a better contract than the business men of other countries, both because it is a workers' corporation and because it is an American workers' corporation. Because in the end America is the only country big enough for Russia to do business with! Some day the relations between the two countries will be very large, and Russia will do everything it can to establish better relations so that the organizing abilities of the Americans will be placed at the disposal of Russia's future, helping her develop in the direction she wishes to go."

"The Amalgamated is a labor organization. It stands for industrial co-operation with Russia. For this reason Russia gave R. A. I. C. privileges which individual capitalists have asked for in vain. It is not a chance to give charity, but a really sound business proposition."

Then writing of the clothing plants in which R. A. I. C. is interested, Miss Strong continues: "The best clothing factories in Russia, the ones with steam and electrical equipment, have been organized in the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate. The poor factories, those not on a machine basis, were not allowed to enter this syndicate—only the most up-to-date shops. There are about ten million dollars worth of these buildings and about three and a half million dollars worth of goods."

The R. A. I. C. as readers of "The Worker" will remember announced its first semi-annual dividend of 3 percent a few weeks ago. Since then subscription to the stock of the corporation have been pouring in as the American workers again show their loyalty and support to the Soviet government and every practical move made to back up the Workers' State in its struggle with world-imperialism.

Would Dock Officials' Pay In Strike.
HERRIN, Ill.—A resolution adopted at a meeting of Williamson county mine workers for presentation at the coming national and district conventions of the miners' union declares that substandard, state and national officials during strikes shall be paid their expenses only.

Other resolutions include the following: That coal companies place cars to be loaded at the face instead of at room entrance. That miners be hauled to their working places underground when the distance is 1,000 feet or more. That the union constitution be changed to permit the old basis of convention representation of one delegate for each 100 members instead of the new provision which is based on a 500 membership representation. Abolition of appointive power in the organization and a demand for a six-hour day and five-day week.

Other meetings in Williamson county are scheduled to shape the rank and file demands for convention action. One-half the mines in this county are closed with the others working less than half time.

A 100 Per Cent Judge.
ST. LOUIS.—Federal Judge Dyer, lecturing a local class of applicants for citizenship said all aliens should be kept from the United States unless they have "a certificate of good character."

In view of the tone of some of Dyer's lectures to previous applicants for naturalization, it is not difficult to understand what his honor means by a certificate of "good character." This judge steadfastly has refused citizenship to applicants who claimed exemption from the draft during the war. He instructed one man has the right to work if he can get a job where he pleases and to quit when he pleases (or when the boss pleases), but he has no right to (strike) attempt to prevent other men from working.

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

Hungry for "The Daily"

"The daily paper is our propaganda instrument. Everything in the party depends on whether we have a high circulation or a low one. It is better to have a paper with a high circulation and less other party activity than a low circulation and half-a-dozen different forms of activity to make contact with the masses."

This is what Matti Tenhunen, Business Manager of the highly successful Finnish Daily Tyomies, wrote to The Daily Worker. Everyone who knows anything about the Workers Party knows that the Finnish Federation is the most highly organized section of the party. The Finns have built an organization which dominates the life of the Finnish population in America and they have done it because they have been able to build up a Finnish Daily Press of their own. The Finns realize what a daily newspaper in the English language will mean to the Workers Party and they are exerting themselves to the utmost to make The Daily Worker possible and successful.

The success of The Daily Worker depends utterly on its ability to secure a high circulation. The future of the Workers Party depends on its possession of successful daily papers. The success of the party dailies depends on the party membership. If the party members mean business they can achieve a brilliant success for The Daily Worker and the Workers Party in the next three weeks. They can start off The Daily Worker as a successful daily paper supplying the news, education and inspiration to 50,000 subscribers right from the start. In the three or four weeks intervening between now and the time when The Daily Worker will begin publication the party membership can secure the success of the first Communist daily paper ever published in the English language and further secure a bright, immediate future for the party.

Is it any wonder that the party set aside three Sundays (Dec. 16, 23 and 30) as Communist Sunday for The Daily Worker subscription campaign? Is it any wonder that the party membership is wildly excited about the new daily? The task is so obvious, the duty of every party member, every militant worker, so plain. Sell subscriptions to The Daily Worker! Go out among the workers. They are hungry for a paper such as The Daily Worker will be. They are looking for a paper to read that they can trust in the knowledge that with it their interests will be protected.

50,000 subscribers for The Daily Worker! It is a goal that can be reached, but only if the party members are alive to the opportunity and will exert themselves to take advantage of it.

West Va. Klu Kluxers Send Threat to Organizer of Workers Party

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

Born in America, the son of a Presbyterian "Minister of the Gospel," a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, a high school teacher, and member of the Teachers' Federation, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The foregoing would serve as material from which the biography of J. A. Hamilton could be written; and since 1919 the biographer would be able to gather additional material from the daring and fearless exploits of this "champion" of the cause of the "Working-Class" in "Boss-Ridden" territories.

Leaving his position as a teacher after he found he could not conscientiously teach time-worn doctrines, Hamilton identified himself with the conscious elements among the working class, and has since been busily engaged in the task of trying to better the lot of the wage slave.

With a zealotry that is hard to equal, he has struggled along to hasten the advent of a better era. After a successful campaign in Pennsylvania, he wended his way to the Hell-Hole of the United States, West Virginia.

There he found a very fertile field for the workers there, worse than in most other fields, are persecuted to such an extent that they do not know where they fit.

The coal barons and other financial interests of West Virginia, who, thru their political and other agencies, have conducted a continued reign of terror in the state, and are without doubt indictments now standing against the officials of District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, have recognized Hamilton's presence in their midst, and thru the medium of "Imperialists" if the "Empire" of the Ku Klux Klan, have "suggested" that Hamilton "waste" no further time in the community, as the following letter from the "Exalted Cyclops" will show:

Threat From the Ku Klux Klan.
"Morgantown"
Klan Number 25, Realm of W. Va.
Invisible Empire
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

The Sign of the Cyclops
Morgantown, W. Va.,
Nov. 23, 1922, A. K. L. V. L.
Mr. J. A. Hamilton,
164 Front Street,
City.
Dear Sir—

Your presence in this community, and certain reports circulated about you have caused us to investigate. We find that even though you are a native-born citizen, you have seen fit to scatter propaganda detrimental and inimical to our Government. You have selected that portion of our county most likely to yield to your infernal doctrines, and we are advised that you have secured the services of several persons to assist you in carrying on this work.

The people of this county welcome all those who desire to come here and conform themselves to our laws and our system of government, but thus far we have not tolerated

A Show of Gold In the Mouth Is Unsightly

Your teeth can be filed so that no one can tell that they contain fillings, except by careful examination.

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

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Dance until 2 A. M.

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Ashland Ave. and Van Buren St.
New Year's Eve
For the
LABOR HERALD MASQUERADE BALL

Tickets:
In Advance 75 cents
\$1.00 at the Door Including
Tax and Wardrobe

No Dual Movements at Labor Herald Ball on This New Year's Eve

Readers of "The Labor Herald," who use their heads when sampling the intellectual pabulum offered by that organ of revolutionary trade unionism, will be asked to use their feet on New Year's Eve when the friends of the Trade Union Educational League will gather in the Ashland Auditorium to shuffle some gelt into the coffers of The Labor Herald.

Any Progressive militant, radical, revolutionist or any other species of forward-looking biped who participates in a dual movement on that evening will be subject to revolutionary discipline. This may take the form of being sent as local organizer to Milwaukee. Masks will be worn on that occasion. A prominent militant will appear with a lump of putty on his face. This when punched indiscriminately is guaranteed to give him the appearance of Sam Gompers. Purchase your boxing gloves early.

The necessity for radicals to get closer together was never more apparent than now and it is confidently predicted by the publicity agent of the Labor Herald Masquerade Ball that no compulsion will be necessary in bringing about this desirable condition considering the personal-pulchritude of those who promise to trip the light fantastic on New Year's Eve in the Ashland Auditorium.

All roads lead to the Ashland Auditorium on New Year's Eve. The best way to wind up the old year and start a new one right is to enjoy yourself. "Throw away dull care." As one of Shakespeare's tipplers used to say. Let our militants prove that they are just as bold on the floor of a ball room as on the floor of a local union. Let them prove that they can challenge a communist maiden to dance with the same trepidity they would display in challenging a labor faker to run for office. As for our militantes to see them to be believe in them. But see for yourself. We will meet you there.

WASHINGTON.—The third national convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will meet Feb. 11 at St. Louis, according to a call sent out from headquarters here and signed by William H. Johnston, chairman.

Grand Concert and Ball

For the Benefit of
The Daily Worker, Novy Mir
and Ukrainian Daily News

Sunday, Dec. 30

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SCHOENHOFEN'S HALL

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Freiheit Singing Society and Orchestra

Anton Chekhov's 2-Act Comedy
PROPOSAL presented by Workers and Peasants Theater Troupe

Miss Lind
In Classical Dancing.

Tickets, in advance 50c; at the door 65c. Entree at 4 p. m.

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LaFollette, the Third Party and the Labor Party

By JOHN PEPPER.

A series of new facts demand explanation. A number of things have happened lately which are in seeming contradiction to one another.

Seeming Contradictions.

A great national convention has been called for May 30, which will embrace at once typical bourgeois groups like the Committee of Forty-eight, Third Parties, like the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, a class party of workers and exploited farmers such as the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and a Communist Party, the Workers Party.

Within the Progressive Party of Nebraska there are strong tendencies toward nominating La Follette or even Ford for president, while at the same time this party indorses the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and declares that it will participate in the May 30th convention because the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will be present there.

