

REVIEWING THE NEWS

Kidnapping

The capitalist newspapers, which so lightly pass over the starvation of the children of unemployed and half-paid workers, strive to work themselves and their readers into a frenzy over the Lindbergh and other kidnappings. In Detroit a girl of 11 years was sent out from house to house selling chances on a punch-board for the benefit of some Holy Catholic cause. She never came back. After several days of intensive search her body was found in the hastily vacated apartment of a morose son of a preacher. The child had been attacked and then killed with a hammer. In the apartment were found some pictures of nude women. The murderer is still at large. He had previously, on two occasions, been sent to lunatic asylums for attack on young girls but was released. The police, in their usual inimitable fashion, went to all bookstores and stopped the sale of "Art" magazines. A campaign against house-to-house canvassing has also been started. But strange to say, no one in authority has had a word to say on the closing down of the Catholic school that sent the young girl out, nor has anyone proposed the sterilization of all Christian preachers. Both measures appear more pertinent to the case than the raids on bookstores.

"Periods"—Second or Third?

In the second period of wars and revolutions, Lenin's Communist International, under Comrade Stalin's leadership, will lead the proletariat of all countries to the Socialist Revolution throughout the world.—Pravda editorial as reported in the N. Y. Times, Sept. 29. Wasn't the "third period" a period of wars and revolutions? Haven't we been in that period since 1928? And wasn't Comrade Stalin "at the head" during the entire period? In the "third period," the period of wars and revolutions, Comrade Stalin led "Lenin's Communist International" from one defeat to another, culminating in the smashing of the powerful labor movement in Germany. Is it some more of such "victories" that Pravda promises for this "second period of wars and revolutions" which is also the first period of collaboration with the League of Nations?

With the "Daily Worker"

"Overjoyed at Entrance of U.S. S.R. into League of Nations"—headline, Daily Worker, Sept. 25. Cancelled lecture by George Siskind on "International Importance of Stalin's Foundations of Leninism." It was a tough assignment for George. No wonder he cancelled it.

What! No Father Divine?

The American League Against War and Fascism held an anti-war, anti-fascist rally in Mecca Temple. The speakers' list included Theodore Dreiser, Kurt Rosenfeld—"Refugee Prussian Minister of Justice" (an out and out "social-fascist"), a couple of "respectable" preachers, a professor and Charles Krumboltz. The program included "Dances of Revolt," "Songs of Strife" and "Anti-war Skits." It seems an eminently fit gathering for Father Divine and his dancing angels and yet they are not listed in the attractions advertised in the Daily Worker. Can it be that Father Divine is reserved for street demonstrations and is barred from the more "respectable" anti-war meetings?

Browder Analyzes Textile Strike

"Yes comrades, the betrayal was possible also because we have not taught the workers to conduct a strike over the heads of their leaders."—Earl Browder, Daily Worker, Sept. 25. Isn't it just possible that if instead of setting up paper "Revolutionary" unions, had the comrades been instructed to work to build the regular unions they might have been themselves the leaders in some of the strikes, instead of shouting "over the heads" of both leaders and workers. Browder says further: "Yes, the betrayals. That is their business! But the task of revolutionists is to prevent betrayals, to make them impossible." But in America as in Germany the policies of Stalinism made betrayal and defeat inevitable. The task today most pressing of all is the building of a revolutionary party in America that will liquidate the Stalinist helpers of betrayal and make such betrayals as the textile "settlement" impossible.

"A Truce in Industry"

Roosevelt, in 1934, like Hoover in 1929 proposes a truce between capital and labor. And the same labor fakery who agreed to Hoover's proposal, now joined by such "fighters" as Gorman, are falling over themselves for the chance to lead the workers into the "truce" trap. "Once bitten, twice shy." It will not be easy this time. —BILL.

JOIN THE COMMUNIST LEAGUE

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Workers «Greet» Black Shirts in New Haven

New Haven.—Two anti-Fascist demonstrations greeted Mussolini's salesmen upon their arrival in New Haven. Both were small in number, one extremely mismanaged and the other surprisingly militant. Both occurred on the historic Yale campus among million dollar buildings—buildings supposedly dedicated to academic freedom, culture, etc.

The first occurred as the Fascists descended from busses near Woolsey Hall. Cries of "Down With Fascism" filled the air. A scuffle immediately followed during which a Spartacus youth, an Anarchist, a few Y.C.L.ers and a C.P. member were beaten by spectators. The Anarchist stood off three attackers armed with umbrellas until knocked down.

