

# HAVE GERMAN ENTRANCE TO LEAGUE

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By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

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It is now freely admitted by even the most naive pacifists that Locarno was simply a maneuver to isolate Soviet Russia. Germany was bribed to renounce the Rapallo treaty in return for other considerations, not the least satisfactory to German bourgeois pride being the promised return of a few of her former colonies in Africa. The Portuguese, we learn, will be the goats while England will be the generous donor. It is never the acme of wisdom to take everything capitalist statesmen say or do as fact. What Germany actually did before agreeing to the Locarno pact is yet shrouded in considerable mystery. One thing is certain: England was satisfied that Germany's promises were genuine enough to be of some value in the empire's struggle to regain her former prestige, and in her war on Russia.

WHAT is giving England considerable worry is the ferment among the subject peoples of the East. To those people Soviet Russia is the beacon of hope; the champion of the oppressed. England, a past master in the art of making trouble for her enemies, by inciting their slaves to rebellion, believes that Soviet Russia employs the same methods and with the same object in view. It is quite true that the workers and peasants who rule the mighty land once under the yoke of the Czar would like to see the robber rule of England wiped off the face of the earth, but they are

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The increasing corruption has recently aroused considerable excitement among the people. The Republic of Lodz writes that the reports of the superior control board are being animatedly commented upon. In no previous year had the irregularities been so great as in the last. The paper asserts that in the ministry of railroads the embezzlements totaled 200,000,000 zloty (about \$35,000,000), and that the ministry of war took second place with 150,000,000 zloty to be accounted for. The little Arma factory in Lemberg is said to have used up 600,000 zloty alone without producing a single weapon.

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**DEMONS PROTEST**

December 11

AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST

**Ben Gitlow**

**Anita**

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Dicker with Green. Representatives of the Sigmanites met Green quietly a few days ago and it is understood that the whole purpose of the meeting was to intensify the struggle against the progressive elements which are now a powerful factor in the union. The presence of 107 progressive delegates in the convention, representing the largest garment centers after the supposed crushing of the left wing at the Boston convention, coupled with the fact that the International Ladies' Garment Workers is among the five largest unions in the American Federation of Labor, has created something like a panic in official circles.

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The Czecho-Slovak delegation told the workers and peasants that they were well pleased with what they had seen in the Soviet Union and that when they get back to Czecho-Slovakia, they will do all in their power to tell the workers there of the true conditions in the Soviet Union and blast the lies of the capitalist press.

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I. L. D. Press Service).

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When asked as to what the evidence was, the prosecutor said that it related to James P. Cannon's lecture, "Russia Today." The judge refused to allow the matter to be introduced stating that the evidence was of no value to the case and only served to confuse matters.

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Attorney Marshall, one of Koracek's attorneys, then opened the case for the defense analyzing the nature of the evidence which the state had introduced showing that it has little connection with the case in question and that the indictment did not mention a single specific overt act on the part of Koracek which would substantiate the claim of the state that Koracek plotted or was part of a plot to overthrow the United States government.

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Meetings in support of the demand for complete and immediate independence for the Philippine Islands are being planned by the United States section of the league in all parts of the country, both in the English and Spanish languages.

Connecticut Tobacco Growers Want Higher Prices; Threaten Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—A speech by Joseph W. Alsop, president of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association advises growers to go on strike next year by planting no tobacco. The suggested tobacco strike would be for the purpose of getting a higher price for tobacco. Alsop says, a two-year's supply of tobacco is on hand and production must stop or prices will come down.

Child labor has long been one of the curses of the tobacco fields of Connecticut. Families with children move on the land during the growing season and little ones toil with big ones. There are 8,000 tobacco acres in the nutmeg state.

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Yet, in face of this, Mr. John L. Lewis still opposes world trade union unity.

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The working class centers of the large industrial cities are unanimously opposed to the league program as well as the Locarno treaty and with the Communists exposing the role of the Luther-Stresemann government as a pawn of British imperialism the situation may be brought violently to a head should Germany at this time enter the league.

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League is Bankrupt.

This is a plain confession of the bankruptcy of the league. If it cannot intervene in affairs that concern its own membership in any part of the world it becomes a mere debating society. Both Chile and Peru are members of the league.

League officials fear to press the Chilean question for fear American politicians will make capital of it to further estrange Geneva and Washington. On the other hand most of the Central and South American republics take the league seriously and the presence of these republics at league assemblies gives it a world wide character. But since the permanent seats of the league are occupied exclusively by the big imperialist powers they do not take a stand in the interests of the smaller nations, as it conflicts with their policy.

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(Racine and Taylor)

3: Robert Minor—Pete Jensen, of the Federated op Crafts—Fred Mann and Wm. H. Holly.

Bring Others. Auspices International Labor Defense.



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Sigman Plans Betrayal.  
It is understood that with the help of Green the Sigmanites plan to take all positions in the General Executive Board, move the headquarters to some other city than New York, quietly notify the bosses that the international office will not intervene to aid the progressive New York locals in strikes and lockouts and wait for results.  
A Compromise Offer.  
Another plan which is favored by other international Garment Worker officials is to offer half of the General Executive Board positions to the progressives on condition that Sigman is made president.

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## WORKERS PARTY HAILS LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION STAND ON GITLOW

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party notes with joy the greeting sent to Benjamin Gitlow and the demand for his release from prison. Gitlow's "crime" was his stand for an uncompromising class struggle in the workers' interest against the capitalist class and the capitalist system. We welcome the action of your convention in coming to his support as an evidence that the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are for the workers organizing their power as a class for the fight against their exploiters. The imprisonment of Gitlow is an example of the way the capitalists use the governmental power against the workers which you have also experienced thru use of injunctions and police against workers on strike. This must be met by stronger organization of trade unions and organization of the political power of the workers thru the formation of a Labor Party and a fight for a workers' and farmers' government. Our party supports the formation of a united front of all workers to gain this end and is ready to join with you in the work of building a mass party of labor to fight for labor's interests.

C. E. RUTHENBERG.  
General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

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## Railroad Could Not Get Loan from Bank

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad borrowed money from the government in 1920 because the road could obtain no loans from bankers, H. E. Byram, former president, and now one of the receivers of the road, told the interstate commerce commission. Byram said bankers had refused because they were not convinced that an increase in freight rates authorized by the commission in August, 1920, would enable the road to pull out of its difficulties.

## PINCHOT STILL MEDDLING WITH MINERS' STRIKE

Doesn't Know Just What to Do  
FRANKLIN, Pa., Dec. 3.—When he returns to Harrisburg next week, Gov. Clifford Pinchot will decide whether a special session of the legislature will be called, he made it known here today. Also, he will decide then what his next step will be in attempting to settle the anthracite coal strike.

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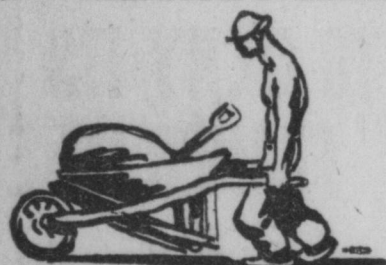
# SCAB STEEL CO. FIRES WORKERS BY THOUSANDS

## Wages Cut Two Months Before

By A Worker Correspondent  
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Sullivan, notorious for years because of his drastic writs, tried in vain to get a chance at the law but was always defeated by motions for change of venue. Then the present case, that of 8 strikers and the business agent of Local 195, Retail Clerks, arrested for picketing before the department store of Ossey Bros. in the Jewish district came before him. He refused a motion for change of venue because the anti-picketing injunction had been granted in April, 1924, a year before the new law. The picketing began on a large scale last October under the protection of the new law.

The judge, who has often been denounced by the Chicago Federation of Labor, decided that the injunction is still in force and that the new law, which might have superseded the injunction, is unconstitutional. He seemed especially impressed by the plea of the store owners that the pickets had cut down business 50%. This he deemed destruction of property. He knocks out the law on the ground that "to say to one class (capital) that its property may be taken from it or destroyed by another class (labor) without compensation or process is not liberty; it is inviting the tyranny of the mob."

# BRITISH LABOR VOTE OF CENSURE LOSES IN HOUSE

## Parliament Upholds Communist Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The censure of the British government, introduced by the labor party delegation into the house of commons for its connection with the indictment and the prejudged sentence of the 12 members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, was voted down by a vote of 351 to 127.

During the debate, many of the labor members pointed out that this trial was not only a blow at the Communists but was a blow at free speech.

### MacDonald Attacks Indiscretions.

Ramsay MacDonald, who is a labor member of parliament and a staunch supporter of the capitalist order, did not criticize the government for the prosecution of the Communists but for its indiscretions. He showed that the charge against the Communists when stripped of its superlatives was one of possession of documents for publication. He stated that the accusations that the British Communists received money from Moscow was not substantiated and that the charge of mutiny and sedition was not proved.

### Secretary's Speech Causes Mirth.

Great mirth was caused in the chamber when a labor member brought out that Home Secretary Sir William Joynson Hicks, had made a speech in 1912 on the Irish question, where he declared "the people of Ulster have behind them the unionist party. Behind them is the law of the god of battles. In his name and yours I say to the prime minister, 'Let your armies and your batteries fire. Fire if you dare. Fire and be damned!'"

The home secretary in defending his persecution of the Communists, brought out that the labor government under MacDonald had arrested the Communist Campbell and that it only withdrew its charges against him because they saw that it was thought undesirable for some reason or other to prosecute him.

### Communist Membership Not Crime.

Shapurji Saklatvala, lone Communist member of the British house of commons, made a short speech in which he showed that it could not in these be considered a crime to be a member of the Communist Party and that Communists had just as much right as anyone else to spread their doctrines in the army.

The debate was wound up by Sir Douglass Hogg, who was the prosecutor of the 12 Communists, accepting full responsibility on himself, in order to take the blame off the government, and declared that he considered the persecution of the Communist justified.

# Recognition of Soviet Rule Is Urged by Chicago Gathering

(Continued from page 1)

Breeders' Association, Wednesday night, at St. Hubert's Inn, celebrating the recent Russian purchases in this country of American Rambouillet sheep.

### Russians Address Gathering.

The guests of the evening were representatives in this country of the Soviet Union, including J. G. Ohsol, of the Amtorg Trading Co., and D. N. Borodin, director of the Russian Agricultural Agency in America, with offices in New York City and V. Skvirsky, of the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

All of them addressed the gathering that was made up not only America's representative sheep, hog, cattle and poultry breeders, but also of manufacturers of products being imported by the Soviet Union, especially to implement producers.

### Attend Live Stock Show

The Soviet representative, as those who came to the evening, had spent the day at the international exposition at the streets of sheep and

By way of return, the recently returned to purchase of the kind ever in the United States.

### King Completes Mission.

J. H. King, of Laramie, Wyoming, said a high tribute to the members of the mission. He stressed the demand that every pressure possible should be brought to bear upon the government for the opening of trade relations with the Soviet Union. Ohsol, Skvirsky and Borodin all emphasized the rapid economic recovery that the Soviet Union has experienced during the past few years, and held out glowing hopes for the immediate future.

Skvirsky as the first speaker gave a host of figures showing the recovery of industry since the world war, the civil wars and the blockade.

Ohsol dwelt more on the agriculture situation in the Soviet Union showing the how modern methods are being applied everywhere. He also told of the different kinds of livestock raised by the Soviet farmers. Borodin followed along similar lines, telling of the growth of Russian agriculture from early times, under czarism and at the present time.

Audience is Deeply Impressed. That the audience was deeply im-

# Churches Trying to Hide Their Role of Defenders of the Capitalist State

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, Presbyterian Church dignitaries meet in the midst of the parasites idling at Atlantic City and put first on the order of the day, "the present spiritual condition of our church and the causes making for unrest." At the same time the National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace opens in the shadow of the nation's capitol in Washington, starting off with a greeting from President Coolidge declaring "that the co-operation of schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches will be necessary to bring about world peace." It is the usual bunk that comes out of Atlantic City and the regular stock in trade piffle that may be expected from Coolidge every time he tries to say something.

The Presbyterian Church will not seriously investigate "causes making for unrest." Churches have tried that before. Immediately they have found that the causes begin hitting at the pillars of the profit system, the investigation has been quickly dropped. To create the least distrust in the minds of the masses that the capitalist system is not what is claimed for it—that it is the best social system of all time that must continue into time everlasting—to deny that is considered a greater crime than the violation single or in lots of all the commandments that Moses is alleged to have brought down off Mount Sinai.

