

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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VANDERLIP SEES FASCIST MOVE IN ENGLAND

THE DAY FOR BRITISH TOIL TOWIN POWER

But It Is Still Long Way To
Real Workers' Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON.—British labor, insofar as it is represented by the British Labor Party, will take power today, unless Winston Churchill is able to lead enough liberals back into the Tory camp to make a Liberal-Labor majority impossible. This is believed here to be beyond the bounds of probability.

Experience in Other Lands.

Now that Labor rule with a socialistic tinge seems inevitable the experience of other countries and of British colonies under similar forms of government is giving a great deal of consolation to the vested interests. It is pointed out that France under the Briand—a former socialist-government, Australia under labor rule and Germany with a social-democratic regime, were the subject of no striking experiments in property ownership and control. It is believed that Ramsay MacDonald, who will be the Labor Party premier, will frown on any drastic changes; he is depended upon to discourage any outbreak of the group of Scottish and Welsh members with Communist tendencies and it is thought that he will deal in a more

American Banker Says Dictator To Come from Labor-Liberal Ranks

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK.—In an interview today on the formation of a Labor Party government in Great Britain, Frank A. Vanderlip, noted financier and a recognized authority on international affairs, stated that unless British labor rises to its responsibilities there is a very considerable probability of the formation of a fascist movement in England similar to that which swept Benito Mussolini and his blackshirts into power in Italy.

Labor government, the financier believes, would not be in its leaders. Vanderlip knows personally most of the men at the head of the party scheduled to go into power next week.

"Who would be the Mussolini of Great Britain?" was asked. "It might be Lloyd George," he replied, "if he were younger. But he is no longer a young man and he has personal relations which militate against him."

ALL-POWERFUL OIL



It Has Openly Seized the Government.

LEFT DRIFT IN MEXICO IS ANALYZED

Fascisti Counter-Revolution Is
Forcing Workers' Unity

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
MEXICO CITY.—The appeal of the reaction to armed force has resulted in a veering to the left on the part of the government officials here. Arming of workers and peasants has given the armed forces, that most essential section of the mechanism of government, a more pronouncedly revolutionary character.

Cheer for the Workers.

It is a daily sight now to see peasant bodies, clad in their enormous and decorative straw sombreros, flaming serapes or blankets and costumes resembling a suit of white pajamas, come trudging along the city streets in little groups, bearing rifles of every description and degree of modernity, little rag sacks in place of knapsacks, and often a heavy saddle apparatus as well.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the liveliest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

COMPLETE TEXT OF ZINOVIEV'S FAMOUS LETTER

Senator Lodge Read It
Into Record of Congress

The DAILY WORKER this morning publishes the complete text of the now world-famous letter written by Gregory Zinoviev, Chairman of the Communist International, on the birth of The DAILY WORKER in the United States. This is the letter that was presented, in a garbled form, to the United States Senate by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and published in the Congressional Record. Various interpretations have been given of it in the kept press. The accompanying translation was made from the original. The publication of the true translation is important, at this time, in view of the congressional investigation of the question of the Recognition of Soviet Russia to be started today by a committee headed by

BURNS' DICKS ADMIT SERIES OF STICK-UPS

Arrest Head of Burns Agency;
Confesses Crimes

Arrest of Hugh Engle, assistant chief of the local Burns detective agency, and J. Gleason Walker, employed by the Burns and other agencies, and their admission of a long series of hold-ups and robberies that have had the Chicago police guessing for weeks, is believed will hasten the senate investigation of private detective agencies demanded by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana. The two Burns sleuths were identified by Mrs. Ida Jacobson, of North Kimball Ave., whom they choked into submission and robbed.

The connection of the William J. Burns agency with the series of crimes has caused a sensation and is taken as conclusive proof of charges heretofore made by radical and labor spokesmen—that the federal department of justice bureau of investigation directed by William J. Burns is little more than an adjunct of the William J. Burns private detective agency and that department of justice agents, private detectives, and the underworld element are practically indistinguishable. Engle and Gleason claim that they

uncompromising manner than did the Baldwin government. As a matter of fact, while the Labor Party will be the government, this is only nominally so. Without the support of the Liberal Party led by Herbert Asquith, the Labor Party would be a minority in the House of Commons. This will exercise a restraining influence that will probably result in a compromise between the Liberal and Labor Party program with the Labor Party making the bulk of the concessions. This, at least, is the view of influential landholders and manufacturers who would have the most to lose by an unrestricted application of the capital levy plank of the Labor Party platform.

This Is the Worst.
Revision of the mothers pension law, increased old age pensions, extension of the free public school system and the sale of the large estates to farmers at nominal prices, is the worst that the economic rulers of Great Britain expect from the Labor Party government.

The foreign policy of the Labor Party as enunciated by Ramsay MacDonald differs but little from that of the Liberals. An attempt will be made to conciliate France and to arrive at an understanding on the question of German reparations. If France continues in her present recalcitrant mood, however, the collection of the French debt to Great Britain will be the next order of business. There is little doubt that pressure would be exerted by the placing of British-owned French government and commercial securities on the world markets; the demoralization of French finance that would result would create a serious situation that might lead to war but the Labor Party is firmer in its determination to do this than to institute a capital levy if the public utterances of Ram-

British Enginemen To Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON.—Seventy thousand members of the Locomotive Enginemen's and Firemen's Union were scheduled to strike at 12 o'clock last night. This action was made certain, barring the capitulation of the railway executives, by the unanimous vote of the executive committee of the union not to withdraw the strike call. The vote was taken following an all-night conference with Margaret Bonfield, head of the British Trade Union Congress. The final offer of the railway companies was announced as insufficient to comply with the demands of the men and not a single member of the executive committee of the union was willing to take responsibility for postponing the strike under the circumstances.

Mellon Tax Plan Draws Farm Labor Fire In Capital

WASHINGTON.—Labor and farmer organizations entered upon an informal coalition to oppose the Mellon tax program.

Working from different angles, but intent upon the same purpose, organized labor and farmers have joined forces to increase surtaxes above those provided by the Mellon plan and to reduce the normal tax on small incomes.

The farmers thru the National Federation of Farm Bureaus and the National Grange, have already begun the presentation of their case to Congress and the American Federation of Labor was scheduled to appear before the House Ways and Means Committee today.

LOUISIANA LABOR PROTESTS USE OF ARMED POLICEMEN

Toilers Brave Weather
to Register Indignation

NEW ORLEANS.—The Central Trades and Labor council at an indignation meeting in Lafayette square denounced the city administration for maintaining armed police at the plants of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., where members of the electrical brotherhood are on strike.

William Pollard, representing the international union, said "the present strike is not a violation of the contract by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers."

the upper house of the chamber of deputies, now control both houses. They have carried the municipal election for the control of the city of Mexico, formerly in the hands of a Cooperatista government, have strengthened their control on the executive departments of the national government and have had their leaders named governors of many of the states.

Callistas Victorious.
In Puebla, where the governor joined the fascists, Lombardo Tolendano, former college president and intellectual with socialistic tendencies, has been appointed provisional governor. In Zacatecas, where there were rival legislatures and governors, Ezequiel Salcedo of the Mexican Federation of Labor has been named provisional governor. San Luis Potosi, claimed by two "legally elected" governors, Prieto Laurens, a fascist leader, and the agrarian candidate Aurelio Manrique has been awarded to the latter.

Carrillo May Be Alive.
The cry of grief that welled up from the depths of the lower classes of the republic on hearing of the execution of Felipe Carrillo, is slowly changing to a grimmer cry for retaliation and vengeance.

The conciliatory tone that marked governmental statements to the effect that once the rebellion was put down the government would be generous and merciful, has disappeared, and in its place one notes burning indignation in all official pronouncements. Calles, Cedillo, de Negri and other leaders of the agrarian and labor forces have issued statements hot with resentment. "Red" and "yellow" workers alike are clamoring for arms that they may march upon the fascists. If the execution be a fact and the fascists lose, the death of Felipe Carrillo is likely to cost them dear.

Excelsior, reactionary organ, throws doubt upon the fact of the death of Carrillo, however, in its editorial two days after the presidential communication.

It points out that the only warrant for believing it consists of a cable from the monetary commissioner of Yucatan who claims to have gotten the information from this country while he was in New York.

Excelsior points out that newspapers coming from the territory occupied by the fascists do not confirm it but on the contrary seem to indicate that he is in hiding somewhere in the Yucatan peninsula, after a successful escape from prison.

In that connection it is interesting to note that owing to broken communication, I have not yet been able at this late date definitely to verify the long officially-confirmed report of the execution of Heron Proal, leader of the striking tenants of Vera Cruz.

view's letter follows:

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

Chairman, Communist International

The appearance of a daily Communist newspaper in the English language in America, is a great event, not only for the American labor movement, but for the whole Communist International; and that is so particularly because the appearance of this newspaper was preceded by long and serious work of preparation by American Communists among the masses, the collection of funds among the workers, and considerable agitation in the trade unions, etc. The American workers whose spirits were dominated for many years at a stretch by the Gomperses and Hillquits are now beginning to bestir themselves and rally around the young Communist Party. To collect among the workers the funds necessary for the launching of a great daily newspaper in the English language in America is no easy matter. The American comrades worked at this task with perseverance, energy and success. We congratulate them warmly on this first success.

We still remember vividly how, approximately ten or eleven years ago, under the leadership of Comrade Lenin, we began just such an undertaking in Russia, how the vanguard of the Russian workers collected the necessary funds in Kopeks and half-Kopeks, in order to issue in Petrograd the first Bolshevik daily newspaper, the "Pravda." We remember taking to this thing, how he personally counted over the number of workers' groups which had responded to the appeal of the Bolsheviks and had

(Continued on page 6.)

MONTREAL.—Classes in economics for industrial workers may be established here thru a request for such action made at the last meeting of the international union of machinists, and referred to the Trades and Labor council for consideration. The same union asked the council to set up a committee to investigate the future of shipbuilding in Canada as a means of providing a remedy for unemployment.

Rich Hire 50,000 Lawyers to Hunt Holes in Nation's Income Tax Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON.—Fifty thousand lawyers, hired by rich men, are "hunting holes in the income tax laws," under-secretary of the treasury Winston told the House ways and means committee.

Winston testified at hearings on the Mellon tax plan. He said the wealthy not only seek to evade taxation by investing in tax-free securities, but "in many other ways."

Miners' Convention Starts Tuesday! Our Correspondent Will Be There!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page Three.

BRITISH LABOR FACES RULE IN GREAT BRITAIN

But It Is Still Long Way to Real Workers' Rule

(Continued from page 1)

say MacDonald and other spokesmen are to be believed. There is little to differentiate the men who will hold office in the Labor Party government from the Liberal crowd—either in training or viewpoint with one or two exceptions. MacDonald himself, was first a school-teacher before he became private secretary to Sir Campbell-Bannerman, premier in the Liberal government that preceded the Lloyd George coalition. He is considered one of the best parliamentarians in England and only his pacifism during the war contrasts him with men of the Asquith type.

Lord Baldane, a great barrister and of education, is a slated minister and is considered one of the world authorities on philosophical subjects.

Webb As Sociologist.

Sydney Webb, is a university lecturer, a voluminous writer on sociology and welfare work. His recent book, "The Decay of Capitalist Civilization," has attracted much attention. It is a scathing analysis of modern capitalism but its conclusions are not such as to alarm the beneficiaries of special privilege.

Phillip Snowden, who is to have the portfolio of chancellor of the exchequer, is a former employe of the revenue department and conceded to be an authority of financial questions. Lord Ponsonby and Colonel Wedgewood are typical liberals. Ponsonby was formerly a page at St. James; his place in the new cabinet will probably be that of secretary for Indian affairs. The post that Colonel Wedgewood will fill has not been specified, but his appointment is certain. Lord Farmour will be lord chancellor. He is a brother-in-law of Sydney Webb, a theological authority and solicitor for the Church of England.