The second took place when the Fascists emerged from the Yale dining hall. Communist League members and sympathizers, a member of the League Against War and Fascism, and members of the National Students League, eleven in all, and including two women, banded together in a compact unit and vent the air with "Abasso il Fascismo".

They were immediately surrounded by Mussolini's Henchmen, some 15 in number and mostly laughing. The demonstrators kept on. "Abasso il Fascismo, abasso il Fascismo" was flung into the faces of the Fascists. They soon lost their good humor and began to sneer, jeer, and swear in Italian. "Abasso il Fascismo, abasso il Fascismo" was still flung into their faces. By now they numbered fifty.

Suddenly they turned into raging beasts. Cursing and shouting aloud they attacked the group of eleven with feet and fists. The women were struck over the head repeatedly with a heavy package. Blow for blow was given until the Fascists numbered 75. The anti-fascists then retreated to the other side of the street. Still blow for blow was given. The demonstrators gave ground slowly, fighting every inch of the way until, on the campus of the new Berkeley College, they were dispersed by odds of nine to one.

Ten of the Fascists pursued an instructor down Wall Street. Half-way down the block he made a stand. After smashing one of them a policeman intervened and he made his escape. The entire affair was characterized by the brutality of the Fascists. Groin kicking and rabbit-punching were their specialties. With unanimity they preferred the use of the feet to that of the hands. Their attempts to reach the groins of the males were executed with military precision. The events leading to both demonstrations are important. Friday, Sept. 28, the acting chairman of the League Against War and Fascism appeared at the weekly meeting of the Spartacus Youth League and issued an invitation for participation in a united front demonstration in connection with the visit of the Fascist students to New Haven.

This being in line with the S.Y.L. policy of united fronts on specific issues, representatives were sent, in the following Tuesday, to the meeting of the League Against War and Fascism. After a prolonged discussion during which the old arguments against "Trotskyism" were paraded a vote was taken and the S.Y.L. was refused participation by 7 to 5.

The League Against War and Fascism went ahead with its plans for picketing with posters. When the time came to swing into action the 25 organizations affiliated with the League Against War and Fascism failed to materialize. Few posters were in sight, there was practically no picketing, and absolutely no organization. As a result the sympathy of the spectators was lost due to their failure to understand what it was all about.

The second demonstration was hurriedly improvised by Communist League members and sympathizers and others including N.S.L. members and one member of the League Against War and Fascism who were disappointed with the first. Its aim was to reach the Fascist students themselves and let them know of the militant opposition in New Haven to them and their creed. From this point of view it was a success. Their equanimity was disturbed.

The solidarity shown by several intellectuals in connection with the second demonstration was heartening. A woman graduate student and an instructor and his wife stood in our ranks, using their fists for intellectual freedom side by side with unemployed and Communist League members. To them we extend our respect and admiration. To the N.S.L. members and the member of the League Against War and Fascism, who gave a good account of themselves, we extend the same. We shall always stand shoulder to shoulder with them on the field of battle. We deplore the fact that the 25 organizations affiliated with the League Against War and Fascism, that the C.P. and Y.C.L. were not present and had no organized resistance at the second demonstration. —JAY HARDE.

IN THE TRADE UNIONS

The Electrical Workers Struggle

For 29 years, in good times or bad, the Brooklyn Edison Company has not failed to pay its regular 8% annual dividend.

From 1910 until 1932 the workers also got a "dividend". It was called "profit sharing" and amounted to 8% of the yearly wage. But this had to be voted on each year. Since 1926, when the Brooklyn Edison came into control of the Consolidated Gas Company, there was increasing hostility on the part of the Board of Directors to continue this "labor dividend". The plan was to take this bonus from the workers of the Brooklyn Edison to make up the deficit of other subsidiaries of the Consolidated Gas. In 1931, the sum of \$13,400,000 was available for dividends. Actually, \$8,800,000 were paid out, and \$4,200,000 added to the already piled up surplus of \$26,500,000. But the company decided it was in a tight hole. So it laid off 1,600 employees. This gave rise to the organization of the Brotherhood of Brooklyn Edison Employees, an independent union.

