

# LaFollette, the Third Party and the Labor Party

JOHN HOPKINS  
A series of new and demand on  
plantation.

A number of things have happened  
which are in seeming contradic-  
tion to the general trend of  
existing Contradictions.

A great national convention has  
been called for May 30, which  
will be attended by the various  
groups like the Committee of Forty-  
Eight, Third Parties like the Min-  
nesota Farmer-Labor Party, and  
various organizations of well-to-do  
farmers such as the Federated Farmer-  
Labor Party, and a Communist Party.

With the Progressive Party of  
Minnesota there are strong tendencies  
toward nominating La Follette  
or even Ford for president, while  
at the same time the convention of 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 nominated La  
Follette as the candidate for president  
and at the same time gave the warmest  
indorsement to the Federated Farmer-  
Labor Party.

In this embarrassing situation  
La Follette is still in the old Repub-  
lican Party. Senator Wheeler, the  
leader of the radical Democrats, is still  
in the old Republican Party. But  
the convention of the Farmer-Labor  
Party of South Dakota nominated  
La Follette for president, and at the  
same time the old Republican  
Democratic Party. La Follette is in  
the Republican Party, but the Farm-  
er-Labor Party is carrying on the bitterest  
fight against the  
Republican Party. Senator  
Whalen in the Democratic Party,  
and the Farmer-Labor Party of South  
Dakota refused to make the fusion  
with the Democrats, advocated in  
particular by the labor aristocracy.

La Follette links the Farmer-Labor  
Party of South Dakota with the left  
wing of the worst capitalist party,  
the Farmers and Merchants Party. The  
development of the Federated Farmer-  
Labor Party links the Farmer-Labor  
Party of South Dakota with the left  
wing of the worst capitalist party,  
the Farmers and Merchants Party, with  
living class consciousness of the  
working class, with the Communists  
Workers Party.

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

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

The Relationship of the Different  
Parties

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

and the well-to-do farmers, who are  
not deeply seated under the leadership  
of the big capitalists, have today  
lost their faith in the leadership  
of the big capitalists.

There are contradictions between the  
big capital, banks, railroads and  
trusts on the one hand, and the other  
classes of society on the other hand,  
the middle class on the one hand.

It is a fact that the representatives of  
the lower classes are starting national  
movements in the old political parties.

These national movements, away  
from the republican and democratic  
parties, are also organizing Third  
Parties and are organizing Third  
Parties in various ways.

At the same time the class struggle  
is growing ever sharper, is taking  
assumes the tide which arises between  
the small businessmen and well-to-do  
farmers on the one hand and the ap-  
pealed farmers and proletarian  
workers on the other. Thus, the cre-  
ation of the Farmer-Labor Federa-  
tion, the political leader of the

well-to-do farmers and small business-  
men, is fighting against

the bankers, the politicians and the

big capital.

It is the bourgeoisie

that is courageous

and that is the reason why

the workers are afraid.

La Follette instructed his Repub-  
lican supporters in the state to vote

against the Taft-Cumming law

and to vote for the Farmer-Labor

Party of South Dakota.

The Farmers and Merchants Party

is going with the Farmer-Labor

Party of South Dakota.

The workers and exploited farmers

are confused by this fact, and they

cannot understand that the

larger the class struggle becomes

the more the labor aristocracy

will split off from the working class

and the middle class.

The workers and exploited farmers

are splitting away from the

parties of big capital.

But this split is not yet complete.

It exists on a national

scale. It is a going-on pro-  
cess, and political process, and

the same time the exploited farmers  
and workers are splitting away, not  
only from the big capital, but from

the well-to-do farmers, and small business-  
men.

This development also

is not fully completed and con-  
summated, but it is crystallizing more

and more, and social and politi-  
cal and social process and we must

see it as a process. These two

most important social and politi-  
cal processes are taking place.

Today the class struggle is a transi-  
tional stage.

South Dakota, where the poverty

and expropriation of the poor farm-

ers has developed the farthest,

the class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers, or the small business-people, and  
the workers, the middle class, and the  
small business-people is the deepest.

