

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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AS WE

By T. J. C.

WHEN the anti-Coolidge and congressmen get thru passing the world court and the Volstead law, they will not be wanting in a good healthy excuse for another scrap which may be just as popular with the reading public as either of the two already mentioned. How the story did not gain wider publicity is one of the mysteries of politics. It is this; Calvin Coolidge has appointed a prominent member of the Ku Klux Klan to an important federal position, while the appointee retains his \$25,000 a year job in the hooded order. Norman Hapgood is responsible for the story and Hapgood, like all of Henry's chief literary hacks is a professed admirer of Coolidge. There should be some excitement on the way.

FOREIGN correspondents hint that we may have two more dictatorships in Europe soon. One in Germany and another in France. Both capitalist dictatorships. Germany is in the throes of an industrial crisis and France is on the verge of financial collapse. It is reported that the German government has the necessary orders formulated for the declaration of martial law, to be published at a moment's notice. In France the mill magnates of the north have offered to finance the government on their own terms. It appears that the boasted stabilization of Europe which was scheduled to follow the Dawes plan is far from stable. And the Locarno pact, outside of helping Britain to get some oil has not done much to give capitalism a new lease of life.

WITH the entrance of Germany into the league of nations fades the last glimmering of the Communist hope for world revolution," says the New York Times. This should console the Times for the agony it suffers over the presence of several Soviet commercial missions in the United States and the ugly sight of those horrible miscreants who sent the grand dukes to work or somewhere else, actually eating and perhaps drinking with some of the biggest bankers in Wall Street. But if the Times can believe that the social revolution is permanently halted by Germany joining the league, we can only say that complete petrification has taken place in the brains of the Ochs who own the Times.

WHAT has happened to Ida Tarbell? asks Labor, official organ of the sixteen rail labor unions. Twenty years ago she burned up the Standard Oil company in a book that helped to make her famous. Today she writes a eulogy of Judge Gary. What's the matter with Ida? Nothing so very uncommon, we venture to say. She has been smitten by a disease that has reaped a handsome toll of many American liberals who once snapped their fingers at our plutocrats. But a little taste of the good things of life made them wish for (Continued on page 2)

## COMPANY ATTEMPTS TO FORM CREW TO SMASH UNION WORKERS' STRIKES

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The conductors and drivers of the London General Omnibus company have been organized to join the company's division of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary, which will be used whenever the "commissioner of police declares that an emergency has arisen in which the services of this support to the regular police are required for the preservation of law and order."

The appeal is signed by one H. Lansdown, calling himself commandant. All those that join this strike-breaking crew for three years get a uniform and all the "equipment" needed to carry on their work. Those that try the scheme for one year only get a policeman's hat and "equipment."

## START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT!

BEGINNING immediately after New Year's Day THE DAILY WORKER will launch an exposure against conditions under which workers are forced to toil in the many plants of the meat packing industry.

The story of the workers in these plants will be told, their grievances set forth and the program laid down pointing the way out.

Hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers toil in "the stockyards" of Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and many other meat packing centers.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of the issues containing these articles should be distributed at these plants. The DAILY WORKER wants the names of all those who will help, not only in the work of distribution, but also in gathering information to add to the large amount of material that has already been assembled. Address all communications to the Editorial Department, THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## RUSSIA STANDS TO SCRAP HER ARMAMENTS

### Tchicherin 'Denounces League of Nations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Georges Tchicherin, foreign minister for the Soviet Union, upon his arrival in Paris declared that Soviet Russia did not consider the league of nations a means of bringing about world peace. He denounced the league as a coercion of some states by others and expressed Russia's willingness to not only abolish the army, but all of the war industries.

"I deny that the league of nations as constituted today is a real instrument for world peace," declared Tchicherin.

In referring to the question of whether the Soviet Union would become a part of the league, he declared:

"I really cannot see how our entry into the league can be expected to promote a settlement of outstanding (Continued on page 2)

## COMMUNIST MAYOR RE-ELECTED IN NEW ELECTIONS AT SALONIKI

(By Cablegram to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 21.—Despite the action of the Greek Pangeos military dictatorship voiding the election in Saloniki of the Communist mayor, Patrikios, the Communists were able in the new elections to have Patrikios re-elected.

The Communists in Saloniki made a united front with the refugees and the labor elements in putting up Patrikios as candidate for mayor.

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS' MEMBERSHIP CALLED TO ACT FOR OVERTHROWAL OF HILLMAN RULE

Statement by the A. C. W. Action Committee to the Membership of the Union.

It has always been the policy of Sydney Hillman and his gang to confuse the minds of the workers in order that they may not know what they want. In the last struggle that ran like fire over the country, the Hillman machinery set to work thru two channels; first, to scare off the membership thru organized gangsters; second, thru peace negotiative talk by which he meant to make the membership believe that the struggle will be brot to an end.

What is This Struggle For?

It is no secret that conditions in the shops are becoming unbearable. Reduction in wages, the discharge of employees is becoming a more and more frequent occurrence in our trade. The terrible "rush system" is entering our trade as a native. The "readjustments" that the Chicago manufacturers demand, and the tendency to reinstate piece work, prove that our trade is on the downgrade.

The Hillman administration instead of combatting the wild appetites of the manufacturers sought a policy of peaceful collaboration with the employers. And the more he sought collaboration the more he was forced to concede. It is an irrefutable fact that the Hillman machine has done nothing else but organize manufacturers' associations in New York and other centers in the last few years.

Forget They Are Servants.

To them, to the leaders, these bosses' organizations meant bodies, responsible groups, with whom the unions could negotiate union problems. But these leaders have forgotten entirely they were to serve the workers. In the last few years they haven't even made the slightest endeavor to check the continued infringements upon the rights of the workers. Not only have they done nothing to improve the conditions in the shops but they have not even tried to get into the organization those who were yet on the outside.

They bowed to every demand made by the employers' associations. They brought into effect the notorious standard of production and permitted (Continued on page 2)

## SPANISH AND FRENCH RULERS DISCUSS RIFF WAR PEACE PROPOSALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 21.—For the second time in two days Premier Briand and Senor Quinones de Leon, the Spanish ambassador, were in prolonged conference. It is believed they are discussing the Riffan peace terms which have been made by Abd-el-Krim, thru the English officer, Gordon Canning.

## Druse Fighters Rally for New Syrian Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Dec. 21.—Djebel Druse tribesmen are concentrating in large numbers in the vicinity of Mount Hermon preparatory to an attack upon the citadel of Rashaya. Reports from Damascus indicate that the tribesmen have been checked in their attacks upon that city.

Use Hounds to Find Prisoners.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 21.—A posse with bloodhounds is pursuing 15 convicts, who escaped from the state prison farm at Otey, near here. The prisoners, all serving long sentences, cut their way to freedom thru the floor of the dormitory building.

## NONPARTISAN LEAGUE FEARS MILITANT PARTY

### Reactionaries Fight Farmer-Labor Party

By ALFRED KNUTSON (Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. Dak., Dec. 21.—The farmer-labor party of North Dakota as formed at Bismarck will be a burning issue at the next non-partisan league convention, which in all probability, will be held on February 22. The leaguers are not all united on the idea of forming the new party at this time.

United States Senator Lynn J. Frazier and Congressman J. H. Sinclair sent a joint telegram to the farmer-labor conference, stating they did not think "it would be wise at this time" to go ahead with the organization of a farmer-labor party in the state.

Similar telegrams were received from non-progressive, fossilized league office-holders in the state.

Rank and File Demand Party.

Other telegrams from rank and file, on the other hand, expressed fervent sympathy with the formation of a real farmer-labor party in North Dakota.

A. C. Townley, former league leader, who is now drilling for oil in North Dakota and Kansas and who is looking forward to a re-entrance into the political arena, is not in sympathy with the new farmer-labor party.

To Build Party in Dakota.

Nevertheless, the conference, under the leadership of William Lenke and R. H. Walker, are standing pat on the decision of forming a farmer-labor party and the plan now is to go ahead with the building of such a party in North Dakota.

Farmer-labor representatives from other states strongly urged the non-partisan leaguers of North Dakota to join the new party and give it the best possible support. William Bouck of Washington, Charles E. Taylor of Montana and J. J. Ayres of South Dakota expressed the view that the formation of a militant farmer-labor party in North Dakota would give a great impetus to farmer-labor movements in other states and inasmuch as many farmers and workers of the northwestern and central western states are still looking to North Dakota for guidance and leadership in a wide-awake farmers' and workers' political movement, that it should reassert its original militancy.

Workers and Farmers Must Unite.

J. G. Soltis from Minnesota gave a good talk on how the capitalist system exploited both the farmer and worker and the necessity of forming a class party of their own.

There is yet a good deal of timidity in this new farmer-labor movement, but a start has at least been made and it is destined to grow wider and deeper as the political experience of the farmers and workers in the state becomes riper thru capitalist oppression.

## CALVIN COOLIDGE BUTT OF SATIRICAL ATTACK ON FLOOR OF SENATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Coolidge was the basis of a satirical attack in the senate by Senator Pat Harrison, democrat, of Mississippi, who charged the executive's Chicago speech to the farm bureau and federation resulted in lower prices for farm products.

"The day after the president made his plea for the farmers in Chicago," said Harrison, "the price of oats went down, meats went down, live stock went down, corn went down, wheat went down, poultry went down and cotton went down."

"Another factor connected with that speech was that the president of the federation praised it. A few days later, the farm bureau met in convention and the man who praised Coolidge's speech was defeated for re-election while a Mr. Thompson, who criticized the president, was elected in his stead."

## FARRINGTON ENTERS CONSPIRACY WITH OPERATORS TO CUT MINERS' WAGES FORCING MEN TO STRIKE

By S. MASULIO, a Worker Correspondent.

TROY, Ill., Dec. 21.—The miners of Local 891 are on strike as a protest against the cut in wages which was pulled off on them in a secret conspiracy between the operators and the yellow president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, District 12, Frank Farrington, to violate the agreement.

At one mine the operators put on a few new loading machines, but instead of the union officials taking advantage of the situation to give the min- (Continued on page 5)

## Charge Coolidge in Deal with Democrats of the South to Get I.C.C. Jobs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A sensational charge that President Coolidge entered a deal with Southern democrats to secure confirmation of the appointment of Thomas F. Woodlock, of New York, to the interstate commerce commission, thru the appointment of Richard V. Taylor, of Alabama, to another vacancy on the commission, was aired on the senate floor today. Woodlock's appointment was blocked by the senate last year.