Dividends and Relief In 1932, \$10,000,000 were paid out in dividends and over 3,000 employees were laid off. But Parker, the president of the Brooklyn Edison Company, told the workers not to despair as he had been appointed Chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee. The relief committee generously paid the rent of the unemployed and allotted families of four or more \$2.50 a week to cover all other expenses.

In May 1933, the employees were "given" Saturdays off at their own expense. The following month the NRA was launched with the stipulation of the 35-hour week. Could it be that the Brooklyn Edison had had some advance information? Profits meanwhile had been soaring to a dizzy height. Something had to be done. So on Aug. 18, 1933 the Public Service Commission ordered a rate cut which was to save consumers some \$9,000,000 a year. This cut was never put into effect, however, as the New York Supreme Court granted a stay.

Bonus Cancelled But the Brooklyn Edison Company was still in a terrible predicament. The only thing the starving directors could do to remedy their plight was to cancel the 8% bonus of the workers.

As a result, the Brotherhood grew by leaps and bounds. It asked a charter of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America and received it, becoming Local 102. It petitioned the Edison Company with the signatures of 600 employees, asking for an explanation for the withholding of the bonus. The answer received was that the employees did not get it because it was withheld—or words to that effect.

The union then started an organ-

izing campaign with the following demands: 1) restoration of the wage cut of May 1933; 2) restoration of the bonus; 3) higher wages.

Unrest Grows As a result of the NRA, which had been in effect about 9 months, there was an increase in power consumption and a nice gain in profit for the Edison Company. This served to increase the unrest of the workers.

The employers, alarmed at the growth of the Brotherhood, issued in April 1934 the "Employees Plan for Collective Bargaining", a company union idea which was to be rammed down the workers' throats. The circular which was sent out by Parker might have sounded fine to the naive, but the vanguard of the workers was not to be fooled. Of all the subsidiaries of the Consolidated Gas, the Brooklyn Edison had the best showing in the vote against the company union.

Afterward, the company thought that more bait was needed, especially did it want to take some of the wind out of the Brotherhood's sails: it restored half of the wage cut of May 1933.

"Loyal" Workers See Trick

But in spite of its spies and thugs, its cajoling and intimidation, it got a little more in the company union than it had expected. Working in conjunction with the Brotherhood, certain members of the company union circulated a petition asking for the restoration of the bonus and the full restoration of the wage cut. The company union backed up the petition, and it was sent to the management. The reply was a flat refusal, and as a result the eyes of a number of "loyal" employees were opened to the worthless nature of the company union.

One of the many purposes of the company union, and particularly of this one, is the use of the employees against taxation legislation. The company can "threaten" the legislators with wage cuts if the taxes are not to its liking.

Brotherhood Strengthened

In the meantime the Brotherhood had become a real threat to the bosses. Its total membership swelled to 2,500, and at the power station on Hudson Avenue alone it had 90% of the workers organized.

This was a little too much for the benevolent Mr. Parker. He fired Donagan, the president of Local 102, and Neilly and O'Reilly for "inefficiency". That this "inefficiency" was only discovered after a longer period of employment (the newest of the workers had been employed for over a year) shows that their discharge was the result of other causes—union activity.

Strike Threatened

Whether the Labor Board mediator, Mrs. Herrick, had turned the union's books over to the bosses or whether it was just company plain clothes men who had spotted the three union workers, is not known. At any rate, the union threatened to strike, putting forth the following three demands: 1) immediate reinstatement of Donagan, Neilly and O'Reilly and the right of all

employees to organize into a union of their own choosing (the Brotherhood); 2) return of the bonus and restoration of the wage cut; 3) recognition of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees.

What is to be done? 1) Break up the company union as fast as possible and have the members openly join the Brotherhood; 2) Organize the office workers into the union; 3) Replace the cowardly leadership with men who will fight for the union, not for themselves; 4) Prepare to strike for a) union recognition and the closed shop, b) full restoration of the wage cut and the payment of the bonus.

—KARL OSWALD.

Drug Clerks Strike Winning

More than 65 per cent of the employing drug store owners in the Bronx have signed up with the Pharmacists Union, officers of the union announced today.

The retreat of the bosses followed the calling of a general strike of all drug clerks in the Bronx, with picketing of those stores that refused to sign.

The N.I.P. and Melbart claims signed up immediately, and a flying picket squad was kept busy getting individual employers into line. The union anticipates that all of the larger employing stores will be signed before the week is over.

The terms of the contracts include a \$32.50 wage for a 54-hour week, with closed shop.