Of the trades union wing of the Labor Party there will be in the government, J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; Arthur Henderson, first an iron molder, then a local Wesleyan preacher, trade union secretary and with the rise of the British Labor Party, one of its foremost parliamentarians. J. R. Clynes, a weaver from Lancashire, secretary of his trade union, is the floor leader of the Labor Party and a resourceful parliamentarian.

All Are Conservatives.

All of these trade unionists belong to the conservative wing of the British labor movement. Henderson

Tremendous Welcome Given the Daily Worker at Great Mass Meeting in New York

The DAILY WORKER received a tremendous welcome in New York upon the appearance of the first number of the paper at the celebration in New Star Casino.

An immense crowd of workers turned out to greet the fighting organ of the Workers Party, the first Communist daily newspaper in the English language in this country, the daily newspaper which will wage an aggressive fight against capitalism and the capitalist government in behalf of the working class of America.

The speakers were William Z. Foster, Benjamin Gitlow, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung our Communist German newspaper, and Julia Stuart Poyntz, who was chairman.

The celebration had a festive air about it because the program included music, supplied by Frances Geddes, soprano singer; Joseph Fuchs, concert-violinist; and Austin Gordon, pianist.

Benjamin Gitlow auctioned off the first copy of the Daily Worker which was sold to the highest bidder for \$25. The second copy brought \$15, the third \$10 and the fourth \$5. Then copies were sold at \$2 and at \$1 each, which raised the sale to several hundred dollars all for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER. In addition, bonds for the paper were bought by various unions and other organizations: \$100 by the Bakers' Union No. 3, Amalgamated Food Workers, and \$50 each from the Williamsport and Bronx branches.

Altogether the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held. Those present at the celebration showed that they realized what great significance a daily organ of the Workers Party in the English language has for the class conscious labor movement of America, and they received with great enthusiasm the remarks of the speakers who spoke about this.

William Z. Foster was received with the greatest ovation and with a strong applause. The crowd rose spontaneously and sang the International.

Comrade Foster said that the persecution of radicals by the Department of Justice does not weaken but strengthens the Workers Party and the radical labor movement. He then spoke very impressively of the power of the press here and in all other countries, and showed how the Soviet government carried on the work of educating the masses through the spoken and written word.

"The youth," said Foster, "was brought up on harmful spiritual nourishment here, as well as everywhere else, with the exception of Russia, and it is no easy task to drive out the false ideas from the heads of the mass when it is grown up. The mass is always, by and large, a product of its bringing up. It is the duty of all the comrades to take part in the work of education to the best of their ability, to do so by speech and writing, and by strengthening and spreading our press. We must see to it that in every workplace there is a workers' paper shall be received as a constant guest, as is the case with the daily newspapers of the foreign-born class-conscious workers. We must be active especially now for the advancement and the spreading of the Daily Worker."

Ludwig Lore in his speech said that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of which he is editor has always done its duty for the class-conscious working class and that this holds so much the more now that the Volkszeitung is a Communist newspaper. The readers of the Volkszeitung, the German comrades, must help to build up the DAILY WORKER; it is their duty to do so, for they must realize that a daily revolutionary newspaper in the language of the country is highly necessary in the class struggle of this country.

"We must," the speaker said, "have the American wage workers on our side before we can carry out successfully the fight for liberation of the working class." Comrade Lore went on to speak of the relief work for the suffering workers of Germany. He spoke of the measures that must be taken to combat the government in its plans to pass exception laws against foreigners. He also denounced Secretary of State Hughes for blocking the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Benjamin Gitlow aroused great enthusiasm in the audience when he said he hoped that soon we will have Communist daily newspapers in the English language in every large city of the United States.

The meeting closed with appropriate remarks of the chairman, Julia Stuart Poyntz, as appropriate as the remarks with which she started the meeting by saying that the DAILY WORKER was the birth of a child and that we must work hard now for the growth, the development and the strengthening of the new child.

Ford Aroused!

DETROIT, Mich.—Aroused by a warning that the "Power-fertilizer-chemical trust combine backed by Wall Street and 10 bankers," are making a determined fight against him, Henry Ford has renewed his offer for Muscle Shoals.

DUNNE OUSTING CONDEMNED BY CHICAGO LABOR

Painters Play Gompers' Portland Friends

"We are told that William F. Dunne was expelled from the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor because he was a Communist. If that is so, we must protest his expulsion or follow the same course," declared Anton Janssen, member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, during the discussion on a resolution introduced by Painters' Local Union, No. 275, condemning the action of the Portland convention in expelling Dunne.

Local 275 passed a resolution which was published in the DAILY WORKER, condemning the action of their international delegates in voting for the unseating of Dunne and the treatment accorded the subject in the union journal.

Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the federation immediately on the reading of the resolution and communication that accompanied it, moved that the request contained in the communication be complied with.

Delegate Christian M. Madsen, of the painters, stated that he was a delegate from the painters to the Portland convention and that his name was signed to the report of the delegates published in the union journal, which condemned the expulsion of Dunne and said that all delegates who had voted against his expulsion should have been expelled themselves. He said this was published without his knowledge or consent and that he had written to the Painters' Journal a letter intended for publication in which he said his name had not been used.

Delegates Emil Arnold and Arne Swaback, of the painters' union, also spoke condemning the expulsion of Dunne.

Delegate Johannsen made a speech that seemed to express the sentiments of the majority of the delegates.

"Either we are with the present ruling family of the American Federation of Labor, or we are not. If we are we should do the same. All local unions should do the same as we do; either protest the expulsion of a man because of his political views or expel all the members of what would happen to the labor their locals who are Communists. It would at least be interesting to see what would happen to the labor movement if this were done," declared Johannsen.

"Had Dunne not had an Irish name and a reputation as a fighter he would have received quite different treatment. Because the delegate

Daily or Weekly?

Tell us how you want "A Week" published before it is too late. We are planning to start publication soon. Once we begin to publish "A Week" serially it will be too late to vote on whether it should appear daily or weekly.

Send in your opinion to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. Do it today. Some of the letters we have received on the subject follow:

To the Daily Worker: I prefer that the world famous Russian novel "A Week" be issued in weekly installments.—Valclav Chlad, Gary, Ind.

To the Daily Worker: As for your serial "A Week," I vote for weekly installments if you make them big enough. Daily installments are too short and too easily missed.—Will Herberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Daily Worker: I say "A Week" should be published daily.—A. Weiss, Chicago, Ill.

To the Daily Worker: About "A Week" I should like to see it published twice a week. Then we would have time to read it and study it at the same time.

What about a "Question and Answer" column in the DAILY WORKER?—Nick Pappas, Pullman, Ill.

To the Daily Worker: I am in favor of having the installments of "A Week" printed daily. Then there will be greater eagerness to get the paper every day.

There are many very good short stories that can be printed complete—one each week in the Saturday Supplement.

COUZENS BRANDS ANDY MELLON AS TWO-TIME LIAR

Hints Secretary Has Dough Invested in Stills

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Senator Couzens, Michigan, today challenged secretary of the Treasury Mellon to tell the country how much the Mellon tax reduction program will benefit Mellon personally.

Couzens shot another letter at Mellon, repeating his challenge to a public tax debate which Mellon ignored in replying to a provision letter.

"So long as you have entered into the record of my securities," said Couzens, "will you please tell us what your securities are, how much you own of each and how much you will benefit by the reduction of the

GIRLS DIDN'T EVEN GET PARTY IN MOVIE SCHOOL

They Paid Big Fees But Learned Very Little

How the dreams and ambitions of working girls who want to become movie actresses are exploited by "schools" of motion picture acting was told to a DAILY WORKER reporter by Maezelle Bates, 452 W. North Ave. Miss Bates, who is a clerk and attended a "school" run by the Popular Motion Pictures Producing Company in the evening, went to the school in answer to an ad she saw in one of the Chicago papers.

"Scores and scores of girls attended classes there," she said. "I paid \$10 registration fee. Other girls paid more. The cost of a course of acting was \$40 or \$50. The instruction consisted of reading from a book in the presence of the class. The instructor would tell us how we should express what we read. Then we were given long talks on acting and the pupils were told to discuss them. The class would break up and talk.

"Some of the girls were given parts as extras in productions. To get a part it seemed necessary to pay at least \$200. After going to the classes for several weeks and learning nothing I quit. There seemed to be a constant flow of people in and out of the classes. Old students would drop out and new ones come in. All of them must have paid at least \$10. We were told all sorts of things about what was going to be done. Most of the girls were girls like myself who worked for a living and out of their wages managed to pay for instruction that didn't amount to anything.

"We wanted to do something besides work all our lives and this school took our money and gave us nothing. During the day there were other classes attended by girls from poor families. They were sent by their parents, who wanted them to amount to something. All these movie schools are the same.

"There were supposed to be wild parties given by the instructors. I didn't see any. The girls who attended didn't even get that much from the school. Not even a party."

U. S. Imperialists Urge Arctic Grab By Big Dirigible

WASHINGTON.—"Hell's bells!

What are we going to do with the Shenandoah, put it on the mantle-piece? Let's hang the stars and stripes on the North Pole!"

With this introduction, Lieut. Commander Robert Bartlett today told the House Naval Committee what he thought should be done with the giant airship.

The proposed flight, Denby said, is a serious expedition and not "aeronaughtical acrobatics," the objects are:

- 1.—To discover and claim for America a vast unexplored continent believed by scientists to be in the arctic circle.
- 2.—To survey and map Alaska from the air.
- 3.—To hang up a new aerial record for America by making around the world flight by dirigible.

Denby revealed for the first time that it is the plan to have the Shenandoah start on around the world flight immediately after completing the mapping of Alaska. From Spitzbergen the dirigible would fly to England and on around the globe, Denby said.

Denby said the Polar flight should be undertaken this year, because next year will be "too late."

"Some other progressive power with the facilities will beat America to it and add to its possession an unexplored area of one million square miles that scientists believe lies just north of Alaska," he said.

"Whether that land is habitable or not, it would be the possession of the United States," he said.

Start Borah Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

the State and Justice departments, who take the opposite view.

The Borah resolution, if adopted, will put the Senate on record in favor of American recognition of the soviet government, which Secretary of State Hughes so vigorously opposes.

Secretary of State Hughes' present intentions are not to appear himself. Borah won't present his own case for recognition till all departments are thru. Many question suspiciously why Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, created this particular moment for his creation in Panama, since this investigation would afford him excellent chance to give committee his much advertised damaging evidence against American Communists and Soviet Rule in Russia.

Instead of utilizing this opportunity the American Federation of Labor officially arranges public anti-soviet rally to be addressed by one traveling under the name of M. Sen-sinoff, a prominent Russian Socialist enemy of sovjets.

and Thomas were in the Coalition government; Henderson resigned his post in protest against some of the measures designed to hamper the trade unions, but Thomas took the Privy Council oath and a sensation resulted from the publication of this fact together with the oath itself by the British Communist press. Thomas visited this country in 1921, but was prevented from delivering some dozen scheduled addresses by the activities of Irish Republican sympathizers who resented his support of the Black and Tan policy of the Lloyd George government.

Two great problems confront the Labor government: unemployment and relations with France. Upon the solution of these questions depends the life of the Labor as the governing party. More than one keen observer believes that Labor Party pacifists like MacDonald and Snowden will find it necessary to shoulder the responsibility of rallying their supporters for a war against France—the late ally, whose destruction of German industry has wiped out British capitalism's most profitable market.