The charge, brought into debate by Senator Cole Blease, (D.) of South Carolina provoked Senator Underwood (D.) of Alabama, to make an impassioned defense of Taylor's appointment.

## ANTHRACITE OPERATORS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE WITH MINERS ON PINCHOT PLAN; SEE LONG FIGHT

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 21.—The heralded meeting between the anthracite operators and union representatives that was scheduled to take place today here, is called off by reason of the refusal of the operators to enter negotiations on the basis of the Pinchot proposals. This was made known by the spokesman for the operators, W. W. Inglis, who said:

"There can be no meeting of the operators and miners until such time as President Lewis agrees to an open discussion of any and all plans for a settlement and does not confine the miners to the Pinchot peace proposal."

Want Still More.

The Pinchot proposal, it is to be remembered, constitutes for the union a surrender of the Tri-District convention demands and an unheard of contract for five years' duration. In view of the fact that the operators are not satisfied even with this concession, the conviction is growing that the operators are out to destroy the union entirely in the anthracite region.

Lewis, at a speech to the real estate board of Philadelphia last Friday declared that the operators and the "financial interests behind them" were ready to pay a billion dollars to crush the United Mine Workers' Union. What Lewis intends to do about it may be seen by his other utterances. He said:

"Knowing the operators' plans, the United Mine Workers of America is (Continued on page 2)

now organizing the defense of the anthracite mine workers in expectation of a continuance of the present struggle to the fall of 1926 or the spring of 1927. Funds will be provided so that the hungry will be fed and the naked will be clothed."

Wanted—A Fighting Defense.

Meanwhile, miners in the anthracite are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the sort of "defense" which is promised by Lewis to begin some time. The miners are angry at the washeries being allowed to run, the shipments made of anthracite of any grade, but above all the miners are angry at the failure of Lewis to call out the maintenance men, several thousand of whom are working keeping the mines in good (Continued on page 2)

## BRITAIN CLEANS UP ON THE OLD ARABIAN EMPIRE

### Bribes and Bulldozing Completes the Grab

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The capitalist journals report that King Ali of Hedjaz has "abdicated and fled to Iraq" is the version given out by the British foreign office as corrupt piece of British imperialism as has been pulled off in many a long day.

The king of Iraq, the territory held by Great Britain under a league of nations mandate, is merely a puppet of British rule. The league recently ruled that because the Turks had been, so it alleges, guilty of some "atrocities," therefore Iraq should get the valuable Mosul oil region—providing the British would "permit" the league of nations to extend the British mandate over Iraq 25 years more—or enuf time in order to get all the oil out of Mosul.

Britain, accustomed to bearing the white man's burden, agreed to accept the burden of being responsible for getting the oil out of Mosul. So that's that.

But now to complete the "pacification" of the country, the British pay out a bribe of \$2,500,000 in gold cash to the king of Irak, with the understanding that he is to buy off his brother, the king of Hedjaz, who has been holding out against the British in the mountainous section. England got the father of the two kicked off the throne in 1924. All went on the warpath, while his brother became a well-paid British puppet.

The news that King Ali has "abdicated and fled to Iraq" from Hedjaz, is simply another way of saying that Ali has succumbed to the bribe and that British imperialism now holds almost all the great Arabian empire, with the blessing of the league of nations.

## CHICAGO NEGRO BODY TO HOLD PROTEST MEET

### Race Oppressed Here and Abroad

Preliminary arrangements for a great anti-imperialist demonstration on the South Side of Chicago, to protest against the oppression of Negroes in the United States and by American imperialism abroad, were made last Friday evening, at the meeting of the executive committee of the Chicago Negro branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. section.)

It was pointed out that while the persecution of Negroes in the United States continues, the U. S. government is now taking a whole series of decisive steps to completely crush the only Negro republics in the world—Haiti and Liberia.

Ruled by Marines.

American sailors and marines have dominated Haiti for a number of years, and now Military Governor John H. Russell announces "indefinite postponement" of presidential elections on the island, which means the continuance in power of the traitorous Borno government, in the pay of American imperialism.

In Liberia, the big rubber enterprise announced by Harvey Firestone, marks the beginning of a concerted move to subject this African republic to the lords of Wall Street, with American imperialist rule.

Interested in Liberia.

Chicago Negroes are vitally interested in the fate of these two republics, particularly Liberia, which was founded by Negroes from the United States.

The Chicago Negro branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. section) is working out a special program, based on race issues, to be brought forward in all phases of its activity. A program committee was elected Friday night and will report at the next executive committee meeting.

## Raise Price of Bread in Paris After Xmas

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The workers of Paris will have to pay the highest price yet charged for bread after Dec. 29. It was announced today that from that date the price will be 1 franc 70 centimes a kilogram (about 3 cents a pound.)

Raid Dope Dens.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Twenty-five arrests had been made and \$5,000 worth of narcotics seized in a series of raids on drug peddlers and narcotic "speak easer." The arrests are continuing. Girls of 15 and 17 were found pledging their clothing and jewelry for cocaine, heroin and morphine.

## UNEMPLOYED ARMY GROWS LARGER IN NORTHWEST CITIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 21.—The number of unemployed in the larger cities of the northwest is continually increasing as many workers from other sections keep piling in.

About 600 men were laid off in one of the fir logging camps near here, while most of the camps are shutting down for two or three weeks for the holiday season.

In the inland empire where saw-milling has been brought to a seasonal close, and where few woods operations are running, the unemployment situation has become even more acute than on the coast. Spokane has a large number of unemployed with absolutely no prospects for many months of ever getting a job.

## FEW SCABS SHOW UP FOR WORK IN EDISON PLANT

### Company Is Unable to Recruit Strikebreakers

The Edison Electric Appliance company, 52nd Ave. and 19th St., had fewer scabs enter the gates yesterday morning than at any other time during the strike of the sheet metal workers.

The deputy guards have not been diminished. The number of guards still remains the same. Yesterday morning those on the picket line missed the deputy who had come near drowning in his bowl of soup in a nearby restaurant. The deputy failed to show up. The pickets believe that he has been transferred from this plant to some other "job."

Production in this plant has been tied up during the busy season and the company in order to fill its orders is looking around for someone to do their struck work for them.

## Will Investigate British Monopoly of Crude Rubber

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Investigation by the house of the British crude rubber monopoly became assured when the house rules committee approved the resolution introduced by Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, republican floor leader, calling for the inquiry. The investigation has the support of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and will be launched after the Christmas recess, according to plans of administration leaders.



# CHICAGO LABOR DEMANDS RECALL OF AMBASSADOR

## "Release Cuban Labor Leaders," Workers' Cry

Placing the full responsibility for the plight of Julio A. Mella and his twelve imprisoned comrades in Cuba upon the shoulders of American imperialism, a mass meeting of Chicago workers at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues, Sunday night protested against the intrigues of the American sugar trust on the island and unanimously demanded that the United States government recall Ambassador Crowder and abrogate the treaty which forces Cuba to maintain the notorious "Platt amendment" to her constitution in the interests of American imperialist domination. The meeting was one of many to be held in all the important cities of the United States, under the joint auspices of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. section) and International Labor Defense.

**Demand Immediate Release.**  
The meeting further demanded immediate release of all those kept in jail in Cuba by American influence. Quick action is necessary, it was pointed out, if Mella and his comrades are to be saved. Mella is in a desperately serious condition as a result of the long hunger strike he has been carrying out in prison.

William F. Dunne, the principal speaker, gave a survey of American imperialist history with regard to Cuba, beginning with the unprovoked war of aggression of Spain in 1898. One of the slogans of this war, he declared, was "Via Cuba libre!" (Long live free Cuba!) but Cuba today is suffering under a reign of terror such as even the black regime of the Spanish General Weyler did not surpass. Under the domination of the sugar trust and the National City Bank of New York, the real "owners" of Cuba, colonos in the sugar fields are being forced to work at the point of the bayonet for a bare subsistence, while labor leaders who attempt to organize the sugar slaves are imprisoned, trade unions are smashed and all who protest against American imperialism are persecuted by the subservient Machado government.

### Workers Must Fight Imperialism.

"The greatest share of the responsibility for fighting American imperialism," declared the speaker, "rests upon us—the workers of the United States. The official bureaucracy of the trade unions does not take up this task. Instead it strives to extend American imperialism by poisoning and rendering harmless the labor movements of the subject countries, while at the same time sharing the ill-gotten gains of imperialism through the profits of so-called labor banks, insurance schemes, etc. This makes our responsibility for determined struggle all the greater. We must win the trade unions for class struggle, and away from the policy of 'class collaboration,' built upon the foundation of imperialist exploitation, ere, inside the very fortress of American imperialism, we can strike the most telling blows at the monster that has become the universal exploiter, the enslaver of all the world!"

Other speakers included Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, George Brewer, a young Negro who told of the struggle of the Negroes against race discrimination and oppression in this country; Vicente Orbet, a Filipino, who described the iniquities of the rule of Gov. Wood in the Philippines; and George Maurer, secretary of the Chicago branch of International Labor Defense.

### Adopt Protest Resolution.

A resolution demanding complete and immediate independence for the Filipino people was unanimously adopted, copies of which are to be forwarded to President Coolidge, to the Filipino Independence Mission now at Washington and to the Philippine legislature.

*He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.*

# TITLED BRITISHER SPILLS THE INDIA RUBBER BEANS IN PRESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, Dec. 21.—Government circles were not too pleased today with a frank discussion of the rubber situation which appeared yesterday in Lord Riddell's News of the World under the heading, "Rubber Is Wiping Out England's Debt to the United States."

"With rubber fetching today a dollar a pound, America within four years will have paid this country the equivalent of the British war debt of four billion dollars," said the News of the World. "Every American who is trundling about in his motor car will have the satisfaction of knowing that thru rubber tires he is helping the British pay off the debt they incurred to save humanity."

Reports that Secretary Hoover plans to encourage the planting of rubber in the United States are described by the newspaper as "moonshine."

The government has been prone to deny that there is any artificial increase in the price of rubber, and such frank discussion as that in the News of the World is discouraged, lest it calls forth American retaliation in the form of restrictions that will raise the price of wheat and other staples to Great Britain.