It is a rule that the church sides with the exploiter in every strike. The rare exceptions only prove this rule. No one has heard of the churches in the anthracite coal fields uniting to insist that the strikers be granted their demands. If any prayers are uttered in the churches of the coal fields, they are for the victory of the mine barons. It is during strike times that the blackcoated churchman dives deepest into his barrel of canned sermons to stock up on dope for the strikers, telling them to be "meek and humble" before the lord. Of course, while the preacher has one eye on the sky, he has the other on the lord of profit, especially coal profits, sitting in the front row and listening happily, knowing that all meekness and humbleness on the part of the miners is strength to his side of the fight. The Presbyterians at Atlantic City are making the usual gesture that should fool no one.

Coolidge talks of peace being secured thru the co-operation of schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches.

Yet this same Coolidge will urge the next congress to pass huge appropriations for the land, water and air services of American militarism, "to prepare" for the next war.

American imperialism instinctively demands the co-operation of the schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches for war—the inevitable next war—and not for peace.

Children are taught jingoism in the schools, the courts the press is the most faithful lackey in fomenting war pay-steady ready to imprison anyone assailing the capitalist state, patriotism called "100 per cent Americanism", and the home is invaded as the war rages by Liberty Bond and War Saving Stamp salesmen, while super-jingos travel in packs demanding contributions for the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Volunteers of America.

Capitalist governments are so organized, especially the American capitalist state, that the dictatorship can be quickly intensified as war breaks, while the church stands ready to bless it all, even to sending the helpless soldier hordes into the trenches to maim and murder. In the last war no country was forced to fight without the benediction of the various religions operating within its borders. This co-operation was the easiest to get; the church following the capitalist armies into war thru its chaplains attached to various military units.

When the workers understand the fraudulent spectacles provided for them by the Presbyterians at Atlantic City and by the Washington Conference, it will not be so easy to lure them into the next slaughter house that is even now being prepared for them. They will learn to make their own class fight for the abolition of this capitalist state that moulds every possible strength, including especially the schools, press and pulpit, for its own preservation as the enslaver of mankind.

The power of the workers, victorious under Soviet Rule, is the only power that can end war and inaugurate world peace.

# LUMBER JACKS HAVEN'T EVEN TIME TO EAT

## Finish Breakfast on Run to Work

By A Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—At the Central Camp, a logging camp at Minerefs, Madero county, California, conditions are certainly bad. The loggers, whose work is very hard, are poorly fed, the food being so bad that it is enough to destroy the appetite of the hungriest fellow who comes to the table. For this fare the workers are charged \$1.25-per day.

The wages are thirty-five cents low, sixty-one cents high per hour; all working for day wages except the buckers, who mostly work on contract. But what the buckers are being paid I do not know. All workers within this camp are called at 5:50 a. m.; six o'clock the breakfast bell rings, and so little time is allowed for breakfast that part of the woodsmen grab their share of the grub and finish their breakfast on the run while herding to the job.

This camp is situated at a distance of four miles from the job, and the loggers come in to eat dinner at the camp. They have so little time allowed for meals that the working engine begins to whistle calling them to rush "to board on," and go back to work almost as soon as they sit down to their meals.

Quitting time in the woods is 5:15 p. m., and they are supposed to be at supper by 6:00 p. m. But the woodsmen cannot get to camp before 6:30 p. m., so they rush straight to the dining room without waiting to clean up because they are afraid if they stay to wash the grime from their hands and faces that the dining room will close and they will not be able to get any supper.

There are between five hundred and six hundred men employed in this camp during the season, and the camp is owned and operated by the Sugar Pine Lumber company. This company hires men from Sacramento, Stockton and San Francisco, and any footloose rebel who can head that way is advised to get on the job, for there is a big field for organization. But this camp will probably shut down in the middle of December.

# DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties



## GO TO 'EM!

### ST. PAUL

Saturday, December 5  
 Commonwealth Hall, 465 Rice St.  
 Where you will meet a group of intelligent workers—and where you are sure to enjoy yourself.  
 Admission 25 Cents.

### PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, December 5  
 A SPAGHETTI PARTY—Italian Hall, 1601 S. Camac St., 8 p. m.  
 —A dinner—a gay party—good friends to meet. Admission free.

### KANSAS CITY

Sunday, December 6  
 Hall to be announced later.

### TRENTON

Saturday, December 12  
 Paddretz Hall, cor. Beatty and Whitman Streets.

### NEW YORK

Saturday, December 19  
 Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

### SAN FRANCISCO

Sunday, December 20  
 Music, dancing, at 225 Valencia St., at 8 p. m.

pressed by the masses of statistics given them was shown by the applause given the speakers, and by the tenor of the speeches that followed. Short addresses were made by Prof. F. R. Marshall, secretary of the American Wool Growers' Association; Prof. J. M. Jones, of Texas; D. A. Spencer, of the U. S. department of agriculture, as well as other speakers who reviewed cattle, sheep, horse and poultry breeding in the United States. All the speakers claimed that the United States had the best that there was to offer and were ready to make arrangements for the sale of America's best breeds of live stock to the Soviet peasants.

### Editor's Note.—The DAILY WORKER will publish extensive extracts from the addresses by Boris Skvirsky and D. N. Borodin in future issues. The speech of J. G. Ohsol is published elsewhere in this issue.

### Fifth Ave. Real Estate High.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The John Jacob Astor mansion and the temple Emanuel, both Fifth Avenue properties have been sold for a total of approximately \$10,000,000. Both will be torn down.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

# Towards a World Bolshevik Party

by Jay Lovestone—in the December issue of The Workers Monthly.

HERE'S MY DONATION:

Name: .....

Address: .....

City: ..... State: .....



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By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press.

By a decision, thoughtfully communicated to the newspapers two days before it was signed, Judge Denis E. Sullivan, the injunction czar of the Chicago superior court, has given a temporary knockout to the new Illinois injunction limitation law. In addition he has sentenced 9 union pickets to fines and jail. This statute, passed after one of the biggest battles put up in the legislative lobbies at Springfield by organized labor, was practically the only important law favorable to the workers that came out of the 1925 session. It restricts the rights of judges to enjoin workers on strike unless persons or property are shown in imminent danger and it has largely cut down in practice the habit of judges of issuing injunctions without hearing the other side of the case. The new law had an appreciable effect in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union victory over the International Tailoring Co. and in other union struggles since spring.

Sullivan, notorious for years because of his drastic writs, tried in vain to get a chance at the law but was always defeated by motions for change of venue. Then the present case, that of 8 strikers and the business agent of Local 195, Retail Clerks, arrested for picketing before the department store of Osage Bros. in the Jewish district came before him. He refused a motion for change of venue because the anti-picketing injunction had been granted in April, 1924, a year before the new law. The picketing began on a large scale last October under the protection of the new law.

The judge, who has often been denounced by the Chicago Federation of Labor, decided that the injunction is still in force and that the new law, which might have superseded the injunction, is unconstitutional. He seemed especially impressed by the plea of the store owners that the pickets had cut down business 50%. This he deemed destruction of property. He knocks out the law on the ground that "to say to one class (capital) that its property may be taken from it or destroyed by another class (labor) without compensation or process is not liberty; it is inviting the tyranny of the mob."

# BRITISH LABOR VOTE OF CENSURE LOSES IN HOUSE

## Parliament Upholds Communist Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The censure of the British government, introduced by the labor party delegation into the house of commons for its connection with the indictment and the prejudiced sentence of the 12 members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, was voted down by a vote of 351 to 127.

During the debate, many of the labor members pointed out that this trial was not only a blow at the Communists but was a blow at free speech. MacDonald Attacks Indiscretions.

Ramsay MacDonald, who is a labor member of parliament and a staunch supporter of the capitalist order, did not criticize the government for the prosecution of the Communists but for its indiscretions. He showed that the charge against the Communists when stripped of its superfluities was one of possession of documents for publication. He stated that the accusations that the British Communists received money from Moscow was not substantiated and that the charge of mutiny and sedition was not proved?

Secretary's Speech Causes Mirth.  
 Great mirth was caused in the chamber when a labor member brought out that Home Secretary Sir William Joynson Hicks, had made a speech in 1912 on the Irish question, where he declared "the people of Ulster have behind them the unionist party. Behind them is the law of the god of battles. In his name and yours I say to the prime minister, 'Let your armies and your batteries fire. Fire if you dare. Fire and be damned.'"

The home secretary in defending his persecution of the Communists, brought out that the labor government under MacDonald had arrested the Communist Campbell and that it only withdrew its charges against him because they saw that it was thought undesirable for some reason or other to prosecute him.

Communist Membership Not Crime.  
 Shapurji Saklatvala, lone Communist member of the British house of commons, made a short speech in which he showed that it could not in these be considered a crime to be a member of the Communist Party and that Communists had just as much right as anyone else to spread their doctrines in the army.

The debate was wound up by Sir Douglass Hogg, who was the prosecutor of the 12 Communists, accepting full responsibility on himself, in order to take the blame off the government, and declared that he considered the persecution of the Communist justified.

# Recognition of Soviet Rule Is Urged by Chicago Gathering

(Continued from page 1)

Breeders' Association, Wednesday night, at St. Hubert's Inn, celebrating the recent Russian purchases in this country of American Rambouillet sheep.

Russians Address Gathering.  
 The guests of the evening were representatives in this country of the Soviet Union, including J. G. Ohsol, of the Amtorg Trading Co., and D. N. Borodin, director of the Russian Agricultural Agency in America, with offices in New York City and V. Skvirsky, of the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

All of them addressed the gathering that was made up not only America's representative sheep, hog, cattle and poultry breeders, but also of manufacturers of products being imported by the Soviet Union, especially farm implement producers.

Attend Live Stock Show.  
 The Soviet representatives, as well as those who came to meet them the evening, had spent most of the day at the international live stock exposition at the stockyards.

By way of returning the greeting that they received, the Soviet spokesmen invited the Americans to the live stock exposition to be held at Tiflis, Georgia, to include the three Soviet Republics in the Near East, of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Also several senators and representatives had been invited to attend, none of them appeared. Instead they sent greetings to the gathering, especially stressing the subject of Soviet recognition.

**Sensors Urge Recognition.**  
 Senator William E. Borah sent a telegram saying that, "if the interests of peace, disarmament, trade and commerce, we should recognize Soviet Russia and conclude with her as soon as possible, and along the proper lines a treaty of commerce in the interests of peace and markets. Our businessmen are now at a disadvantage in competing with the business interests of other countries."  
 Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, wired that, "I can see no legitimate reason why we should not recognize Russia, whether we like their form of government or not. The people of that country have a right to say what kind of government they want, and we should recognize their

# Churches Trying to Hide Their Role of Defenders of the Capitalist State

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Presbyterian Church dignitaries meet in the midst of the parasites idling at Atlantic City and put first on the order of the day, "the present spiritual condition of our church and the causes making for unrest." At the same time the National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace opens in the shadow of the nation's capitol in Washington, starting off with a greeting from President Coolidge declaring "that the co-operation of schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches will be necessary to bring about world peace." It is the usual bunk that comes out of Atlantic City and the regular stock in trade piffle that may be expected from Coolidge every time he tries to say something.

The Presbyterian Church will not seriously investigate "causes making for unrest." Churches have tried that before. Immediately they have found that the causes begin hitting at the pillars of the profit system, the investigation has been quickly dropped. To create the least distrust in the minds of the masses that the capitalist system is not what is claimed for it—that it is the best social system of all time that must continue into time everlasting—to deny that is considered a greater crime than the violation single or in lots of all the commandments that Moses is alleged to have brought down off Mount Sinai.

It is a rule that the church sides with the exploiter in every strike. The rare exceptions only prove this rule. No one has heard of the churches in the anthracite coal fields uniting to insist that the strikers be granted their demands. If any prayers are uttered in the churches of the coal fields, they are for the victory of the mine barons. It is during strike times that the blackcoated churchman dives deepest into his barrel of canned sermons to stock up on dope for the strikers, telling them to be "meek and humble" before the lord. Of course, while the preacher has one eye on the sky, he has the other on the lord of profit, especially coal profits, sitting in the front row and listening happily, knowing that all meekness and humbleness on the part of the miners is strength to his side of the fight. The Presbyterians at Atlantic City are making the usual gesture that should fool no one.

Coolidge talks of peace being secured thru the co-operation of schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches.

Yet this same Coolidge will urge the next congress to pass huge appropriations for the land, water and air services of American militarism, "to prepare" for the next war.

American imperialism instinctively demands the co-operation of the schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches for war—the inevitable next war—and not for peace.

Children are taught jingoism in the schools, the courts the press is the most faithful lackey in fomenting war pay-steady ready to imprison anyone assailing the capitalist state, patriotism called "100 per cent Americanism", and the home is invaded as the war rages by Liberty Bond and War Saving Stamp salesmen, while super-jingos travel in packs demanding contributions for the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Volunteers of America.