The convention of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, dominated by La Follette for the presidency, and at the same time gave the warmest indorsement to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

It is an embarrassing situation. La Follette is still in the old Republican Party. Senator Wheeler, the leader of the radical Democrats, is still in the old Democratic Party. But the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota nominates La Follette for president, and yet this party is at the same time an enemy of the old Republican Party. La Follette is in the Republican Party, but the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota is carrying on the bitterest fight against the Republican Party. Senator Wheeler is in the Democratic Party, but the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota refused to make the fusion with the Democrats advocated in its ranks by fakers of the labor aristocracy and delegates of rich farmers.

La Follette links the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota with the left wing of the worst capitalist party, the Republican Party, but the indorsement of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party links the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota with the left wing of the labor movement, with the living class consciousness of the working class, with the Communist Workers Party.

In the big national convention on May 30th, at Minneapolis there will undoubtedly be a very powerful trend towards nominating La Follette for the presidency. We will find there political groups and parties of the small businessmen and well-to-do farmers, and intelligentia on the one hand; but on the other hand we will find hundreds and hundreds of delegates of the rank and file of the trade unions and exploited farmers and the delegates of the class-conscious Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Communist Workers Party.

What is the explanation of these contradictions? Do we witness the emerging of new organized worlds out of this chaos?

The explanation can be given only thru Marxian analysis of the relations of the various classes to one another.

The Relationship of the Different Classes.

The existence of the various Third Parties on a state scale is explained in this way: The small businessmen

and the well-to-do farmers, who until lately stood under the leadership of the big capitalists, have today lost their faith in the leadership of the big capitalists. The class struggle growing more acute between big capital, banks, railroads and trusts on the one hand, and the other classes of society on the other hand, finds its political expression in the fact that the representatives of the lower classes are starting factional fights in the old political parties, and that the masses are splitting away from the republican and democratic parties, and are organizing Third Parties under various names.

At the same time the class struggle, growing ever sharper, is tearing asunder the ties which exist between the small businessmen and well-to-do farmers on the one hand and the exploited farmers and proletarian workers on the other. Thus, the creation of the Farmer-Labor Federation in Minnesota, created a separate organization for the workers and exploited farmers within the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, which is a typical Third Party and is ruled by politicians of the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen like Magnus Johnson, Shipstead and Pike. The split of the rich farmers, who wanted fusion with the Democratic Party and boosted the candidacy of Henry Ford, cleaned the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, and left it a party of the poorest and most exploited farmers. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is on a national scale the party of workers and exploited farmers. (We do not wish to bring up here the problem of the labor aristocracy and its political leaders, which is undergoing a contrary development. Instead of allying itself with the Third Party movement it is going with the old parties of big capital. Many comrades are confused by this fact, and they cannot understand that the sharper the class struggle becomes, the closer will the gang of leaders of the labor aristocracy ally itself with the bourgeoisie. They do not understand that Gompers on a national scale, Holland in New York, Walker in Illinois, Scharenberg in California, Beck in South Dakota are all of them coming to play more and more the same role as Dan and Abramowitz in Russia, Dazschinsky in Poland, Ebert and Noske in Germany and MacDonald and Henderson in Great Britain.)

Basic Tendencies and Transitional Situations.

The situation summed up: the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen are splitting away from the parties of big capital. By this split not yet complete, but it has not yet definitely crystallized on a national scale. It is a deep-going social and political process, and we must understand it as a process. At the same time the exploited farmers and workers are splitting away not only from the capitalists, but from the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen. This development also is not fully completed and is summed up, but it is crystallizing more and more. It is a deep-going political and social process, and we must understand it as a process. These two most important social and political processes—first, the class struggle growing ever sharper, between big capital on the one hand, and small businessmen and well-to-do

farmers on the other hand, and second, the growing class conflict between well-to-do farmers and small businessmen on the one hand and exploited farmers and proletarian workers on the other hand—are the basic facts of the newest development of our political life. But we must realize that we can only understand this development when we take it not as a fixed fact but try to explain it as a tendency. With rigid dogmas that farmers are always reactionary or at least conservative, and that trade unions are always revolutionary or at least progressive, it is impossible to understand at all the variety and richness of the class struggle.

We must comprehend the main tendency, but we must also understand the many transitional forms and transitional situations.

La Follette the political leader of the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen is fighting against Coolidge, the president of the international bankers and big trusts. But he still has not broken with the Republican Party, with the party of the banks and trusts. La Follette dubbed Coolidge's first message as a "presentation of the standpoint reactionary theory of government." La Follette accused Coolidge:

"If it be courageous to champion the interests of railroads, the profiteers, the coal magnates, and our other overlords against the mass of the people, then in all fairness it must be conceded that the President has earned the tribute to his courage so warmly accorded by many of the newspapers of the country."

La Follette instructed his Republican followers in the Senate to vote for the Democrat Smith who is against the Esch Cummings law, rather than to vote for the Republican Cummings who is the author of the most capitalistic law of the United States. La Follette is fighting against the reactionary wing of the Republican Party and is breaking party discipline in the fight, but he still remains a member of the reactionary Republican Party. We see there a transitional stage.

The Farmer-Labor Federation in Minnesota is fighting in the name of the workers and exploited farmers against the political machine of the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen. This Federation is a class organization, and has the broad vision that the movement must be widened on a national scale. But this class movement is still not class-conscious; it has friendly relations with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, but harbors a strong tendency to nominate La Follette as president. This Federation is a separate organization, embracing the workers and exploited farmers of the state, but still it is within and has an organizational unity with the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota which is at the same time the party of small businessmen and well-to-do farmers. This Federation is willing to go along with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and even with the Workers Party. That is, it is willing to fight in the class struggle on a class basis, but at the same time is willing to accept La Follette, the political leader of the well-to-do farmer and small businessmen. This again is a transitional stage.

In South Dakota, where the poverty and expropriation of the poor farmers has developed the farthest, the class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and proletarian farmers is most sharp. Therefore, the class-consciousness of the exploited farmers is the deepest there. The representatives of the exploited farmers were ready to split with the representatives of the rich farmers rather than to accept Ford, the candidate of the rich farmers. They have rejected very decisively the political influence of the fakers of the labor aristocracy, and accepted the direct leadership of the revolutionary industrial workers, the leadership of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. But even these poor farmers who are revolutionists, who do not call themselves farmers any more, but peasants, who express themselves against private property, even these farmers possess illusions, and they nominated La Follette for the presidency.

It is no chaos; we see before us, rather, transitional stages of strong, fundamental tendencies.

If we have grasped that clearly, then the tasks before our party are clear.

No Opportunism and No Sectarianism.

1. We must realize that our chief enemy is big capital, the government and the political parties of imperialism. We must understand the revolutionary significance of the political mass upheaval of all the lower classes of American society against the ruling imperialistic capital. Our first task is therefore to throw into the scales the solid forces of this revolutionary process against capitalism. That means that we—regardless of how little we may like it—must retain a political alliance with the Third Party movement against the capitalist parties. This political alliance may mean support at elections, can mean common campaigns for certain issues. It can even go so far as our taking part in the May 30th Convention in St. Paul, which will be, not a pure Farmer-Labor party convention, but a conglomeration of various Third Parties, real Farmer-Labor Parties, and rank and file representation of industrial workers and exploited farmers. It would be a very dangerous opportunistic illusion to believe that the May 30th convention, which will meet in St. Paul, will be a representation of the Farmer-Labor Party class movement. The May 30th convention will truly represent the transitional stage—in which the Third Party and Farmer-Labor Party movements are still not entirely separate. But it would be just as much a dangerous sectarianism to stay away from this highly important mass convention, not to make every effort to strengthen as much as possible its proletarian character.

2. It is in the deepest interest of the working class and the American revolution to render the split between the capitalist class and the other classes as wide as possible. It is therefore a paramount Communist task to shatter the capitalist united front. We must drive the La Follette group to split with the Democratic and Republican parties. It is one of our most important tasks everywhere, in every trade union and farmers' organization, in every Farmer-Labor Party, in every Third Party, to begin a mighty campaign which will force the La Follette group into making the split.

La Follette and the Communists.

3. We must make every effort to split away the workers and exploited farmers from the well-to-do farmers

and small businessmen. It is the greatest historical task, the task which stands before all other tasks, to develop the class-consciousness of the workers and exploited farmers.

This task we can accomplish only if we go along two different paths at the same time. On the one hand we must be present wherever the masses of the exploited farmers and workers' movements are to be found, even if these movements are not class-conscious, even if they are mixed with movements of the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen. On the other hand, we must help to organize a class-conscious mass party of workers and exploited farmers. As under the present conditions the immediate organization of a Communist mass party is impossible, we must help to organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. We must put forth every effort to bring the Farmer-Labor Party movement everywhere, under the leadership of the class-conscious Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

We can and must give concessions, in order to win the backward masses, but none the less we must always represent the class struggle viewpoint and the future of the revolution. We can and must accept in South Dakota or in Minnesota, or in the May 30th convention the candidacy of La Follette as president if the majority of the workers and exploited farmers want to nominate him. But under no circumstances can we do what some comrades propose—take the initiative in nominating La Follette, that we shall recommend him to the workers and exploited farmers. We Communists cannot under any circumstances assume the responsibility for La Follette in the eyes of the workers and exploited farmers. But we can and must vote for La Follette if the mighty masses of workers and exploited farmers who are not as yet class-conscious, put him up as candidate. We Communists cannot nominate La Follette, because we cannot assume the responsibility for his Republican past, for his present hesitation and for his petty-bourgeois program. But it is our duty, if the workers and exploited farmers nominate La Follette, to say to the masses: "La Follette is not our man. We have no faith in him. His program is not in the interest of the workers and exploited farmers, but only in the interest of small businessmen and well-to-do farmers. He will fight for his program only feebly, as he has fought feebly in the past. And even if he could or wanted to carry out his program, his program is one of half-measures, economic contradictions and political cowardice. We warn you, do not trust La Follette. But if you nominate him nevertheless, we do not want to scab on the action of the workers and exploited farmers; we will vote for him because he is the candidate of the workers and exploited farmers."