## AS WE SEE IT -- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)  
more. Ida found it more profitable to tickle the chins of our money kings with feathers than to place red hot tacks on their chairs. That's about all there is to the mystery.

"OUR" ambassador to Mexico has been snubbed by the Mexican government, according to reports emanating from American circles in Mexico. When Mr. Sheffield returned to the capital of our southern neighbor and presented the views of the state department, the Mexican official who received him, is alleged to have said something in Spanish that sounded to Sheffield remarkably like a suggestion to scratch his ear. Sheffield was disposed to discuss American interests in Mexico with the foreign office. If we remember rightly, it was understood some time ago that Wall Street had everything its own way in Mexico. It has not and it will not, no matter how many leaders fall for the gold dollar.

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor favors the world court. William Green is instructed to keep in touch with developments and acquaint his fellow fakers on the council with his "progressive studies." Which means that whatever the agents of the Wall Street bankers in Washington whisper in Green's ear, Green will blow it thru the fat heads of his co-workers with a wind machine. The world court is about as useful to labor as the electric chair is to a condemned criminal.

FOUR very interesting rotogravure pictures appeared in the December 6 issue of the Chicago Tribune. Three of them were related to the Armistice Day celebrations in Europe. Marshals Foch and Joffre of France were shown in conversation. The caption said they may have been recalling heart-breaking reverses in the world war and "happier reminiscences of glorious triumphs." Is it possible they

may have recalled the 800,000 French dead, who lost their lives to foist a Dawes' plan on Germany and an invisible franc on France? Premier Stanley Baldwin of England, flanked by ex-premiers MacDonald, the socialist and George and Asquith the liberals, with the royal family, is shown reading a memorial to Britain's dead heroes. Over 1,250,000 live, but hungry British heroes are trying to exist on a miserable dole, seven years after the glorious victory.

IN the third picture, Germany "proudly lists its battles on a world war monument at Karlsruhe," and the German soldiers to the number of over a million who were killed in the war are glorified. Many of those who lived after the dread carnage were polished off by the social-democratic leaders in the two revolutions that followed the war. Still another picture shows German divers with a new diving apparatus trying to raise a sunken British submarine. What puppets the workers are? They are taught to hate the workers of other nations when it suits their masters and they are used to assist the capitalists of the same nations when hate no longer serves.

GERMANY recently "honored" Baron Manfred von Richthofen, the most famous of her war aviators. There was nothing surprising about the German bourgeoisie bringing the remains of a popular hero from its French resting place in order to feel the nationalistic ego of the people. But it did create a ripple of surprise to see a representative of Great Britain's military forces offering tribute to a soldier on whose head they had set a price a few years ago. No doubt, the Communist Party of Germany called the attention of the workers to the ease with which the capitalists can forget their differences when it is to their interests to bury the hatchet. The workers have no clashing interests yet they clash. But they are fast learning the need for unity.

## Coal Barons Refuse to Negotiate

(Continued from page 1)  
order for the operators, while these operators are defying the union.

In Carbondale, Pennsylvania, five local unions have officially protested the loading and shipping of coal by the Sweeney Brothers of Scranton, who are shipping about 100 cars a day from Prompton.

The locals intimate that if their request for a discontinuance of this practice is not obeyed, mass picketing will follow. The plant is operating at full capacity both day and night, with a force of men heavily guarded by gunmen. The coal is being reclaimed from the old Gravity roadbed, loaded into cars and shipped to New York state.

Local teamsters and carters are being approached to dissuade them from hauling coal from stripping operations and prepared sizes of bituminous coal furnished by dealers. Scranton teamsters have refused to accede to this call for solidarity.

### Need a General Strike.

It is pointed out that the greatest aid to be expected is not funds for relief, although many miners' families are starving and living on charity at present, with prospects for the future getting darker every day. But the greatest aid that could come would be for Lewis to declare a strike in all the mines of America, a 100 per cent

strike that would take out the maintenance men, too, and let the operators either yield the union demands or lose their mines to underground water and cave-ins.

Miners say that this would not only win the anthracite strike, but would win into the union whole districts of coal mine fields now working under non-union conditions.

## Iowa Farm Land One Third Depreciated, Says Congressman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Federal aid in the promotion of farmer cooperative marketing was commended today in the house by Representative Dickens (Republican) of Iowa. He declared its operation too slow to be of benefit to the present day hard pressed farmers. Farm lands in Iowa have depreciated one-third, he said. Corn is selling at 50 cents a bushel, while it costs 62 cents to raise.

## Milwaukee Council Votes for Government Ownership of Mines

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—By 22 to 2 the Milwaukee city council approved a resolution calling upon the federal government to acquire all coal mines and operate them for the public welfare. The aldermen were almost unanimous in regarding government ownership as the only permanent cure for fuel shortages.

### Fight on Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—An amendment to the constitution, wiping out compulsory prohibition and substituting a government regulation of the liquor industry, was proposed in the senate this afternoon by Senator Bruce, (D) of Maryland, one of the leaders of the congressional wet bloc.

*You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of The DAILY WORKER with your story in it.*

## Membership of the Amalgamated Called to Act for Union

(Continued from page 1)  
time and again, three times in succession, a cut in wages.

They only made a fuss that they would "organize the unorganized" tailors, but have done it only upon the crook of the finger of the manufacturers' association (the organization campaign of Philadelphia.) As it looks now the leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have made themselves a sub-committee of the bosses' association.

### The Reign of Terror.

The most active members of the union have been suspended. Locals have been disowned. Workers are thrown out of shops when they dare protest against the criminal behavior of our leaders. Terror has been instituted by which not only the expulsion policy has been put in effect but also individual members have been beaten up. This chapter of history in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has no comparison. Meetings of locals of the union have been turned into battle grounds by Hillman's gangsters.

The official press of the Amalgamated is turned into sheets by which the Hillman machine sought to cover up its criminal activities with etherized and radical phrases. No word has been said about the struggle that the membership leads against the bureaucrats. Not a syllable has been written about the living problems of the tailoring industry. Everything there had been planted in rosy colors.

### Forced to Revolt.

The unbearable conditions in the shops on the one hand, the continuous conceding policy of the Hillman machine to the bosses on the other, the terror against the membership as a good third, were the forces that brought the membership into uprising against the bureaucrats.

The struggle embraces more and more workers over the country. New York is in revolt. There is almost no local where the machine agents have not been defeated. There is no shop where the workers have the slightest faith in our leaders who mislead. They have tried to fabricate lockouts and strikes in order to regain the trust of the membership. But they were mistaken. The membership refuses to recognize them. The only organization that has the trust of the membership in New York is the Amalgamated Action Committee.

### Chicago Uprising Only Begun.

The tailors in Chicago are coming out into open battle against the so-called "readjustment" and against their bureaucrats. The pogroms that the Hillman agents organized against the membership cannot check the fight. On the contrary, it acts only as a spark in powder; it spreads the flame to its full length and breadth. Workers of Rochester, too, have shown that they wish to have nothing to do with the corrupt Hillman methods and this was shown plainly in their recent election. This is the sentiment that is prevalent among the workers in our trade against the Amalgamated machine.

The Hillman game in the Amalgamated is lost. The bureaucrats feel it. This is the one reason why they have renewed their campaign of terror on the one hand and peace negotiations on the other. The New York locals which elected a committee to speak terms with the bureaucrats play unconsciously into the hands of the machine. There are a few men in the committee who are in earnest and it is to them that we address the following:

1. Those who desire peace must first of all decide that all expelled members must be reinstated. The dissolved locals must be reorganized. Those who were thrown out of work because of their opposition to the Hillman machine must be put to work again at their former places.
  2. The officers of the New York joint board must resign at once and a new election must take place for members of the joint board and executive committees.
  3. The New York organization must be united into one joint board and each local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America shall be represented there on a proportional membership basis, abolishing privileges of one local over another.
- Those who speak of peace must realize that the above is the only basis on which we can come together. If those who speak of peace are in earnest they will not hesitate a moment in accepting the above, without which there is no common ground for a conference.
- The conferees that will come together upon these three points as a basis of peace will also have the program of the Amalgamated Action Committee, which is built up upon the demands of the tailor workers. There is no other program which has for its fundamentals the economic improvement of the tailor. The program, in part, is the following:
- The Program.**
1. Under no condition shall an employee be thrown out of the shop.
  2. To combat every attempt of the manufacturer to reduce the wages of their employees, be it in the form of "readjustments" as in Chicago or in

# Pres. Green, of A. F. of L. Took Two Months to Get Out Letter to Aid Miners

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, finally issues an appeal to all affiliated organizations to contribute funds for the striking anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania.

This is an example of the efficiency of the Green regime in control of American organized labor. It has taken two months for Gompers' successor to write this letter.

It was two months ago, while the sunshine and warmth of October days were still beaming over Atlantic City, that the A. F. of L. convention by unanimous vote, all delegates rising to their feet, decided to come to the aid of the striking miners.

Then the convention adjourned. The delegates went back to the bickerings of their various international unions. President Green, according to all reports, went on tour addressing chambers of commerce and other organizations of the business interests, pleading for "friendly relations" between the workers and their bosses. He completely ignored the great industrial war, a crisis in the American labor movement, that is raging in the Pennsylvania hard coal fields. To be sure, the A. F. of L. office in Washington sent out a printed copy of the address delivered at Atlantic City by President John L. Lewis, of the miners' union. This went to "the press" and came from the office of Secretary Frank Morrison. But that was all. White paper, even with ink on it, doesn't feed hungry strikers and their families.

This is just another act in the bitter tragedy showing how the present leadership of organized labor does not function in the industrial struggle that rages continuously in spite of Green's class-collaborating orations.

The capitalist press has carefully spread the lie that the anthracite strikers are "rich and prosperous," that they have bulging bank accounts and big automobiles, that they are enjoying the "vacation" the strike has brought them. Perhaps the officialdom believes this stuff. That is one explanation of their inactivity.

But the Scranton, Pa., Republican, dated Dec. 19, 1925, has just arrived, and over a news dispatch from Pittston, one of the biggest mining centers, there appears the headline: "SOUP KITCHEN LINE-UP IS INCREASED TO SIX HUNDRED"; "PITSTON LODGE OF ELKS TO INVESTIGATE SITUATION IN CITY TO DETERMINE EXTENT OF ACTUAL NEED EXISTING." The item follows:

PITSTON, Dec. 18.—The line-up of youngsters between the age of six and sixteen years at the "free lunch" handed out at the St. Regis Restaurant, on North Main street, was increased to six hundred this evening, according to a tabulation made this evening by Harold Stein, the proprietor.