New British Compensation Law

LONDON.—The British workmen's compensation act, which became effective Jan. 1, the no improvement over the old law, was opposed as inadequate by the Labor party and will probably be amended when the Laborites assume the reins of government. The act, which applies almost solely to persons injured after 1923, provides weekly compensation of half wages (not exceeding 1 pound 10 shillings) for total incapacity of men earning more than 2 pounds 10 shillings (roughly \$11). A man earning less than 1 pound 5 shillings will receive three-fourths of his wages.

For partial incapacity the payment is a proportionate part between the pre-accident wages and the wages that the workman is earning, or is able to earn, after the accident.

Where there are the children under 15, or where children under 15 are the only dependents of the deceased workman, the compensation is three years' wages, not more than 300 pounds, and not less than 200 pounds. The old minimum figure was 150 pounds.

A workman who is injured while breaking rules or regulations, or acting without orders, was generally not entitled to compensation. In future such a man or his dependents will be entitled to compensation if he is killed or seriously and permanently disabled, and if he was at the time acting for the purposes of the employer's business.

Here's Another Promise

WASHINGTON.—The Congressional delegation from South Dakota, headed by Senator Norbeck, received assurances from President Coolidge today that government aid would be supplied immediately to remedy the financial depression in South Dakota

Miners' Unions! Order Bundles of the Daily Worker Now and Get Daily News of Convention

A Staff Correspondent will cover the miners' convention for the DAILY WORKER. The only communist daily in America will carry the important news of this great gathering.

Every miner in America is anxiously awaiting news from Indianapolis THE DAILY WORKER will give you the facts and the proper interpretation of these facts.

If you want to get the issues of THE DAILY WORKER carrying the convention story order your bundles now. Write or wire to The Business Manager, THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

New Farm Bank Failures Alarm Coolidge Aides

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued bank failures in formerly prosperous agricultural sections is alarming, federal reserve bank officials said here, and has necessitated emergency measures on the part of the War Finance Corporation.

A flood of telegrams and letters to members of congress and senators sent by enraged farmers victimized by bank failures, has resulted in a hasty conference being called for Chicago in which the controller of the currency, two members of the federal reserve board, the head of middle western bankers will participate.

The immediate cause of the feverish activity of the former devotees of deflation, which is expected to result in several millions of currency being shipped to the wheat belt, is the failure of two Sioux Falls, S. D., banks and the failure of a Grand Island, Neb., bank. The Grand Island institution was the oldest in that section of the country.

Free for the Bosses.

TORONTO.—A "free labor market" to bring down wages to "a sound level" was advocated by E. W. Beatty, president, Canadian Pacific railway, in a speech here. Beatty wants to let down the immigration bars to allow a big influx of labor for this purpose. He opposed limiting immigration to agricultural labor.

Bromley Balks at Halting Big Railroad Strike

Union Official Is Not Interested in Politics

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Only a last minute surrender by the railway companies will avert the strike of the firemen and engine-men called to prevent proposed wage reductions being enforced. The union executive committee has delivered its final answer to the railway companies thru the officials of the British Trades Union Congress and it promises a withdrawal of the strike order only if the wage-cuts are postponed.

J. H. Thomas, representative of the National Union of Railwaymen, which includes about 20 per cent of the engine-men and firemen, involved by the threatened strike, took part in the discussions. His union has voted not to strike and there is bitter feeling between Thomas and Bromley, secretary of the Engine-men and Firemen's Union.

Appealed to by Labor Party representatives to consider the gravity of the situation, Bromley stated that he expected nothing from the Labor Party and was not interested in its parliamentary success.

Swedish Consul To Make Charge Against Police

The credentials of the chancellor of the Swedish consulate does not mean anything in the life of Lieutenant Michael Grady of the Detective Bureau, according to the story told by Hugo Oberg, who was arrested on Friday morning at 2 o'clock while visiting a south side cafe and held in one of the packed cells of the

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—\$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings—\$5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—\$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD MONDAY, Jan. 21st, 1924

No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting.

1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 510 W. Monroe St.

94 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.

638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.

598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt.

Can Makers, 4800 W. Roosevelt Road.

80 Carpenters, 4019 W. Madison St.

181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.

199 Carpenters, S. C., 92d and Commercial Ave.

416 Carpenters, S. C., 805 S. State St.

419 Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Ave.

- 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., aka. n. st.
 - 1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - 1307 Carpenters, 604 Davis St., Evanston.
 - 2345 Carpenters, 146 W. Washington St.
 - 14 Clear Makers, Executive Board, 168 W. Washington St., 7:59 p. m.
 - 713 Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
 - 409 Electricians, 4643 S. Halsted St.
 - 491 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
 - 569 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
 - 384 Engineers (Loc.), 7832 S. Union Ave.
 - 194 Firemen and Engine-men, 5719 S. Roosevelt Road, 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
 - 698 Firemen and Engine-men, Madison and Sacramento.
 - 331 Firemen and Engine-men, 64th and Ashland Ave.
 - 4 Glove Workers, 1719 N. Winchester St.
 - 18 Glove Workers, 1719 N. Winchester St.
 - 76 Glove Workers, 814 W. Harrison St.
 - 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren.
 - 374 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
 - 374 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
 - 265 Machinists, 75th and Dobson Blvd.
 - 387 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
 - 278 Painters, 2122 N. Cicero Ave.
 - 723 Painters, 1644 W. 64th St.
 - 1456 Painters, 172 W. North Ave.
 - 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
 - 245 Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
 - 245 Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
 - 823 Painters, 333 N. Cicero Ave.
 - 668 Railway Carmen, 5719 S. Union Ave.
 - 2044 Railway Carmen, 159 N. State St.
 - 194 Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
 - 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted.
 - 5 Tailors, 180 W. Washington, 7:30 p. m.
 - 728 Teamsters, 229 S. Grand Blvd., 2 p. m.
 - 772 Teamsters, 229 S. Grand Blvd.
 - 89 Waiters (Bar-tenders), 105 W. Madison St., 8:30 p. m.
- (Note: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be \$1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

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Poor Suffer in Cold.

Chicago's fourth dose of sub-zero weather was marked by more than seventy fires which drove hundreds of families into cold. Suffering was intense. More than 50 fire companies fought fire at the plant of the Sherwin-Williams paint company on Twenty-fourth Street. Dozens of working class families were driven out of their homes nearby when fire threatened to engulf their houses.

CANADIAN LABOR URGES RELEASE OF MCLACHLAN

Deputation Speaks for Dominion Congress

BY JOHN ROBUR (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press) OTTAWA.—A plea for the release of James McLachlan, deposed secretary District 26, United Mine Workers of America, from Dorchester penitentiary has been made to the Dominion government by a deputation of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

The subject of releasing McLachlan was before the cabinet prior to the hearing of the Trades and Labor congress deputation. Many petitions for his release protest that civil rights have been abrogated, others charge unfairness at the trial.

A bill of this nature was introduced at a previous session by Jas. Woodsworth, labor member for Center Winnipeg. It was adopted by a special committee of the house of commons but never got to the point of being voted on by the whole house.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOGGERS STRIKE FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Also Ask Release of the Class War Prisoners

Thousands of loggers are on strike for the eight-hour day in the eastern district of British Columbia, according to reports to the headquarters of Lumber Workers' Industrial union here. District officials say they are confident of success. The strike was called during zero weather when the roads were ideally hard for the sleigh hauls without which the work of the

loggers during the year would be valueless.

Thousands of dollars are being raised from local business men and sympathizers to feed and house the strikers. J. A. MacDonald, former U. S. political prisoner who was deported to Canada last summer, writes he is touring the province with a member of the provincial legislature in behalf of the strikers.

Following regular procedure in western logging strikes the "release of class war prisoners" is included in demands. Other demands are for the \$4 day minimum; no censoring of mail coming into camps and no discrimination against the I. W. W.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Daily Worker Gets Good Reception at Johnson Meeting

If United States Senator Hiram Johnson did not see Friday's issue of the DAILY WORKER it was not the fault of members of the Young Workers League who distributed several thousand copies at each of Johnson's two meetings in Chicago.

At both the Broadway Army meeting and the meeting called for Negro voters on the South Side the papers were eagerly accepted by people attending. None were thrown away.

Everybody who was given a copy of the DAILY WORKER seemed glad to get it and gave indication of intending to read it well. During all the speeches at both meetings many copies of the DAILY WORKER were being read.

Johnson did not touch on any of the points raised in Friday's DAILY WORKER in either of his speeches.

Protect the Foreign Born!

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CHICAGO

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Fall Steal Indicates White House Could be Sold With No Risk, Says Sen. Caraway

By LAURENCE TODD. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON.—At last the charge of corruption has been brought in the Senate against Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior in the Harding cabinet, in connection with his sale of the naval oil reserves.

Caraway of Arkansas, whose resolution calling for cancellation of the Teapot Dome lease, was shelved by Chairman Smoot of the Finance committee, not only charged Fall with corruptly selling the fuel oil supply of the navy, but he said that so long as Attorney-General Daugherty has control of the Department of Justice "they may sell the White House" and remain immune from any indictment or prosecution. He suggested that the treason of Benedict Arnold, in selling a fort on the Hudson river to the British, was a mere trifle in comparison with Fall's sale of the motive fuel of the navy—the first line of the nation's military defense.

To such a level has the sense of shame descended, in the present administration at Washington, that the Harding-Coolidge administration senators made no attempt to reply to Caraway's indictment. Smoot sat silent, listening to the charges made against his friend Fall, and did not even rise to defend or explain a single item of the recital. The Senate proceeded to other business.

Fall's \$100,000 Suitcase.

Caraway told the story of President Harding's order transferring the naval oil reserves to the care of Fall, and of the prompt disposal of the oil, to the very last gallon, to Doeheny on the one hand and Harry Sinclair on the other. Fall then left office, "to attend to his prosperous and ever increasing business" of running a ranch. He negotiated the purchase of more lands and he left Washington with \$100,000 in a suitcase. There was a mystery surrounding the source of that \$100,000.

When asked to explain how he came suddenly by all that money, Fall became "ill" and sent a letter in which he declared that he borrowed the \$100,000 from Edw. B. McLean, owner of the Washington Post. Presently McLean "hired him a couple of lawyers" the first of whom was A. Mitchell Palmer, former Democratic attorney general, to assure Senator Walsh, conducting the investigation, that McLean had indeed lent that \$100,000 to Fall.

Orgy of Lying

But when Walsh went to Florida to find McLean, who likewise was "ill," McLean's other lawyer, Lambert, went along and was promptly able to induce McLean to remember that he never had loaned Fall a dollar. There was no check stub or bank record to prove that any loan had been made. And strangely enough, living in the same Palm Beach hotel, under an assumed name and at McLean's expense, was Fall himself.

McLean, who had been too "ill" in New York to come to Washington to testify, had fled to Florida to his friend, who now disowned that financial story. Fall then admitted thru a letter, while refusing to permit himself to be confronted by Senator Walsh for examination, that his story of the McLean loan had been false.

Needed to Lie

"Men of this character do not deliberately lie unless they need to," remarked Caraway. He had called attention to the suitcase as the means of conveying corruption funds employed by "Gas" Addicks in Delaware in buying a legislature, and by the grafters in San Francisco in purchasing franchises for public utility corporations.

"Why did Albert B. Fall tell a deliberate and willful falsehood to the Senate committee?" Caraway asked. "I know there is something wrong here. I know that there is something behind this falsehood as to the source of the \$100,000; something wrong in the sale of the navy's supply of fuel to two speculators, one of whom has boasted that he will make \$100,000,000 by the deal."

Daugherty Aids Rich Criminals

He said that if it were not for the present attorney general, "all of these men would be indicted," but he was aware that so long as that official holds his job there will be absolute immunity, even though they should sell the White House.