Complicated and many sided tasks rest on our Party. But we cannot help it. One cannot solve complicated social and political situation by making oneself simple.

Our enemy is capitalism. His great helper is: the class-unconsciousness of the masses. And if we wish to defeat the enemy and destroy his helper with our small army, we must manoeuvre in such a way, as to find allies, and not to mobilize the neutrals against us. The frontal attack is not yet in for us today. We must therefore make flank attacks.

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The misstatement was due to misinformation given to me, and is hereby retracted.—ARNE SWABECK.

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Chicago, Capitol Building, 159 N. State St., Room 210. Sunday, 8 p. m. Dec. 23, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," on "Labor, the Third Party, and the 1924 Elections."

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Inside, a room the entire width of the house, welcomed me. "The little fellow," just 2½ years and exact replica of his dad, tugged at a playful kitten and from the kitchen came the song of a canary. Mrs. Waite, a happy little woman, went into the bedroom for a photograph. The open door revealed muslin curtains artistically hung at the window. There were purple and red morning glories. The place wasn't a house, it was a home, full of kindness and beauty. In order to maintain it Frank Waite will go back to the mines. A terrible price, but one can understand after seeing it, why he will go back. And one can understand why he will always catch the last cage down in the morning.

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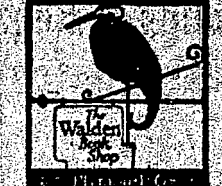
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Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Story of Frank Waite

(Continued from Page 1)

face in the dirt. He sacrificed his hands for his face, which accounts for them being cooked.

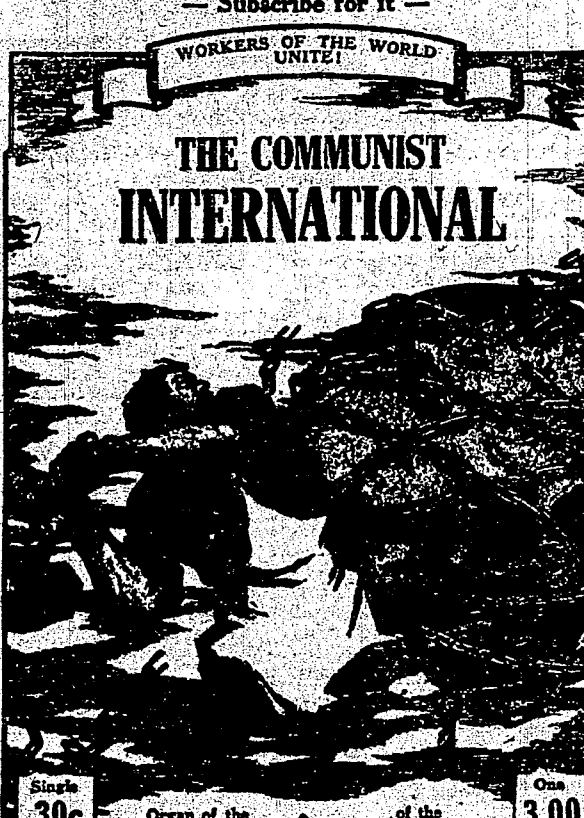
An explosion in a mine is comparable to a cyclone. The fire rushes thru the underground tunnels with terrific speed accompanied by a concussion. Deadly poison gas trails in the wake and is the grim reaper that gathers in most of the victims. Waite survived the fire, the concussion

hurled him 30 feet against a door. When he regained his senses he cheated the gas by crawling to the escape shaft hugging the bottom for direction and air. The eager, being otherwise employed, failed to answer the bell and Waite, with an almost uncanny power, climbed the entire 600 feet to the top to fresh air and life.

Waite's experience in the Cherry disaster was more horrible. He and his brother Walter were entombed with 18 others in the burning mine for eight days. They were considered dead and the mine sealed up to save it. It is with difficulty that one can induce the Cherry survivors to tell of their experience, and Waite is no exception to the rule. They had neither light, water nor food and resisted heat and gas that killed 257 men, caught in the death trap with them. Waite's account of the last day of imprisonment is a dramatic one. The 20 living were bratticed in a nook three-quarters of a mile from the entrance shaft 315 feet below the surface. After eight days—they had lost all track of time—they gave up. They were dying from need of water. The supply that had once passed thru their bodies, which was drunk again, had given out. Waite and another (Wm. Cleland, now of Peoria) volunteered to go thru the brattices to fetch water to the dying. None anticipated their return. Groping their way to the bottom they found the rescue men gathering up the dead. Then the world was startled at the great battle against death they had won.

After a year Waite returned to the mines, but not in Cherry. New surroundings were necessary, so he came south and began catching the last cage down. When his hands are better, which will be about April, he is going back, because as he puts it there's nothing else he can do—there is that house to pay for.

I wanted to see the thing that would drive a man like Waite back to hell and went out to his home, and then I understood. It's a simple little house with a few rooms and there's a yard, a big one, and much open space with a woods over across the road. Young trees have been planted in the yard and new rose bushes all over the place are protected with staves from two friendly colts that romp on the lawn. Fruit jars are dexterously turned upside down on tender flower shoots that will bring blossoms to the garden in the spring. The place is in the making. A basement is being dug—on this days. A back porch lattice frame promises shade vines next summer.

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Keep Up Fight for Release of All Class War Prisoners as Coolidge Frees 30 I. W. W.'s

BY DEFENSE NEWS SERVICE.

News that President Coolidge has ordered the unconditional release of the 30 remaining war-time political prisoners came like sunshine to the headquarters of the General Defense Committee which has been leading the amnesty campaign since 1917. Sentences are commuted to the terms already served and the men will be freed as soon as the written mandates reach their wardens.

All the politicals are members of the Industrial Workers of the World in Leavenworth penitentiary except Nicholas N. Zogg, anarchist and German revolutionist, in Atlanta. The 29 I. W. W.'s remain from 175 originally convicted in the Chicago, Wichita and Sacramento cases.

Coolidge's unconditional pardons contrast favorably with Harding's conditional amnesty last summer. Harding barred from freedom the Sacramento men who constituted a majority of the group and F. J. Gallagher, of the Wichita case. Eleven of the Chicago defendants rejected commutation because of the offensive proviso that men could be returned to prison at the option of the president. Of the now awaiting freedom seven remain from the Chicago case, 20 from Sacramento and two from Wichita.

The war raids took place in 1917. The convictions came in Judge Clegg's court in 1918 when 93 were sentenced. Then followed sentencing of the 43 "Silent Defenders" in Sacramento in early 1919 and the 29 political defendants in the following months. All were convicted on counts, two charging so-called military offenses and two expressionist-war opinion. In 1920 Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the industrial counts in the Chicago and Wichita cases. Sacramento men had refused legal defense and remained in their trial so their case did not come up for appeal.

A tremendous agitation for amnesty arose and grew year by year. At this writing the demand has become almost universal. Liberals, conservatives and workers were united that this blot against America should be wiped out. At last, Christmas, 1931, Debs and a few other socialists and I. W. W.'s were pardoned. Individual pardons followed. The agitation grew. Hundreds of thousands of persons signed amnesty petitions in the summer of 1932 and President Harding declared he would soon.

Harding's failure to act caused the Industrial Workers of the World last year to strike, tying up shipping, logging and general construction work. Again in September the north-west loggers struck for the prisoners. The following men will be pardoned: Chicago defendants: James Gowan, G. J. Bourg, Alexander Courton, Bert Lorton, James P. Thompson, H. Lloyd, Charles H. McKinnon. Sacramento men: Elmer Anderson, Harry Brewer, Robert Connelan, Pete DeBernardi, Mortimer Dowling, Frank Elliott, John Graves, Harry Gray, Henry Hammer, William Hood, Chris Luber, Philip McLaughlin, George O'Connell, John Potthast, James Quinn, Myron Sprague, J. Lori, George Voetter, Edward Quigley, Caesar Tahli. Wichita defendants: Wendell Franck and F. J. Gallagher.

Toward California Labor Party.

OAKLAND, Calif. - Local 802, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, by unanimous action has reaffirmed its stand of two and four years ago for aggressive political action in the state and national field. B. W. Tomkins, business manager of the union, and H. Spencer, active member, are members of a state-wide committee of farmers and organized workers for a convention to launch a California farmer-labor party.

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Writing from Moscow for the December "Liberator."

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British Labor Party Prepares to Take Power

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY.

Prime Minister Baldwin, of Great Britain, contrary to first expectations, has informed the king that his party decided to remain in power until January 8, when parliament meets.

A combined meeting of the Labor Party executives and the Trade Union congress passed a resolution of confidence in J. Ramsay MacDonald and approved the decision of the Labor Party to form a government at the earliest possible moment.

The die-hard Tories are making frantic efforts to form a coalition with the Liberals in an effort to keep the Laborites out of office.

Liberal elements are alleged to have made efforts to come to terms with the Labor Party but so far without success. It is believed, however, that the liberals will support the Labor Party on certain measures, such as the recognition of Soviet Russia, which is likely to be one of the first moves of the Labor Party on assuming the responsibilities of government. This was also one of the planks in the platform of the Labor Party.

According to the latest returns the Labor Party has now 190 representatives in parliament. A feature of the election was the almost entire wiping out of the Lloyd George following. In the so-called United Liberal Party his strength numbers about twelve.

None of the daily papers, with the exception of the Daily Herald, labor's own paper, supported the Labor candidates. The capitalist press adopted their usual policy of misrepresentation. This was true of the Liberal as well as the Tory organs.