Patrolmen Merle Finnan and Joseph Sheridan were on duty this afternoon from 4 until 5 o'clock keeping the children in line. As on yesterday, soup was dispensed with and sandwiches served instead.

This afternoon Sigmund Samuels, manager of the Pittston Dry Goods, made known to William Conlon, secretary of the Greater Pittston Chamber of Commerce, that if any public organization opens up a relief station, he will supply the butter and bread that will be needed for the duration of the strike, the relief station to be not only for children, but for grown-ups if it is necessary. An offer has already been made by Daniel O'Shea, manager of the Montrose Beef Company, to supply meat and soup bones, if such a station is opened up.

William Coplan, chairman of the Christmas Relief Committee of Pittston Lodge of Elks, stated tonight that an additional thirty applications for aid had been received in the mail today. Owing to the number of requests reaching 350, the committee have decided to make an investigation in an effort to ascertain the conditions really existing in Greater Pittston.

It is not known how many of those hungry children come from the families of striking coal miners. But it is a crime that a capitalist sheet is able to publish such a news article, flaunting in the face of the workers their own misery, that must be relieved by the charity of business interests, dispensed under the direction of the local chamber of commerce.

If some of these starving children come from the families of workers in other trades, made idle thru the strike, then the crime of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated international unions is all the greater. The big fact that is certain is that all these hungry boys and girls are the children of the working class. They are not the children of the coal barons and their well-paid henchmen.

It is also certain that the sight of their children going hungry has a demoralizing effect on the striking miners. This is a good time of the year to organized relief committees, based upon the trade unions, in every city in the land, to furnish relief for today's vanguard in the American industrial war—the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania.

any other form as common everyday reduction as in New York.

3. Abolish the production standard.
  4. To combat every attempt to resuscitate piece work.
  5. To establish week work over the country.
  6. A minimum scale of wages.
  7. Open a campaign for the 36-hour week.
  8. One general agreement for the whole clothing industry of the country.
  9. To unite into one big needle trade union all the needle trade unions with separate departments for the specific trades.
  10. Establish the system of shop delegates who shall become the legitimate body to execute and act upon all union problems.
  11. Abolish the Hillman policy of collaboration with the clothing manufacturers and in its stead, bring in the policy to defend the interests of the workers under all conditions. Enter upon the offensive whenever the first opportunity comes.
- Call to Action.**  
Comrades! Workers! The left wing of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the country calls upon you to enter this fight against the Hillman machine. Only thru strike will the workers preserve their union that they have built

## Boiler Explosion Kills Engineer on Italian Steamship

TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Dec. 21.—The first engineer of the Italian steamer Asini was killed when a boiler exploded. The steamer, bound for Buenos Aires with a cargo of coal, put in at this port to bury its dead.

# BRITISH MINERS DEMAND RELEASE OF COMMUNISTS

## Denounce Jailings as Political Acts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The executive committee of the British miners' union denounces the action of the British government in jailing the twelve Communists, who were active leaders in the labor movement of England, and joins with the other English unions in their demand that these working class fighters be immediately released.

"This committee unanimously protests against the altogether unwarrantable and severe sentences inflicted upon the officials of the Communist Party, considering that the whole proceedings were influenced at every stage by political bias.

### Unite With Other Union.

"We unite with the other trade unions in demanding their immediate release and the prevention of this attempt to interfere with the freedom of the press, free speech, and personal liberty of opinion.

"Signed on behalf of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

"Herbert Smith, president.

"Rt. Hon. T. Richards, vice-president.

"W. P. Richardson, treasurer.

"A. J. Cook, secretary.

## Soviet Union Is Ready to Scrap All Her Armaments

(Continued from page 1).

questions between ourselves and other nations, when those very nations have up to the present refused to recognize us. Moreover, we reject a cardinal doctrine of the league—the idea of the coercion of some states by others. There is yet another reason for our refusal to join the league. I must point out that the insistent invitations that certain members of it are addressing to us come with very ill grace from countries which not only reject all our overtures for mutual accommodation, but are actually in occupation of our territories."

Referring to disarmament, Tchicherin said:

"After the termination of the war, we were, I believe, the first nation to advocate disarmament and we officially expressed our approval of this policy in our reply to the draft of the treaty of mutual assistance. We not only vehemently criticized that treaty for giving enormous international power to a few states, but we rejected it as delaying the practical settlement of the disarmament question. Incidentally, I have just received the report of the speech made in Moscow by M. Rykoff, chairman of the council of commissars, in which he makes the downright offer to abolish not only the army, but also Russian war industries, provided complete disarmament becomes general. He goes on to say that he is ready to give his fullest support to any attempt at even partial disarmament. This readiness of ours to disarm is not a mere rhetorical gesture, it is implied in our fundamental attitude to the world. We renounce not only the policy, but even the very idea of conquest. And we need an army and navy only for defense."

Tchicherin in discussing the Locarno pact declared the pact was part of a drive of the capitalist powers on Soviet Russia and further reiterated Russia's desire for peace by saying "Locarno or not Locarno, we want real peace and the removal of antagonisms which would tear the whole world to pieces, and we are wholeheartedly ready to make our contribution to this end."

## U. S. Court of Appeals Turns Down Plea of Teapot Dome Grafters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Without assigning any reason, the United States court of appeals denied the application of Albert B. Fall, ex-secretary of the Interior, and E. L. Doheny, Sr., and E. L. Doheny, Jr., for a rehearing of the appeal they made from the recent decision sustaining bribery indictments against them in connection with the Elks Hill naval oil lease.

## Open Air Transport Route Across Florida

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Florida is to have an air transport line, carrying passengers and freight. It will be known as the Florida Airways corporation and will operate, at the start, across the southern part of Florida between Tampa, Fort Meyers and Miami. The first route will be opened January 1, and probably will be extended to other cities of Florida, as well as to Atlanta and Cuba.

Four airplanes, purchased from one of Henry Ford's companies, the Stout Metal Airplane company, will form the nucleus of the air transport line. These planes will be flown from Detroit to Florida this week.

**DETROIT, ATTENTION!**

## Grand Concert and Ball

Given by Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish Branches  
Workers Party

For The DAILY WORKER  
**CHRISTMAS**  
on Friday, December 25, 4:00 P. M.

at INTERNATIONAL HOME,  
3014 Yemans St., Hamtramck, Mich.

Admission 50 Cents.



THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League (T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

BRONX BARBERS REVOLT OVER A FAKER'S REGIME

Members of Local 560 Form Opposition

BRONX, N. Y., Dec. 21.—At last regular and a special meeting held by Local 560 of the Barbers' Union, a question was brought up by the executive committee to raise the salary of the officials for the coming year. The raise will be \$5 more per week.

On this question Brother F. Coco criticized the attitude of the officials. He said, "The sentiment of the barbers in this local is against the officials, but they fear to say anything or vote against this proposition, because many discriminations and abuses were used and have been used continuously against those fighting for the betterment of the local."

Brother J. Magliacano attacked the officials on the ground that they did not specify in the postal card the purpose of the meeting and were using camouflage methods against the membership.

He appealed to all the barbers to open their eyes once and express their own opinion, their own indignation, against all the discrimination and camouflage methods used by the officials in crippling the opposition. He said, "Be free men and vote against the raise of officials' wage."

Many Speak Against Raise. Brothers L. Scarfidi, Rinehart, Cavella, Dedore and others spoke against the raise of salary. All the above brothers demanded a secret ballot but the president, Mr. Quinto, a great reactionary, saw that the spirit of the barbers present, was against the raise and he put the question to the vote by raising the right hand. Of course members fear to lose jobs, because if they are with the opposition the officials will never give them jobs.

The barbers present were nearly 600. The vote favoring, raising wage, 142. Against 47. The great majority abstained from voting, for the reasons I pointed out above.

Afterward the nominations for 1926 officials, was open. Brother Coco for president-organizer, opposed Mr. Quinto, the present president-organizer.

Brother Coco wished to make a statement, but the czar, Quinto, refused to give him the floor.

Brothers J. Magliacano, I. Brodow-

sky and L. Scarfidi were nominated for the executive committee, opposed to the present lackey members. Brother Cavella for the financial committee. Brother Dedore was nominated for vice-president but the czar Quinto refused to accept the motion.

What They Stand For. The above mentioned stand for the following principles: They want that the barbers should be more interested in the union affairs. They want that the barbers should be educated by lectures on unionism. They want the barbers protected by the union in case any barber will be dismissed by the "boss" for his union activity. Until now when a barber was dismissed he has no protection at all. And for this reason the hours are not respected as they should be, because the barbers are afraid to compel the boss to close at the hour established by the contract between the union and the master barbers.

The opposition proposes that all the beauty parlor workers must be organized because if not they are a great detriment for the barbers in general. This question was voted at the Indianapolis convention last year. But until now the officials promised, but never put it in practice.

It is time for the barbers to open their eyes and ears and realize that until all the barbers in New York and vicinity are 100% organized conditions cannot improve as they should. If you want efficiency and progress of your local, vote for the above candidates in the next election of our local.

Labor Officials Meet to Gild Slave Chains

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Control of the coal industry to end unnecessary wastes by stabilizing employment and increasing safety in particular, is to be discussed by the 19th annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Dec. 28-30. President William Green, American Federation of Labor; Stuart Chase, the Labor Bureau, Inc.; Leo Wolman, New School of Social Research, and others will attend and speak on various topics.

Pawtucket Woolen Mill Strikers Win Fight Against Cut

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 21.—The 200 workers of Pawtucket Woolen Mills won their eight weeks' strike against a reduction in wages announced when the plant was to begin full time work instead of three days a week.

PEORIA LABOR SWALLOWS ALL OF THE HOOK

Class Collaboration Bait At Banquet

By MAX COHEN (Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill.—Last Monday night the labor misleaders of Peoria demonstrated that labor and capital could "get together," when eighteen of them were present as guests of the Peoria association of commerce at its annual banquet at which nine hundred men and women were present.

Hell and Maria's Brother. The principal speakers were Wm. R. Dawes of the Chicago association of commerce, who gave a lot of "valuable information" on "methods," and John N. Van der Vrees, manager of the northern central division of the chamber of commerce of America, who, to quote the Peoria Labor Gazette, "took the breath away from the labor representatives, for he came darn close to making a red hot union labor talk."