There are other factors in the basic

facts of the newest development of

our political life. But we must real-  
ize that we can only understand

it if we have the key to explain it.

It is a tendency. With rigid dogmas

we cannot understand the class

struggle, and that is the

fact that the unions are always revolutionary

and at least progressive. It is impossible to

understand the variety, the

complexity of the class struggle.

We must comprehend the main

tendency. But we must also under-  
stand the main contradictions of

the class struggle, the main contradic-  
tions of the political

movements.

La Follette, the political leader of

the well-to-do farmers and small business-  
men, is fighting against

the bankers, the politicians and the

big capital.

It is the bourgeoisie

that is courageous

and that is the reason why

the workers are afraid.

La Follette instructed his Repub-  
lican supporters in the state to vote

against the Taft-Cumming law

and to vote for the Farmer-Labor

Party of South Dakota.

The workers and exploited farmers

are confused by this fact, and they

cannot understand that the

larger the class struggle becomes

the more the labor aristocracy

will split off from the working class

and the middle class.

This development also

is not fully completed and con-  
summated, but it is crystallizing more

and more, and social and politi-  
cal process and we must

see it as a process. These two

most important social and politi-  
cal processes are taking place.

Today the class struggle is a transi-  
tional stage.

South Dakota, where the poverty

and expropriation of the poor farm-

ers has developed the farthest,

the class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and proletarians, is the deepest. The class struggle between the well-to-do farmers and the workers, the middle class, and the

small business-people is the deepest.

There are other factors in the basic

facts of the newest development of

our political life. But we must real-  
ize that we can only understand

it if we have the key to explain it.

It is a tendency. With rigid dogmas

we cannot understand the class

struggle, and that is the

fact that the unions are always revolutionary

and at least progressive. It is impossible to

understand the variety, the

complexity of the class struggle.

La Follette, the political leader of

the well-to-do farmers and small business-  
men, is fighting against

the bankers, the politicians and the

big capital.

It is the bourgeoisie

that is courageous

and that is the reason why

the workers are afraid.

La Follette instructed his Repub-  
lican supporters in the state to vote

against the Taft-Cumming law

and to vote for the Farmer-Labor

Party of South Dakota.

The workers and exploited farmers

are confused by this fact, and they

cannot understand that the

larger the class struggle becomes

the more the labor aristocracy

will split off from the working class

and the middle class.

This development also

is not fully completed and con-  
summated, but it is crystallizing more

and more, and social and politi-  
cal process and we must

see it as a process. These two

most important social and politi-  
cal processes are taking place.

Today the class struggle is a transi-  
tional stage.

South Dakota, where the poverty

and expropriation of the poor farm-

ers has developed the farthest,

the class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and proletarians, is the deepest. The class struggle between the well-to-do farmers and the workers, the middle class, and the

small business-people is the deepest.

There are other factors in the basic

facts of the newest development of

our political life. But we must real-  
ize that we can only understand

it if we have the key to explain it.

It is a tendency. With rigid dogmas

we cannot understand the class

struggle, and that is the

fact that the unions are always revolutionary

and at least progressive. It is impossible to

understand the variety, the

complexity of the class struggle.

La Follette, the political leader of

the well-to-do farmers and small business-  
men, is fighting against

the bankers, the politicians and the

big capital.

It is the bourgeoisie

that is courageous

and that is the reason why

the workers are afraid.

La Follette instructed his Repub-  
lican supporters in the state to vote

against the Taft-Cumming law

and to vote for the Farmer-Labor

Party of South Dakota.

The workers and exploited farmers

are confused by this fact, and they

cannot understand that the

larger the class struggle becomes

the more the labor aristocracy

will split off from the working class

and the middle class.

This development also

is not fully completed and con-  
summated, but it is crystallizing more

and more, and social and politi-  
cal process and we must

see it as a process. These two

most important social and politi-  
cal processes are taking place.

Today the class struggle is a transi-  
tional stage.

South Dakota, where the poverty

and expropriation of the poor farm-

ers has developed the farthest,

the class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and proletarians, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

and the small business-people, is the deepest.

The class struggle between the well-to-do

farmers and the workers, the middle class,

&lt;