Capitalist governments are so organized, especially the American capitalist state, that the dictatorship can be quickly intensified as war breaks, while the church stands ready to bless it all, even to sending the helpless soldier hordes into the trenches to maim and murder. In the last war no country was forced to fight without the benediction of the various religions operating within its borders. This co-operation was the easiest to get; the church following the capitalist armies into war thru its chaplains attached to various military units.

When the workers understand the fraudulent spectacles provided for them by the Presbyterians at Atlantic City and by the Washington Conference, it will not be so easy to lure them into the next slaughter house that is even now being prepared for them. They will learn to make their own class fight for the abolition of this capitalist state that moulds every possible strength, including especially the schools, press and pulpit, for its own preservation as the enslaver of mankind.

The power of the workers, victorious under Soviet Rule, is the only power that can end war and inaugurate world peace.

government for our own selfish economic reasons if for no other."

Dwight Lincoln Presides.  
 Dwight Lincoln, secretary of the association, acted as chairman, telling of the recent visit to this country of the Soviet mission sent here to purchase the best breeds of sheep and hogs.

The mission recently returned to be the largest purchase of the kind ever made in the United States.

King Compliments Mission.  
 J. H. King, of Laramie, Wyoming, paid a high tribute to the members of the mission. He stressed the demand that every pressure possible should be brought to bear upon the government for the opening of trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Ohsol, Skvirsky and Borodin all emphasized the rapid economic recovery that the Soviet Union has experienced during the past few years, and held out glowing hopes for the immediate future.

Skvirsky as the first speaker gave a host of figures showing the recovery of industry since the world war, the civil wars and the blockade.

Ohsol dwelt more on the agriculture situation in the Soviet Union showing the how modern methods are being applied everywhere. He also told of the different kinds of livestock raised by the Soviet farmers. Borodin followed along similar lines, telling of the growth of Russian agriculture from early times, under czarism and at the present time.

Audience is Deeply Impressed.  
 That the audience was deeply im-

# LUMBER JACKS HAVEN'T EVEN TIME TO EAT

## Finish Breakfast on Run to Work

By A Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—At the Central Camp, a logging camp at Minereta, Modoc county, California, conditions are certainly bad. The loggers, whose work is very hard, are poorly fed, the food being so bad that it is enough to destroy the appetite of the hungriest fellow who comes to the table. For this fare the workers are charged \$1.25 per day.

The wages are thirty-five cents low, sixty-one cents high per hour; all working for day wages except the buckers, who mostly work on contract. But what the buckers are being paid I do not know. All workers within this camp are called at 5:50 a. m.; six o'clock the breakfast bell rings, and so little time is allowed for breakfast that part of the woodsmen grab their share of the grub and finish their breakfast on the run while heading to the job.

This camp is situated at a distance of four miles from the job, and the loggers come in to eat dinner at the camp. They have so little time allowed for meals that the working engine begins to whistle calling them to rush "to board on," and go back to work almost as soon as they sit down to their meals.

Quitting time in the woods is 5:15 p. m., and they are supposed to be at supper by 6:00 p. m. But the woodsmen cannot get to camp before 6:30 p. m., so they rush straight to the dining room without waiting to clean up because they are afraid if they stay to wash the grime from their hands and faces that the dining room will close and they will not be able to get any supper.

There are between five hundred and six hundred men employed in this camp during the season, and the camp is owned and operated by the Sugar Pine Lumber company. This company hires men from Sacramento, Stockton and San Francisco, and any footloose rebel who can head that way is advised to get on the job, for there is a big field for organization. But this camp will probably shut down in the middle of December.

# DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties



## GO TO 'EM!

ST. PAUL  
 Saturday, December 5  
 Commonwealth Hall, 465 Rice St.  
 Where you will meet a group of intelligent workers—and where you are sure to enjoy yourself.  
 Admission 25 Cents.

## PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, December 5  
 A SPAGHETTI PARTY—Italian Hall, 1601 S. Camac St., 8 p. m.  
 —A dinner—a gay party—good friends to meet. Admission free.

## KANSAS CITY

Sunday, December 6  
 Hall to be announced later.

## TRENTON

Saturday, December 12  
 Paddretz Hall, cor. Beatty and Whitman Streets.

## NEW YORK

Saturday, December 19  
 Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

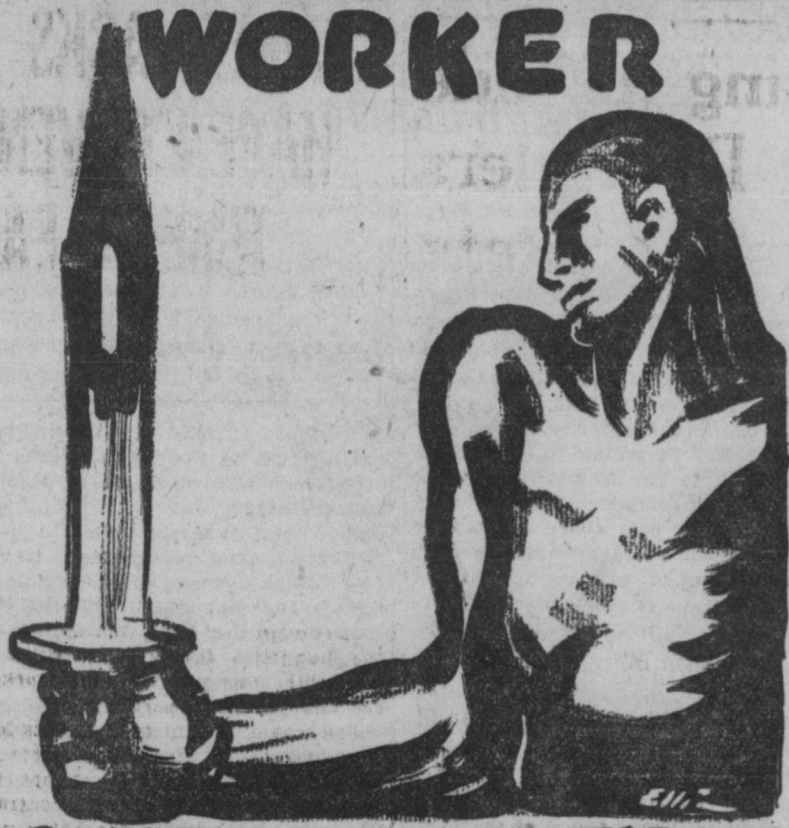
## SAN FRANCISCO

Sunday, December 20  
 Music, dancing, at 225 Valencia St., at 8 p. m.

# Towards a World Bolshevik Party

by Jay Lovestone—in the December issue of The Workers Monthly.





CORRESPONDENCE

IF YOU ARE ANXIOUS TO KEEP STEEL WORKERS UNORGANIZED, THEN TRY MIKE TIGHE'S 12 POINTS

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)

WARREN, O., Dec. 3.—After studying the report of the so-called "Council for the Organizing of the Steel Industry," submitted by Chairman M. F. Tighe at the last convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, I have concluded that Tighe's method is a model of what not to do. It should be called, "How to Keep the Steel Workers Unorganized."

For the benefit of those interested in how not to organize the steel workers, I suggest that they bear in mind the following 12 points, all deduced from Tighe's report. And don't expect to get any better results than Tighe did!

- Get at Safe Distance! 1. Create a fund of \$30,000 or so and locate organizing headquarters either in Washington, D. C., or Denver, Colo. Get as far away from the organization center as possible. 2. Select 15 or so organizers and place them in that many cities. Of course, they must be located in steel towns, but this is not at all necessary. Any city where the "shows and movies" are up to date is just as good. 3. Print, say, 25,000 leaflets on the 8-hour day. Keep these hidden away in your office or distribute to the brothers in the building trades unions. Don't put them out at mill gates for fear this would arouse the anger of the steel barons. Anyhow, don't be particular as to what becomes of leaflets, just so they are printed. Avoid Live Issues! 4. Never talk about strikes, wage increases, shorter work day or anything else that might interest workers. And by all means insist that this is purely an "educational campaign." 5. Keep the initiation fee high. Make it \$10.00 or more. Never favor a lower initiation fee, say of \$1.00. This might make it easier for the steel workers and we don't want to be rushed in organizing them. 6. Don't work at night time for the steel workers are always out in their autos. Don't expect to find the night-turn workers at home during the day time. Most of them are playing golf. Denounce the Reds! 7. Hold mass meetings at least once each week. Hire a hall outside of the steel workers' district. Make yourself the speaker. When some worker wants to ask a question, denounce him as a "red" and immediately adjourn the meeting. Be sure to mention this in your "annual report." 8. Keep your accounts up to date. Steel workers are particular about how their money is spent. Look busy and be sure to boost your international officials at least three times per day so they can mention you in "their" annual reports. The membership enjoys this. Solicit Stoolpigeons! 9. Invite the "press" and other "friends" of labor to your office and go over with them in detail your plans of organization. It pays to let the public know whom, when and where you are organizing. This will save plenty of personal labor and besides aid the steel workers, who like to have the meeting place decorated up with bulls, stools and select gunmen. It pays to advertise. 10. Have short office hours and always be out. To be in your office when a night-turn worker comes around, would lead the bosses to believe that it is no "educational campaign." Don't go into details with the workers and size up all applicants well. If he looks "red" be sure to pass him up. He is liable to want to help you to organize. Beware of "Disrupters"! 11. When hard pressed for lack of argument to an intelligent worker, always yell out: "You are opposed to the union," or "You are not to disrupt our organization for the bosses." This sort of argument is a stable product and can be used often. Try it. Do Well by the Boss. 12. Never talk amalgamation, labor party, trade union unity, or any other progressive measures. The steel workers would flock to your unions if you did! And never try to expand your influence amongst the workers. Be exclusive! Just brag your union up to the boss. Demonstrate how much a union can do for him. After mastering all these things, in order that your union will have a decent burial, at least, get in touch with a few U. S. cabinet members and "wish them well" at least twice a year. If they try to resign, write your refusal. And always be up to snuff in waving the flag and shaking hands. Last but not least, learn the manly labor-faking art of "putting it over." Make your annual report look like a bargain sale of energy wasted on workers who stubbornly refuse to be organized. And always blame everything on the rank and file, the progressives or the Reds! If all these rules are faithfully observed, as Mike Tighe observed them, a complete demonstration can be given of how not to organize the steel workers and of how to make it impossible for anyone else to do so.

Time-Clock Works Overtime for Boss

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 3.—A worker's time always means money for the boss; but seldom for the worker.

When a man comes seven minutes late in the shop where I work, he gets docked for a quarter of an hour. And he never has a chance to make it up. No matter how early he might come the next day, no worker can punch the time clock until the whistle blows.

We have to work nine hours a day and are often forced to work overtime at straight rates, with an almost sure chance of being fired if we refuse.

The few holidays that we get off are taken out of our pay, and so is the meagre half-hour that we get for a rush lunch.

Classes in Worker Correspondence

The class in worker correspondence in New York City starts Monday, December 7, at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th Street. The Chicago class is now holding regular meetings every THURSDAY night, in the editorial office of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., starting at 8 o'clock promptly. Classes in other cities should send in the announcements of their meetings so that they can be published regularly on this page every week.

STRIKE CALLED AGAINST FIRING ACTIVE UNIONIST

Boss 'Rewards' 17 Years of Hard Work

(By a Worker Correspondent)

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Whether Bertha DeGeorge, employed at the Utica Steam and Valley Cotton Mills for the past 17 years, was discharged because she is one of the most active members of the Spinners' Union or because, as the boss says, she knocked over a small clock used for testing machines, makes no difference to her fellow unionists, who have voted to call a general strike of mill workers as a protest.

The vote was taken at separate meetings of each of the four unions involved, the carders, weavers, loomfixers and spinners. Strike negotiations are in charge of Joseph R. White, organizer of the United Textile Workers' of America.

Organizer Waits on Public. No time has yet been set, as White is calling a mass meeting of citizens in an effort to prevent actual calling of the strike thru bringing public opinion to bear upon the mill owners.

Another reason for the strike is that many of the weavers have been forced to run extra looms, according to the report.

Sister DeGeorge has worked for the company since she was 13 years of age and is one of the most active fighters for the rights of the workers.

Whether she approves of the organizer's method of setting no date for the strike, tho letting the bosses know about it and get prepared, is not known. But it is doubtful if she cares about "public opinion" so long as she has the support of the workers.