"Ninety per cent of his address," says the sycophant Gazette, "was along the lines that every labor union stands for. He advocated the round table discussion, sitting together and threshing out differences, rather than standing apart, wasting time hating each other."

Brag Over Betrayal. The local newspapers printed many columns in "praise" of the Peoria workers, gloating over the fact that their "representatives" were staunch backers of the A. of C. and that "they believed in the co-operation of all classes, where each group realize that the other fellow has some rights on the map."

This last is a quotation from the Peoria Star, which, in turn, was quoted from the Labor Gazette. Among the so-called leaders of labor present were Joe Lynam, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly, who was a comic figure at several miners' convention, in one of which he got up on a chair and told Lewis to go to hell.

From this he was misnamed "Fighting" Lynam. He was a silent boy at the A. of C. banquet.

Willis K. Brown There. Waldo Cross, vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor was seen but not heard, as were George Rimington of the miners, Willis K. Brown of the carpenters, and W. H. Milligan of the machinists. Walter Bush, editor of the Peoria Labor Gazette sat at the speakers table, since he was starting on his third year as vice-president of the association of commerce, as "labor's representative" in the association.

To show how these leaders have swallowed the bunk of class peace without protest we quote the Labor Gazette as saying:

Pearl of Class Collaboration. "It has been the custom in the past for the A. of C. and labor unions in other cities to be continually at war. But in Peoria we are glad to say this civic organization will bring peace and prosperity to all alike. Labor is for a square deal and no favorites, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The A. of C. is more than simply a bunch of business men for mutual protection, but it is for all Peorians, big and little, rich and poor."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Alberta Carmen War on B. & O. Plan of Class Collaboration

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Edmonton local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of North America is on the warpath to fight the notorious B. & O. plan.

At the recent meeting of the West Edmonton Lodge a resolution was adopted to elect the local secretary and one other man as a committee "to be empowered to draft, publish and distribute bulletins exposing the anti-working class nature of the Baltimore and Ohio plan of co-operation. The bulletins to be distributed to the members of all railroad shop crafts, so that this plan of profit making may be exposed and rejected by the workers of Edmonton and district, and a policy of amalgamation, consolidation and unity on national and international lines may be adopted."

In their first bulletin the committee points out that this plan causes increased unemployment, speeds up the workers, and benefits no one except the company, which is able to produce more at less cost.

SHOWS THE TRUE SPIRIT OF WHAT UNIONISM MEANS

Little Local Seeks Power and Light

By HYMAN GORDON (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—The Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Union, Local No. 107, of the International Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, is conducting an intensive campaign to organize the trade in New York City.

We recognize that the task is hard, as we have to deal with an unorganized trade, with the lowest paid workers, who are intimidated by the bosses and are scared to death to meet a union organizer.

But our local has decided to do everything in its power in this organization campaign. At the same time our local, thru the efforts of the members of the Workers Party and the progressive group, is doing splendid educational work.

On the third of November we had a mass meeting to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the Russian workers' republic, where 45 members of the local were present, and listened with great interest to the English, Jewish and Spanish speakers.

On December 12 we had a little rescue party for The DAILY WORKER at the house of Brother Chanoh. A collection brought in \$22.00, and it was decided to send it to The DAILY WORKER in the name of Chanoh's little son, who returned from the hospital where he underwent a serious operation.

The executive board of the local is assisting in the educational work, and we hope that with the organization of the unorganized workers of our trade our local will be one of those progressive locals that will help to build up a united progressive labor movement in this country.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when

ARKANSAS COAL COMPANIES SUE MINERS' UNION

Operators Start Second Coronado Case

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 21.—Five coal companies have filed suit in federal court here against District 21, United Mine Workers of America, its officers, executive board, individual members and locals in western Arkansas counties, for \$1,080,000 as damages from the union which is leading a strike in the collieries.

The suit was brought on the same basis as the suit of the Coronado Coal company now on trial for the third time in United States district court here.

The Greenwood Coal company, the Mammoth Vein Colliery company, Backbone Coal company, Semi-Anthracite Coal company and Blue Hills Coal company are listed as plaintiffs. The petition asks for the issuance of an attachment against funds now in the hands of the receiver of the district, and for writs of garnishment.

Miners now on strike are charged with having caused employees of the companies to quit work and with violation of an injunction order issued by the Sebastian county chancery court.

DEPT. STORES DRIVE WORKERS LIKE ANIMALS

Macy's Store Enslaves Its Girl Workers

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 21.—With Christmas shopping at its highest peak, the department store workers are now overburdened with work that is wearing them out both physically and mentally.

R. H. Macy & Co., New York's largest department store, both in the amount of workers it employs, as well as the amount of business it does, can be cited as a good example.

Frantic shoppers crowd into the store to such an extent that daily many of the customers as well as the employees are taken sick from the intense strain.

Work From Morning Till Night. The sales clerks are not the only ones who have to bear the burden of the holiday rush, in fact, their lot is much easier in comparison, with others who work in the store, for when the store closes they are able to usually leave within a half hour's time.

It is in the checking and shipping departments, where many young girls are employed, that we find the worst example of slave driving. Refusing to hire enough extra help for the holidays, the workers are compelled to toil from the morning to nine or ten o'clock at night without obtaining any extra pay whatever, receiving only a free supper in the store restaurant which consists of the food that is left over from the day's meals.

A big proportion of these workers, many of whom have been employed

T. U. E. L. Ball Will Bring Out New York Workers Xmas Night

NEW YORK CITY.—On Christmas night, Dec. 25th the left wingers of the city will gather at the big dance to be held at Manhattan Lyceum at 66 East 4th St. All the leading figures now participating in the national convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' including Sascha Zimmerman, Rose Wortis, J. Borchovitz and others will be there.

Liptzin and Nelson of the Amalgamated, Gold and Gross of the Furriers, Jakovsky and Saza of the Cap and Millinery Workers, Rosen of the Carpenters, Rosenberger of the Bakers, Gitz and Obermeier of the Food Workers, Martin of the Printers will all be present.

The notable assembly of labor leaders will participate in one of the most enjoyable affairs ever arranged by the Trade Union Educational League in this city. Music will be furnished by the Broadway Bolshevik Jazz Band, consisting of the first musicians from the leading Broadway theaters.

Admission is fifty cents.

OFFICE WORKERS PLACE A. C. W. A. ON UNFAIR LIST

Amalgamated Ignores Union Demands

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 21.—In a statement issued to the press, Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union has declared that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has been placed on the unfair list for refusing to allow the office force of the Amalgamated to be unionized.

"We are doing this because Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, has ignored our letters calling upon him to employ only union clerical help in the office of his organization," stated Bohm.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

by Macy's for several years, only receive twelve and thirteen dollars a week. If they ask for a raise, they are reminded that there are many unemployed to take their place at a minute's notice, and therefore, they are compelled by fear of losing their jobs, to keep quiet.

Macy's is now giving all of their employees a mental and physical test and undoubtedly as soon as the holidays are over will fire those who do not figure up to a certain mark. Many of the questions that are being asked, especially of the girls, are of a personal nature that is an insult to them.

Must Organize. The department store workers must realize that only by their own strength and determination will they be able to better their conditions. They must demand to be paid for all overtime, also obtain a raise in wages to lift the mout of the ridiculously lowly paid class they are now in. They must organize themselves into a union and fight shoulder to shoulder together for by their unity they will be able to make the department store owners come to terms.

FURUSETH AND LA FOLLETTE IN BLACKLIST PLOT

To Destroy M. T. W. by "Discharge Book"

It is not usual for a company blacklist scheme to get the legal authorization for itself of the United States government, but that is what is being attempted now, and the bill to accomplish it is being introduced by no less than young LaFollette who is walking about Washington in the same fog of fake progressivism as did his dad.

As usual, all the politically moleyed "labor" journalists swallow with uncerified haste every act and utterance of "young Bob" and rush to their typewriters to tell the world what perfectly wonderful things are being done for labor. The result is a fair-sounding article which tells the exact opposite of the truth.

No Blacklist is "Favorable"

Even The DAILY WORKER was taken in by such a story, printed in last Saturday's issue under the head of "Bill Favoring Seamen Introduced in Senate." About this damnable scheme to blacklist all radical seamen off of American ships the recent issue of the Marine Worker, organ of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W., has the following to say:

"The International Seamen's Union thru its president Andrew Furusetth, is advocating a law making it compulsory for shipowners or the I. S. U. to issue to all seamen continuous discharge books. These books are to contain the record of the seaman and be filled out by the officer in charge of his department.

"Senator LaFollette, son of the former candidate for president and father of the seamen's act, is to introduce the bill at the present session of congress.

Aimed at M. T. W.

"The bill was originally introduced by the father of the present senator at the last session, but was defeated. "The I. S. U. hopes by this means to get control and fleece the seamen as they have in the past. The object of the bill is to blacklist those who are active in bettering conditions for the seamen and it is a direct blow against the membership of the I. W. W."

How Come?

All militant workers will join with the Marine Transport Workers in opposition to this plot to blacklist the revolutionary and active element among the seamen, at this conspiracy to get legal authority to destroy the only militant marine union in the United States, the M. T. W. of the I. W. W.

But the I. W. W. should also explain why it is that its officials permit prominent members, such as Covington Hall to work for LaFollette's election, as in the last presidential campaign, without rebuke or loss of standing. Yet these officials are ready enuf to ostracize and bar from the organization press any member, however able and willing to build up the I. W. W. if he even is suspected of being a Communist.

After that talk with your shopmate—hand him a copy of The DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him.

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

Class Collaboration for Export

By Harrison George

Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' International, Amsterdam leader and civil lord of the admiralty in Ramsay MacDonald's "labor" government, in an interview published in the American press recently (Chicago News, Dec. 18), gave expression to a definite new current in the international labor movement. Among other things, Hodges said:

British trade unionism must look to American trade unionism not only for its practical demonstration of economic power, but for guidance in the industrial crises of the next decade.

American trade unions have gained an incalculable advantage over us by their system of labor banking.

I think American trade unions are to some degree responsible for the generally excellent co-operation between labor and employers. In that co-operation Americans have a happy advantage over us. We are miles from achieving it.

On Dec. 5, at the Amsterdam General Council meeting, Hodges directly spoke of the desirability of the admission of American labor to the Amsterdam International as opposed to the admission of the Russian trade unions—"It would be a much more important event than even Russian acceptance of the (Amsterdam) constitution," said Hodges.