"We see here for the first time, and I hope the last time," he concluded, "a cabinet officer, for a corrupt consideration, selling to private individuals the public property he was supposed to protect."

Great for the Bootleggers.

NEW YORK.—Hotel and railroad owners, restaurateurs and amusement proprietors are jubilant at the news that this city has been chosen for the impending Democratic National Convention. Large stores are restocking their shelves and bootleggers are smiling in anticipation.

Tex Richard, pugilist entrepreneur and manager of Madison Square Garden, where the Democrats will foregather, is being besieged by newspaper reporters. He is reported to have forecasted that the selection of the presidential candidate will not be as good a drawing card as a Jack Dempsey bout.

In North and South Carolina similar efforts to secure settlers are being made and as the knowledge that the Negro is never going back to his former peonage spreads thru the South larger and larger will be the acreage open to settlement.

Interesting as is this situation in that it opens up new opportunities for escape from the treadmill of industry for hundreds of thousands of wage earners, its real importance lies in the fact that the old South has gone—the new settlers will take from the old landholding aristocracy their hold over the communities and will change the entire political complexion of the most backward section of the United States.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Ibedinsky. It will start soon.

GOTHAM'S FIRST LABOR BANK SHOWS SUCCESS

Over Million Dollars Sent to Russia

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK.—A tenfold increase within the past nine months in deposits at the Amalgamated Bank of New York is reported by R. L. Redheffer, the president. Redheffer's statement was made at the bank's first annual meeting.

Deposits in the labor-owned institution rose from \$244,070 on April 14, 1923, to \$2,302,976 today. It was also stated that the number of savings depositors had increased from 1,665 to 4,942, with a corresponding ascent in commercial depositors from 498 to 1,700, during the same period. The bank, moreover, sent 55,694 money orders to Russia, comprising \$1,552,866.

Leo Wolman and Frederick MacCauley were elected as directors, while the former officers were authorized to continue at their posts. Sentiment among labor men here is that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in establishing the first labor bank of New York, have already assured themselves of an historic success.

Labor Bank Earns 13%

There is a labor bank in Chicago which is earning 13% net on its capital. This record for the year 1923 was reported to the annual meeting by officials of the local Amalgamated Trust & Savings bank, operated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union.

Deposits during the year increased at the rate of \$50,000 a month. Ten thousand dollars of the year's net earnings of \$26,746 was set aside to take care of any contingencies. The foreign exchange department sent \$1,524,209 in the form of 44,000 remittances to Russia. First mortgages amounting to \$668,650 were made to union members on their homes.

Pres. R. L. Redheffer and the other officials were re-elected for the coming year.

Scabs Stab Striker

NEW ORLEANS.—Joseph Manning, one of the linemen on strike against the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., is in a local hospital suffering from wounds inflicted by scabs employed by the contract breaking corporation.

Manning approached a group of men on a service wagon and asked them "why do you want to take a union man's job?" Two of those addressed stabbed him in the head and chest, inflicting eight wounds.

too, until labor asserts itself with the same determination as the Ulen and Sinclairs.

Lovestone in New York.

NEW YORK.—Jay Lovestone, associate editor of the DAILY WORKER will tell "Who Owns Congress" at a meeting to be held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., Wednesday evening, Jan. 23rd. The lecture which Lovestone has prepared after a long investigation of the methods of big business in politics promises to be a startling revelation.

Sinclair's Persian Plans Show Oil Interests Preparing New Wars for Great American Empire

By FREDERICK KUH (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Another chapter is being written in the great serial romance, entitled The American Empire. The opening of that story is told in terms of American capital investments in Asia and Europe.

The dramatic climax is being evolved in the United States war and navy departments and in the myriad laboratories, where scientists are at work upon schemes to perfect methods of warfare and destruction.

And the prologue to the story will perhaps be written with the blood of thousands of Private Henry Dubbs, fallen upon the "field of honor" in defense of American financial and industrial ventures abroad.

It is announced, in the harmless phrases of our imperialists, that the Persian government has entered into negotiations with American construction and banking interests for the rehabilitation of railway lines and bridges in that country.

What this means, shorn of all diplomatic twists, is that American capital has accepted the challenge of British capital for domination of Persia, while both American and British interests will henceforth do their utmost to "protect" Persia from the influence of Russia. In fact, more than a year ago Persia concluded a treaty with Moscow, designed to shield that country from the predatory capital from the west.

The corporations now engaged in negotiations with the Persian government are the Ulen Contracting Co. of New York and the American International Corporation, both of which have representatives at Teheran, the Persian capital.

Inquiries in reliable Wall Street quarters brought The Federated Press information that these private dealings are being carried on with full knowledge of the government at Washington.

It is stated that the construction work, if undertaken by American contracting and financial concerns, will be paid for in part by Persian government bonds. The phrase "government bonds" has a familiar, political ring to our ears. The political role played by Russian czarist bonds in the allied nations is too fresh in our memories. The political and military implications of such bonds is too obvious.

Rumor has it that Sinclair oil interests are closely linked to these latest endeavors of American adventurers in "backward" Persia. Harry F. Sinclair, after getting away with the Teapot Dome steal, has just sailed for parts unknown in Europe or Asia. He could tell us more of the activities of these pioneers of American empire if he cared to.

This much we know already: While our solemn government institutions are busily debating whether America should commit herself to foreign entanglements, enterprising capitalists, such as Ulen and Sinclair have long since decided this debate in the affirmative. It is the function of the American government and the American people to say "aye" to those accomplished facts. And if these entanglements mean future war, Americans must say "aye" to that.

DEMAND POW BE TAKEN OUT PRIVATE HA

Electrical Workers Bill in Congress

By LAURENCE TODD (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Starting a nationwide campaign on behalf of public super-power legislation voted at the conference of the Ownership League of America after the bill drafted by the committee during the past year been analyzed and compared with Ontario and California and legislation on power ownership control.

The committee selected to conduct the campaign includes Rev. J. Ryan, National Catholic union leader; James P. Noonan, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Charles Edward I. magazine writer; Benjamin C. managing director, Farmers' National Council; Miss Jennie Buel, M. State Grange, and Charles K. M. engineer of Chicago.

The bill was indorsed after Noonan read the resolution adopted by his own union and by last convention of the American Federation of Labor, and declared organized labor was to be co-opted in the battle against the power interests and in favor of government ownership and government administration of the power industry.

Dr. Ryan said that the development of super-power would cut in half present cost of electric service, would make electricity cheaper than gas, oil or wood; it would make possible the redistribution of population from the crowded cities to the towns, since small factories could be located anywhere when electricity power could be delivered anywhere.

After reviewing the extensive practices by the railroads and anthracite mine operators upon public, Ryan declared that the way to avoid the evils of government ownership of electric energy and government distribution of the product. "The public will get better service, lower rates, less interference when served by own organization."

Senator Noonan will have charge of the bill.

FRISCO LABOR IN BIG PLANS FOR ITS OWN THEATRE

Well Known Workers Going to Turn Actors

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO.—An interesting development in labor and art circles here is the organization of a new "little theater" company, to be known as the Telegraph Hill Players. Several well known labor men and women are among the company, which is organized on a cooperative basis. The director, Ben Legere, is an organizer for the O. B. U. and was leader of the 1922 Lawrence strike.

He has been for many years a professional actor. The secretary is Miriam Allen deFord, Federated Press staff correspondent.

The plays to be presented are being chosen largely for their social message, the first bill consisting of Shaw's "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet, indictment of puritanism and hypocrisy, and Strindberg's Countess Julia, with its exposition of the class conflict. Later other modern classics will be given, as well as two interesting plays which will have their first performance on any stage.

Special opportunities will be given to labor and defense organizations to stage benefits. Anyone interested should address the secretary at Box 573, San Francisco.

Other labor men actively connected with the new organization are Arthur Howe and Robert L. Hartford of the Typographical union, and Maynard Shipley, labor editor and organizer.

Teachers to Have Observer to May 30th

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The Eastern States Conference of the American Federation of Teachers held here, decided to send an observer to the National Conference of Farmer-Labor parties to be held at St. Paul, May 30th. The observer will be instructed to report on the proceedings to the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, July 11th.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

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ONSTRATE IN HT TO FREE THE FILIPINOS

of Many Meetings anned for Nation

First of a series of many meet- country over against Amer- neralism organized by the Party will be held in Chi- Feb. 1st.

Mr. Guevara, the Resident Com- of the Philippines to the States. Mr. Guevara will be one of the men in the fight now being by the Filipino people for m from the tyrannical regime ll Street instituted by the no- enemy of organized labor, al Leonard Wood.

Wood Fears Investigation (Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governor Leonard Wood is trying to the promised investigation of administration of the Philippines, bers of the Philippine independ- mission said here today.

is "backing down" from his cratic attitude toward the Fili- House of Representatives. His out face" shows that he has sthing to fear from an investi- the independence mission here today. Wood is reversing his policies in dealing with the ve government.

Results Cabinet for First Time wo instances showing his change ont are cited. Last Monday Gen- Wood for the first time con- ed members of his cabinet on sures he wanted to recommend the legislature. On Thursday he the secretaries "don't mont

irect hills ins. It has been the to send all such bills thru o's office since he became Gov- or General.

General Wood has seen the hand- ing on the wall," Manuel Roxas, akar of the Philippine House of representatives and head of the in- dependence mission in this country, l. "Nothing can stop the investi- gation of autocratic rule.

Two resolutions now pending be- Congress—introduced by Repre- sative Frank of Wisconsin and ator Ladd of North Dakota—are ing to bring about an inquiry of the Wood administration that l be a revelation to the United ites.

I have been informed that Gen- Wood has been advised of the vailability of an investigation and ed to "cover up."

Put Ban on Tikhon. MOSCOW.—Bishop Jacob, the re- sentative of the Constantinople iarch in Moscow, has declared to schbishop Endoemoes, President of Russian Synod (head organ of Russian Orthodox Church), that Patriarchate of Constantinople ogizes the Synod as the only ul- organ of the Russian Orthodox urch, and considers that Tikhon st abandon altogether his activities the life of the Russian Church.

UKIAH, Cal.—After being held ar weeks incommunicado with no arge against him, C. R. Dickson, I. W. member, has been sentenced 60 days for "defrauding the rail- ad company out of fare." The stonary sentence for this offence 30 days, but in 60 days the lumber amps around here will be shut down, no further organization work can e done in them.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of he Daily Worker. Send in your sub- scription at once.

THE PARTY AT WORK Support Campaign for German Relief

The situation in Germany is getting from bad to worse. The "Friends of Soviet Russia" has started an intensive campaign for the relief of the starving German workers. For this purpose conferences of workers organizations are being called all over the country.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued in connection with this the following appeal to all District Organizers and City Central Committees of the Party:

"As you have been advised in a previous circular letter, the Friends of Soviet Russia are undertaking a campaign in the interests of relief for the German workers and will be known in the future as the Friends of Workers Germany as well as the Friends of Soviet Russia.

As a means of organizing the German relief campaign, conferences are being called in all the cities of the country to which all organizations interested in the work are being invited to send delegates.

The success of these conferences are of the utmost importance in the campaign now under way and you are instructed to see to it that the Party organization in your Districts and cities gives full support to these conferences.

The CCCs should in every instance have delegates at the conferences as well as the branches of the Party. Certain comrades who are familiar with relief work should be delegated to represent the Party in these conferences and it will be their duty to mobilize the Party organization in support of the relief campaign.

Please send the necessary instructions to all the branches of the Party in your territory.

Signed: C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

Italian Section of Party Shows Progress

The Italian workers are perhaps the most exploited in this country where fascism is being openly protected by the powers that be. It is the Italian worker who is to be found slaving everywhere that real hard physical labor is required. No wonder one can always find among the Italian workers a spirit of dissatisfaction and rebellion.