"Both" Sides to be Heard. Organizer White, however, is so anxious about "public opinion" that he is urging the stockholders in the mill and business men to be present at the mass meeting so that the public may hear "both" sides of the case.



COME TO WORK EVEN IF ON CRUTCHES, SAY STEEL CO. FOREMEN

(By W. J. WHITE, Worker Correspondent)

NILES, Ohio, Dec. 3.—"Come to work if you possibly can, so that our department won't get a black mark." This is the gist of the instructions of Carnegie Steel Co. foremen to those workers who are injured on the job. The result is that men come to work on crutches, even, and sit around during the entire eight-hour shift, when they should be at home resting.

Accidents at the mills are never reported if a report can be prevented. Yet the offices of the company doctors are filled up Sunday mornings with those who have lost the sight of an eye or received other injuries which, in many cases, mean months of lost time.

And yet these accidents are never heard of and the newspapers, together with the company doctors, suppress all news of this, except for the accidents that create sensations. Then, such stories are told in such a way that the resentment of the worker is not aroused against their brutal treatment.

When the mill is short-handed, every possible pressure is brought to bear to force injured workers to "pitch in," with the promise that they will be relieved soon. Such relief is seldom forthcoming, however.

Number of Accidents Increase in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A new high record of 374,000 industrial accidents occurred in New York state in 1924, says the annual report of the state labor department at Albany. Indications, says Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton point to a record equally high for 1925.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

A textbook for the worker correspondent—a guide for every worker in this important field of working class activity.

DETROIT "PROSPERITY!" MIDNIGHT LINES FORM TO GET MORNING JOBS

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—In order to get a chance to ask for a job (and to be refused), workers stand in line at the foundry of the River Rouge Ford plant from midnight until the employment office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning.

I went around to find out about it for myself the other morning and I scarcely could believe my eyes when I saw so many hundreds of workers in line. There were three very long lines on one side of the building and opposite was another line as long, made up of workers who had come as early as the previous midnight, so they told me. Many were eating sandwiches as they stood in line, so as not to lose their places.

Very few of these will get jobs, however, as workers are being taken off now, not put on.

And this is "prosperity" in the "magic city" of Detroit!

'EXTRAS' RIOT WHEN LAID OFF AT HOLLYWOOD

Exploitation Made Easy By Job-Hunt

(By L. P. RINDAL, Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 3.—Three hundred "extras" employed at the Hollywood "movie" studios nearly caused a riot here this week in protesting against their being laid off and replaced by lower-paid help. As the result of this incident, a public hearing was called by the Industrial Welfare Commission at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium.

Only a few "stars" supported the movie bosses, while the "extras" laid bare scandalous exploitation behind the scenes,—but there is little likelihood of improvement as the boss opposition is unorganized and the "stars" are real class-collaborators.

Exploitation Rife. However, there are very few "stars" these days. The masses of the workers are "extras" and they are always exploited, no matter what parts they play. Armies of job-hunters and career-seekers roam about the studios day and night, making exploitation all the more easy since there is always a mob waiting to be employed.

As a recent instance, it has been reported to me that 200 "extras" of both sexes began work at the William Fox studio at 5:30 p. m., keeping at it until 4 a. m., when kicks became general and they were allowed to quit. Overtime was demanded and denied. For this ten and one-half hours of labor, wages of \$3 were allowed. From this must be deducted 65 cents for commission and car-fare.

Fifteen Cents an Hour. And the net \$2.35 was refused to the workers until the next day, when they were forced to go back just to get their pay, bringing the sum-total of the time spent for \$2.35 up to 15 hours,—15 cents an hour!

The eight-hour law was violated again, as usual. This "respect for law and order" is general in the movies 365 days (and nights). But only a few of the moviehands have the nerve to say so publicly.

Seeing Stars! Thousands of high hopes are crushed in all lines of activity under capitalism; but the motion picture industry has, perhaps, more than its share of victims. People from all over creation come here with the expectation of becoming screen stars, (including Senorita Calles, the 15 years old "Americanized" daughter of the president of Mexico). They are already sparkling stars (in their minds) some place back east, west, south or north. But, when they get here, what happens?—The sunshine is about the only thing worth while to be found in the Golden State, the "oasis of abundance" for destitute job-seekers. Even the much advertised blossoms and oranges are hanging pretty—but high.

The result is small armies of job-hunters. And, the stardom of Hollywood is nearly as much of a myth as the kingdom of heaven.

Negotiate Contract. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—Agreement upon a new contract was reached by Illinois Traction System officials and representatives of the Trainmen's Unions at a meeting last night. It will be submitted to other company officials soon.

LABOR TURNOVER WEEKLY NEARLY TEN PER CENT

Youth Replace Old-Time Iron Workers

(By WILDERMAN, Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 3.—Without warning, ten workers with a long record of services were recently laid off in one day at the iron works where I am employed, and younger men put in their places at less pay.

When some of the discharged men begged the boss to give them another chance, because they had families to support, and pleaded that they would slave harder than ever, he told them bluntly that "a young fellow can turn out twice as much work for less money."

The labor turnover here is always high, averaging about 10 men weekly from a staff of 100. Either the men quit because of unbearable condition or they are discharged for "inefficiency."

As this shop isn't organized, there is no remedy yet for all the evils, tho all the men could be brought into a union if the union officials would start an active campaign. Instead the officials spend most of their time fighting the left wing, which is the only section of the union interested in organizing the unorganized.

Plan New Labor Lyceum. (By a Worker Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 3.—May 1, the workers' own labor day, will see the completion of a new labor lyceum, if local plans for raising the necessary \$10,000 succeed. Already \$3,500 has been pledged, including \$500 from Workmen's Circle No. 459 and \$200 from the Ladies' Educational Club. The new building will seat at least 500, according to plans.



SIGMAN CALLS NAMES TO CONGEAL ISSUES AS I. L. G. W. U. MEETS

(By WILLIAM LUPU, Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—President Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, thru the columns of the official organ Justice, has issued a thickly sugar-coated appeal to all convention delegates.

"Delegates," pleads he, "a great responsibility is confronting you at this convention, the greatest perhaps in the history of our union. You are being called upon to heal its wounds, to reunite its forces, and to rid it of all harmful and disruptive elements which menace its existence."

That Sigman is dead right in his appeal to rid the union of all harmful elements, surely none will doubt. But whether he is ready to acknowledge himself as being the most guilty and the most in need of removal from office is another question.

The progressive elements are, of course, the ones to whom Sigman and Co. brazenly refer as being disruptive. But they are not afraid of being falsely branded by such putrid parasites, nor will they hesitate to continue their fight against such corrupt leadership. That they are winning is shown by the fact that this convention is held five months before its fixed date, due to their pressure.

Stewart Cigar Co. Reduces Wages and Fires Many Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

READING, Pa., Dec. 3.—Stewart Cigar Co. reduced wages of cigar-makers \$1 per 1,000 and discharged a number of workers who were expected to lead a protest against the cut.

NO ROOM FOR BUNK-PEDDLERS—IF THERE'S A W. C. ON THE JOB! DAILY WORKER IS TOLD FACTS

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I wish to put before you, the opportunities offered by the profession of lumbering. If you are not already a logger, you probably do not realize that so many different trades are employed by modern, large-scale operations in the great forests of the Northwest. No longer is logging only a job for the man who can handle a cross-cut saw and a double-bitted axe, altho this man has an important place, as well.

The work is fascinating and wholesome. Pay is good, better, on the whole, than for similar jobs in town, because living is cheaper, and better, too. Modern logging camps are equipped with shower-baths, electric lights and recreation facilities. Food is almost always excellent and in abundance. The cookhouses of the Northwest are famous for the good tables they set.

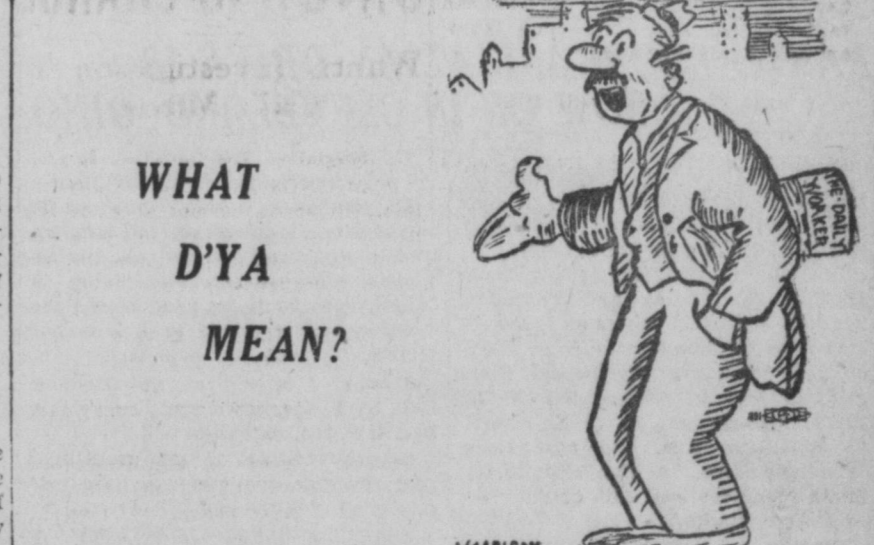
The opportunities for promotion are great. It is a game where a capable man can work up from the bottom in a comparatively short time to the best jobs, paying as high as \$500 and \$600 a month. Here is a chance to show your stuff. "Pull" plays no part in selecting the personnel of a logging camp. The man who produces, gets ahead.

Few of the camps are more than twenty miles from town, and regular stage-lines operate at least twice daily. . . .

I do not hire you myself. I am showing you how to get hired, if you can produce. I also call your attention to your opportunity. If you really want a job, and have the stuff in you to make good, you will be repaid many times over for the small cost of my valuable book. Send me a dollar today, and I'll send you my copy promptly.

Yours sincerely, J. L. BLACKBURN.

Box 44, Aberdeen, Wash.



No, the above letter wasn't written by a worker correspondent,—by no means; but it was written to one. And it happens that this worker correspondent who got the letter had previously been given one of the "fascinating and wholesome" jobs by none other than J. L. Blackburn himself, who is an employment agent turned book agent and who gets a dollar for his hokum from ignorant eastern workers who don't know the facts about the north-west lumber camps.

Long Hours Forced on Toledo Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TOLEDO, O. Dec. 3.—Longer working hours are being forced on the slaves in this scabby town and it has struck our shop, the Toledo wire works. The boss came around today and told us that hereafter we would work all day Saturday instead of the usual half-time, and get overtime of time and a quarter.

I asked for over time of time and a half, but the boss said no. He said that we work only nine hours straight time on week-days, while the Toledo Bridge and Crane and the American Steel Bridge work ten, and "we don't know when we are well-off."

The shop foreman asked the riveting boss to work ten hours for straight time but he said that he wouldn't dare ask the men to do this, as he knew they would refuse. So that killed one argument.

As there are about 25 men in our department, if we were to work one hour over time for straight time, it would mean putting more of our good money in the bosses' pockets.

because one of the waitresses called that "bunk," she was fired! "Yes, the I. W. W. once made the lumber barons furnish libraries and shower baths, but not any more. In those days, the wobbles fought the thorn kings, and now they fight each other."

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

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IRON WORKS BREED DISEASES OF EYES AND LUNGS; LOSS OF FINGERS OR LEGS IS COMMON

(By WILDERMAN, Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 3.—Hardly a week goes by but an accident happens in our iron works and green young fellows who have been taken on at \$12.00 a week to displace the older experienced workers lose a finger, or a leg, or an eye. Altho there aren't 100 workers in the shop, there are always several on the sick list.

As the shop isn't half the size it should be, the machinery and forges are crowded together so closely that the men must edge their way between the machines sideways to avoid getting caught or getting hurt by projecting steel bars and wheels.

Besides, tiny particles of metal get into the workers' lungs, which is of no great advantage to health. When, in addition, a cold wind sweeps thru the hot room, it puts the worker in a condition to see the doctor, and then he gets docked for the time he is gone.

Among iron workers, too, there is a disease of the eyes, which comes from the workers not using glasses to protect their eyes from sparks, flames and metal particles. And, of course, the worker must buy his own glasses.

And there are other needs for glasses, as the late afternoon work is done almost in darkness—so few electric lights are furnished—and the eye-strain is fearful. All day long the air is full of dust, and dust accumulates on the floor inches thick, as tho the factory hadn't been swept for months. It certainly has never been swept since I worked there



Worker Correspondents What? When Where? Why How By WM. F. DUNNE. The first book of its kind ever issued. 10 Cents 12 copies for one dollar. The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



# Workers (Communist) Party

## New Interest for Party Work Shown in Nucleus Meet

By A Worker Correspondent

With almost 100 per cent attendance, with eight new subscriptions secured for The DAILY WORKER and with six members enrolled for the Workers Party School in Chicago, Street Nucleus 13, Section 4, Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, carried on its first meeting since the reorganization Wednesday night with renewed interest.