Oudegeest, too, chimed in with this view, saying that the real importance of the general council's meeting was in the "approach to America and Mexico, which is a question quite different from that of Russia."

Our difference with America, said

Oudegeest, is one of tactics, not of rules.

These indications of an orientation toward "American rules" by European labor, synchronized with a reformist maneuver to seek support against the movement for world trade union unity by admitting the American Federation of Labor to Amsterdam, make an examination of existing tendencies in American trade unions of great international significance.

We must remember, also, that the recent German delegation of trade union reformist leaders were stricken with wonderment at the "B. and O. plan" of class collaboration invented by William H. Johnston of the Machinists' Union and applied on the "Baltimore and Ohio" railway at first, which gave the plan its name. The Germans went home pledged to spread this scheme of class collaboration all over Germany. Hence a survey of American class collaboration tendencies is of world interest.

Company Union and Collaboration.

Two phases of one thing, class collaboration, may clearly be discerned in the labor movement of the United States of recent and current days. These two phases are: first, the growth, forced by the employers, of "company unions." The second is the growth of the movement for "co-operation with employers" among the trade union officialdom.

Both of these movements, which are taking on a tremendous significance, whether they come from the employers or from the trade union bureaucracy, find a common divisor in the principle of class collaboration, and the only difference between the two positions is one of application of the principle.

Both arise out of the same situation, the lack of a militant policy of intensive organization of the workers by the trade union leadership, and a complete unwillingness to base even the existing numerical strength of the trade unions upon a clear and implacable policy of class struggle.

The lack of a program for the organization of the unorganized turns the helpless masses over to the employers to exploit as they will, thru company unions if they so choose. Lack of a class struggle policy for the workers already organized not only fails to attract new members, but demoralizes the present membership when it faces the employers in battle with no policy but that of retreat and surrender.

Lure of Direct Dealing.

Moreover, so remote has become the mode of life, the material interests and the income elevation of the trade union bureaucracy from the average proletarian, that the siren song of the company union booster, for "direct dealing," "shop democracy" between "just we two," has been a powerful argument aiding the winning away by the company union of members and ex-members and possible members of trade unions which should be based on the class struggle and rank and file control.

With the union membership declining the trade union bureaucracy felt secure for some time in their fat-larded positions, by the brilliant discovery of "labor" banking, with the dividends from the banking business serving to cover the slackening income from dues. But the field is inherently too limited to take care of the whole species of trade union bureaucrats, and the growth of the "company

union" threatens to reduce the trade union membership to the vanishing point.

Nothing to Sell.

With the numerical strength of the company unions of the United States attaining a figure of an estimated 1,000,000, or fully one-third the strength of the American Federation of Labor, the panic-stricken disciples of Gompers saw that their principles of "collective bargaining" would have nothing to bargain over, with their shelves swept clean of merchandise by the company unions.

In some cases the company union movement has secured the direct assistance of the government. Such a case is cited recently involving the Maintenance of Waymen's Union and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. A dispute arose over the pay rates of the bridge and building painters belonging to the union employed on the road. That was five years ago, and at that time the union entered complaint against the road with the United States rail labor board.

The U. S. board decided in favor of the men, but it did nothing to enforce its decision which the road paid no attention to. The board even took two years to answer the union's last letter. And then it reversed its decision with the following cogent observation:

The situation on the Lackawanna railroad, so far as it affects the painters in question, has been materially changed. These painters are no longer represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees, but are and since April 17, 1923, have been represented by the Federation of Mechanics and Helpers of the engineering depart-

ment of the company.

In other words, these painters, if they lived long enough to get the final decision of the United States rail labor board, were no longer members of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, which is one of the sixteen "standard" railway unions, but now belong to the "company union," to which the board found it unnecessary to speak of wage rates.

This is the systematic working out of a policy by the American employing class which can truly be charged as a conspiracy against the American proletariat. But what do we find the "leaders" of American labor doing about it? There are several excellent illustrations.

Mutual "Boards of Adjustment."

In reference to the railway unions, even as this article is being written dispatches from Washington tell of a grand "agreement" arrived at between fifteen of the "standard" railway unions and the Association of Railway Executives to introduce a bill in the U. S. congress providing: (1) The abolition of the U. S. labor board, and (2) for the legalized establishment of "boards of adjustment" upon which both the management and the union have representation and concerning which magnificent results are foretold in the line of "co-operation and peace."

The details of the bill are not yet made public, but a clear inference that the unions have surrendered the right to strike and other vital policies, can be drawn from the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad, a die-hard enemy of unionism has voluntarily joined in the scheme, which promises to give the railroad companies more efficient labor at cheaper scales than their own

"company unions." This, if it turns out as indicated, will be one of the most brazen and wholesale surrenders of American unionism in many a long year.

This fever to outdo the company unions is burning thru the veins of every labor union in the country. And it is voiced by the head of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York recently, in the following words:

"Management must either deal with trade unions organized by the workers, free and apart from outside influences, or deal with their workers individually."

This was Green's starting point of argument against company unions. But he goes on:

The purpose of management which fosters the organization of company unions is clear and understood. The motive behind their action is a selfish one. They seek to maintain the form of collective bargaining without its virtues or its spirit of independence. They seek control rather than co-operation.

Here we have Green telling the employers that the purpose of the company union is too obvious, "clear and understood" by the workers, to be successful in their selfishness. Better methods are suggested:

They exert the power of compulsion instead of inviting the voluntary co-operation of their employees.

"Such co-operation," says the dispatch, "Green would have come thru agreement between the trade unions and management to make industry more efficient."

Such are the funeral orations being preached over the coffin of the "right to strike" and all semblance of policies of class struggle, by the trade union bureaucracy of America.

Another shining example is the speech of the infamous "Major" George L. Berry, addressing an audience of both employing printers and wage earning pressmen at Mason City, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1925:

I have no patience with the employer or the employe, who takes the position that they are two rival forces. They are not. They are interested in one common end, making money so that both worker and employer may share in it.

"The strike was held up as an economically unsound weapon," the dispatch goes on to state, "destructive alike to workers and employer. Conciliation and arbitration are far better."

But "age cannot wither nor time decay" the classic example of a bid for class collaboration, quoted by Com. Earl R. Browder in the first article written in America against the "B. & O. plan" in The DAILY WORKER of December 8, 1923, in which William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, was said to have spoken at St. Louis, as follows:

I want to emphasize as strongly as I know how the fact that in the task of positive co-operation in the railroad industry there can be no substitute for the genuine unions of the railroad employes.

I maintain that such a management would never again (after using Johnston's co-operation plan), as long as it retains its good sense, desire to see the affiliated shop crafts effaced from the scheme of things on its road.

The sweep of the class collaboration movement advances. And the key problem of American revolutionary unionists hinges around the fight to win and hold the unions for policies of class struggle as against this collaboration poison that is spreading thru the veins of American labor.



Organization Meetings

# Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

## New York Supports the Unity Campaign

THE district executive committee of District No. 2 and the general membership meeting of the New York members of the Workers (Communist) Party have gone on record as supporting the campaign for the unification of the party initiated by the central executive committee, the former by a vote of 8 to 6 and the latter by a vote of 460 to 233.

The meeting of the district executive committee was held on Thursday, Dec. 10, and was addressed by Comrades Lovestone and Cannon on behalf of the unity resolution of the central executive committee. The two central executive committee representatives discussed at length the political situation in the country and in the party, pointing out that the growth of a two-and-a-half international tendency both inside and outside the movement, the growth of a new left wing inside the socialist party and in the labor movement in general, the serious danger of a split in the party which was prevented only by the energetic and united fight of the central executive committee representatives at the Finnish convention which ended in the triumph of the Bolshevik elements in this convention, and the general favorable situation for mass work required the unification of the former factions of the party for united work and that the removal of the political differences, which had divided them, made possible such unification. The speeches of Comrades Cannon and Lovestone were followed by a thorough discussion of the entire question, Comrade Krumbin being permitted by the central executive committee representatives, to speak for a half hour against the central executive committee resolution although the original plans for the meeting, as outlined by the central executive committee, did not provide for any such long speech against the resolution. Comrades Olgin, Mindel, Sjoman, Weinstein, Wolfe, Stachel, Miller, Bimba, Lifshitz and Don supported

the resolution and Comrades Krumbin, Grecht, Slakind, Zack, Undjus and Aronberg voted in the negative. Comrade Olgin, in supporting the resolution of the central executive committee, declared that he was convinced that the central executive committee was working earnestly for the unification of the party but that, in his opinion, it would still take some time and much earnest conciliatory work to disarm all the old prejudices and suspicions, and he introduced an additional resolution in the district executive committee in which the district executive committee should express to the central executive committee a further interpretation of the spirit of harmony involved in the adoption of such a resolution. This resolution was adopted by the district executive committee, no one voting against, but six abstaining and referred to a sub-committee for editing. The resolution proposed by Comrade Olgin is reprinted at the end of this article.

### General Membership Meeting.

At the general membership meeting, which was held on Sunday, Dec. 13, at Webster Hall, the entire question was discussed at much greater length in an eight-hour meeting. Comrades Cannon and Lovestone again spoke on behalf of the general executive committee and released Comrade Johnson from his obligation as a central executive committee member to support an unanimous decision of the political committee of the central executive committee in order that not Johnson's right to speak but the unity resolution should be the central question for the discussion during the meeting and that there could be diversion of the main political issue to subordinate questions. The following spoke in favor of the unity resolution in addition to Comrades Cannon and Lovestone: Comrades Dunne, Olgin, Mindel, Weinstein and Wolfe. Comrades Krumbin, Zack, Brahdny, Costrell and Radvansky spoke against the resolution. Comrades Brahdny and Radvansky introduced their own reso-

lutions, both resolutions receiving four votes. The representatives of the central executive committee, in closing the discussion, emphasized the fact that they would continue to work energetically in order to win over those comrades who still opposed the unification of the party and that every opportunity would be given to anyone who supports the line of the central executive committee and the Communist International to work without discrimination in the party. Whereas every effort would be made to win back to the line of the Communist International those who were now objectively working against that line.