Disappointed by the opportunism of the late Socialist Party, the revolutionary Italian workers have developed an anti-political and anti-parliamentary point of view and followed the path of anarcho-syndicalism.

For the last two years the Italian Section of the Workers Party had to carry on a vigorous struggle against these syndicalist tendencies which were deeply rooted among the Italian revolutionists.

These struggles have brought especially so during the last year. Communism has been gaining more and more strength among the Italian workers.

The "Alba Nuova", the Italian Communist weekly, for instance, has for the last year increased its circulation from less than 4,000 to about 10,000 with new subscribers coming in every week, mainly from the ranks of the coal diggers. The paper has succeeded in putting itself on a self sustaining basis. Plans are now being made by the Italian Section of the Party to publish a Daily.

The actual Italian membership in the Party is now about 800, consisting of workers who formerly followed the Socialist and Syndicalist position and who are engaged mainly in the Needle Trades, Textile and Mining industries. At this moment five field organizers are being toured by the Italian comrades and with good results. New branches are being organized in various parts of the country. Twenty-four new branches have been organized since last October.

Italian comrades have a hard combat

the syndicalist tendencies favored by the Italian rebels of this country and to win them to the Communist position. The uncompromising, but realistic, tactics followed by the Workers Party both on the industrial and political field are the best guarantees for the success of their work.

Detroit Open Forum

Jay Lovestone, author of "Government Strike-Breaker," will address the Detroit Open Forum, Sunday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M., on the subject "Who Owns the Congress." The Forum is held every Sunday at the "House of the Masses," 2101 Gratiot St. Lovestone has made an exhaustive study of the question and the audience will surely enjoy his talk and learn something they have not known before.

Who Owns the Congress?

Jay Lovestone, author of several books and pamphlets, and one of the associate editors of the Daily Worker will address a mass meeting in New York, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 8 P. M., on the subject "Who Owns the Congress." The meeting will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave., and St. Marks Pl.

Manley to Speak on Labor Party

Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farm-Labor Party, will address a meeting on the "Labor Party Movement in America," arranged at the Young Men's Hebrew Association headquarters, 2229 W. Division St., Friday, Feb. 1, 8 P. M.

Cannon in Waukegan

James P. Cannon, chairman of Workers Party, will address the Waukegan Open Forum, Sunday, Feb. 10, 2 P. M., on the subject, "The Movement for a Labor Party." The Forum is held every Sunday at 517 Helmholz Ave.

Arrest I. W. W. in California

SUSANVILLE, Cal.—The opening of the new jail here has been celebrated by the authorities by arresting Herman Rostek, I. W. W. member, who is charged with criminal syndicalism. Rostek, who is the jail's first prisoner, has been organizing the lumber workers in this section.

The Land for the Users!

AUSTRIAN LABOR SHOWS SPIRIT, WINS STRIKES

Hand and Brain Workers Unite Against Bosses

(By The Federated Press) VIENNA.—Two great strikes in private industry in Austria—that of the metal workers and of the brain workers in industry—have ended with victories to the workers.

Acting under the inspiration they got from Stinnes and other German industrialists in snatching one workers' right after another away from labor, the industrialists of Austria seemed to think the time had come for them to "show labor its place." When therefore, the workers in the metal trades and the "white collar slaves" in factories came forward with demands for wage increases in accordance with the index figure for the cost of living, the bosses declared they were willing to make individual raises, but not to do so collectively.

This was so obviously a blow to the principle of collective bargaining that the workers declined these terms. They were then locked out. But hand and brain workers joined hands, and a "wild" strike of the electrical workers breaking out just then was also sanctioned by the unions, the begun against their decision. Before this triple front the bosses then collapsed and the result was a victory for the workers all along the line.

Women Voters in N. Y. Plan Fight on Child Labor

(By The Federated Press) UTICA, N. Y.—Vigorous demand for advanced labor legislation was made at the convention of the State League of Women Voters here. More than 14,000 women were represented at the convention, while the Federal League, of which this is a branch, claims 2,000,000 members.

The league endorsed a drastic child labor amendment to the constitution. Altho no single suggested amendment was cited, sentiment is most favorable to the proposed amendment of Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania. This plan would enable the federal government to prohibit employment of persons under the age of 18 and would also determine conditions of labor in all industrial spheres.

Further labor demands put forward by the convention were: Immediate appointment of a minimum wage commission; legal establish-

ment of the 48-hour week for women and minors; a shortening of the period for compensation in case of illness or injury. (The state now requires no compensation until a period of two weeks has elapsed.)

The Federated Press understands that the organization of women voters has been consulting the Women's Trade Union league with regard to issues of social and labor legislation, and that the foregoing demands were made in collaboration with trade unions.

A lively debate was evoked at the convention upon the proposal of a resolution favoring amendment of the law "which prohibits the giving of birth control information" and which "results in keeping scientific information on this subject from a large portion of the population." A substantial majority voted in its favor.

Ask Carpenters to Stay Away from Sedalia, Missouri

SEDALIA, Mo.—Union carpenters here are concerned over the large influx of carpenters from other cities. Commercial bodies have been broadcasting reports of an alleged building boom in Sedalia, in response to which hundreds of carpenters have come here from a distance, only to find they have been fooled. Practically 50 per cent of the membership of the carpenters' district council have been idle during the late summer and fall, and the situation grows worse during the winter.

"For every job in Sedalia there are five carpenters here now," says a circular letter sent out by the carpenter's council. "A further influx of carpenters at this time would hamper the effectiveness of our organization in maintaining present union conditions. Carpenters, stay away from Sedalia."

K. C. Carpenters in New Home. KANSAS CITY.—A large crowd attended the dedicatory ceremonies of the local carpenters' union when its magnificent new home was formally opened. The local union has a membership of 1,800. The new structure is a completely equipped labor headquarters and includes a specious auditorium for mass meetings. R. T. Wood, president, Missouri State Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker. An entertainment program was given.

The Industries for the workers!

NEW YORK.—Discontented tenants, protesting against high rents and miserable housing conditions, met here last night to organize the United Council of Working Class Women. Yesterday's meeting is described as "the opening shot in a vigorous campaign."

Big Strike Movement In Poland Indicates New Workers' Struggles Against World Counter-Revolution

(Special Correspondence to The Daily Worker) WARSAW.—The events of the last few weeks show that Poland, which until recently was one of the most active centers of the international counter-revolution, is on the way to becoming an active center of the revolution.

In the middle of October a wage strike broke out in Upper Silesia, which in a few days developed into a general strike embracing miners, metal workers, railway workers, post and telegraph employees. The great significance of this strike, which, in spite of the raging terror of the government authorities ended in a complete victory, consists in this, that it brought about a complete change in the sentiment of the Upper Silesia workers. The nationalist spell which for years completely dominated the minds of the Upper Silesian workers, gave way to the sharpest class struggle.

The fight in Upper Silesia was hardly over when a general uprising of miners in the neighboring coal basin of Dombrova and Czarov broke out, ending once more in a victory for the workers.

On the heels of that came the strike of the textile workers of the Lodz District.

Turn of the Railroad Workers Now it was the turn of the railroad workers. The struggle began in Lemberg at the end of October, as an "outlet" strike, but at the end of a few days, despite the passiveness of the official trade union leadership it involved the whole of Poland's network of railroads. The government declared the militarization of the railroads and put the railway workers under military jurisdiction. In Cracow, where the striking railroaders openly sabotaged the conscription order, martial law was declared.

A mighty unrest seized upon the whole working class. Even the reformist clique of leaders who carried on secret negotiations with Korfanty all the time, could no longer remain silent without losing the rest of their influence upon the workers. Under the pressure of the masses the Polish Socialist Party, and the Trade Union Commission decided to call out the whole working class to a general strike of sympathy with the railroad workers, to begin on November 5.

Monday, Nov. 5, the general strike started in almost all the labor centers of Poland. Even in those districts where big strikes had been fought out only a short while ago, and which did not learn in time of the decision for a general strike, even in such places it was decided in workers' meetings to join in the strike in a few days, as for instance in Lodz and Upper Silesia. In the meantime the event of Tuesday occurred which gave the whole fight a new turn.

The scene of this event was Cracow. The strike here was complete; the anger of the masses which was constantly being stirred by police and military measures grew hourly.

Already on Monday there had been bloody clashes with the police on which there were wounded on both sides. Tuesday morning the district around the Workers' Home was blocked by the police; an immense crowd of workers gathered in the neighboring streets. After the police had tried in vain to disperse the workers, a company of infantry was summoned. But the workers received the soldiers in a friendly manner, mingled with them, and went into lively conversation with them. When shortly after that, two squadrons of Uhlands were let loose against the workers, the infantrymen were immediately disarmed, and a regular battle occurred with the cavalry.

The commander of the Uhlands was the first to fall from his horse; seriously wounded; two captains and one lieutenant died on the spot, and almost all the other officers came out of the fight badly wounded. The workers captured one of the two armored cars which had been brought, and directed it at once against the enemy.

The battle lasted for about two hours. The victory was unquestionably on the side of the workers. Of the 30 dead and 70 wounded, the great majority were of the attacking cavalry; 10 horses were dead, and about 100 ran wounded thru the city. After the governor and district commander had capitulated and a sort of truce had been made, the city found itself in the hands of the workers, who immediately organized a militia to preserve order. The disarmed soldiers were held prisoners in the Workmen's Home. The rest of the garrison which was of considerable strength was kept shut up in the barracks by the intimidated military authorities.

To replace the recalled District Commander, they sent, to Cracow, General Zeligowsky, the conqueror of Vilna, who was greeted with jubilation by the Social Democratic leaders and who—with their help—disarmed the workers and restored "order."

But the order to break off the strike was not obeyed everywhere. In the first place it was not complied with in Cracow itself, where the railroad men refused to resume work before their demands were granted. Likewise in Warsaw the railroad workers, at a meeting at-

VARIED PROGRAM ON CHICAGO SYMPHONY BILL

Cecilia Hansen Plays Saint-Saens

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN Frederick Stock, director of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, was not at his accustomed desk at the orchestra concert Friday and Saturday. He is directing in Philadelphia this week end, and Eric Delamarter, assistant conductor, directed. There are vague and authenticated rumors that Mr. Stock may resign from the Symphony—but that is another story.

The concert opened with Weber's overture to "Oberon," a fairy opera, with an overture consisting of tranquil, nocturnal movements contrasting with brilliant, vigorous, themes. Mr. Lindemann played the clarinet solo in it superbly.

The first symphony of Georges Enesco, the modern Roumanian composer, followed. The first movement of the symphony contains excited, agitated music, contrasted with musical suggestions of the peace of great landscapes at dusk. The second movement is tragic, like the slow march of silent, shrouded figures thru darkness. The third and last movement is like the first, contrasts of calmness, and complex emotional confusion. The movement suggests Wagner.

The soloist was that glorious Valkyr of the violin, Cecilia Hansen. She played the Saint-Saens third concerto. This is one of the great masterpieces of musical art. Like the fifth piano concerto, played last week, Saint-Saens has introduced a folk song into the second movement, this time one of the Sicilian peasants. The whole concerto is one long ecstasy of pre beauty and, at the end of the second movement, touches the highest altitude that music can carry the human soul.

The concert closed with three Slavonic dances by Dvorak, which are weak and tame imitations of the Hungarian dances by Brahms.

Next week there will be no soloist; the orchestra will play Cesar Franck's symphony, and five short numbers, by Beethoven, Wagner, Strauss and Panizza.

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Russia's Favorable Trade Balance

The attempt of our Standard Oil Secretary of State Hughes to isolate Soviet Russia and to line up the whole world in an economic and political boycott against the first Workers' and Farmers' Republic is meeting with failure. The best proof of the complete disaster that has overwhelmed the efforts of Hughes to overthrow the Soviet Government is established by the latest trade figures of the Russian Republic.