Preparation was made for assistance to be given to the International Labor Defense for the bazaar to be held next week to raise money for the defense of the persecuted miners at Zeigler, Ill.

This nucleus will try to enlist all its members for special trade union activity, and as the first step elected as its industrial organizer, John Edensstrom, a veteran fighter for organized labor.

Likewise, all members in shops and factories, pledged themselves to become active as worker correspondents.

## DETROIT WILL HOLD PARTY REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—The reorganization commission of the District Executive Committee has divided the city into sections and is issuing the following call for the comrades to attend the meeting in their specific section.

Section No. 1. Bounded by the River on the south, Woodward Ave. on the west, Gratiot Ave. on the north, and the city limits between Gratiot and the River on the east.

Monday, Dec. 7th at 8 p. m. all the members in section No. 1 consisting of Shop Nuclei No. 6 and 10, and the Armenian, Greek, English, German, Lithuanian, Italian, and Hungarian branches will meet at the House of the Masses.

Section No. 2. Bounded by Gratiot Ave. on the south, Woodward Ave. on the west and the city limits on the northeast. Monday, Dec. 7th at 8 p. m. members of Shop Nuclei Nos. 3, 7, 9, and 11, and the South Slav, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Jewish, Russian No. 2, Slovenian, and Dutch-Flemish branches will meet at the South Slavik Hall,

1343 E. Ferry.

Section No. 3. Bounded by Woodward Ave. on the east, Michigan Ave. on the southwest and on out to the city limits. Tuesday, Dec. 8th at 8 p. m. members of the Shop Nuclei No. 8, and the West Side Ukrainian, Czech-Slovak, West Side, South Slav, West Side Italian, Russian No. 3, and Finnish branches will meet in the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St.

Section No. 6. The City of Hamtramck, Tuesday, Dec. 8th at 8 p. m. members of Shop Nuclei No. 4 and 5, and the Ukrainian Hamtramck, and Polish Nos. 5 and 37, branches will meet in International Hall, 3014 Yemans, Hamt.

Section No. 4. Bounded by Michigan Ave. on the northwest, the River on the south, and west to the city limits. Wednesday, Dec. 9th at 8 p. m. Shop Nuclei No. 1 and 2, and Russian Branch No. 1 will meet in the House of the Masses.

Section No. 5. City of Highland Park. Composed of the same groups as Section No. 4.

## PARTY REORGANIZATION DRIVE IS NOW ON IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—Reorganization of the party on the basis of shop and street nuclei started Wednesday and is now going forward rapidly.

Sections 1 and 2 held their meetings on Wednesday and Thursday. Sections 3, 4 and 5 meet as follows:

Section 3. Boundaries from Cuyahoga river where the Nickel Plate railroad hits it. Along the Nickel Plate railroad east to 79 St. North to Woodland Ave. and east along Woodland Ave. to the city limits. South along the east side of the river to the city limits.

Section 4. Boundaries from west 25th St. and the lake, south to Bridge Ave. along the west side of the river to the city limits. West to West 65th St. from the lake along West 65th St. to the city limits.

Section 5. Boundaries from West 65th St. west to the city limits. From

the lake south to the city limits.

All comrades working in shops in one of these sections, and all building trades workers, housewives, professionals, shopkeepers, etc., living in one of these sections, must attend the meeting taking place in his or her section.

Section 3 meets at the Freiheit Hall, 5311 Woodlawn Ave., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 8 p. m. sharp.

Section 4 meets at the Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave., on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 8 p. m. sharp.

Section 5 meets at Carpentaria's (Finnish) Hall, 1303 West 58th St. (near Detroit Ave.) on Monday, Dec. 7 at 8 p. m. sharp.

Every comrade intending to remain in the party must attend his or her meeting. Everything else must be laid aside.

### NOTICE TO CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP

ALL general membership meetings on the unity question will be postponed for three weeks and will be listed beginning Dec. 21, according to instructions of the Central Executive Committee.

## Perth Amboy Party for Pioneers on Dec. 19

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 3.—Workers of Perth Amboy bring your children to the Young Pioneers' party and celebration of their first anniversary on Dec. 19th at the Workers' Home, 308 Elm St. at 7 p. m. Admission children 15 cents, adults 30 cents. Let us show you and your children what good times we have and how splendidly the Pioneers develop in the environment of the Frederick Engles Young Pioneers' group.

## Trial Bares National Ramifications of Dope Peddling Syndicates

Nation wide traffic in narcotics, in which telephones were used by members of a smuggling and peddling syndicate to give orders and keep in touch with each other, beautiful women were messengers and dope runners, and notorious gunmen were hired to protect the peddlers was disclosed at the trial of Kitty and Willie Gilhooley, called "queen and king" of the dope ring.

## Fine Arts Building Rehearing

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—Rehearing of the case involving an injunction barring the South Park commission of Chicago from issuing \$5,000,000 in bonds to reconstruct the Fine Arts building was allowed by the state supreme court. The suit, filed originally in Cook county superior court by William E. Furlong, asked as writ to halt financing of the project. This was finally denied by the superior court but was allowed by the supreme court. The petition of the park commission for rehearing followed.

## MONTREAL (FP) — Addressing the annual convention of the Quebec Labor party, Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employees strongly upheld independent political action on the part of labor, and advocated affiliation of labor unions with the Canadian Labor party.

The convention adopted a resolution favoring an all-embracing world international of labor along the lines laid down by A. A. Purcell of the British workers.

## Off the Press on December 5

# The Movement for World Trade Union UNITY

By TOM BELL.

In this brief, concise booklet the worker will find a most complete, interesting picture of the factors involved in the move for world trade union unity. The steps already taken, the basis for the movement, the differences of principle, the bodies involved—all this valuable and essential information for every worker is here presented for the first time in one complete booklet.

Add this pamphlet to your library—take a number to your trade union.

15 CENTS.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

## GERMAN, BELGIAN, A N D FRENCH YOUTH DELEGATES VISITING SOVIET RUSSIA

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—The German and the Belgian youth delegations consisting of 17 young comrades recently visited in Kharkov. The members of the French delegation have arrived. Eleven other members are still on the way from France.

The delegation in Kharkov was greeted with enthusiasm by the young workers and was present at the enlarged session of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of the Ukraine.

This evening 3 members of the Czech-Slovakian youth delegation arrived at the Russo-Polish frontier and corroborated the news that the delegation is held up by the Polish authorities. Only 3 delegates were able, after long negotiation, to proceed. The rest of the delegation journeyed to Germany, where they will once again commence a journey to the Soviet Union, this time thru Latvia.

BOSTON.—(FP)—An agreement in force until 1928 gives the Operative Plasterers of Boston \$1.50 per hour. The plasterers and contractors also agreed to pay jointly advertising on better plastering, to drum up additional work for workers and contractors.

Keep Jan. 2nd Open. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—"Keep this date open! Saturday, Jan. 2, 1928. The Workers' House will have a real Russian night at 108 E. 14th St., New York City. Come and have a good time. Admission 35 cents."

## AS WEE SEE IT — By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1.)

first of all interested in freeing all subject peoples from oppression. And no matter what England does; no matter how many clever diplomatic stunts Chamberlain pulls off, the struggle for the emancipation of the colonial slaves will go on. Nothing can prevent it. Oppression is the mother of revolt.

THE central fact in European politics today is the underground war between the capitalist powers on one hand led by England and the U. S. S. R., on the other. While it would appear that the Soviet Union is up against overwhelming odds, it has one mighty advantage. The class struggle has divided its foes. In every capitalist nation there is an army of workers, which regards its own ruling class as its mortal enemy. But for this obstacle the capitalist powers would have long ago mobilized all their available forces against the workers' republic. What the robber powers are doing now is trying to maneuver Russia into a situation which will give them a plausible reason to attack.

IT is obvious that the capitalists have given up hope of overthrowing the Soviet power by civil war only. They have always seized on every pretext to predict collapse. But the prophets are now thoroughly discredited. When Leon Trotsky, then minister had a disagreement over questions of Communist policy with the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party, every bourgeois liar from Riga to Rome sent dispatches to his paper telling of violent struggles between "troops following Trotsky" and troops "loyal to Zinoviev." This was all bunk and the bunk was finally exploded.

WHAT really took place was a sweeping discussion during which the party sought to correct certain erroneous political conceptions held by Trotsky. Trotsky was immensely popular among the masses; He participated in two revolutions and was regarded all over the world among the capitalists as one of the two principal devils of the age. The main devil was Lenin. The bourgeois scribblers could not understand why a man with such popularity among the masses and in the army would allow himself to be so

## WORKER GROUP TO GIVE DRAMA FOR STRIKERS

By SAM WEINBERG. (Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—Striking miners in Pennsylvania will receive the proceeds from the next play of the Workers' Theater Alliance, which will be given at 8 p. m., Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the Eagles Temple, Broad and Spring Garden streets. The performance will be under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

The last performance of this workers' dramatic group, Sept. 20, was so successful that many labor organizations have asked for bookings. The group is always ready to produce plays for the benefit of any labor or fraternal organization, deducting from the proceeds only the amount necessary to cover expenses, with an admission price of 50 cents. Ask for open dates and information from the secretary, Clara Thomas, 509 Girard avenue.

Keep Jan. 2nd Open. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—"Keep this date open! Saturday, Jan. 2, 1928. The Workers' House will have a real Russian night at 108 E. 14th St., New York City. Come and have a good time. Admission 35 cents."

## SEVERELY CRITICIZED WITHOUT TAKING EXTREME MEASURES.

SOCIALISTS, liberals, pseudo-Communists like Max Eastman, and anarcho-syndicalists, sympathized with Trotsky—until Trotsky heard about it. He did not want such sympathy. Max Eastman wrote a book "defending" him. Max said the whole thing was a wicked conspiracy to get rid of Trotsky. Differences of opinion did not count. Nothing counted except that a magnetic personality, a splendid orator, a great organizer and a man with a record of service to the revolutionary movement was getting panned systematically, vigorously and thoroughly as perhaps no other leader in the history of the revolutionary movement got panned before for purely personal reasons.

NEEDLESS to say no Communist took this position; least of all Trotsky. Those who took comfort from the differences between Trotsky and the central committee were disappointed and their disappointment has been growing ever since. They reckoned without the power of a great, disciplined, theoretically grounded, experienced revolutionary party. The members of the R. C. P. voted that they admired Trotsky voted against his political line. Trotsky admitted his error and today occupies a very important position in the Soviet government. The fiction that the central committee thru jealousy, wanted to drive Trotsky out of the party was thoroughly exploded. Communist parties don't work that way.

WHILE the great debate was on in the R. C. P., stories of threatened civil war were featured on the front pages of the capitalist press. But a few days ago the following notice— the truth of which I do not vouch for— appeared in a remote corner of the New York Times: Leon Trotsky's early return to a position of influence in Soviet affairs was indicated in the declaration of Leo Kameneff of the Council of Commissars at the Communist Party conference today. He said, "Reports that Trotsky is not on good terms with the members of the Central Executive Committee are not true. He is actively engaged in party work and at the coming party congress in December I shall vote for him as a member of the Central Executive and Political Bureau."

## COOLIDGE AND HOOVER SHOUT "PROSPERITY" WHILE WAGES GO DOWN AND UNEMPLOYMENT GAINS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

How both President Coolidge and his secretary of commerce misuse statistics in order to sell their brand of prosperity to the country is suggested in United States department of labor figures for employment and wages in October. These figures show that the average wage paid by factories in October was nearly one-tenth lower than the average of 1920 while factory workers as a group are getting only about three-fourths of the total wages paid them in 1920.

Coolidge Prosperity Bunk. "In 1920," according to Coolidge's statement to the New York state chamber of commerce, "wages were about 100 per cent above the prewar rates and the average wholesale price of commodities was about 120 per cent above the prewar rates. A steady increase in the wage index took place, so that during the last year it was 120 per cent above the prewar rate. Yet the wholesale price level declined to only 57 per cent above the prewar level. Thus as a result of greater economy and efficiency, and the elimination of waste in the conduct of the national government and of the business of the country, prices went down while wages went up. The wage earner received more while the dollar of the consumer will purchase more."

Coolidge is using the same figures which feature the annual report of Secy. Hoover, who refers to the alleged facts as "one of the most extraordinary transformations in economic history."