### Olgin's Resolution.

The resolution of interpretation introduced by Comrade Olgin into the district executive committee and adopted by a vote of eight in favor, none against, and six abstaining was referred for editing to a sub-committee of which Comrade Olgin formed a part which unanimously presented it in the following form:

"WHEREAS, The abolition of all kinds of factional struggles and factional discriminations is the most imperative need of our party as a prerequisite for the Bolshevization and for the growth of our party as a leader of the working masses, and

"WHEREAS, Some of the comrades of the former majority, in their shock of surprise and in despair over the Communist International cable, have in various instances expressed their opposition to the Communist International decision and some have even attempted to organize within the party an opposition to the central executive committee, thus creating an atmosphere of misunderstanding and confusion which must result in a weakening of the rank and file in the Communist International, and

"WHEREAS, The unity resolution and the spirit behind the resolution as well as the declarations of the responsible representatives of the central executive committee indicate a determination to do away with the remnants of factionalism which were manifest in some activities of the central executive committee immediately after the national convention, and also to do away with the factional spirit still manifested by some comrades, now

"THEREFORE: The district executive committee, in voting for the unity resolution, requests the central executive committee that this resolution be interpreted by it to mean as follows:

1. That the former majority led by Comrade Foster, notwithstanding mistakes and deviations of some of its members and notwithstanding the recent declarations of some of the two-and-a-half international opposition within our party as being in sympathy with the Foster group, was and is in the main composed of the Bolshevik elements who must take an integral part in all the work of the party, including the fight against the right wing opposition.
2. That no discriminations will be made against Comrade Foster or against any of his followers who will bona fide submit to the decisions of the Communist International and relinquish attempts at organizing a caucus.
3. That the central executive committee will not tolerate any caucuses in the party.
4. That the central executive committee in the immediate future will judge the members of the party not merely by whether they voted for or against the unity resolution, but by the political orientation of their actual work in the party.
5. That the central executive committee, in accordance with declarations made by its representatives at the present district executive meeting, will henceforth be guided by the recognition of the fact that a successful and authoritative leadership in our party can be created only through a complete amalgamation of elements who are willing to follow the line of the Communist International regardless of former groupings.

## CLEVELAND GOES OVERWHELMINGLY FOR PARTY UNITY

### Membership Meeting Backs C. E. C.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—The membership meeting held in Cleveland on December 18 resulted in a sweeping victory for the central executive committee. By a vote of 112 to 50, the membership went on record supporting the unity that has been brought about between the Ruthenberg and the Cannon groups in the party. Comrades Lovestone and Cannon represented the central executive committee; whereupon the Foster group demanded that a representative be allowed equal time to present the Foster position. This was granted and Comrade Karath spoke for the Foster point of view.

Show's Utter Bankruptcy. Without advancing anything constructive, Comrade Karath made charges and accusations that showed the utter bankruptcy of the opposition to the central executive committee in District No. 6. No platform, no program, but a mere rallying about Com. Foster as a person. This, the representatives of the central executive committee revealed to be a dangerous tendency. This is not a campaign against Comrade Foster but an educational campaign to unify the party and to find the correct policies for the work of the party.

Comrade Brahtin, another supporter of Foster, launched into a tirade and even expressed the belief that the criticism of Lore about the party might be correct, which Com. Cannon exposed in analyzing the results of Lore's criticism.

Comrade Ruthenberg was in the hall and, after receiving an enthusiastic greeting, explained the correctness of the policies of the central executive committee in the Finnish convention, in the unity with one section of the former majority group.

The district executive committee which met on Saturday, Dec. 19, went

into the details of the trade union policy. Comrade Cannon made an analysis of the policies hitherto applied by the party, and the policies intended by the central executive committee. Com. Cannon and Lovestone analyzed the errors made and the wrong policies still pursued by the Foster group. They explained what the intentions of the central executive committee are in regard to the left wing movement.

### Overwhelmingly for Unity.

The opposition in the district executive committee was again led by Comrade Karath and Brahtin, which Comrade Cannon in particular had to expose. Comrade Severino and Comrade Hamilton had a somewhat divergent point of view, Comrade Hamilton presenting a resolution which was intended to embody his ideas.

The discussion was quite lively, and when the vote was taken, 8 voted for the unity resolution of the central executive committee, three for that of the Foster group well-known throughout the country, and Comrade Hamilton voting for his own resolution. The membership meeting and the meeting of the district executive committee prove that District 6 is behind the unity resolution and the earnest attempts of the central executive committee to achieve unity and lay down correct policies for the party, particularly on the trade union question.

### Ruthenberg and Cannon to Speak at Y. W. L. Membership Meeting

Next Friday afternoon there will be a general membership meeting of the Young Workers League of Chicago. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the united front campaigns of the party in connection with the labor party and the defense of the Soviet Union. Comrade J. P. Cannon, will also speak, dealing with the international situation and world trade union unity.

Since Friday is Christmas Day, it is expected that every member of the Young Workers League will be present. The meeting will be held at 1902 W. Davidson St., at 3 p. m. promptly.

After the membership meeting there will be a Communist social.

## PITTSBURGH OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTS UNITY RESOLUTION; VOTES AGAINST FACTIONALISM

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 21.—Continuation of factionalism within the party received a death blow at both the district executive and membership meetings held in this city December 16 and 17 with Comrades James P. Cannon and Jay Lovestone present, representing the central executive committee. All members of the Young Workers (Communist) League district committee and candidates as well as active members of the pushing steel and mining town attended the district executive meeting and took part in the discussion.

### The "Opposition."

Quite a resentment was shown at the district executive committee meeting against allowing Comrade Blankenstein, who came to Pittsburgh several days prior to the meeting as special organizer of the so-called Foster group, to speak at the meeting. By request of the central executive committee representatives, however, Comrade Blankenstein was granted the floor and was given considerable time to present the views of his group. A resolution against the central executive committee unity resolution was then introduced by Comrade Otis who was also given ample opportunity to defend his point of view.

### D. E. C. Decisive For C. E. C.

The discussion on the two resolutions was most interesting with members of both the party and the Young Workers' League participating. When the vote was taken several members of the district executive committee of the Young Workers' League, who were previously supporters of the Foster group, declared that they will register their vote next day as they needed more time for a more thorough consideration of the question. Next day they registered their votes for the central executive committee resolution.

The final vote, therefore, stands as follows: In the district executive committee of the party, 12 for the central executive committee resolution and 2 for the resolution introduced by Comrade Otis.

On the district executive committee of the Young Workers' League, 10 for the central executive committee unity resolution and 1 for Otis' resolution. All the candidates and the out of town representatives voted for the central executive committee resolution. The Young Workers' League district executive committee was organized on the party basis, and the meeting on the December 16, finally broke down the lines that have previously divided the members into two opposing camps.

### Membership For C. E. C.

At the membership meeting held next day Comrade Otis again introduced the same resolution which was so decisively defeated at the joint meeting of the party and Young Workers' League district executive committees. The chairman, together with the central executive committee representatives were in favor of giving Comrade Otis the opportunity to defend the point of view of the "opposition" to the unity resolution although Comrade Otis as a member of the district executive committee was duty bound to support and defend the resolution adopted by the full district

executive committee the night previously. He was given practically as much time as was given each of the representatives of the central executive committee.

During the discussion, one of the comrades, a member of the district executive committee of the party and Young Workers' League formerly a supporter of the Foster group, pointed out that after a thorough consideration, he was finally convinced of the correctness of the central executive committee resolution and appealed to the members to look upon the question from a political point of view and not from the point of view of past prejudices or personal likings for this or other individual in the party. The objective conditions and the situation in the party, especially in this district, where the coal operators and the steel magnates, are making every effort possible to disrupt the party, demand unity of all Communist forces loyal to the central executive committee and the Communist International. The comrades of the former minority, he added, have proven their sincerity in raising the question of unity in this district by actual deeds. Comrades of the former majority were placed in responsible positions both in the party and the league and were even given a majority on such important committees as the political and the industrial committee.

The vote that followed the discussion, 94 for the central executive committee unity resolution, 12 for the resolution of the "opposition" and 4 abstaining from voting—was a most decisive blow at any attempt to carry on an organized opposition to the party leadership. The membership in this district is united for the central executive committee and the Communist International, and it is hoped that the few comrades who are still opposed to unity or are for unity with reservations will soon realize the correctness of the central executive committee resolution and policies and will change their votes, accordingly.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

**DR. RASNICK**  
DENTIST  
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

**WANTED:**  
**Furnished Room**  
by Comrade Humboldt Park district preferred. Address: Box A, Daily Worker.

## WICKS TOURS EAST; SPEAKS ON LOCARNO PACT AND RUSSIA

H. M. Wicks, editorial writer of THE DAILY WORKER, who is now touring the east will speak in the following cities on the Locarno "peace" pact and its relation to Soviet Russia. These dates are in addition to those already announced.

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,** Sunday night, December 27, at 8 o'clock at the Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St.

**BALTIMORE, Md.,** Monday night, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock, at the Progressive Labor Lyceum, Asquith and Lexington St.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.,** Tuesday night, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock Musicians' Hall, 1006 E. St. N. W.

## Administration Tax Reduction Bill Faces Hot Fight in Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The \$325,000,000 tax reduction bill, which has been enacted by the house, faces a stormy future in the senate with both democratic and so-called progressive republicans opposing many of its provisions.

Senator Smoot, chairman of the senate finance committee has announced that hearings on the bill would start in the senate Jan. 4, the bill carried to the floor by January 15 and held there until enacted. The democrats declare they will offer a substitute calling for an increased slash in taxes amounting to over \$100,000,000.

Senator Norris, leader of the so-called progressives, declared that the house measure "gives greater tax reduction to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon than to all the taxpayers in the state of Nebraska," and declared he would oppose the administration measure.

## Federal Judge Refuses to Resign; Congress to Discuss Impeachment

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 21.—Federal Judge George W. English of the eastern Illinois district, found guilty by a special house investigation committee at Washington of conduct "unbecoming a federal judge," declared that he had not resigned and did not intend to do so.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The report of a special committee of the house recommending impeachment of Judge George W. English has been referred to the house judiciary committee for further consideration and recommendations. It will be taken up after the Christmas holidays.