MacDonald, in a statement, makes what is obviously a bid for a split in the ranks of the Liberal Party, with a view to absorbing the radical element into the Labor Party and driving the right wing into the Tory Party, "so as to consolidate political issues into two camps divided on principle."

MacDonald evidently fears that a continuation of the three-party system with representation divided as now, tends to make government along the present lines very difficult. He says: "The question of time and events must soon answer is, have we seen the final breakdown of our existing machinery of government? ... I warn people of serious minds and of constitutional proclivities that continuation of a state like that in which we now are may lead to any folly, either from right or left, involving in the end destruction of free representative government."

The British Labor Party will make every attempt to lull to sleep the fears of the capitalist that their present heaven will be eliminated.

That MacDonald may have to battle vigorously to preserve "representative government" from the extreme Tories is suggested in an article written by Lloyd George for the Hearst papers. He says, "The Labor Party are entitled to fair play from the constitution which they are expected to obey. Any attempt at shallow cleverness to do labor out of its chance, would provoke a resentment which would astonish its perpetrators. It would inflict irretrievable hurt on a constitution whose success has depended on the confidence it has always inspired in all classes in its stern and undeviating impartiality."

What has happened in England is an event of the greatest political significance. Conservative though its present leadership is the fact that labor has reached the point where it prepares to take over the task of running the mighty empire is enough to make the old aristocracy of the "tight little isle" shiver with dread. The Labor Party will try to use the machinery of bourgeois democracy to carry out its promises made to the workers. It will try hard to preserve the present system. But it will inevitably fail. British capitalism has seen its best days. It is caught in the advancing tide of evolution and the forms of government which it gradually perfected and which served it so well are now proving outworn. Hence Ramsay MacDonald's fears for the future.

There is a Fascisti group in England led by the Morning Post Tory element that has a growing impatience with the House of Commons. The last elections will give this element a good argument to pull off a Mussolini stunt before the British working class arrives at the point where they realize that tinkering with parliamentary government will not suffice; that they must establish their power and hold it by force in order to place themselves in a position to initiate the necessary measures for the transformation of capitalist society into a communist society.

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

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NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Director.

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Despite governments and their reactionary officials, the masses do know more today than they did yesterday. They continue to read, but not as rapidly as we would like them. The reason why the masses do not read as much as they should is more or less the fault of ourselves. We keep up with the times, at least we endeavor to create the impression that we do, but we do not attempt to have the masses follow suit. The capitalist press assists the United Mine Workers officialdom in its broadcasting of lying statements about Moscow and the Communist movement in America. How much have you assisted in the work of combating the foul attacks of Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal? How many, for instance, copies of the Decisions of the Red International have you circulated among miners? For one dollar you can obtain ten copies. Just imagine what you can do with a dollar. Skip the movies for about three night and help spread the truth among the miners. Just try this—if only for once.

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When the Central Executive Committee of our party criticized the Chicago District Committee of our party, for not emphasizing sufficiently the independence of the Workers Party as against the Farmer-Labor Party, they answered that they had no opportunity, because the Fitzpatrick group voted for amalgamation, Labor Party and recognition of Soviet Russia. But the District Committee of Chicago forgot that the Communist Party has something else and more to offer to the workers besides these three slogans. The District Committee forgot that it would be the duty of the Workers Party not only to get adopted by Fitzpatrick paper resolutions for amalgamation and recognition of Soviet Russia, but to force him to fight for those measures. Neither in the measures which they advocated nor in the fight for them was there any essential difference between the Fitzpatrick group and the District Committee of Chicago. When the Central Executive Committee of Chicago, in the May 1st United Front Platform, take up the question of the fight against the Second and Second and a Half Internationals, the District Committee protested against this "untimely" measure.

The Chicago District Committee did not make a single attempt during the last year to criticize the Fitzpatrick group. In the last year the "Voice of Labor," the official organ of the Chicago District Committee had not a single article or remark which contained in any way criticism of the Fitzpatrick group. When in one case the editor wrote a modest and brief criticism, the Chicago District Committee censured him, and forbade any further adverse criticism. And again, after the July 3d convention, when Comrade Dunne wrote a critical article, directed against the Fitzpatrick group, the District Committee of Chicago restrained the editor from publishing the article in the "Voice of Labor."

The Chicago District Committee had too great a faith in the Fitzpatrick group. That was the reason that they did not recognize in time his swing to the right, and his agreement with Gompers. And after the July 3d convention the policy of the Chicago District Committee made it possible for the Fitzpatrick group to go farther and farther to the right, without any danger to itself of being attacked by the Communists. The Chicago District Committee made the "over-cautious" decision after the July 3d convention that it would not bring up the question of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party at all, in those trade unions in Chicago, which are affiliated with Fitzpatrick's Farmer-Labor Party. The District Committee did not make any attempt to denounce Fitzpatrick's double-crossing role in the July 3d convention, at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor at which the question of electing delegates to Fitzpatrick's Farmer-Labor Party was brought up. The District Committee did not hold any mass meeting of the party after the July 3d convention for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, despite the instructions of the Central Executive Committee. (Only the Trade

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How Not to Make the United Front

By JOHN PEPPER.

The whole policy of our party is based on the united front. The task of the party convention will be to pass judgment upon the manner in which the party carried out the united front policy. One of the most important chapters, and we can add, one of the most instructive, is the history of the united front in Chicago. We can say that the general policies of the party during the last year were an excellent example of how to make the united front; and the example of Chicago is an excellent example of how not to make the united front.

What was the situation in Chicago? The Workers Party in Chicago carried on a hard and successful fight to win a standing for our party in the labor movement. In order to reach this objective it formed a united front with the Fitzpatrick group which is the ruling group of the Chicago Federation of Labor and at the same time the ruling group of the Farmer-Labor Party. The members of the Workers Party of the Chicago district, thru their trade unions, entered into the Farmer-Labor Party, and formed the left wing of this party. We believe that it was necessary to establish the united front with the Fitzpatrick group in Chicago; but we also believe that the methods, the tactics practiced in bringing about this united front were fundamentally wrong.

What are the aims of the united front in general:

1. To organize the resistance of the masses against capitalism.
2. To bring the Communist Party into the masses.
3. Helping the masses to get rid of their reactionary or "progressive" leaders, to help them to a Communist leadership.

We Communists want the united front with the masses who are not yet Communists. We are even willing to make the united front with the non-Communist labor leaders, if we cannot approach the masses in any other way. But in connection with this tactic there are two factors which must never be lost sight of:

1. It would be the most dangerous illusion to believe that the reactionary or "progressive" labor leaders will really fight against capitalism and the capitalist government, if the masses do not press them.
2. We must assure our independence under any circumstances. We can never for a moment sacrifice our freedom of criticism.

We must criticize the united front as it was carried out by the District Committee of our party in Chicago, and we make the criticism for the following reasons:

1. The united front here in Chicago remained on the surface. It was established only with the Fitzpatrick-Nockels group of leaders, but it was not sufficiently embedded into the depths of the masses of workers.
2. The District Committee of Chicago accepted the leadership of Fitzpatrick as an unquestionable fact and never attempted to assume leadership for the Communists.
3. The District Committee of Chicago abandoned the freedom of criticism of our party.

When the Central Executive Committee of our party criticized the Chicago District Committee of our party, for not emphasizing sufficiently the independence of the Workers Party as against the Farmer-Labor Party, they answered that they had no opportunity, because the Fitzpatrick group voted for amalgamation, Labor Party and recognition of Soviet Russia. But the District Committee of Chicago forgot that the Communist Party has something else and more to offer to the workers besides these three slogans. The District Committee forgot that it would be the duty of the Workers Party not only to get adopted by Fitzpatrick paper resolutions for amalgamation and recognition of Soviet Russia, but to force him to fight for those measures. Neither in the measures which they advocated nor in the fight for them was there any essential difference between the Fitzpatrick group and the District Committee of Chicago. When the Central Executive Committee of Chicago, in the May 1st United Front Platform, take up the question of the fight against the Second and Second and a Half Internationals, the District Committee protested against this "untimely" measure.

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When war was declared in April, 1917, the first step of the government was to suppress all radical papers. There was a reason for it. Although there were an overwhelming large number of capitalist papers, whose circulation ran into millions, as compared with the radical press, the government went after even such awfully conservative papers as the Milwaukee Leader. The employing class were not going to allow one particle of truth to filter out if they could avoid it.

Despite governments and their reactionary officials, the masses do know more today than they did yesterday. They continue to read, but not as rapidly as we would like them. The reason why the masses do not read as much as they should is more or less the fault of ourselves. We keep up with the times, at least we endeavor to create the impression that we do, but we do not attempt to have the masses follow suit. The capitalist press assists the United Mine Workers officialdom in its broadcasting of lying statements about Moscow and the Communist movement in America. How much have you assisted in the work of combating the foul attacks of Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal? How many, for instance, copies of the Decisions of the Red International have you circulated among miners? For one dollar you can obtain ten copies. Just imagine what you can do with a dollar. Skip the movies for about three night and help spread the truth among the miners. Just try this—if only for once.

Comrades in close proximity to the National Office will be wondering what to buy their kiddies for Xmas. A talking doll costs you about \$2.50. Who in the h— wants to buy a talking doll? Not you. You are going to buy a copy of Rhymes of Early Jungle Folk by Mary Marcey. Even

Our Literature Department

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

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Union Educational League held some meetings.)