Manufacture Good Yarn. Both Coolidge and Hoover contrive to set up this "transformation" by contrasting the price level of goods produced by farms, mines and factories with union wage scales paid in such industries as building construction, printing and street railways. But the facts, based on federal figures, are that with the exception of coal miners the average producer of goods covered by the wholesale price index is getting considerably lower pay than in 1920.

The average factory wage in 1920, according to the department of labor, was \$29.60 a week. In October, 1925, the department shows it as \$26.90. Coolidge might have pointed with some justification to the increase of about \$1 over October, 1924. But wholesale prices also advanced over

1,626,000 Unemployed. But the number employed is still 1,626,000 short of the average number employed in 1920. The total distributed as factory wages this October was approximately \$318,000,000 short of the monthly average in 1920.

Two Injured in Wreck. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Two passengers were slightly injured when several cars of the Santa Fe train Number 2 bound for Chicago were derailed near Legrand, according to advices received at the company's offices here.

# The World of Labor

Its Most Vital Problems Are the Subject of These Books

## THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

By A. Losovsky.

This book has already received world-wide distribution. Written by the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions; it is a splendid guide to an understanding of the world trade union development and its history leading to the establishment of the R. I. L. U. Paper, 50 Cents

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## CONSTITUTION OF THE R. I. L. U.

The regulations of the great labor International of revolutionary trade unions composed of millions of workers' throout the world. Paper, 5 Cents

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## BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

By Wm. Z. Foster.

In this book by an outstanding figure in the American Labor movement, a worker will find important material on organized Labor in this country. Not only does it serve as a history of the development of American Labor but also as a deep study of it—a delineation of the insufficiency of mere trade unionism and an outline of the crying need of American Labor—amalgamation into industrial unions. Paper, 25 Cents

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## AMALGAMATION

By Jay Fox.

A splendid statement on the problem of trade union unity in relation to the present economic organization of the American worker. No member of organized Labor—or any worker out of it—should be without this invaluable booklet. Paper, 15 Cents



# Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

## FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

National Office, 23 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

Fraternally yours, INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

## American Legion Officer Before School Board to Defend Target Practice

A fight on military training in the public schools developed at a finance committee meeting of the board of education when Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew brot in a request for a heating system in the rifle range of Wendell Phillips High school, 234 East Pershing Road.

John A. English fought the request on the ground that rifle shooting was a risky practice. It endangers the lives of students and instructors. Major F. L. Beals, supervisor of military training and physical education did not deny the charge. He said it was true that there were accidents but the target practice is guarded "as much as possible." The debate on the floor of the school board which followed brot forth the fact that the public schools are dominated by the American Legion and that military training in the schools goes merrily on to train the youth of America for the business of capitalist wars.

Miners Strike for Safety WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—(FP)—Coal miners are on strike to regain the right enjoyed for 13 years in the state coal mines in New Zealand to decide what timbering should be used in their working places. The government, in order to cheapen production, cancelled this safety custom.



POLISH PRIEST STAGES WHITE GUARDIST SHOW

Tells Fable of Rescue of Hero

The white guard archbishop, John Cieplak, who has been in Chicago a few days, is still the center of a deliberately staged show among the Polish residents of the city.

Stage Performance

Yesterday at St. Anne's church, W. Eighteenth and S. Leavitt street, in the Polish district, a fake story was concocted for the purpose of bewildering the spectators.

To reporters present they related the plain lie that the priest had rescued the other man from a Russian prison whence he had been committed while a soldier in the Polish army.

The show staged at St. Anne's is on a par with the other performances of the catholic peddlers of black magic. When "pilgrims" journey to the so-called "shrines" of St. Anne, in Canada and at St. Anne, Illinois, the fop houses of West Madison St. are canvassed to obtain supernumeraries for the show.

Whites Bomb Homes

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—White terror among Negro families in St. Louis continues. After an unsuccessful protest to the owner against the letting of a four-family flat to Negro families, a white mob bombed the building, tearing away the front portion of the structure and breaking every window.

Chicago Gets Glimpses of the Agricultural Situation in the Soviet Union Speech Delivered by J. G. Ohsol of the Amtorg Trading Co.

THE importance of agriculture in the Soviet Union can best be gathered from the fact that from 132 million inhabitants of the Union over 100 million are engaged in agriculture.

The import and export program of the Soviet Union for the next fiscal year calls roughly for one billion gold rubles imports and one billion gold rubles of exports.

FROM BOSTON TO PHILADELPHIA

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—The Philadelphia convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, now in session, can only be properly understood when one keeps in mind at all times the Boston convention and the past three years of internal struggle.

The onlooker who knows nothing of this background, who is not familiar with the treacherous record of the officialdom, who does not know the tricky methods and machine manipulation which gave the Sigman gang a majority of the delegates—to such a person, looking only at the first sessions in Philadelphia, Sigman and his lieutenants would appear as the champions of tolerance, of peace and unity.

In the Boston convention, seventeen months ago, the same Sigman officials had an entirely different attitude. They spent almost the whole time of that convention in throwing out left wingers. Towards the fundamental issues raised by the left wing—amalgamation, the labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia, the shop delegate system, proportional representation, repudiation of class collaboration, for militant leadership in the struggle against the bosses, for organization of the unorganized, etc.—the Sigman machine in Boston was absolutely unbendingly opposed.

But here in Philadelphia, Sigman's lieutenants scramble for the floor in order to "beat the left wing to it," in presenting a resolution, for instance, demanding the freeing of Gitlow. There is no doubt they would be willing to vote for many of the fundamental left wing demands, if thereby they thought they could get back into power again, if the left wing would agree to put Sigman in the saddle the next two years.

"But why," asked a reporter from a capitalist paper, who is covering the convention, "if Sigman has a majority

of the total exports the products of grain farming are to constitute 42% of the live stock industry 14%, and special products such as flax, hemp and various oil seeds 8%, making altogether about 70% of the total.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 1925, the missing grain exports were replaced by such items as petroleum, and other products of the mineral industry, also by increased exports of lumber, furs, etc. It must be emphasized that Russia is making great progress in diversified farming, having learned the lesson that exclusive grain farming is too risky on account of the vicissitudes of climate and weather.

Among the other branches of agriculture which the Russian government is trying to develop, is live stock raising, particularly sheep breeding. Sheep breeding is to serve a double purpose. First, the sheep are to "lick

the tongue of the desert," which is projecting itself from the planes of Central Asia into south-eastern Russia, north of the Caspian Sea and south of the Ural mountains. Second, it is to supply the rapidly growing Russian wool industry with improved types of wool.

Old Russia even under the princes knew how to make coarse woolsens. Peter the Great tried to develop sheep farming in the Ukraine. From 1805 up to 1880 Russia was importing Merino sheep from Spain. By 1880 she counted about fifteen million heads of fine fleeced Merino. Competition of Australia and South Africa, however, coupled with the rapid colonization of southern Russia cut down the size of the sheep flocks of czarist Russia.

THE extensive wheat farming which I was stimulated at that time with a view to increase wheat exports, decreased the sheep flocks to such an extent that Russia began to import Merino wools. After 1907 when the agrarian laws promulgated by the czarist Prime Minister Stolypin, created small individual holdings out of village commons, the number of sheep flocks owned by the peasants decreased still more. By 1921, after the world war and the civil war, the total sheep flocks of the Soviet Union had decreased to forty million head. From that year on, however, owing to the effective means adopted by the Soviet government for the extension of sheep farming, the number of sheep increased very rapidly. At the present time the total number of sheep in Russia is estimated by Prof. Ivanov at eighty million head of which there are about 700,000 Merino sheep of various degrees of purity.

Of course the types of Russian peasant sheep are mostly of low bred variety with a very poor grade of wool unsuitable for the manufacture of high class woolsens and worsted. To improve the quality of these sheep and of their fleeces, the Soviet commissariat of agriculture decided to import several thousand Merinos of the Rambouillet type from the United States of America.

Two representatives of the commissariat of agriculture, Mr. M. S. Pereferkovich, manager of the animal industry division, and Professor M. Ivanov, expert in sheep, came to this country and made a hasty survey of the sheep flocks of the Rambouillet in Ohio, Wyoming, Colorado and Oregon during September. Thanks to the hearty co-operation of the Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, and especially owing to the effective assistance of its capable secretary, Mr. Dwight Lincoln, they were able to select within a month's time a very high grade flock of sheep.

The first shipment of those sheep consisting of 1,200 head left on board the steamship Ardenhall on October 24th, reaching the port of Novorossisk on November 20th. The sheep withstood the severe Fall storms very well, only nine having perished, but twenty-one lambs having been born on the way and several hundred pairs of newly weds completing their first honeymoon trip.

THE other steamship Vestvard with some 1,600 head of sheep on board left New York November 7th, and landed at Novorossisk on November 30th. These sheep are to be distributed among government and co-operative sheep farms in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus and some in Siberia. Some rams are to be used to improve the sheep flocks of the local farmers. We hope that those American rams will be accorded full recognition by the Russian peasant sheep.

Of equal importance is the hog industry in Russia at the present time. While the number of hogs in the European part of the Soviet Union was nineteen and a half million in 1916, it had been reduced to nine million by 1923.

By the end of 1924 the number of hogs was again near seventeen million. Bacon factories have been established at various points in Central and South Russia, to cure bacon hams for export.

Dairying is likewise being developed at a rapid rate. The pre-war export of butter from Siberia was about 75,000 tons per annum. In 1920 it fell to 1000 tons. Since then it has been rising every year and during the six months ended December 31, 1924, four million and a half thousand tons of Russian butter were exported to Western Europe. During the present fiscal year the butter output is to be doubled.

THE cultivation of sugar beet is increasing yearly. While in 1923 500,000 acres were under sugar beet cultivation, during 1925 over 900,000 acres were thus cultivated. Last but not least there is a noticeable development in grain farming. Figures for the crop years of 1923,

1924-1925 show the following gross harvest of all grains:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Harvest (metric tons). Rows: 1923 (2,122,000 bu), 1924 (50,541,000 metric tons), 1925 (1,921,122,000 bu), 1926 (45,741,000 metric tons), 1927 (2,775,000,000 bu), 1928 (65,500,000 metric tons).

It is to be noted that not only the sown area for 1925 was 6 per cent larger than the sown area for 1924, but also the yields were larger, giving 1044 pounds per head of the rural population while in 1924 they were only 720 pounds. The average yields were:

For rye, 12 bushels per acre; for wheat, 12-2-3 bushels per acre; barley, 18-2-3 bushels per acre; oats, 24 bushels per acre; corn 22 bushels per acre.

The estimated commercial surplus of grain for 1925 is between four hundred fifty million bushels.

THE surplus grain available for domestic and export trade is fairly widely distributed among the various groups of Russian farmers. It should be noted, however, that two-thirds of this commercial surplus is in the hands of twenty-two per cent of the farmers.

Fear has been voiced in several quarters that the Soviet Union may unload large quantities of cheap grain on the world's markets. Anyone familiar with the present day conditions in Russia will realize that this is not so. While the farmers of the Soviet Union may desire to compete thru the higher quality of their grain, they are not disposed to be competitors on the basis of cheapness.

It is well to recall in this connection that Russian settlers introduced the drought resisting Crimean wheat known as Turkey Red into Kansas, and that Russian farmers from Kherston introduced into Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska the well-known Wisred or Sixty Day variety of oats.

It must also be borne in mind that the Russian farmers are far better organized than farmers in several other countries. Let me state right here that Agricultural Producers' Societies in European Russia, exclusive of Siberia, Caucasus and Khirgizia and Ukraine have 29,000 unions with over three million nine hundred thousand farm members; with Ukraine included this membership will reach five million members. The capital of these societies is 28 million gold rubles. The consumers co-operatives embrace over ten million members in their ranks. These consumers co-operatives have a capital of 32 million gold rubles, and they are distributing at the present time about 70 per cent of the entire output of the textile factories of Russia; from 40 to 50 per cent of the entire sugar output, 80 per cent of the salt output, and about 45 per cent of the domestic output of metal goods.

THESE organized farmers try to obtain the best possible prices for their products, as do the farmers in any other country.

Furthermore these Russian farmers are now steadily adopting modern methods of farming. Tractor farming has made great strides in the arid regions and in the south of Russia. Some ten thousand tractors have been exported to Russia since May 1st, 1924, from the United States alone thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation. As a result of the revolution, Russian farm labor is enjoying much higher standard of living than before the war. Russia therefore is no longer to be considered a country of cheap farm labor or of cheap farm products. Rather the other way, the Russian farmers are eagerly hoping that the world grain markets should be stabilized at such levels, as to make further improvements in agriculture remunerative.