The strike was in protest against sweat shop conditions. Drug clerks were working 70 and 80 hours a week for as little as \$18 or \$20 a week. The Druggist NRA code, drawn up by the bosses, "generously" offered a \$16 minimum for a 60-hour week, but even these sweatshop conditions were not observed.

The Bronx County Pharmaceutical Association, a paper organization of the owners, has been vociferously attacking the union and raising the red scare, but the majority of its members have signed union contracts.

The union plans to extend its line of battle to other boroughs following its "mopping-up" campaign in the Bronx. Its membership has largely increased as the result of the Bronx victory.

THE MILITANT

Entered as a second class mail Post Office at New York, N. Y. Under the act of March 3, 1879.

Published Weekly by the Communist League of America 144 Second Ave., New York, N. Y. Phone: GRamercy 5-9524

Vol. 7, No. 41, (Whole No. 245) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1934

EDITORIAL BOARD

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Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year; 50c per half year—Canada and Foreign; \$1.50 per year; 75c for six months.

Stalinist "Facts"

"Then comes the explanation—the usual torrent of epithets and curses. And then a few "facts"—real, good Stalinist facts. For example: "Trotsky . . . since 1903 has been against the Bolshevik Party." Especially in his job as chairman of the Petrograd Soviet in 1905. And more especially as chairman of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee in October, 1917. And most especially as Commissar of War in the first years of the Soviet Republic, and most, most especially when the names of Trotsky and Lenin were international shorthand for the Russian Revolution and the Communist International.

But that's not all. Trotsky, it appears, is now in France living "in a villa, with neatly arranged portfolios, surrounded by pedigreed hounds, by servants and secretaries!" No doubt it is because the French bourgeois government has made such splendid arrangements for his care that nobody has seen comrade Trotsky for six months, since he was spirited away from Fontainebleau by cops, and that the Militant has not had a line from him in the same period. What is he doing with those portfolios and secretaries?

"Trotskyites" and the United Front Now the C. P. letter deals a really telling blow:

"The Trotskyites are in every country the enemy of the united front." We challenge the Belgian Communist Party and any other Stalinist party to produce a copy of their official documents concerning the united front and dated any time between 1928 and 1933 which does not brand the Trotskyites as "the counter-revolutionary vanguard of the bourgeoisie" just because we were advocating the united front with the Social-Democracy.

We recall to the attention of workers of all political faiths the role the C.L.A. played in bringing about the united May Day demonstration of left wing and Socialist organizations, characterized by the Stalinists (who held their own private double-Red counter-demonstration) as a hodge-podge of Social-

Belgian Y. C. L. Divides on United Front Issue

BULLETIN

The latest issue of La Voix Communiste, weekly organ of the Belgian Communist League, reports that the Charleroi District of the Y.C.L., under orders from the C. P., has voted to withdraw from the united front agreement they signed with the Young Socialist Guard and the Young Bolshevik-Leninists (Trotskyites). The decision was taken at a membership meeting of the District. The vote was 1,722 against 1,044. ALMOST 40 PERCENT OF THE Y. C. L. MEMBERSHIP FAVORED STAYING IN THE UNITED FRONT, ONE OF WHOSE EXPLICIT AIMS IS THE DEFENSE OF COMRADE TROTSKY AGAINST CAPITALIST PERSECUTION! The report adds that the Young Socialist Guard has thus far ignored the C. P.'s demand that it choose between a united front with the C. P. and one with the "counter-revolutionary Trotskyites."

Recently a united front agreement was reached by the Belgian Young Socialist Guard and the Belgian Young Bolshevik-Leninists ("Trotskyites"). It calls for general united front action against war and Fascism, and in defense of democratic rights and the rights of the working class. It takes in the struggle on behalf of class war prisoners, including Stalinists, Trotskyites and Socialists in Fascist prisons and concentration camps, and specifically mentions the defense of comrade Leon Trotsky, class-war prisoner of the French capitalist government.

The Political Bureau of the Belgian Y.C.L. (Stalinists), after much discussion and many fruitless efforts to get the Socialists to abandon comrade Trotsky, signed this joint pact. The pact, as we indicated in the Militant of Sept. 22, had objectionable features of

the "non-aggression" variety, but in other respects represented an enormous step forward for the Belgian working class.