The attempt on Foster's life was not utilized in Chicago against the labor bureaucracy, and despite instructions of the Central Executive Committee, the District Committee of Chicago arranged no mass meeting on that issue, whereas in New York there was a mass meeting of 7,000 workers. The District Committee of Chicago tolerated the unanimous election of Fitzpatrick, Nockels and Nelson in the Chicago Federation of Labor, without a single Communist speech, or a single criticism being uttered against them. And that was after the Decatur convention, after Fitzpatrick's and Nockels' open letter against amalgamation, against the Trade Union Educational League, and for Gompers, after the slanderous statement by Nockels that Foster himself had staged the attempt on his life—after the most vicious attack by Nelson at the Decatur convention against the Trade Union Educational League, amalgamation, Labor Party, and Communism. The Chicago District Committee claims that they were too weak to put up opposition candidates against Fitzpatrick and Nelson. But they surely cannot pretend that they were too weak to make a public statement against the Fitzpatrick group on the day of the elections or to make a vigorous attack against them—to expose their swing to the right, their betrayal of the idea of the Labor Party, amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Chicago District Committee has not understood the united front, and has applied it erroneously. Instead of helping the masses to get rid of the leadership of the reactionary or "progressive" leadership of Nelson, Nockels, Fitzpatrick, they appeared in the eyes of the masses as the helpers of the Fitzpatrick group, and thereby strengthened the rule of the Fitzpatrick group.

It was our task to criticize the wrong attitude of the Chicago District Committee frankly and in a friendly manner. This criticism does not aim to bring into doubt their Communist integrity. The source of their bad tactic is not a lack of Communism, but a lack of political experience.

Change Minds on "Fifth Year."

After a committee of three members, representing the American Legion at Morgantown, W. Va., saw a special showing of the Russian relief film "The Fifth Year," the local post withdrew its open opposition to the film, according to advice to the American Civil Liberties Union from its local attorney, C. C. Rose. Two performances took place, as scheduled, without any disturbance.

When the picture was first announced in Morgantown, the county prosecutor, acting at the instance of the Legion, took steps to prevent its showing on the ground that it was "Soviet propaganda." A suggestion made by the local sponsors of the picture for a special "censorship" performance was accepted.

According to the Friends of Soviet Russia, which is distributing the film, opposition to "The Fifth Year" has been withdrawn wherever the opponents consented to seeing it. The American Civil Liberties Union has been protesting against interference with the picture on the ground that an issue of civil rights is involved.

Food! Food! Give Us Food

Germany's Children Cry
HELP SEND
UNITS OF EDUCATION TO RUSSIAN CHILDREN



Group of Russian Children rehearsing at the Duncan School in Moscow.

RUSSIA IS STEADILY RECOVERING.
UNITS OF FOOD TO GERMAN CHILDREN.



Group of German Children waiting in line at the Soup Kitchen in Berlin.

GERMANY IS STEADILY DISINTEGRATING.

"Unless relief comes, winter will see FAMINE IN GERMANY." Robert M. La Follette upon his return from Germany.

"That Soviet Russia is on the road to economic and financial recovery within her country there can be no doubt." John F. Sinclair, after visiting Soviet Russia recently.

Ten Cents Fills A German Dinner Pail

HOW MANY WILL YOU FILL?

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA,
32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Enclosed find \$_____ to buy _____ MEALS
for children of STARVING GERMANY.

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ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ N. 26.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA,
32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Enclosed find \$_____ to help buy UNITS OF
EDUCATION FOR RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

NAME _____

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CITY _____ N. 26.

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA are also
Friends of Workers' Germany
(Committee for International Workers' Aid)

Johnston-Jewell Outfit Told Labor Party Is Coming

Without raising a ripple of attention, the Illinois Conference for Progressive Political Action met and adjourned, Sunday, in Chicago. Half a dozen rank and file delegates, among a hundred officials, found little opportunity to voice their demands.

The statement of principles adopted was the old familiar declaration to work within the old parties, first put out by the Cleveland gathering of the conference.

Delegate George Maurer, Chicago, moved an amendment calling for independent political action and the organization of an all-inclusive Labor Party. He drew attention to the growing sentiment for this demand, typified in the National Farmer-Labor Convention called for St. Paul, Minn., May 30.

Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, turned his best guns on the Maurer proposal, which was then promptly tabled.

Delegate L. W. Madoux, Local 1167, Maintenance of Way Employees, Mitchell, Ill., introduced a resolution for a "Labor Party," but this never came up for consideration. In fact, the gathering considered no resolutions of any nature.

Oscar Ameringer, editor of the Illinois Miner and the Oklahoma Leader, tried to put a little pep into the gathering. But he only succeeded in thoroughly discrediting the policies of the conference by telling of the experiences with the now former Governor Jack Walton, of Oklahoma, elected by the workers and farmers on the democratic ticket, but who later sold out to the Standard Oil Company, the Royal Dutch Shell Oil outfit, also joining the Ku Klux Klan. Ameringer declared the conference would "eventually" be compelled to adopt the propositions advanced by Delegates Maurer and Madoux.

The gathering adjourned with William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, reading a list and claiming credit for the election of every "progressive" in congress, including Senators Johnson and Shipstead, the Farmer-Laborites in Minnesota. He didn't say that his conference had unsuccessfully fought independent political action in Minnesota. There were no delegates of the coal miners or dirt farmers of the state at the gathering.

Referendum in Massachusetts. An effort is being made to push the referendum on the Labor Party voted by the Massachusetts Conference for Progressive Political Action. It is charged that this referendum is being sidetracked. Resolutions have been adopted by Stitches' Local Union, No. 43, Amalgamated Shoe Workers, Lynn, Mass., calling for the sending out of the referendum.

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"Another Revolution Necessary?"

(From "The Nation," Dec. 5, 1923.)
A self-confessed Russian murderer sailed into New York the other day without a current passport and yet had no trouble from the immigration officials. He was Prince Yousouff, and if he did not have a valid passport he had a slip of paper which, he said, was a diplomatic pass dating from the good old days of the Czar. As the Berengaria steamed down the harbor the prince could look across at the red roofs of Ellis Island. He probably did not know that several hundred compatriots of his were locked up in one room on that island waiting for Washington to decide whether they might be admitted or not—and had been waiting in that room, without toilet facilities and without screens, for weeks. But then, they were third-class passengers, peasant women and Jews, and he was a prince, and, if a murderer, a good counter-revolutionary. If Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson were alive to see that contrast in the republic they helped found, they might think another revolution necessary.

The Reorganization of the Party

"The Worker" has received a copy of a "Thesis on Reorganization of the Workers Party on the Basis of Industrial Branches," proposed by Comrades Joseph Zack and Jack Jampolsky, of New York City. This thesis has been sent to the party press with the request to publish. Since the thesis contains upwards of 6,000 words, it is manifestly impossible to publish it in full. "The Worker," therefore, gives space to its most important sections, as follows:

A. The class struggle, political and economic, acquires its bitterest manifestation where the exploitation of the proletariat day by day actually takes place—that is in the industries.

It is there where the worker first becomes even primitively conscious of his class interests and joins a class organization, the union; and there is also the basis of his class power, political and economic. It is there that our party branches should be organized and made to function.

Territorial Branches Useless. These things are to most of us self-evident. But our party is not built on that basis; our membership, although composed of at least 90 per cent of industrial workers, is not organized on a basis that would make them effective in the industries. Our party, on the contrary, is organized on the basis of territorial branches as if agitation, at random, to the nondescript and unorganized passerby in the street, would be our most important and effective form of reaching the masses and getting them to act.

Proposed Plan of Reorganization. B. In order to reorganize our party on a basis that will put it into actual organizational contact with the masses, with their daily problems and struggles and to permit it to grow into a mass movement, and a party that can absorb readily the energies of these workers desiring action and results, we propose the following:

1. Reorganization of the party on the basis of industrial branches, the industrial branches to consist of all members working in one and the same industry, irrespective of whether at that time they are members of a union or not.

2. Each of the Language Federations of the party to organize industrial branches in its language beginning with those industries where its membership is most heavily represented.

3. Simultaneously with the reorganization of the federation machinery, the general party machinery shall proceed with co-ordinating the various language industrial branches, in each industry and locality.

4. The organization of the industrial branches shall begin preferably with those industries where we have the largest membership, such as: Needle Trades, Mining, Textile, Food, Building Trades, until all members in any one industry have been organized and transferred into his or her industrial branch. The transfer of members from territorial to industrial branches to be GRADUAL, of course, the territorial branches remaining side by side with the industrial.

5. The territorial branches thru the transfer of members into the industrial branches will be reduced in size and number, but will still remain functioning with those party members who have not been or cannot be organized into industrial branches.

6. For political campaigns, the territorial branches, the industrial working class organizations in any one particular election territory should form a combine.

7. The Central Executive Committee of the party to send out an appeal to all organized militant groups and unorganized militants to join the party and form industrial branches of their particular industry.

What About Those Members Who Cannot Go Into Industrial Branches? As already pointed out in No. 2 of our proposal, the industrial branches will be formed of all members engaged in one particular industry, irrespective of whether they are union members or not. It will be the task of the industrial branch to get them into a union or to organize new local unions where none exist. This will leave only a small percentage of our membership outside the industrial branches. The students, professionals, engineers, dentists, doctors, etc., what will they do?

There is no reason why Communist students cannot develop a broad activity among the student youth. The fact that the future of most of these students lies in the big army of white collar slaves, amongst the lowest paid workers in the country, should make approach possible and comparatively easy. Many of our intelligentsia should go into the educational machinery of the party. Professional associations of the engineers, etc., are the place for our professionals to get into, and where no organization exists, one should be organized.

The Language Federations. It has been claimed that reorganization into industrial branches would weaken or abolish the language federations. On the contrary it would strengthen their influence upon the workers of a given language in industry. A federation organized on an industrial basis would have to deal with the problems of these workers in the industries right here in the United States, where they are exploited, instead of diverting their interest to their mother country.

The federation branches would function just as any party industrial branch, transact their business, agitation press, etc., in their own language as before.

The members of the federations will most probably thru this form of activity be forced to learn the English language sooner than under present conditions, but until the proletarians of their language become more English speaking, language federations will remain an indispensable necessity for the party as at present.