PERMIT me, on behalf of the deputed representatives of the Soviet Commissariat of Agriculture, to express their and the Russian farmers' deep gratitude to the American farmers for the effective aid tendered during the famine year, 1921, thru

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the American Relief Administration. Let me congratulate the Rambouillet Sheep-Breeders Association for their helpfulness and business efficiency in selling their splendid sheep, which are now finding their way to Russian farms.

The Trans-Caucasian Republics of the Soviet Union extend an invitation to American agriculturists and farm machinery manufacturers to participate in the Caucasian agricultural exhibition, the first of its kind to be held near the city of Tiflis during March and April of next year.

The Trans-Caucasian Republics are located in the Near East where west meets east in a peaceful way on the and Asia. Let us hope that the forthcoming Tiflis exhibition will not be overlooked by Americans.

FROM WHITEWING TO MAYOR

LONDON—(FP)—To preside over the bosses who fired him from his job some time ago is the pleasant duty of C. E. Taylor, new labor mayor of Shoreditch, one of the London wards. Taylor was up to a few years ago employed by the Shoreditch municipal council as a streetsweeper and scavenger, and was fired because a member of the council recognized him as an active labor agitator.

Municipal elections in England, as in Germany, have brought sweeping labor victories. Labor has gained at least 184 seats throughout England, and in London alone it now controls eight boroughs or wards, covering the whole east side of the city.

Two New Sailor Unions

LONDON—(FP)—Two new unions for British seamen are announced as an outgrowth of the recent strike. The United Seamen's union is formed in London by some of the strikers, and an organization calling itself the Federated Seamen's Union of Britain and Ireland is also announced. The seamen are one of the weakest sections of British organized labor, only about 15% organized, and even these are divided into rival unions. While the rest of British labor is maintaining its wage standards, the seamen have recently had to submit to a \$5 a month cut, arranged by the officials of the largest seamen's union, the National Sailors & Firemen's union which, like its rival the Amalgamated Marine Workers union, is affiliated with the Trades Union congress.

"Scientific" Burglar. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The daring of two women terminated the ambition of Leon Benjamin, Columbia university-law student to embark on the career of scientific hold up man. The women took away Benjamin's toy pistol and called the police.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Your Union Meeting

- First Friday, Dec. 4, 1925. 237 Bakers and Confr., 3420 W. Roosevelt. 8 Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m. 29 Broam Makers, 810 W. Harrison St. Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington. 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 35th St. Carpenters' District Council, 12 E. Erie St. 2200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St. Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St. Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St. Electricians, R. R., 3254 S. Halsted St. Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St. 84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield. 225 Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts. Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 325 W. Van Buren St. Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 113 Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave. 273 Painters, School and Sheffield Aves. 865 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave. 1332 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave. Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St. 612 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave. 346 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolin, Ill. 376 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolin, Ill. 998 Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. 328 Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St. 679 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St. 1356 Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel. 4 Railroad Trainmen, 1335 E. 64th St. 119 Railroad Trainmen, 3449 North Ave. 198 Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave. 367 Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren. South Chicago Trades and Labor Assn. Members, 9139 Commercial Ave. 2 Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg. 12 Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfgram Ave. 3 Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m. Telegraphers (Com.), 312 S. Clark St. 484 Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street. 3 P. M. Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Astronomer Is Going Blind After Piercing Heavens for 38 Years

Thirty-eight years of peering into the mysteries of the heavens thru the lens of a telescope have taken their toll and Prof. Edwin Brant Frost, world-famous astronomer, is going blind. This tragic climax of his devotion to science is revealed in the second volume of the annals of Dearborn Observatory at Northwestern University, off the presses today. A single phrase, "he has almost completely lost his eyesight," in the dedication of the book to Prof. Frost, who since 1905 has been connected with Yerkes Observatory at William Bay, Wis., laid bare the story.

Get After Nonunionists

LONDON—(FP)—Flag days as a union organization method have recently been tried in England by the National Union of Railwaymen with success. To ensure 100% union organization on the railroads the union had its organizers give flags with the union's colors only to those in good standing. For the London area 50,000 flags were used, and practically 100% results reported from most of the big freight yards. An extension of this campaign to the transport workers under the jurisdiction of the Transport & General Workers Union is under consideration.

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Majority Is Machine Built.

That the left wing should come back so strong, in such a short time after Boston, in spite of the terrific persecutions, with a majority of the membership now supporting them, is a very discouraging thing for the reactionary machine. They are, however, still fighting. "Bill" Green and John L. Lewis will be here to help them in their struggle. They have a machine-built majority in the convention. But the left wing knows the real relation of forces. They cannot be bluffed. They forced this convention on Sigman. They are determined to force many other things in the interests of the membership in this convention in spite of the paper majority of the Sigman machine.

The nature of the Sigman majority is illustrated by the objections they entered against the left wing delegates. They challenged the entire left wing delegation of Locals 2, 9 and 22. They did this in order to stop the left wing from exposing the shady deals by which the Sigman delegates were brought to the convention. They tests to the appeals committee which propose, for this purpose, that all delegates be seated and leave the convention. Thus they would hide their corruption by keeping the discussion from the floor of the convention, by seating all delegates on the plea of unity.

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## The Agricultural Crisis in Iowa

For months reports of acute distress in the agricultural states have been alternately affirmed and denied in the capitalist press and by the government. As the corn crop is now being marketed for Iowa, one of the greatest of the corn states, the real situation comes to light. The condition of the Iowa farmers is so alarming that it has reached Washington and forced Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to hasten to Chicago and try to obtain temporary relief for the farmers from the bankers.

The price the farmers were obtaining for corn has dropped 100% in 13 months. Its price was \$1.01 in October, 1924; 98 cents in August of this year; 70 cents in October, 1924; 98 cents in month of November it ranged from 60 cents down to 50 cents.

A number of small banks that advanced short-term loans to farmers to enable them to hold their crop until the market price rose, have already gone out of business as the price steadily fell. In many places whole counties are now without banking facilities.

Now comes Jardine with a conference to "aid the farmers." Two corporations are to be organized with a combined lending power of \$5,000,000 to assist the farmers in marketing their crop. The personnel of the magnates arranging the details of the organization is not calculated to arouse sentiments of elation in the breasts of the farmers of the corn belt. There is John C. Shedd, of Marshall Field & Co., also F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co.; L. A. Carlton of Swift & Co.; B. A. Eckhart of the milling concern that bears his name; besides the packing house and harvester trust bankers of LaSalle street.

The Jardine combine means that not only the corn, but other agricultural products, including live stock will be mortgaged to the big bankers. For the small independent bankers in Iowa it means extinction. If they are permitted a nominal existence it will only be as agents, clerks, for the big bankers. While the present acute crisis may be overcome it means the heavier mortgaging of the farms as a prelude to an exodus of the small farm owners. The history of Minnesota in 1923 will be repeated in Iowa as thousands of families will be driven from the soil and into industry to swell the ranks of the unskilled laborers.

Its political reflex will mean a revival of the agitation for agrarian reform and eventually a swing toward independent political action.

Were it not for the treachery of the scoundrels at the head of the labor movement of this country a labor party would now be in existence that could take advantage of the farm situation to mobilize the thousands of middle-west farmers as allies in the struggle against big capital.

This situation is one more reason why every effort must be put forth by the class conscious elements of the working class to create a party that can lead these expropriated farmers. Standing alone they cannot maintain a political organization and will sink into the confusion of futile agrarianism, instead of realizing the fact that their interests are bound up with those of the industrial workers in the cities.

## German Anthracite

Every struggle of the working class against the employers of this country reveals the devastating effects of the treachery of the reactionary officialdom of the American labor movement. The latest salutary lesson to this effect was the arrival of the German steamer Rotterdam at Boston with a shipment of 4,000 tons of Westphalian anthracite. It is the first shipment of such coal from Germany. It is here because the miners of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania are on strike.

Mr. John L. Lewis, the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class, whose machine is in charge of the strike, is part of the same corrupt officialdom that at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, assailed A. A. Purcell's plea for world trade union unity.

Unity of the labor movements of the world would prevent the miners of anthracite in Germany scabbing on the miners of anthracite in the United States.

It would also prevent the transport workers permitting a shipment of anthracite leaving port in Germany during the strike here. In fact unity of the world's workers would be a crushing blow to the capitalist class of the world. That is why fakers of the Lewis type fight against it. Their job is to keep the workers helpless before the capitalist class.

## Black-Jacking Chile and Peru

Under the guise of establishing peaceful relations between Chile and Peru "Black Jack" Pershing is valiantly striving to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute in order to bring about disorders that will furnish an excuse for permanent occupation of that territory by the armed forces of this country.

All the Coolidge clap-trap about peace and order emanating from Washington is calculated to begot the real issue. Every tyro in the realm of politics knows that the United States government is not a peace-loving outfit. Pershing was sent into that territory to add lustre to his name; he is there to black jack the inhabitants into helplessness so they will be forced to submit to plundering by American capitalism.

His deliberate procrastination in carrying out the promised plebiscite is for one purpose only—to make the territory safe for the imperialist brigands of the United States.

Mr. Winston Churchill says the world will be ruined if the reds get control of it. His world, unquestionably. But that sort of world can easily be sacrificed in order that the workers may create one of their own.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine came to Chicago to learn from bankers the "true condition" of the Iowa farmer. He never thought of going to Iowa and consulting the farmers.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

# Sigman in the Role of Fascist

By H. M. Wicks

WHILE his henchmen were using every low device known to organizational tricksters to obtain a fake majority at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, now being held in the city of Philadelphia, Morris Sigman, president of that organization, and S. Yanofsky, editor of the official organ, published editorials on democracy, orderliness and loyalty in the organization.

So unspeakable has been the performance of Sigman since he succeeded to the office of the discredited Schlesinger that he has incurred the hatred of the overwhelming majority of the membership. When the rank and file perceived the manner in which they were being betrayed into the hands of the bosses in the ladies garment industry they started a movement to save the union from becoming the open adjunct of their class enemies. When the spokesmen for the rank and file, the leaders of the left wing, demanded a policy that would benefit the workers, Sigman fought against them, first by threats, then with open terror. A wholesale policy of expulsions was initiated. When whole locals went over to the left wing gangsters fairly swarmed around the headquarters trying to batter their way in and forcibly expel the duly elected officials of these locals. So much for the democracy of Sigman!

**Fear the Left Wing.**  
 REALIZING that the left wing could not be crushed and that the membership of the other locals were swinging to the left, Sigman agreed to a peace pact with the three expelled locals. But it was only an armistice; not the end of the war. What he could not achieve last winter by force he now tries to achieve by a combination of force and puerile lies.

In a series of articles in "Justice," the official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Sigman machine discloses its

self in a new role. Instead of assailing openly the left wing, and the Communists as it did during the open fight it now tries to present "serious" arguments against them. If now fears and respects the power of the left wing.

**Freedom and Light.**  
 NO longer able to advocate brute force it now resorts to the typical yellow socialist palaver about freedom and light and truth.

It dare not advocate extermination of the left wing as it once did, so it now tries to defeat the left wing program by the most amazing misrepresentation.

It opposes a labor party, one of the basic demands of the left wing, on the grounds that such a party would violate the freedom of the membership of the union to choose for themselves the party they affiliate with. The editor of "Justice," says that a labor party embracing all the workers would be a distinct violation of their political beliefs. In the next paragraph he lets the cat out of the bag by declaring that among the membership are "avowed" socialists who might consider such a plan for a labor party embracing all the workers' as a Communist ruse to break up further the socialist political organization."

That is precisely the point! This despicable machine, bound through illicit relationship to the odious Abe Jahan's Jewish Daily Forward, gets its inspiration from that polluted source. The Forward, in turn, is an expression of the murderers of the working class of Europe, the social-democratic heroes and kings' ministers, the Vanderveildes, Scheidemanns, Tchernoffs, Dans, Abramoviches and Noskes. Just as these swindlers in Europe scorn the united front of the workers of Europe but form the closest alliances with the capitalist ravagers in all countries, so the Cahans, Schlesingers and Sigmans who infest the needle trades of this country resist the united front demand for an all-embracing labor party, but support the socialist party

in its treachery to the working class. As they dare not permit their readers and members to learn the real character of the labor party demand of the Communists, they distort the nature of such a party by declaring that "if all the workers are to belong to one political party, that whoever would venture to belong to another political group or school would be ipso facto discriminated."

Everyone familiar with the structure of an "all-embracing labor party" knows full well that it does not mean forcing all the workers to follow one school of political thought in the labor movement.