For the first time in many years Russian exports have become really important factor. With the good harvest of 1922 grain exports were increased. Butter, eggs, sugar, matches, flax, barley are also being exported in increasing quantities. The increase in the main branches of export has been as follows in the past year over 1922: Grain, 131 per cent; oil, 116 per cent; flax, 115 per cent; sugar, 100 per cent; cotton, 140 per cent; wool, 178 per cent; and silk, 134 per cent.

We could go on and on to cite proof that Soviet Russia is succeeding in rebuilding her country despite the efforts of her enemies of the Hughes-Lugger type to hinder her. About twenty countries have already tendered Russia various degrees of recognition. England and Italy, France and Czechoslovakia are in the midst of arrangements for complete recognition. After the American masses overthrow their British exploiters and oppressors it took the United States at least eleven years before the first sign of stability was evident in the country. In view of the almost insuperable obstacles thrown in the path of Russian reconstruction the Russian workers and farmers are meeting their herculean tasks with remarkable success.

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JOHNSON SPEAKS AT RECOGNITION MEETING HERE

Also Moving Pictures at Big Demonstration

Albert A. Johnson, who has made four trips to Russia, the last as a member of the unofficial American Congressional Commission sent there by the Hearst newspapers will be one of the speakers at a monster mass meeting to urge recognition of Russia at Ashland Auditorium, Sunday evening, Jan. 27.

Robert Morse Lovett, a professor at the University of Chicago will also be a speaker. Upton Sinclair, internationally known novelist has also been asked to speak. His reply to the invitation has not been received yet.

In addition to the list of speakers who will tell why Russia should be recognized by the United States government there will be a musical program and moving pictures of both Russia and Germany. These pictures were taken by representatives of the International Workers Relief Committee of which the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany is the American branch.

The meeting is being arranged by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany and the entire proceeds will be devoted to German relief.

During Johnson's four visits to Russia he became personally acquainted with most of the government officials there and is an expert on agriculture. Johnson will speak with authority on Russia and her problems.

Industrial Bank In Moscow Shows Excellent Results

MOSCOW.—Attention has been drawn here to perfectly groundless reports, that have appeared lately in the foreign press, and, in particular, in American papers, alleging that the Industrial Bank had closed down in view of the would-be fifteen million rouble deficit which it was supposed to have incurred under the directorship of Krasnostchekoff (now under trial).

With reference to these totally false rumors, Mr. Kandroff, the present chairman of the board of directors of the Industrial Bank, states that during the last working year, but, in spite of the huge expenses involved during this period by the organization of as much as forty branches of the Bank through all the Republics of the Soviet Union—it has cleared a net profit for the year of one million gold rubles.

The active operations of the Industrial Bank totalled 85 millions in the current year, and the paid-up capital of the Bank will soon be increased 100%.

The Bank, concludes its chairman, keeps up correspondent relations with largest banking institutions in all the European capitals, and, far from closing, it is energetically pursuing its activities, with results that have surpassed the expectations of its founders.

Repatriate Russian Soldiers.

MOSCOW. — Raymond Poincare, French Premier, has wired George Chicherin, Russian People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, informing him that, in accordance with the respective remarks made by the Soviet Government, the French Government has decided to give an opportunity to the former Russian soldiers who came to Marseilles too late for the last party of Russian soldier repatriates which left from there, to return to their homes.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN'S GROUPS

Article No. 4.

First we want to deal with the ages of our children. Do not ignore the fact that very tiny children often want to visit our meetings, and that while we do not want to make our Junior Groups homes for babies—we must not roughly or carelessly reject these. Our principle endeavor is to collect children between the ages of 10 and 14. And then—?

Above all, the children are not divided according to their public school classes. Now and then the oldest members of a group are united in a circle for a special purpose—for instance, to read a certain book or something similar. In open air games the children divide themselves, naturally. The older boys usually want competitive games of some sort, younger children usually play ring games. But as often as possible, on Sundays, on free afternoons, summer evenings, after school hours, general play hours are arranged. These, and evenings of reading of fairy tales, or short excursions are attended by everyone—even by mothers with babies in their arms.

Among the older children commu-

Wives of Firemen Are Worst Sufferers Under 24-Hour-Day And No Time For Home Life

A fireman's life is a dog's life. That it is interesting and exciting work that they do is bunk. Most of their time is spent in drudgery even at fires. It is no job for a man with a family. To be a fireman's wife is just a little worse than to be a fireman. Those are the things firemen told a reporter for THE DAILY WORKER who wanted to know why they are trying to get a raise in pay of \$500 a year.

A fireman must work two and a half years before he gets \$2,000 a year. He starts at \$1,640 a year. He must pass a civil service and physical examination and then work for six months on probation before he is protected by the civil service laws.

Chicago has the two platoon system which means firemen are on duty at the engine house for 24 hours and then they can go home for 24 hours but they are still on duty subject to call.

"It's no life for a man with a family. Being away from home every other day busts up a man's family life. Then the worst part of being married is that your wife is continually worrying. I've been on the department for seven years and every time the phone or door bell rings when I'm away from home, my wife thinks it may be news that something has happened to me. And I know that the same thing is true of other firemen's wives," one veteran of a thousand fires told me.

"In time it is bound to tell on a woman's health. My wife is as nervous as a cat. Every time I leave home for work she knows it may be the last."

"It's the bunk, this life. If you don't get killed, you stand a fine chance of getting seriously hurt in a lot of fires. When you are sure you won't get hurt there is always a chance that you will get hot as all hell right up against the fire and then have to go out in the cold and

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

The YWL on the Industrial Field

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

After several months of permeating our members with education in favor of increased industrial activities, the results are beginning to be felt. The second national industrial registration of our membership is being completed. Since the Party has also instituted a similar industrial registration a comparison of same in all units would be interesting.

The Y. W. L. at its last convention adopted the shop nucleus form of organization as the only correct policy of building a mass organization and rooting ourselves and our principles among the mass of workers. We have several functioning nuclei in large factories and those who were skeptical in the beginning are convinced that much better results are being realized and all look forward to the day when our League and Party will be based entirely on shop nuclei.

Early in the summer we had an acceptance of our demand for a conference regarding the working youth with Gompers. As expected he promised to consider our proposals but never as much as acknowledged future communications. Since then the Michigan Federation of Labor passed a resolution demanding that the A. F. of L. organize and educate the working class youth. We expect thru our efforts that other resolutions will be carried in the near future. In this work the Party members can be of unlimited value. However, our work must not stop at passing resolutions. With over six million workers under 20 years of age, 2 million of these being mere children between 10 and 15, a fertile field lies before us. The work of the Y. W. L. is to reach these millions of young workers, utilizing their everyday struggles and miseries in furthering our program and relieving them into shop units of our organization.

Our members have taken a larger part in union and TUEL activity since this campaign has started. We expect to accomplish still further results in this work. However, our Party members should always realize that a member of the Y. W. L. is a Young Communist and is a future party member. As such he wishes

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

A "Soft-Hearted" General

"A recent survey showed that 2,000,000 undernourished German children are in immediate need of feed many more before the winter, which promises to be the worst in Germany's history, is over."—American Relief Report.

Oddly enough, General Henry T. Allen former commander of the American forces in Germany is again starving the German children, and writes an article to that effect in The Locomotive Engineers Journal. His article is entitled "Shall Two Million Children Suffer? What a peculiar question to ask, especially when American farmers don't know what to do with their produce.

But the most tragical part of the General's article is his statement that "America never waged war on children." He refers feigningly to the 2,000,000 undernourished German children, but entirely overlooked the fact that right here in the United States of America, in the year A. D. 1924, 2,500,000 between the ages of 2 and 15 are forced to work in order to supply themselves with food, and that every investigation of the school children reveals savage undernourishment. But what can you expect from the head of a butchering force?

We are for immediate relief of the starving German children, and have gone a little farther than merely the writing of articles. The Young Workers' League is solidly behind the workers' relief campaign to aid the starving workers of Germany. At the same time we do not wear blinkers and can see that right here in the United States children go hungry every day; that children are bitterly exploited; that young people are reduced to the lowest sort of degradation because of low wages or no work at all.

Capitalist generals whose cannons tear up ripening fields, whose bullets end the life of fathers and mothers, in the interest of world markets shouldn't talk about the starving children. It doesn't sound just right.

Russ Confer with Roumania.

MOSCOW.—The place of the conference between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Roumania has been transferred from Tiraspol (on the Russo-Roumanian border) to Odessa.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

RED REVEL PRESS AGENT PULLS GOLD STORAGE EGG GAG

Even Dicks Scent Stale Hen Fruit

The Department of Justice suspects another Red plot. They have learned the plot will be hatched among bad eggs, on February 16th. It has been Burns' boast that wherever there is even a suspicion of bad odor, the Department of Justice has always been there. But the case is of such importance that as yet it is shrouded in mystery.

Our reporter (who, of necessity, is underground) has learned there will be music by Husk O'Hare's Ten Wooden Soldiers. These men have a city-wide reputation for causing the most extreme agitation that has ruined the composure of the most respectable pillars of society.

In regard to food, the hand of Moscow can be plainly seen. Special artists are to prepare meals that will make the most bitter opponent look favorably on Bolshevism. The rumor of poison has so stirred the Department of Justice that all the agents have volunteered to sacrifice their lives by eating this meal.

Vikings Do Their Stuff.

But this plot the bad eggs are hatching has other features. The Swedes, a quiet, good-natured people, suddenly imbued with the spirit of this Red Revel, have offered to perform ancient folk-dances and among them is the "Sedish Massaja." The feeling inspired by the Massaja has made youths of old men.

The Poles, Ukrainians and the cream of the other nationalities will be present in the gay colors of their national costumes, that together with Japanese, Bolsheviks, dancing girls and rag peddlers, will make this a historical occasion . . . for the dancing, food and joy.

Whether conservative, pink, red or radical—you can be in the movement at the Red Revel.

Millionaire's Son at Home Among the Kitchen Pans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Laurence Adlon, 18 year old son of a German millionaire, is starting at the bottom in his training for the job of succeeding his father to the management of a string of hotels owned by the latter in Germany by working in a hotel kitchen.

The hotel magnate's son does not intend to return to Germany until his education is complete. He has already learned to clean a chicken and expects by the end of three months to have mastered the art of cleaning up everything in the hotel from the cuspidors to the guests.

There is only one fly in the young fellow's cream and that is the fear that on his return to Germany the workers of that country may have seized power and that his higher training may not be of any more use to him provided he insists on following in his father's footsteps with robbery as a career.

The German workers are getting tired of being robbed tho it must be confessed they have lots of patience.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Plutes Buy Dem. Meet and McAdoo Must "Line Up"

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—McAdoo supporters in Democratic circles here, claim that Wall Street has dealt him a heavy blow by buying at auction the national convention of their party. It goes to New York City at the price of \$255,000. But, they add, the people will resent this attempt to influence the nomination, and McAdoo will win by a two-thirds majority next summer.

At the same time, they admit that the reactionary forces in the Democratic convention will dictate a reactionary platform, and that Mr. McAdoo, if nominated, will have to run on a platform that would equally fit Underwood or Ralston. Gone is McAdoo's faith in government ownership of railroads, which he expressed in a signed statement to the Natl. Board of Farm Organizations in 1920. He must please the Murphy-Brennan-Taggart interests if he is to have their support at any stage of the game.

The Locomotive Engineers' Journal now calls attention to the lack of assurance that McAdoo agrees with the railroad workers as to their industry, and a painful political pause ensues.

The Land for the Users!