There is no possible argument that can be advanced to show why the federations by reorganizing their machinery into industrial branches and establishing effective contact with the masses of the foreign workers in the industries should not benefit even more than the rest of the party, considering that most of their workers are more receptive to our aims and most federations have a daily press at their disposal.

The fact that our federation members are as a rule not citizens and do not speak the language of the country and are accordingly excluded from the parliamentary election campaigns as voters otherwise, makes the industrial formation practically the only means by which to get them out of their nationalistic isolation and have them become the factor in the labor movement that their numbers warrant.

Foreign Comrades Concentrated in Few Industries. B. Industrial federation branches are not only highly desirable but also practical, in spite of the fact that it may appear at first consideration that the membership of a federation is so scattered over so many industries that usually there are not enough in any one industry for effective organization. The actual facts are that

in certain industrial areas, like those of coal, steel, textiles, oil, almost the entire membership or a very large portion of all the federations and party branches in these areas are composed of workers in these industries. Even a casual survey of the membership of the federations will show that the bulk of the membership of any one of them is engaged in two or three industries. In some the bulk of the membership is working in one industry, for instance, the Jewish, the Needle Trades, Food, and Building Trades, the Finnish, in the Building Trades, Germans, in the Food and Building Trades, etc.

The federations need only to concentrate to begin with, upon those industries in which the bulk of their membership is employed and in order to make this plan operative and as soon as their membership increases where there is not enough, proceed to organize the smaller groups.

Co-ordination of Language Industrial Branches.

C. A further objection is made that there being so many languages, the industrial branches cannot function. All the branches of all languages in one industry must, of course, work in very close harmony as their problems in that particular industry are the same, the only difference is their language. That problem, however, is solved as well as it can be, by organizing each language industrial group separately.

Co-ordination of the various language industrial branches is effected thru the formation of a local executive committee of all branches in that particular industry. This committee will unify the work of all members, no matter what language, in each industry. In smaller towns the problem will most probably be simpler, the groups being smaller.

The reorganization will leave the general apparatus, District Committees, Federation Bureaus, City Central Committees, Section Committees (where they exist) practically untouched. These general directive organs will function the same as they do at present, but with additional strength and support of the industrial branches.

Syndicalism. If political class consciousness would depend on the form of organization that a worker happens to be in, there would never be a chance for such a thing as a Labor Party. How could we ever expect to win great numbers of members from among the left trade unionists? Did not a large number of active I. W. W. members join us, in the last three years. Political consciousness does not depend on the form or organization but on the necessities of the class struggle.

The Syndicalists were wrong by entirely ignoring the political field, but their activities were of greater revolutionary patent and value than those of the Social Democrats, whose main political activity consists of parliamentary action.

The Communists combine with the proper emphasis and evaluation these two fields of activity, laying the greater emphasis upon direct work among the masses in the industries within their economic organizations. The fact that the large European parties are developing this plan of party organization and that the Communist International favors this development only confirms our contention that this is the logical development out of the Social Democrat parliamentary form or organization into a form suitable to the Communist aims and needs.

Territorial Branches Encourage Syndicalism. The fact that active workers do not meet in the present party branches with those who have the same problems to face, discourages them from attending branch meetings at all. How many of our most active militant trade unionists do not attend party branch meetings? The most valuable elements thus become cut off from activity along political lines. They become engrossed and enveloped in the problems of their own trade union. They develop a contempt for "Politics" or political action and ultimately become opponents.

Importance of Political Action. If there is danger of non-political tendencies among the left elements this form of organization will do away with it by strengthening the Communist influence among them and closely associating the political work with the industrial in their every day work. At present this is not the case, and with the growth of the T. U. E. I. there may arise the pure and simple trade unionist tendency on the part of those not thoroughly class conscious. A strengthening of the party's machinery on the industrial field will be an effective means to lessen that danger.

Shop Nuclei. To reorganize the party on the basis of Shop Nuclei is nothing short of Utopia at the present time, first of all because our party is far too small numerically. The number of plants or shops with enough members to form a permanent group would be ridiculously small, and considerable working conditions, that prevail in most of the unorganized industries, the places of work are changed too frequently.

Even under the most favorable conditions the shop nuclei would have to be supplemental to our general industrial work and would have to work in hand, in harmony, with our union activities. If shop nuclei could be effectively formed at all or made to function properly, they would have to be formed by and be a part of our industrial branches. The territorial branches can neither organize nor effectively direct their activities as they are necessarily out of touch with the actual needs and problems in each particular industry.

Shop Nuclei organization cannot be made virile and live by and for the sake of our occasional party leaflet distribution. Most of our members in unorganized industries would not risk their jobs for such trifles, and even the industrial branches would find it advantageous at this stage of the game in the United States to organize shop nuclei only in preparation to a unionization campaign in the industry, in which case they would appeal, organize and get the support of all those who wish to set up a union to protect their bread and butter. Secret or semi-secret, trade union nuclei would then have plenty to do. They would be the framework and preparation for a big drive to organize the industries against the bosses, effective centralized nuclei work in the industries can be done only by the industrial branch.

Industrial branches would undoubtedly protect the party organization very effectively against destruction, as the members of the branch, knowing each other, could connect easily within the unions, around the factories during lunch hour; their headquarters being the union and the factory district. The purpose and aims of the reorganization, however, should be a much larger one. If the reorganization is limited only to shop nuclei it will only affect a very small portion of the membership.

In Conclusion. We are rather inclined to think that the Central Executive Committee has not looked into the matter seriously, but has simply used a popular phrase, hoping that the convention will shed light upon the subject and work out a plan.

The greatest opposition to this plan will undoubtedly come from those active members and leaders (especially in the federations) who do not see where they would fit in if the party should be reorganized on this basis. They have adopted certain habits and methods in their party work for many years, and may look upon this plan as designated to upset most of their old ways and ideas. They look with suspicion upon innovations, and may seek to prevent the adoption of this plan. But industrial branches will come and these comrades will have to adapt their abilities to the new needs and we know they can and will do it easily enough if they have to. We will not be satisfied with a pious resolution endorsing this plan in principle at the convention. Knowing that many comrades are with us, and that the tendencies in the movement, internationally and nationally, are with us, we will fight and agitate for this plan inside the party until it is put into effect.

Illinois Miners Jobless. BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Out of the 67 coal mines in this sub-district, 24 are closed down. The average number of days worked by those running is two days a week.

Shop Nuclei not Entirely Question of Organization or Re-organization

By HARRY GANNES.

It is a grave mistake if the question of reorganizing the Workers Party to a more industrial form of organization is considered only in the light of a mere organizing question. To change the form of our organization involves a profound political change within our organization.

A shop nuclei cannot exist simply on such business that our branches now transact. To carry on only the work of the branch, as we know it, would be a farce in a well-organized nuclei. In the shop the membership is by necessity drawn into the realities of the struggle.

Hence it is that a change in the structure to the shop basis involves a change in the entire activities of the party.

In our territorial or language branches we are artificially drawn away from the center of the struggle, the work shop, and it requires a great amount of effort to get our comrades to become active in the shop. There is no organized plan of active agitation of the party policies and program within the shop, and if we ever are to function as a mass Communist organization, it is unquestionably our duty to win the support of the workers on the job.

The question of organization and re-organization on the shop nuclei or industrial branch basis is not an overnight matter. It requires, first of all, a thorough campaign of education. Secondly, it necessitates an industrial registration of the membership so that the Central Executive Committee might have before it a graph—a true picture of the social make-up of the Workers Party, and in that way, know the limitations of the party and gauge in a measure just how far our campaigns can be carried thru our own members.

An industrial registration of the new membership is not only of value to our district organizers and the Central Executive Committee, but is invaluable to the members themselves. It gives them an insight into the character of the party; the types of workers that make it up, where we are organized and where we need to be organized.

The work of nuclei organization will go on gradually with the returns on the industrial registration and as the educational campaign progresses. There are more than the theoretical sides to this question, such as presented in Richard Gwynne's excellent book, "From Isolation to the Masses," which very thoroughly sets forth the advantage of shop nuclei organization over any other form for a Communist Party.

In the forming of our nuclei, we will meet that particularly obnoxious skunk, the industrial spy. But he should be no hindrance to our work in the shop when the party actually begins to form nuclei.

The Young Workers League, in miniature, has already gone thru the work that the party will be occupied in during the next year preparatory to transforming the party to the new basis.

It was found that the greatest aid to the comrades was by actually forming nuclei wherever possible as object lessons. Long theoretical articles are invaluable, yet a few letters (with names deleted) of the actual experience of some functioning nuclei have a tremendous effect on this important work.

Through The Worker the Humboldt State Bank is asking this question. The Humboldt State Bank is under state and clearing house supervision; the only criticism ever made against it is that "the Humboldt State Bank will not take a chance." No prudent person wants to do business with chance-taking banks, and that is one of the reasons why the Humboldt State Bank is one of the safest banks in the United States. Its directors, Jacob Nilsen, Oliver M. Ulvestad, Chilton C. Collins, Soren T. Corydon and John B. Hessler, are men of integrity and can be trusted. Readers of The Worker will help its advertising department by mentioning the Humboldt State Bank, North and Fairfield Avenues.—Adv.

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PHILADELPHIA
GRAND BALL
To be given by the
Young Workers League
For the benefit of
"THE DAILY WORKER"
NEW TRIMORE HALL,
Franklin St. and Columbia Ave.
SATURDAY, JAN. 12
Help the Young Workers Boost
for "The Daily."