Whether the Y.C.L.'s action reflected a genuine turn to a revolutionary position, or simply over-zealousness developed in an effort to obey Moscow's orders to get next to the S. P. at all costs, we cannot say. In any case, it is now catching holy hell from its elders. The Belgian C. P. Chatelet District Committee (why not the national office?) has addressed a letter to the Y.C.L. demanding that the impudent (or imprudent) youngsters pull out of the united front. The sole reason is that they must not defend comrade Trotsky!

The Stalinist Letter This letter is one of the most interesting of recent products of the Stalinist mind. It has all the clarity and straight logic of a plate of well-cooked spaghetti.

"The Young Socialists," this document declares, "defend unity of action (on the basis of) a living unity of the fight of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie." The Young Socialists in this case, of course, are none other than the official S. P. youth organization (rank-and-file, lowest functionaries, middle functionaries, top functionaries and everything else). Good: there are no more Social-Fascists among the Belgian Socialist youth. That ought to be worth a headline in both the Daily Worker and the New Leader.

"Under no persuasion and at no period of our agreement," the letter continues, "can we subscribe to any united action with the Trotskyites or the protection of Trotsky himself." Which recalls the days when every Stalinist declared in equally certain terms: "Never will we sit down around the table with the leaders of the Social-Fascists and discuss a united front against Fascism. Never!" What, never? Well, hardly ever.

Letters to Editor

Dear Editor: The Daily Worker, you will be gratified to learn, has not succumbed entirely to the sobering influence of its New York Times ex-editor, or its three (count them) daily editions. One may still cut from its columns the choicest tidbits and most delicious morsels of idiocy.

I submit for this week's prize the contribution of Mrs. Lincoln Steffens who writes under the name of Miss Ella Winters. It appears under the heading: "Three Well-Known Writers Add Their Bit to Daily Worker Drive." And Miss Winters' bit is a bit indeed.

She writes: "The Captain of the Morro Castle may have thought sincerely that the fire could be put out and the insurance, if not the liner, saved. Even then it was tough on the passengers to be left asleep. It was fierce. And so unnecessary. The crew knew and could have warned everybody aboard that doomed ship. (Emphasis ours.) Well, on our good ship, the Earth, the crew knows, and here it is shouting "Fire!" We are not asleep, nor are we very drunk. I suggest that we stop, look and listen, passengers, crew and captains too.

"Read and heed the Daily Worker and the Western Worker and if they are not as 'good' technically as they should be, contribute some capital goods to them, and make 'em right—I mean Left."

(Signed) "Ella Winters". Don't ask me what the lady means. Ella dances and flutters through the English language as she does through life (see Steffens' autobiography), and is not to be pinned down to ordinary sense or meaning. But will you just cast your eye over her sentimental defense of the captain of the Morro Castle (who blamed the Reds for the disaster) and her scurrilous attack on the crew. Could the Ward Line desire a more ardent defender?

Since the Pleistocene God first brought order into chaos, has there ever been anything as hopelessly muddled as a Stalinist liberal? And Ella Winters has devoted her life (God save the mark!) to workers' defense!

—LEWIS BURKE.

"Off Again, On Again, Gone Again, Finnegan"

According to the latest Communist, the Stalinist Party is growing by leaps and bounds. Leaps into the organization, and bounds out of it.

Earl Browder reports to the C.C. that there were some 24,000 members in January of this year. He adds that 17,000 new members were admitted between January and August. As a result, the actual membership in July was 20,000.

How come? Simple: during the same period 21,000 members quit. This means that almost everybody who joins the Stalinists these days, quits within a period of eight months . . . and often takes along somebody else with him.

The omniscient Browder "explains" this interesting phenomenon. It seems that "politically" the masses are coming to the C.P., but the C.P. is falling down on the job "organizationally". Strange, how the line can be correct and the application correct, and the objective situation correct . . . but 21,000 people walk out—because the unit organizer is no good.

The truth is that, sailing under the stolen banner of Leninism, the C. P. is able to pick up many workers who want to take their place in a revolutionary party, but who soon find that they can not stand for the wild and woolly antics of Stalinism. Another factor is that the standards set for admission to the C.P. are incredibly low. Neither ideological development nor testing in action is required. Anybody who can cheer the local functionaries can join the C. P. Consequently, all sorts of petty-bourgeois and even lumpen-proletarian elements drift in for a diversity of rotten reasons . . . and drift out as soon as it pleases them to do so.