Boost the News Stand Sales

The Daily Worker can now be secured on the news stands in the city of Chicago. It is of great importance that those who have charge of such stands should be given encouragement to display the Daily Worker in the early days of its existence.

Our readers are therefore urged to purchase at least one copy of the Daily Worker each day until it is well advertised.

It is of special importance that our readers should ask for The Daily Worker from the news agent near their homes.

Even though you are a subscriber we nevertheless urge you to purchase an extra copy each day from a news stand. You can use that copy to interest another worker in the paper and its message. We expect our subscribers and readers to boost the Daily Worker.

Clayton Lusk, Self Made Red Baiter, Eats Some Lies

NEW YORK.—Clayton R. Lusk, whose name is linked with a little illegal affair at the Albany legislature and who obtained brief notoriety in this country as the hero who saved us from r-red revolution, has elbowed himself into the limelight again. But, alas, for good old Clayton: during the elbowing, he struck his funny bone. Also ours.

Clayton the Irrepressible, arose at the legislature session yesterday to prevent the appointment of Colonel Frederick Greene as State Highway Commissioner. Let it be recorded parenthetically that since Clayton's implication in a dubious silverware adventure he is regarded as something of a spokesman on affairs of the—well, highway.

Clayton has outdone himself for a year in his denunciation of Colonel Greene. As we mentioned, he arose before the legislature yesterday. Incidentally, he arose to devour a large mouthful of humbug.

"I wish to offer an apology for my charge that Colonel Greene is mentally dishonest . . ."

Voice in the gallery: "How can you judge anyone who is mentally anything?"

"I do not believe he is consciously dishonest," continued Clayton, luskily.

There were a few more words to this effect; the senate proceeded to vote; and Colonel Greene's nomination was confirmed without a dissenting ballot.

It is generally agreed in senatorial circles at Albany that if you wish a sure-fire way to be elected to anything, why, all you need is a little opposition from Clayton.

Sing and Dance for Pittsburgh Victims on February 27

The time is nearing when the capitalist courts will decide on the fate of our comrades arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Feb. 27, 1923. Their crime consisted in belonging to the Workers Party. This is a high crime in the eyes of the capitalists and they insist on putting our comrades behind the bars, thinking that they are thus preventing the progress of our movement.

The working women of Pittsburgh and vicinity, realizing the necessity of co-operation have organized the Women's Progressive Circle. They meet every second and fourth Wednesday at the International Socialist Lyceum, 505 James Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. They have study classes and are at present arranging a huge Entertainment and Dance to be held on February 9, 1924, at the International Socialist Lyceum. There will be singing, recitations, speaking and dancing. An excellent lunch is being prepared.

We especially appeal to the working women to join with us in this work to help in the struggle against the tyranny of American capitalism.

Amalgamation means strength!

Organizers of the Amalgamated at Work in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS.—Determined to unionize the 7,000 men and women employed in the St. Louis garment industry, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has five organizers here.

The organizers say local wages are from 35 to 50 per cent below Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, and other organized cities.

Miss Hortense Powermaker, an organizer, says going into a St. Louis clothing factory is like "stepping backward ten years."

Large plants here pay 10 cents a dozen for operations for which small contractors pay 25 cents, while Chicago agreements pay 55 cents an hour.

The union maintains two offices here, one for women and one for men. Meetings are well attended and the membership is increasing rapidly.

How About the Boycott?

ST. LOUIS.—Information comes to the Trades Union Promotional League that the local branch, Merchants and Manufacturers association, has appealed to business men thru a circular letter, whenever possible not to handle union labeled goods or employ union labor. When it becomes necessary to carry union made goods, the open shoppers ask that such articles be not featured.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Frisco Musicians May Strike

SAN FRANCISCO.—Officers of the Musicians' union have been given power by the members to take any necessary steps to secure the 15 per cent wage increase denied them by the Allied Amusement Industries—even to calling a strike.

Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

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| <p>SIoux CITY, IOWA</p> <p>Henry Ratner
I. Merlin
Gold
Chesen
F. Gresel
M. Merlin
B. Kaplan
P. Silver
Roubey
A. Kaplan
S. Gelseon
J. White</p> <p>FINNISH BRANCH, CANONSBURG, PA.</p> <p>Henry Heikkinen
Gust Aho
Mr. and Mrs. Karl Nurmi
Mr. and Mrs. Lauri Keskinen
Mr. and Mrs. John Latvala
Gust Polho
J. B. Wagner
Jno. Stose
B. Bjars
Sam T. Bakus</p> <p>LITHUANIAN BRANCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.</p> <p>M. Stodrove
I. Bachunas
A. Petrika
V. Tanyas
P. Jusdzavicius
J. B.
A. Rachkauskas
Butkas</p> | <p>GARDNER, MASS.</p> <p>F. Mazolis
W. Bartulis
B. Kasputis
A. Rainis
M. Genis
V. Visockis
P. Bertiska
G. Prunskus
S. Rasinavi
P. Jasinkass
A. Rugsys
J. W.</p> <p>LOS ANGELES, CALIF.</p> <p>Mamie Sweed
D. Sweed
J. Kamen
A. Primack
A. Rubin
D. Ungen
A. Joseph</p> <p>BROOKLYN, NEW YORK</p> <p>A. Waytoch
Alex Kavan
E. Wasilevich
A. Peesvich
M. Logovskiy
A. Salagule
S. Worontier
S. Andrukenos</p> <p>IRONWOOD, MICH.</p> <p>Thos. Takala
John Peramaki
Emil Simila</p> |
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Youth International Greet Daily

Moscow, Dec. 10th, 1923.

To "The Daily Worker"

Dear Comrades: The Young Communist International has watched with special interest your campaign for the creation of an English daily organ. We consider the establishment of The Daily Worker of great importance for the further development of the revolutionary movement in the United States. We record with special satisfaction the fact that the youth organization participates energetically and actively in this campaign.

We are firmly convinced that the interest which the League shows for the campaign of the Party, will be appreciated by the Party and will be followed by an even closer co-operation between League and Party. We furthermore hope that this appreciation of the Party will also be shown in the columns of the daily organ.

The education of a young revolutionary generation is of greatest significance for the Workers Party. If the Party understands how to pay due attention to the youth problem, it will itself harvest the fruits of this policy.

We wish the Daily Worker the best success and hope that, equipped with this weapon, the Workers Party will succeed in carrying on ever more effectively the struggle for the liberation of the American proletariat. In the country of child labor the daily organ has even a particular significance and we express our wish, that the Workers Party will now be able, together with the League, to make an advance on the field of struggle against child labor, a part of the capitalist system.

Hail to the Workers' Daily, the most important weapon in the struggle against American capitalism!

With communist greetings,
O. MUNGER, Secretary
Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

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|---|--|
| <p>Agius
J. Undjus
A. Bimbo
V. Vimikutione
WATERBURY, CONN.
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THE DAILY WORKER

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On Receding Chins

That the people of the United States are faced with the possibility of degenerating into a race characterized by the receding chin, made famous by the comic strip cartoonist in Andy Gump, is the warning sent out by the Chicago Dental Society at its sixteenth annual convention. The statement issued by the dentists claims that most of the ills of the body are traceable to infected teeth and gums.

Faith in the pronouncements of those whose profession it is to tinker with broken down human machinery is rather shaky in an age when even the medical profession is so commercialized as it is today. While we do not minimize the dangers confronting the U. S., should the scanty chin fraternity grow in numbers, we are frank to confess that we are still more afraid of the type with the receding forehead and the protruding pouch.

If the brain cavity of the average American was capable of housing a more liberal supply of gray matter it is quite likely that those who produce the wealth which enables parasites to live in comparative ease, would be in a position to look after their bodies and organize a society so that the preservation of health would be considered of greater importance than the accumulation of wealth.

We learn that here in our Chicago public schools with 372,191 pupils there are only five full time dental hygiene teachers, tho the recommendation is for 236.

Our capitalist masters will willingly spend millions for war and destruction but while they like to boast and heave out their civic chests with pride over their public spirit; while they endow operas and other institutions that bring them renown and publicity, they leave the children without proper care and their parents without the necessary means to properly provide for them.

The trumpet blast of the dentists may send potential Andy Gumps scurrying to dental torture chambers and it may bring home to parents the necessity for more attention to child hygiene, but under the social system that sends little children under six into the mills and the sweatshop hells of the great cities it is utopian to expect that a dentist's warning will halt the chin in its retreat toward Adam's apple.

The French Impasse

President Poincare, in urging postponement of the economic measures until Tuesday, said in the Chamber of Deputies that no new charges of taxation could be imposed "except by preventing anyone from defrauding the state, which is committing criminal sacrilege."

If all new expenditures are abandoned, the premier continued, the financial crisis can be overcome and the franc stabilized.

"Criminal sacrilege" and "defrauding the state" are phrases which Premier Poincare should use sparingly for under this head might, with the change in sentiment which is taking place among the French population, come the military loans to Poland, Czechoslovakia and other vassal states.

The admission of the spokesmen of French imperialism that all new expenditures must be abandoned is deeply significant. It means that French finance has at last come to an impasse. The French hegemony of Europe depends upon ever larger and larger advances for military purposes, for subsidizing such adventures as the separatist movements in the Rhineland and Palatinat and for maintaining intact the propaganda bureaus and semi-official organizations of French imperialism.

These constant drains on the treasury can be met only by increased taxation and an increased taxation and an increase in taxation means the end of the Poincare government. German reparations and the Russian debt have not materialized and disillusionment is spreading rapidly thruout France.

From now until the April elections both the French political and financial crisis will become more critical as the consequences of the imperialist debauch become more and more apparent.

These be tough days for governments.

Brotherly Co-Operation

The twin brother of "Al" Woods, specialist in the production of bedroom and bathroom farces, has made so much money in the manufacture of handkerchiefs that he has retired and presented his factory to two of the hired help.

This incident will be used by the capitalist press to show that wonderful opportunities are ahead of every American boy and that faithful service is sure of reward.

Outside of the fact that the factory was not given to those who served by making handkerchiefs but to a couple of salesmen the interesting thing is the fact that so much money could be made in the handkerchief business.

Having witnessed a couple of performances of the Woods productions while temporarily demented we are able to come forward with an explanation. "Al's" twin brother merely sold handkerchiefs to all the people who had to hold them to their noses while watching a performance of "The Demi-Virgin" or "Getting Gertie's Garter."

The storm in the Teapot Dome may halt Calvin Coolidge in his race for the Presidency. At least Hiram Johnson hopes so. Now that Hiram's friend, Harry Daugherty, is involved we wonder what will the California Senator think of it?

Zinoviev to the Communists of America

(Continued from page 1)

given their share for the first Communist daily newspaper. That was a great achievement, that was the preparation of the victory of our revolution. The American workers must regard their work from this angle.

The labor movement in America is comparatively very young. American capitalism is the strongest in the whole world.

"We know that your aid, American working comrades, will perhaps not as yet come quickly at all, as the Revolution proceeds in different forms and in varying tempo in the various countries (and it cannot be otherwise)."

So wrote Comrade Lenin on Aug. 20, 1918, in his well known "Letter to the American Workers." Since then five years have gone by. In 1918 the American Communist Party stood isolated in the working class of America. Today the situation is different. Through the efforts of the best of the American revolutionists considerable influence has been won for Communism within broad laboring masses of America. The first successes came with particular difficulty. In further successes the thing will doubtlessly go more quickly.

It is quite natural for the American Communists to concentrate their activity above all in the working class, in its trade unions. From here only was it possible to begin the work of revolutionary enlightenment of the American working class and its assembling under the banner of Communism. The successes which the American Communists have had hitherto in the trade unions (concentration of the left wing) can in no way be called little. But it is yet more important that the American Communists were able, among the first, to broach and give impetus to the question of work among the small farmers. This fact testifies best of all to the great vitality of American Communism.