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We have a complete line
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a few numbers in
Dress Shoes and
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wear for the
entire family.
Also Moccasins—they make an
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Yours very truly,
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We Bake Our Own Pies
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One-half block from Imperial Hall
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Join the **TEN THOUSAND**
progressive workers who
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Where Dollars Promote Labor

Dr. Rasnick (The well-known Pittsburgh Dentist), now located at 645 Smithfield St., wishes to announce to all his patrons that the office is now open Wednesday and Saturday nights until 9 o'clock to accommodate those who work during the day. Also, that all out-of-town patients who desire to have their teeth attended to will be allowed half of the car fare.

Appointment can be made by phone or by mail.

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High Quality Food Good Service
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Highly Praised by
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ON SCREEN**
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December 23d

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RIVOLI THEATRE
490 Lake Shore Rd.
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PALOMA THEATRE
Friday Evening,
December 28th

Rochester, N. Y.
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING
WORKERS' HALL
Sunday,
December 30th

Grand Rapids, Mich.
POWERS THEATRE
Sunday Afternoon,
December 30th

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Room 214, 100-N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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"All Very Good, But..."

The Workers Party has demanded the proposed investigation of the American Communist movement. It is not opposed to a congressional probe of its activities. This has been stressed in the numerous mass meetings held over the country, addressed by Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Engdahl and others.

It is taken for granted that the august statesmen would listen with pained patience to the Communist discussion of economic conditions thruout the country, to the Communist explanation of the great struggles between the workers and the farmers on the one hand, and the capitalists on the other, and the part played by the government in these struggles.

About this time in the investigation, however, one of the most irritable among the congressional investigators, would break in with the remark:

"That's all very good, but how about the force and violence you are going to use to establish the Proletarian Dictatorship?"

And even to that question the Communists would have their answer. The Communist Investigating Committee of the United States Senate would be told that during the four years that there has been an organized Communist movement in the United States, not a single Communist has been charged with, tried or convicted for committing an act of violence.

What Communists have been convicted of, imprisoned and deported for, is daring to state a historical fact. If the gentlemen of the United States want to know what that historical fact is, we would ask them to study the history of the United States.

When the northern manufacturers elected Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, the Southern slaveholders, whose economic interests were threatened, resorted to force and violence; they organized an armed insurrection to protect their economic interests.

If the great sages in the lawmaking industry at Washington, D. C., can assure the Communists, when the workers and their allies, the farmers, establish their rule in the United States and proceed to take from Mr. Morgan his railroads, and from Mr. Gary his steel mills, and from Mr. Rockefeller his oil wells, and from all other capitalists the mines, mills and factories they own, that they will give them up for use by the great majority which the workers' and farmers' government will represent, without resorting to force and violence, then there will be no reason for force and violence.

If, however, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gary, Mr. Rockefeller and the other capitalists do what the Southern cotton planters did in 1861, the government of the workers and farmers will do what Lincoln did, use its Red Army to put down the rebellion.

And that's that!

Keep Up the Fight!

Five years after the ending of the world war, Washington has released 30 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, the last of the wartime prisoners. The liberation order issued by President Coolidge will not atone one whit for the brutalities heaped upon these class war prisoners, during the years of their arrest, conviction and imprisonment, and for the attacks upon the organizations to which they belonged.

Hundreds of class war victims sent to prison since the war still remain behind the bars. They are suffering under the lash of insufferable state anti-syndicalist laws, while congress, now in session, is considering the passage of a national anti-syndicalist law, an attack against all organized labor.

Labor's fight for its very existence is, just as intense as ever. Labor's enemies are more active now than ever.

All labor must join in raising the demand for the liberation of all class war prisoners. Release the victims of the state anti-syndicalist laws. Release Mooney and Billings! Release Ford and Suhr! Empty the capitalist bastilles of California! Release Dolla, the victim of the steel barons in Pennsylvania! Release Sacco and Vanzetti, the victims of the textile kaisers of the New England states! Release Blankenstein, the victim of the Pittsburgh steel and coal czarism! The growing demand of the workers upon the capitalists and their government should be—**RELEASE THEM ALL!**

If you are with us then join the Workers Party!

The Successful Business Man

Leo Koretz has disappeared. The kept press now refers to him as "Chicago's \$5,000,000 Panama Oil Swindler." The police are on his trail. It is said he will be indicted, even in his absence, by a grand jury.

While Koretz was able to continue his "successful business man" pose, he had many friends. He had an entree to the best society. The dollar sign upon him was applauded everywhere.

But Koretz committed an unforgivable crime under capitalism. He failed to keep up his front. It dropped from him and he was revealed, for what every big business man really is, a plain swindler.

Koretz had no scruples. He took even the money of his own mother and brothers, even the savings of his own stenographer. The ladder to riches that he held up was crowded. But the ladder has fallen and the climbers are in a heap.

The pack is now yelling after Koretz, losing sight entirely of the rotten social system that makes these things possible. Loud lamentations among victims and in the kept press, follow on this defeated hunt for dollars. The stories of Ponzi and Wallingford are told again. Yet Koretz only got away with \$5,000,000.

The U. S. Steel Corporation took more than that in profits every week of the world war. John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford milk the oil and automobile industries for that amount every few days. But Gary, Schwab, Rockefeller and Ford are big enough and powerful enough to keep up their robbery. Koretz was just a black-leg in the big business game. He'll go to prison of they catch him. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will continue to teach his Sunday School class on fashionable Fifth Avenue in New York City. Ford will continue to be hoisted for the presidency.

January 13, 1924

New dates are being marked red on the calendar of time. The month of November stands out from the other twelve, including the days in which Soviet Rule triumphed in Russia. This coming month of January will live in history because it carries the anniversary of the martyrdom of Liebknecht and Luxemburg in the heroic struggle of the German workers for power. But there will also be another red letter day for this first month of the year. "January 13, 1924" has been definitely set as the date for the appearance of the initial issue of the first English-language Communist daily in the world, "The Daily Worker," to be published in Chicago.

The energy and enthusiasm displayed by the party membership and sympathizers, in the raising of the \$100,000.00 fund, is now being duplicated in the drive for thousands of subscribers. It is realized on every hand that "The Daily Worker" must start with a loyal army of readers. Those who read "The Daily" will prove to be the connecting link between the advance guard and the great army of the American working class.

These days, therefore, call for renewed and redoubled activity on the part of every militant worker, everywhere. Complete the \$100,000.00 fund! Get readers! Win the support of all the organizations of labor! These are the tasks of the hour—**THE NECESSARY TASKS!** Forward to their accomplishment!

Christmas Is Coming!

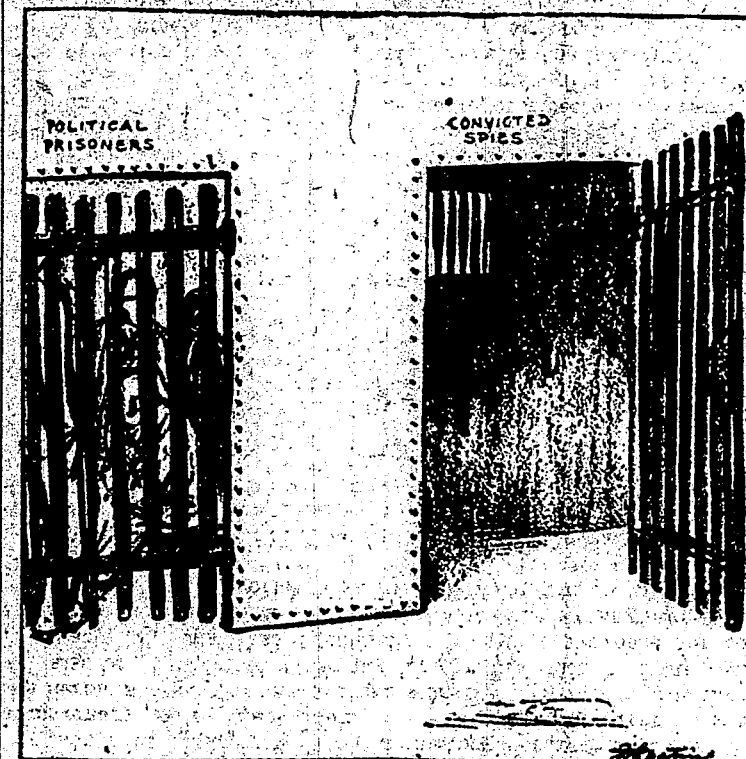
Throngs jam the great department store of Marshall Field & Co., these pre-holiday days, to do their Christmas shopping.

John G. Shedd, chairman of the board of directors of Marshall Field & Co. is not above handing out Christmas gifts. He has given \$2,000,000 for an aquarium in Grant Park on the lake front.

At the same time Marshall Field & Co. advertises in the daily press for able-bodied men for \$9 per week.

Better be a fish than a worker this Christmas!

The Quality of Capitalist Justice



The Fat Boys Behind the Old Parties



As We See It

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

If the monkeys entertain the prevalent misconception of the Darwinian theory they must feel peeved whenever a detective exhibits his stupidity in the press, and that is whenever he gets a chance. No other professional biped is so fond of publicity. Detectives get by with it simply because newspaper readers consider stupidity and detectives synonymous terms. Whenever a crime is committed, they will always have the culprit "within twenty-four hours," or "they know the whereabouts of the criminal but are holding back until a blond woman who was seen at 3:34 a. m. in a notorious dive gets out of her delirium tremens and confesses so that they will have a complete case." A week or two ago a young watchman was killed. A fellow with a criminal record was arrested and his alleged sweetheart was also taken into custody. The prisoner was identified and the journalistic morons who cover murder cases had a figurative noose dangling in front of him. These degenerates gloated over the prospect of describing the last agonized moments of another victim of capitalist law. The girl driven to desperation confessed that she was with this prisoner when he murdered the watchman. It is true that she afterwards denied the statement. We have an idea of the brutal treatment the poor unfortunate suspect underwent in the efforts of the detectives to force a confession from her.