Such a party would be based upon the trade unions and working class political parties. One of the fundamental demands of the Communists is that such a party must permit varied expression of political opinions. Within such a party the Communists would be free to carry out their propaganda and endeavor to convince the other groups that our program is correct; the socialists would have the same privilege, likewise the S. L. P., the proletarian party, and such other minor political groups as may now exist or come into being. Opposing a labor party on the basis of the objections of the Sigman machine is nothing more nor less than plain trickery and dishonesty.

**World Trade Union Unity.**  
 ON much the same sort of argument the Sigman publication denounces the demand for world trade union unity. First starting out to whitewash their own unspeakable record of thuggery by accusing the Communists of having, in the recent left wing warfare in New York, tried "to root out every shred of unity in our midst and to break down feelings of unity in thought and action," the objections to trade union unity conclude with an apology for fascist unions. In plain words, printed in the English language on page 4 of "Justice," for Friday, Nov. 27, 1925, appears the following sentence:

"How, for instance, would such a scheme for the 'unity of the workers all over the world' be accepted by the fascist workers of present-day Italy, or similar large groups in almost every country of Europe and America?"

Just because the fascist brigands and assassins of the working class in Italy object to world trade union unity that is an excuse for Sigman to resent its advocacy. Thus is revealed the real character of the gangsters who make up the bulwark of the Sigman machine. By their actions in the New York affair they were proved to be fascists in practice. We now have the theoretical justification of fascism in the official organ, under the guise of an "impartial, theoretical" discussion of convention problems.

World trade union unity is essential because there are fascist groups in every country on earth trying to crush the workers so they will be helpless before the capitalist exploiters. We do not want unity with such organizations, but against them. Against the methodical, organized murder of the working class we raise the slogan of solidarity of all conscious elements that are willing to fight for the elementary demands of labor against the capitalist class.

The official organ of the I. L. G. W. U. entirely ignores the necessity of world trade union unity in order effectively to mobilize the colonial slaves whose industrial products flood the world market, enabling the capitalists of the home countries to beat down the wages of their workers. It ignores the necessity for unity of action to prevent coal miners of Germany, Wales and other parts of the world producing coal to break strikes of American miners, and vice-versa. Its sole objection is that the fascist workers (?) might object.

Such loathsome scoundrels; such vile renegades!

**Recognition of Russia.**  
 SIGMAN and his machine sink far below most of the labor fakirs in

America when they discuss the question of recognition of Soviet Russia. Here, in the same column, on the same page, where the wishes of the fascists are considered a bar to world trade union unity we see the following regarding recognition of Russia:

"It is our belief that no person who regards human freedom as the greatest conquest of our civilization, can recognize the Russian government, which is the embodiment of the greatest tyranny of our day and the most outspoken violator of the idea of human freedom."

Nothing in all the volumes of fifth spewed forth from the lie factories of Riga, Berlin and Paris, has surpassed this vile statement.

In this one screed is revealed in all its hideousness the real attitude of the Sigman machine. It denounces the only workers government on the face of the earth, a government a thousand times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois government, as a monumental tyranny, while expressing grave concern over the opinion of the black-shirt hordes of Mussolini who crush with the greatest excesses of frightfulness every vestige of effective labor organization. For two years this has been the practice of the Sigman machine. The theory has now been worked out as an argument against the left wing demands.

Every left-winger in the organization should carefully preserve the issue of November 27, and explain its implications to the membership. Against the proletarian revolution it espouses fascism; against world trade union unity, universal scabbery; against an all-embracing labor party, the infamies of the second international.

Sigmanism, as formulated above, may contrive to prolong its existence by fascist methods or, falling in that, by the manipulation of fraudulent delegations, but it must go and that soon for it it a blot upon the labor movement that can not be tolerated.

# LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

(The fourth instalment of "Labor in the Far East" deals with the two currents in the mass Shanghai strike the national anti-imperialist current and the labor current. The preceding instalments were as follows: 1. The workers' strike becomes the backbone of the entire nationalist emancipation movement. 2. The revival of the Chinese labor movement in 1924. 3. The textile workers and their struggle against the capitalist offensive.)

## ARTICLE IV. By L. HELLER.

THE distinctive feature of the mass Shanghai strike that has been carried on fully three months, a fact unparalleled not only in the history of the young labor movement of the East, but in the entire world trade union movement, is that in it two currents, a nationalist and a labor, merged into one powerful stream. It will be recalled that in the early days of the strike both the workers and the business men joined in it. Not only were the big Chinese shops and banks, employing wage workers closed, but the small shops that have no hired employees were shut as well. This general strike lasted upwards of three weeks.

On June 25, the business strike, by agreement with the Trades Council, was discontinued. Only the workers of the British and Japanese establishments continued to strike. This is in itself a sufficient indication of the national, anti-imperialist character of the strike.

Even more striking was the national character in the 17 demands that were put forward at the beginning of the strike. Among these demands we find: The restoration of the concessions, abolition of extra-territoriality, and of the consular courts, and a number of other less important demands, having as their object, the abolition of the privileges enjoyed by aliens in China and the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of the country.

HOWEVER, the same list includes purely labor demands, such as, recognition of trade unions, higher wages, better conditions of labor, etc. In this combination of far-reaching nationalist and moderate labor demands, both aspects of the strike, the nationalist and labor, found expression. And it is clear that at first the main current was the nationalist, anti-imperialist current, the striking workers were an army fighting for the interests of the nation as a whole. No wonder the entire nation supported it.

The entire nation, yet with some reservations. One section of the big business men, organized in the Shanghai chamber of commerce, very soon manifested an inclination to make peace with the imperialists and liquidate the strike. This section had too many interests in common with the foreign capitalists, as well as a common fear of the success of the labor movement. But with the exception of this influential but small group the masses of the petty and even middle city bourgeoisie stood up as a wall around the working class, creating an atmosphere not only of sympathy, but of active material as-

istance as well. Therein lies the secret of the scope of the movement, on the one hand, and of the steadfastness and duration of the strike on the other.

The longer the strike continued, the clearer it became that the basic nationalist objects moved forward at the beginning of the strike, and given expression in the 17 demands, by their very nature, could not possibly be won by any strike, no matter how solidly and long continued. The return of the "leased" and in reality seized territories and concessions like Shanghai, which are of tremendous importance to the imperialists as a Pacific base, can be achieved only thru an armed struggle of all China, thru a victorious war. The strike movement, however was limited only to Shanghai and Hongkong. In the rest of China despite all the sympathy and the general rise of the nationalist movement, the strike wave remained unorganized. The demonstrations of the workers and students had a sporadic character and were easily put down by the cruel measures taken by the imperialist and their Chinese lackeys. Such was the case in Hankow, Tientsin, Tsintao, Nankin, etc.

## RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS CALLS ON AMSTERDAM FOR FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 3.—The Red International of Labor Unions calls upon the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions to make a united front against the recent attacks of the Italian fascists on the trade unions in a letter sent by Losovsky to the secretary of the Amsterdam International:

"The Italian trade unions, built up as the result of decades of work and struggle have been destroyed by fascism. The fascist corporations have occupied the rooms of the unions. The police and the fascist mobs have realized the monopoly of the fascist trade unions.

**Make Noose for Workers.**  
 "The Italian industrialists are utilizing the destruction of the unions in order to fasten the noose still more tightly around the necks of the workers. The Italian proletariat is in a very difficult situation and the aid of the whole international proletariat is absolutely necessary in order to call the fascist bands to a halt.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labor Unions are equally interested in assisting the Italian unions.

**Propose Common Action.**  
 "We propose common action in all countries against the unequalled terror of the fascists. There is not the slightest doubt about the urgent necessity for such action and we therefore propose a commencement of the work with united forces for the struggle against the destruction of the Italian unions. We should be grateful to you if you would inform us in what way you think this common action to assist our Italian brothers should be organized. We declare now our readiness to make all efforts to remove possible hindrance which may occur in our common struggle against fascism."—Signed: Losovsky.

## NEGRO POLITICIANS APPEAL TO COOLIDGE FOR CONCESSIONS TO HINDER WORKERS' ORGANIZATION

By HAYWOOD HALL.

The world-wide reaction of the capitalist press to the American Negro Labor Congress has amply demonstrated the significance and importance of that organization. The American Negro Labor Congress has succeeded in forcing the "race problem" to an uppermost place in the national mind. In other words, it has called for a showdown on the part of the big political bosses and the self-styled leaders and protectors of the inherent rights of the Negro masses, under whose moral, spiritual and political guidance they have been for so many years. It has asked of these emissaries of big business and also of their henchmen, the Negro politicians, the "good man Fridays" who have capitalized on the exploitation of the Negro masses, what are they doing to deserve the further confidence of these Negro masses?

### Mission Appeals To Coolidge.

Whereupon a group of these self-appointed leaders, under the leadership of one, Melvin Chism, field secretary in recent years of the National Negro Press Association; veteran of many shady deals; erstwhile promoter of bogus stock companies that were instrumental in fleecing the working class of his race out of many of their hard-earned dollars and whose questionable career in the field of Negro journalism has been highly enlivened by many charges of slander; went to the white house to interview President Coolidge in behalf of the "Negro people of the United States."

It should require no great amount of mental exertion to lay bare the opportunistic character of their enterprise. This charlatan, Chism, and others of his ilk merely seek to capitalize upon the interest aroused by the American Negro Labor Congress and regain the fast ebbing confidence of the Negro masses. To bring the once docile and long suffering flock back into the fold is the task to which these shepherds of depravity have set themselves. This group, recently formed under the pretentious title of the National Political and Economic Conference has been highly acclaimed by the Negro petty bourgeois press throughout the nation. In their plea for executive aid for the abolition of discrimination in the various branches of government was embodied a veiled warning to the republican party, the delegation stated that "while in the past, the black race has usually aligned themselves with the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt because of their belief in the principles set forth in its platform, we think it advisable to say to the party leaders that if they expect the black race to continue in the practice of their part fealty, we shall expect full participation in all that pertains to party activities." (Hold type mine.) And we might also add, the spoils accruing therefrom.

**Look For Jobs.**  
 Altho this group went up to see "Silent Cal" ostensibly on the program of racial welfare and betterment we have no doubt that their mission was "successfully" terminated as are the usual run of these pre-election crusades by the throwing out of a few mediocre jobs as campaign spellbinders by the chairman of the national republican committee.

This charlatanism amply demonstrates the true character of a certain type of leadership now obtaining in the Negro race.

It is interesting to note that as a result of the interest aroused by the American Negro Labor Congress, congressional movements are daily springing up throughout the country in an attempt to stem the rising tide of unrest manifesting itself within the ranks of the Negro masses.

Newspapers hitherto hostile or indifferent to the Negro are adopting a more friendly tone. All are extremely solicitous in "keeping our blacks from turning reds"; some even go so far as to admit that it is thru their negligence in regard to the welfare of the Negro that is responsible for their unrest and to insinuate that in the future they must do better.

**To Fight Negro Workers.**  
 Basing our deductions upon the matter that has come before us since the congress, we are ready to predict that many conciliatory movements fostered by the ruling class will now arise for the purpose of countering the "pernicious red propaganda."

The Negro petty bourgeois leaders will again divulge the innate parasitism of their class by adopting the role of mediators, a role, the character of which, will at same time, bring some advantages to themselves.

## WAR DEPARTMENT FLATLY REFUSES TO RECONSIDER PAUL CROUCH FRAME-UP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALCATRAZ, Cal., Dec. 3.—Paul Crouch, Communist ex-soldier imprisoned here, has received a flat refusal from the war department to his request for an investigation of the illegal manner in which he was tried by general court-martial and given a sentence of 40 years at hard labor. The war department has declined to give Crouch the opportunity of presenting new evidence.

The Communist ex-soldier offered to prove that his trial was a prepared farce and that the charges against him and Trumbull were manufactured for the purpose of preventing soldiers from expressing sympathy with the workers' cause and the only workers' country—the Soviet Union.

It is obvious that something was wrong when a sentence of 40-years was reduced to 3. It is evident, even from the viewpoint of the war department (after a bombardment of public protest), that the court martial had a perverted and distorted sense of justice. But like the Tea Pot Dome incident and other crimes of the master class, it must not be investigated. The masses must not be shocked by an expose of this bosses' crimes.

congressional movements are daily springing up throughout the country in an attempt to stem the rising tide of unrest manifesting itself within the ranks of the Negro masses.

Newspapers hitherto hostile or indifferent to the Negro are adopting a more friendly tone. All are extremely solicitous in "keeping our blacks from turning reds"; some even go so far as to admit that it is thru their negligence in regard to the welfare of the Negro that is responsible for their unrest and to insinuate that in the future they must do better.

**To Fight Negro Workers.**  
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