You should not conceal from yourselves the truth that even in a few Sections of the International, the traditional Social Democratic attitude toward the farmers is still very strong. The Communist International was born from the womb of the Second International. It is no wonder that individual Communist parties still pay heavy tribute to the Social Democratic traditions, especially in the question of the attitude towards the farmers. The social Democratic parties of the Second International even in their best days, were in essence guild parties, which did not set themselves to the fight for the partial improvement of the condition of the working class within the framework of capitalism. This guild Menshevist can still be perceived mostly in the question of the

attitude towards the farmers.

Not so long ago, we had the opportunity to speak with some prominent comrades of the Communist movement of Roumania. The Roumanian comrades have won over the majority of the trade unions. They deserve renown and honor for this. Their merit is especially great for the reason that they have to carry on their work under constant oppression by the united big landowners, capitalists and yellow Social Democrats. Dozens of Roumanian Communists were shot, or were tortured in Roumanian prisons. Many languished in life-imprisonment. Every comrade risks his head for ordinary Communist agitation. To win over a majority in the trade unions under such circumstances deserves great merit. But from conversations with

the calling of it has cost, will be repayed a hundred fold.

Whoever wants to help the Communist Party to become, not a guild organization which defends only the narrow class interests of the working class, but a party of proletarian revolution, of Socialist upheaval, of the hegemony of the working class, must, after the establishment of a party of workers, direct its attention also to the winning over of the farmers.

In this respect the American Communists first felt out the new path. The American Communists helped to create the Federated Farmer-Labor Party (preserving, to be sure, their Communist proletarian Party as an independent organization.) Not everywhere, and not always, will precisely this form prove the most suitable. But in any case the exper-

the six years of the proletarian revolution can be attributed essentially to the same thing: one (very small) part of the comrades underestimate even now the role of the farmers, and do not understand the tremendously revolutionary and at the same time immensely realistic policy towards the farmers which Bolshevism, embodied thru Lenin, had already contributed to this problem as far back as twenty years ago.

Let the American comrades with still greater energy labor to win, before all, the hearts of the American proletariat, to free the American working class and its labor unions from the tenacious deadly embraces of Gompers and other agents of capital. But let the foremost American workers with unswerving energy, labor at the same time to attract the



British Civilization in Ireland.

the same Roumanian comrades it became clearly apparent that our comrades do not yet understand the tasks of revolutionary work among the farmers. And this in a country like Roumania where the majority of the population consists of farmers!

Just such an attitude you will frequently find in other parties as well. The work among the workers, in the trade unions, is a habitual thing to us; in this work we feel at home. But as for work among the farmers, we forget that. That is the situation in such countries as Italy, where the farmer population preponderates. Owing to the same attitude, the mistakes of the Bulgarian Communists were in a considerable degree brought to light in due course of time.

The first international farmer conference which took place a short time back in Moscow has produced a greater echo than any of us could have expected, especially in Germany (because the situation in general is most revolutionary there) and, as we hear, in America also. Already it is quite apparent now that this first international farmer conference will have tremendous significance, and that the efforts which

rience gained in this respect in America deserves serious study by and assiduous attention from the whole international movement.

The under-estimation of the role of the farmers is the fundamental original sin of international Menshevism. The essence of Bolshevism consists just in this, that it has clothed with flesh and blood the idea of dictatorship of the proletariat, that it has begun to transform into actuality the hegemony of the working class in the revolution, and precisely for that very reason it seeks an ally in the propertyless farmers who, with correct tactics on our part, will aid the proletariat to fulfill its historical mission.

The chief differences between the Russian Bolsheviki and Mensheviki could, in the final analysis, be brought down to the question of the farmers. Even the "left" Mensheviki, in 1905, although they imagined that they were more left than the Bolsheviki, did not understand the significance of the farmer movement and in fact spoke an opportunist language. Almost all the conflicts among the Russian Bolsheviki during

farmers over to the side of the workers. At the first opportunity the American comrades must establish a special mass Communist newspaper designed for hundreds and hundreds of thousands of small farmers. The experience which you are going thru in having helped to create the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is being followed attentively by every Communist in Europe and in the whole world. Every success of yours fills us all with pride.

"We know that the European proletarian revolution will, perhaps, not develop as yet in the next few weeks, however quickly it may have ripened of late. We stake on the inevitability of the world revolution, but that does not mean that we, like fools, stake on the inevitability of the revolutions in our country, 1905 and 1917, and we know that revolutions are not made to order, nor by agreement. . . . Notwithstanding that, we know that we are invincible. . . . for the world proletarian revolution is invincible.

So wrote Comrade Lenin in the letter mentioned by us above. You will undoubtedly agree with us, comrades, that these words of the teacher remain fully and entirely in force.

Germany Reaches the Bottom of Misery

In the course of the last month, Germany was shaken by an unheard of economic crisis. Like an iron wall the ruin of the mark separates and separates producers and consumers within Germany. The refusal of many small and big businessmen to accept paper marks as payment, completely suffocates the working masses, the unemployed, and workers on part time. The continuous fall of the mark did not only destroy all fundamentals of a future stable mark, but brought about the complete collapse of the provisionment of the big cities with food. Starvation took on gigantic dimensions. Unemployed marched in closed ranks to the markets and shops. The so-called unemployment dole is so small that in many cases the unemployed refused to accept it. Thus, for instance, recently in Dusseldorf, 132,000 unemployed jointly refused the starvation dole. They were to receive 164 billion marks, while one liter of milk costs 144 billion. Unemployment has increased immensely in the course of the last weeks. Two million eight hundred thousand are unemployed and of these, a million and a half are in the occupied territory, besides, there are at least the same number of part-time workers with two or three days' work a week. In all parts of the country there are every day most serious collisions with the police. In one single day in Berlin over 1,000 bakeries were plundered. As the government stopped the control on the price of bread, the bread became unobtainable for the masses.

The price of a bread of four pounds on cards, that cost in the beginning of October 58 millions, jumped after the abolition of the bread became unobtainable for the next day and had reached to over 150 billion by the beginning of November.

At the same time the weekly wage of a young worker of the age of 16 in Berlin was about 300 billion, that is, the price of two loaves of bread or one pound of margarine. A carpenter's apprentice earned in the beginning of November on the average of 50 billion a week, that is, two whole eggs.

The cost of living for a family of four people increased from two million two hundred thousand fold of the pre-war time to 423 billion six hundred million fold from the beginning of September to November 10th. According to a statement of the chairman of the timber workers' union, the timber workers received on the 15th of October, a weekly wage of one billion, that is, the price of two loaves of bread. The wages of the full-time workers are at the highest, 10 to 15 per cent of the pre-war wages. The millions of unemployed and part time workers receive sums which are only 50 to 75

per cent of these miserable wages. One gets a picture of the chaos of prices if one compares the prices of German and English coal. One ton of English coal cost in the beginning of October, 24.54 gold marks, while Westphalian coal could not be purchased for less than 52 gold marks. Including the transport expenses, the English coal was 30 per cent cheaper than the German.

The pauperization of the broadest masses of the former so-called middle class has also advanced considerably. Ninety per cent of the middle class are today proletarianized. It recruits itself from all people of the so-called free professions, officials, traders and businessmen, small pensioners, etc. Driven to despair by starvation and misery, every day members of the middle class commit suicide. News like the following can be found in the press almost daily:

"Yesterday evening about half past 8 o'clock, the 60 year old Professor Kurt Fink of Wustermark, committed suicide in the laboratory in the house at Bluecherstrass 67, by poisoning himself with gas. Need has driven the scientist to this desperate step. His whole fortune consisted of not quite 1,000 marks."

One can frequently find that prominent scientists sell papers on the street, are bank couriers or shop walkers in department stores. From the more than 10,000 Berlin students more than 60 per cent are compelled to earn their living as factory workers, clerks, bank couriers or very frequently as waiters.

The standard of living of the middle class is decreased to one-fifth of

the pre-war standard. Actually a skilled worker, in spite of his miserable situation, earns considerably more than these proletarianized "better circles."

The cases, in which people from these circles become insane as a consequence of economic need, become more and more frequent. In one month alone the Berlin police announces more than 77 insane, "mostly victims of the serious economic need." In the same time there were 151 suicides.

The housing need among the broadest masses of the working population is indescribable. In July (in a summer month) the Municipal Lodging House in Berlin, was visited by 69,777 male and 5,070 female persons as against 40,463 and 3,299 in the year before, in the same month.

The state of health of the working class youth is appalling. Rickets has spread in a horrible degree. According to the report of the Health Insurance in Dortmund, 27.8% of the children under six months, 41.1% of those from six months to one year, 40.2% of those from one to two years and a half, 32.1% of those up to two years and 59% of those over two years have rickets. In other towns the situation is similar. According to reports of the National Health Bureau, of the children in the elementary schools of 20 industrial towns, 42.5% were seriously undernourished and 10 per cent were very seriously undernourished.

Of 100 pupils of the elementary schools in Hamburg, 42 had no ordinary shoes, 31 no ordinary shirt, 33 no ordinary socks, 44 no ordinary handkerchief. The lack of teaching

material in the schools has become so serious on account of the continuous depreciation of money, that up to 60% of the pupils can no longer buy the necessary text books.

Lumber Workers' Union Grows.

Nearly 2,000 timber workers in Maine and New Hampshire have joined the organization since last July, according to a statement from the headquarters of Lumber Workers' Industrial union here. The men are employed by contractors operating for pulp mills. Maine leads the country in pulpwood production.



The Poor Fish says: Under communism we would have no poor on which to expend charity. The milk of human kindness would run dry in the channels of equality.

Government Chemists Make Big Discovery

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor.) Who says that public ownership stifles individual initiative and that the grab-it-all motive is necessary to bring out inventive ability? Just ask such a person to step up and examine the record of the U. S. department of agriculture. It doesn't get much advertising in the metropolitan press. Of course not. The big papers aren't in business to furnish the opponents of profiteering with ammunition.

Just now come the department of agriculture chemists with a discovery for obtaining nitrogen from the air which will make large scale production in such plants as the U. S. government nitrate plant at Sheffield, Ala., possible. You know what that will mean to the farmers. Nitrogen is one of the most important elements in fertilizer. Hitherto it has been necessary to import a very large proportion of our nitrates from Chile.

Germany has so far made the greatest progress along this line.

Twelve years ago she had to import 65 per cent of the nitrogen she consumed. Last year Germany operated fixation plants on such a scale that she became almost free of the need for importation and it is predicted she will soon be exporting large quantities.

Present consumption of nitrogen in fertilizers in the United States is about 200,000 tons a year. Production of cheap fertilizer would largely increase this amount and would stop the steady deterioration of our farms which is one of the causes of the farmers' present distress. The annual loss of nitrogen from our soil is figured at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons.

So the discovery made by mere government chemists actuated by scientific interest and a desire to perform a necessary service is of immense importance for they have not only developed a process which equals any known elsewhere, but they have also perfected methods of manufacture.

Where then does private initiative go hang.

and the profit motive come in? It will come in all right. Some big capitalist or capitalist combine will wheedle the government into leasing or selling the people's nitrogen plants and the chemists' formula along with them, on the vague promise that the government will get the use of them in time of war. Then the profit motive will begin to show its real results. The production of nitrogen will be kept down enough to keep prices and profits up. And the farmers' hope of cheap fertilizer will fade.

Perhaps the government chemists who have made the greatest progress in discovering the process without need of the grab-it-all motive would also be the best bet when it comes to choosing the men to supervise and operate the people's nitrogen fixation plants at Muscle Shoals and elsewhere. It would certainly relieve the congressional record of a great load of futile debate to let the offers of Henry Ford and the other capitalists who long for this gilt edged monopoly