One of the tasks of the American section of the new international, as soon as it is formed, is going to be to save the serious elements from the disheartening experience of a few months in the Stalinist movement, which often disables them for the struggle for a long period.

Fascists with a "counter-revolutionary tail". As for Madison Square Garden—the less said the better.

Finally, this interesting fact: the Trotskyites "discredit" the Soviet Union and try to hinder the international proletariat from coming to the aid of the Soviet Union." No doubt by our criticism of Stalin's theory, and practice of "Socialism in One Country". Interesting—but . . . the Yipsel-Trotskyite pact which the Y.C.L. signed includes the following agreement:

"Active organization of the defense of the U.S.S.R., without thereby meaning the elimination of the freedom of criticism. Independent of the common action,

(Continued on Page 3)

MARCH OF EVENTS

The Spanish Insurrection

The insurrection of the Spanish proletariat against the pro-fascist Lerrox ministry, comes as the result of the direct provocation of the reactionaries in their assumption of three strategic posts in the government,—the ministries of agriculture, justice and the interior. (El Robles, head of the Catholic party of the big landowners and industrialists, gauged the moment when the power of reaction had reached its new height under the republican regime and would have declined without a direct assault on the workers and peasants for the consolidation of power. The hatred of the monarchy taught these monarchists to proceed cautiously, to put forward the lying slogans of "defense of the republic" at this stage so as to prepare the way for restoration at a later stage.

The direct challenge of the Spanish fascist forces could not be ignored by the working class parties despite its character of provocation. The ardent and fierce struggle of the industrial workers, the miners, the farm laborers after the calling of the general strike sets forth in bold and flaming relief once more the will of the workers to resist and sacrifice for the common good. Even defeat in a battle of such intensity is the guarantee of renewed and victorious struggle on the morrow. This outburst of the masses adds new splendor to the heroic traditions of the Spanish proletariat.

Lessons of the Struggle

The outstanding lesson of this struggle against fascist consolidation of power is the absolute need for revolutionary leadership having clear aims and capable of guiding the masses with correct revolutionary policies. The working class cannot achieve success, cannot establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, without a trusted revolutionary leadership that has gained the hegemony of the working class in the course of historic struggles, "partial" battles, political and economic, that lead up to the final decisive bid for power. Such a leadership did not exist in the present instance. The forces of the Bolshevik-Leninists, handicapped by the existence of the two bureaucracies of the Socialist and Stalinist forces, as yet too small in numbers to have deep roots among the masses, despite their correctness of policy, could not play at the moment the decisive role. The socialists broke only yesterday with the "republicans" with whom they had been in a treacherous bloc to keep the workers under the yoke of bourgeois democracy; that is, under the yoke of the ruling class. None of the "left" forces showed that ability to supply, in the every-day struggle, the program combined with the leadership in the "partial" demands for which the masses could have fought properly and eagerly, that would have rallied the workers and peasants to the revolutionary party and the revolutionary cause. The Cortes was never made a tribune from which to establish those necessary bonds with the masses. Thus in the present situation the masses showed their readiness to rise to the heights of proletarian revolution and victory—but the leadership was insufficient.

The United Front

This fact is also shown in the united front established so late in the day. This united front gives birth to incipient soviet in the very moment when insurrection becomes the order of the day. The Stalinists halt the soviet uncritically now, not understanding that soviets cannot be built only for immediate insurrection, that soviets have first to be fostered in the form of a united front of all forces of the working class for smaller aims of defence, for the carrying out of strike struggles, for the fight for working class relief, etc. Only through soviets (Juntas) thus created early in the struggle can the working class make the necessary contact with the soldiers and peasants that will help to win over these forces to the revolution when the decisive moment arrives. Otherwise only the miscarriage of the revolution can result. Otherwise the peasants do not rise in overwhelming numbers with the workers to seize the land and disarm reaction, the soldiers are not ready to turn their arms against their officers, etc. Otherwise the united front becomes a matter of manipulation from the top in which the Companies can agree with the Aznans that they will not permit the workers to take the offensive and lead the way to the dictatorship of the proletariat,—but will merely defend bourgeois democracy. Otherwise no Marxian vanguard can, in the course of every-day struggle, show its militantly correct leadership and win the masses away from the misleaders and betrayers whose sole aim is to put a brake on the action of the masses in order to maintain their own bureaucratic control. —JACK WEBER.

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