The original suspect may now escape the gallows unless the police feel that they have been cheated out of their legitimate prey and ignore the new development. This case throws a strong light on the methods used by American police to secure evidence and shows how little reliance can be placed on it. Undoubtedly, lawyers will often refer to this case in defending their clients against so-called "iron-clad evidence" manufactured by the police. In their desire to make good, and secure promotion, some of these officers have no hesitation in swearing away a human life. The "third degree" should be abolished.

The reporters forgot about the case and buried their noses in the next scandal until another police character, caught in a burglary, topped off a recital of criminal acts with a confession that he was the real perpetrator of the killing for which another man was being pushed toward the gallows. His wife was the female identified as the "tiger-woman" or whatever the name the Diamond Dicks called her. Oh, yes, The "Wolf-Woman."

The Importance of Industrial Registration

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

Industrial registration is one of the most important tasks that confront the Workers Party today. Without complete party registration, kept, to date, it will be impossible for our party to function upon an efficient basis and get major results from our activities.

Our experiences have taught us, that with only a limited part of party members really functioning within the trade unions, the results have been so great, that the reactionary Gompers machine has become so hysterical, that they are persecuting mild progressives as Communists.

Our older and more mature sister parties, such as the Russian and German parties, have proven conclusively that a Communist party that has developed an industrial basis, is only a Communist party in theory and not in fact.

The branch industrial organizers are the root unit from which our party will grow into an efficient Communist party, with a sound industrial basis. Upon their shoulders, to a great extent, rests the future growth of the party. The real significance and importance of the work of the industrial organizers, is not yet seen by a majority of our party members, which makes the work of the organizers more difficult.

Industrial registration is considered so important by the C. E. C., that a special department has been created to make this a regular function of the party. Any member who attempts to put stumbling blocks in the way of the registration, or who refuses to register, or to take part in the industrial activities of the party, their right to remain in the party will be seriously questioned.

The responsibility of registration rests upon the branch industrial organizer, this, however does not absolve the branch from their share of responsibility. The branch must enforce the power given to the branch industrial organizers upon every member of the branch. Members who do not attend the meetings, during the period of registration, will be compelled by the branch to either send in their registration card by mail, or to attend the meeting and register. No member will be exempt from registration.

Every member of the party must join the union of his or her trade. There are few instances where this is difficult, and a still fewer instances where it is almost impossible to join the union. All of these cases should be reported to either the City, District or National industrial organizer.

Branch industrial organizers should familiarize themselves with the laws of the various unions on the admittance of new members, initiation fees, time and place of meetings, etc. They should stimulate the sale of industrial literature, by forming branch literature.

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

An Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League has been organized in Chicago. Its motto is: "For the disabled, everything; for the able-bodied, honor." Every one of the 17,000 war profiteers, who became millionaires, should become charter members of the "League." They can claim disability from carrying around too much gold.

Big Business Counts on Coolidge to Protect Its Interests

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Now that Congress is in session, the Big Business interests have decided that the best policy for them is just to sit tight and have faith in Coolidge. The employers and financiers are not very much concerned over the outcome of the Sixty-Eighth Congress.

It is true that there have been congresses in the past which were more to their liking than the present one. Yet there are certain redeeming features about this congress which saves the capitalists from serious worry.

Capitalists Don't Fear Congress.

The employing class is not at all terrified by what congress may or may not do in the coming months. The capitalist statesmen have about decided that there is not much they can expect from the new House, or Senate. They have also become convinced that the new congress cannot do them any serious damage.

Writing in the last number of "The Nation's Business," the official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, a newspaper man of high standing said: "Legislation is less a matter of votes than of actually getting a vote."

The correspondent was comforting his readers in order to dispel the noise that has been made about the progressive character of the Sixty-Eighth Congress. He pointed out very clearly that though the progres-

sives and the Democratic opposition might be able to pile up big votes for certain so-called radical measures, there was no reason why the business interests of the country should be concerned over this.

The committee system of legislating in the Senate and House prevented the actual exercising of power by the insurgent forces. It is a fact beyond dispute that the key committees of the Upper and Lower Houses are dominated by reactionary agents.

"The Nation's Business" went on to show the impotency of congress in legislating "dangerous" laws against the railroads, banks and manufacturing interests because the most powerful committees were securely in the hands of loyal and trusted servants of the ruling class. As an example, there was cited the fact that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. This committee is the one that deals with such vital questions as tariff and taxation.

Bringing home his point, Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, for ten years Washington correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" and former assistant secretary of state, put this question and gave this clear-cut answer to himself: "Has Big Business confidence in Smoot? I should say it has." This is frank talk, but the employers engage only in frank talk when members of their own class are in their audience. Shedding more light on this phase of the organiza-

tion of Congress, Mr. O'Laughlin made the further point that: "The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which will consider the same subjects as the Finance Committee, will be William R. Green, of Iowa, who is a Connecticut Yankee emigrant, and he is not in tune with Brookhart." This former assistant secretary of state, who knows his business of serving the capitalist interests thru years of experience, clinches his case by admitting that "such stalwarts as George P. McLean, of Connecticut, and Lewis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, will be chairmen of the Banking and Currency Committees of the two Houses."

Democrats Are Harmless.

As to the Democrats, the biggest bankers and manufacturers aren't at all disturbed. Wall Street has not lost any sleep because of "dangerous" measures that the Democratic legislators might propose. There is no one who knows better than the agents of Lower Broadway that the Democrats, even if they would want to turn on their past completely, are in a most uncomfortable position in the next session.

Despite the ardent desire of the Democratic members to harass the Republican machine, it is next to impossible that the policy of the Democratic party will be to line up with the Republican insurgents. For the reactionary Democrats to line up with the progressives would in some ways be tantamount to suicide. Effective

co-operation between the Democrats and insurgents can be secured only thru an arrangement as to the election of committee members in both houses. No one in Wall Street seriously expects the Southern Democrats and their allies from the industrial centers of the East to take any steps to elect progressives to committees. By doing so the Republican insurgents "would remain to plague them should they (the Democrats) attain control next November."

What is more, seniority or no seniority, precedent or no precedent, it is certain that even if the Democrats would yield to such desperate policies, the reactionary Republicans would go them one worse in order to maintain undisputed control of the strategic committees in the House and Senate. This was made clear the other day in a front page editorial in the "Wall Street Journal."

Discussing the congressional outlook, this oracle of American finance declared: "The Senate will meet again in a week from now, and one of the first questions which should come before it is the acceptance of LaFollette as a ranking member of any committee. Let the Republican leaders take their courage in both hands and throw him off the Interstate Commerce Committee. They have no need to be deceived by labels, if the voter has so far been unable to help himself. Their present and urgent business is to justify their own labels." Here we have it: The pith

of the decision of the High Command of our Big Business interests is this: Democracy to the winds! Precedent be damned! All must yield to "urgent business!"

"In Coolidge We Trust."

The slogan of the capitalists is: "In Coolidge We Trust." The employers know that Coolidge can be counted upon to deliver the goods. Coolidge is a politician who knows the game, every phase of the game, from precinct politics to White House manipulations. Coolidge has been thru the darkest alleys and the most crooked byways of ward, municipal, state, and national politics.

Wall Street is glad that Coolidge doesn't talk much. Big Business doesn't live on talk. One of the political seers of our banking clique recently won thunderous applause at a banquet of financial wizards when he said that the best thing he knew about Coolidge was: "That he (the President) was a good listener."

And this capitalist prophet was right. Coolidge is not only a politician who has his ears to the ground, but he is a capitalist statesman whose mind and heart are bent on the future of his class. Coolidge has listened and listened loyally to the demands of the owning class. Since his ascendancy to the presidency, Mr. Coolidge has appointed the reactionary lame duck ex-Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, to be ambassador plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James—the messenger boy of J. P. Morgan

and the errand boy transmitting decisions and agreements between Downing Street in London and Wall Street in New York. Silent Cal Coolidge has also shown his genuine interest in the welfare of the suffering farmers by appointing the well-known banker, Eugene Meyer, and the repudiated ex-Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, to investigate farming conditions.

But the worst came the other day. Everybody knows that the Railroad Labor Board is packed with strikebreakers. Yet Coolidge turned around and appointed the discarded ex-Governor Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, to take the place of Mr. Barton on the Railroad Labor Board. This Mr. Morrow, while Governor, did his best to crush the striking steel workers of Newport. Mr. Morrow, while Governor, sent tanks and soldiers armed with machine guns to shoot down the striking steel workers who were fighting for the right to organize. So high-handed and outrageous was the conduct of Mr. Morrow that Congressman Walter Y. Thomas, of Kentucky, was compelled to send a telegram to Harding protesting against Governor Morrow's using soldiers to shoot down working people in his state. Incidentally it is interesting to recall that Morrow was the one chosen by the reactionary Republican machine to notify Coolidge of his nomination to the vice-presidency by the Republican convention in 1920.

Capitalists Count on Coolidge.

Summing up the expectations the employing class from the Administration in the coming months, a magazine of Wall Street proudly announced that "it (the Administration) will resist radical and destructive moves against Big Business and industry. Until the political clouds fly away, and the economic clouds grow more black—the Coolidge Administration is not going to perform a major operation upon you; if the radicals in Congress start minor operations upon the body politic, the White House is ready to apply an effective New England Coolidge anesthetic." Finally, the whole issue is pressed even more honestly and boldly the magazine of the United States Chamber of Commerce: "There is formidable redoubt in the White House, commanded by Calvin Coolidge, by the grace of God, and directly of the American people, President of the United States. Sir Mr. Coolidge's assumption of great office he holds, he has obtained the confidence of Business, not his acts, but by his lack of action; his eloquent silence. . . . To his profit and business is essential whether that business be industry, agriculture, professional or commercial. . . . He sees, as the alternation of private ownership and control, broadly extended he finds this Communism."