## Tonight, Civic Opera Gives 'Boris Godunoff'

Tonight Moussorsky's operatic version of Pushkin's historical drama, "Boris Godunoff" will be given at the Auditorium, Wabash Ave. and Congress street. The performance will constitute the second and last of the season of this massive spectacle with its seven scenes depicting life in Russia in the days of the czar. George Baklanoff, the Russian baritone, will take the title role. Other members to be included in the cast for the presentation of "Boris" are Clara Shear, Cyrena Van Gorp, Maria Cleassens, Elizabeth Kerr, Antonio Cortis, Jose Mojica, Oliviero Lazzari, Cotreuil, Defrere, Ritch, Giorgio Polacco, musical director of the company, will conduct.

**The Petroleum Industry.**  
**MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.,** Dec. 21.—The reconstruction process in the rehabilitation of the naphtha industry has been completed. Now extensive new drilling is to be undertaken. At the same time a new petroleum distillery is to be built in Baku, and in Grosny a paraffin factory and a petroleum distillery.

## PARTY ORGANIZATION

With Introduction by JAY LOVESTONE.

A most valuable pamphlet on the composition of the American Communist movement containing:

The letter of the Communist International on re-organization; the shop nucleus; the constitution—indexed and with charts.

A Communist should not be without it.

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## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## ATTENTION NEW YORK LEAGUERS!

Where and When to Report at Section Membership Meetings!

YOU are to report absolutely to one of the following section membership meetings in the sections listed below according to your place of work. ALL UNEMPLOYED shop, factory and office workers go to the section membership meetings in the sections in which the place of their last employment is located.

**BUILDING TRADES WORKERS** will attend the section meetings in the sections in which their contracting shop is located.  
14th St. to 23rd St., 108 Eldridge St., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.  
34th to 59th St., 108 E. 14th St., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.  
59th St. to 129th St., 64 East 104th St., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.  
129th to Bronx Pk., and Van Court and Pk., 1347 Boston Rd., Tuesday, December 22, 6 p. m.  
Brownsville (All), 1844 Pitkin Ave., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.  
South Brooklyn, Bath Beach, Boro Pk. and Coney Island, 1940 Benson Ave., Wednesday, Dec. 23, 6 p. m.  
**ALL THOSE WORKING IN JAMAICA WILL ATTEND MEETING IN BROWNVILLE. ALL THOSE WORKING IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY AND CORONA WILL ATTEND MEETING OF SECTION 5, 108 East 14th St.**

**STUDENTS WILL ATTEND SECTION WHERE THEIR SCHOOL IS LOCATED. SALESMEN AND AGENTS WILL ATTEND MEETINGS IN SECTION WHERE THEY RESIDE.**  
ALL SECTIONS MEET AT 6 P. M. SHARP.

## The "Christmas Spirit" and the Young Workers

During the month of December we again are faced with a spirit of "brotherly love," "capitalist benevolence, etc. The salvation army can already be seen with their "theatrical Santas" on the important streets pandering the pedestrians for their loose change. Christmas dinner societies of "nice ladies," save-your-money-and-soul missions, basket circles and what not are already preparing to pool interests for the extraction of the pennies from the lucky workers who have jobs. As far as the young workers are concerned not many will be fooled by the "one meal a year" Christmas charity of the bosses.

While the bosses are engaging in this tomfoolery and inoculating the workers with the "religious-superstitious" bug, the young militant workers are utilizing the month for greater organization and activity in the class struggle.

December for us is economic trade union month. It is definitely linked up with the working youth conference being called in eastern Ohio for the end of February. There the immediate demands, principally of the young



Christmas Spirit.

miners will be discussed and a fighting program set up.

In other parts of the country the Young Communists are organizing themselves into trade union fractions in order to carry on their struggle on behalf of the young workers into the unions in an organized fashion. The league demands that every member become a trade union member and a member of a youth fraction.

In New York City the league is also laying the basis for the calling of a general conference of young workers delegated from their shops in order to discuss and formulate demands for their immediate economic interests, against the use of injunctions and for a labor party separate and apart from the bourgeois political parties.

## Young Workers of Other Lands

**British Times on the Y. C. L.**

LONDON—In the series of articles which the Times publishes on Communism in England, there is a shorter section on the Young Communist League of Great Britain.

By way of introduction an incident is described which is alleged to have happened in Manchester and which is an illustration of the extraordinary activity and unscrupulousness of the alleged leader of the league. After this introduction the connection between the Comintern and the Y. C. L. is described in a few words and a few sentences from the program are quoted.

While this is going on the attack of the Balwin government on the Communist organizations has aroused an enthusiastic fighting spirit in the league which is resulting in a steady increase in membership.

**Czech Youth Fight Militarism.**

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia. — The Communist Youth has published an appeal to the Czech soldiers. The following demands have also been published:

- 1 Reduction in the number of higher officers.
- 2) Smaller salaries for these officers.
- 3) Cessation of pensions for the officers of the old Austro-Hungarian officers.
- 4) Higher pay for soldiers and non-commissioned officers.
- 5) Re-introduction of care commission.
- 6) Permission to serve in one's birthplace.
- 7) Prohibition to use soldiers as strikebreakers.
- 8) Prohibition of deduction from pay as penalty.
- 9) Free selection of political newspaper and literature.
- 10) Soldiers' free participation in the political life at their own discretion.
- 11) Prevention of the abolition of soldiers' franchise.
- 12) Liquidation of the church administration in the army.

**German Children's Congress New Departure.**

BERLIN, Germany.—At the recent national congress of the Junge Spartakus-Bund (Communist Children's Movement) and its leaders a new departure was made for more effective work among the masses of proletarian children. Among the important decisions were: 1) The children's movement must not remain isolated sets of the more advanced children, but must become mass organizations. 2) No isolated groups but a centralized children's league. 3) Not only the school struggle but an energetic struggle against child labor and child misery with economic demands.

**Austrian Young Socialists for Soviet Russia.**

VIENNA, Austria.—On the return of the young workers' delegation from the U. S. S. R. the young socialist workers had organized seven Soviet Russia meetings in Vienna, but the attendance at these meetings was only 1,900. It so happened that the majority of the social-democratic members of the audiences favored Soviet Russia, so that at one meeting even the social-democrat Kanitz was compelled to speak of his "warm regard" for the Russian working class. The young socialist workers have decided to hold a course on Soviet Russia. This is, of course, to counterbalance the enlightenment on Soviet Russia by the young workers' delegation. Otto Bauer's (!) wife will lead the course.



## Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League!

## TOMORROW!

What Do the Young Communists Want During December, the Economic Trade Union Month?

This question answered in an entire page of THE DAILY WORKER on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

Special articles will appear on various phases of the conditions of the young workers in industry and their special activities in the unions and shops.

The page will be edited by the Young Workers (Communist) League.

SEND IN SPECIAL ORDERS FOR THIS ISSUE.

Bundle orders for league and party units 2c per copy.

## TONIGHT!

### Chicago Party Membership Meeting

PARTY UNITY AND TRADE UNION WORK  
Tuesday, December 22, 1925, 7 P. M.

SCHOENHOFEN HALL, 1224 MILWAUKEE AVENUE  
(Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.)

This meeting, in place of the section meetings, is of the utmost importance. Every party member must be present. Only party members who are either in a shop nucleus or street nucleus and members of the Y. W. L. can be present. Admission by membership card only. Representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the resolution of the C. E. C. for party unity and trade union work.



# Workers Write About the Workers' Life

## Farrington Part of Conspiracy to Cut Coal Miners' Wages

(Continued from page 1.)

ers some of the benefits derived, the absolute contrary is the case. The bosses were permitted in this agreement to cut the miners' wages from \$10.32 to \$8.04 a day. This holds good for miners who load coal by hand as well as by machine. Very often the machines get out of order and the men are forced to load by hand. Besides only a very few load coal by machine, the large bulk of the miners loading by hand.

Formerly if a miner loaded more than 12 tons of coal a day which at 86 cents a ton makes \$10.32 the regular union scale, he was also paid for the extra amount produced; but under the new Farrington agreement, in addition to the reduced wages of \$8.04 for twelve tons a day at 67 cent a ton, he is not paid extra no matter how many tons over twelve he loads.

When this cut was announced by the operators, the miners immediately applied to the officials of the union for an explanation of the violation of the agreement. The miners worked for many months waiting for this explanation which was never made. Then the miners, humiliated and outraged, went on strike demanding the return of the former scale.

## CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS WILL MEET THIS WEEK ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The Chicago Worker Correspondents' class will meet on Wednesday evening instead of Thursday, this week and next, due to the holidays. There is to be no let up in the work of this class. The DAILY WORKER comes out regularly as usual and Worker Correspondents must keep on the job. Send in your contributions. New students should enroll on Wednesday, Dec. 23. Class meets at 8 p. m. in the DAILY WORKER editorial room, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

## For the Workers' Little Boy or Girl—

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Chicago, Ill.

## PRIZES FOR CORRESPONDENTS!

EVERY week The DAILY WORKER is presenting three prizes for the best stories sent in during the week by its worker correspondents. This week's prize winners will be announced, and their contributions published on the Worker Correspondents' Page in Thursday's issue, since there will be no paper on Friday, Christmas Day. The prizes offered are as follows:

**FIRST PRIZE**—"Flying Oasp," stories of New Russia, some of which are now appearing in the New Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER.

**SECOND PRIZE**—Leon Trotsky's "My Flight from Siberia," in which is told the story of Trotsky's escape from exile.

**THIRD PRIZE**—An original cartoon framed, a reproduction of which will appear on the Worker Correspondents' Page.

Send in your contributions immediately. Address, Editorial Department, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## STEEL MILLS CUT WAGES WITH INSTALLATION OF MACHINERY; BOYS REPLACE SKILLED MEN

By W. J. WHITE, a Worker Correspondent.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Dec. 21.—The United States Steel corporation is a gigantic combination of manufacturing capital with its tentacles reaching into hundreds of branches of manufacturing. Towns and cities of this country have felt and are feeling the deadening effect of its presence, with its open shops and in some cases, the ownership of even the towns themselves. This corporation is at the present time having its plants overhauled, and the waste of back number units of its numerous works wiped out.

New Castle is one of the places where this concentration and elimination is being rapidly carried out. One of their blast furnaces here is already down and dismantled and at least two other are marked to go the same way in the near future. These furnaces, the pride of the capitalists a few years ago, are now slated for the junk heap.

New and more up to the minute heating systems are being introduced by the efficiency engineers of the company. One such which has just been put in at the local steel mill, has displaced two-thirds of the firemen at the plant. Instead of the 270 men who were employed on the three turns, they now have the work done by 90 men, thus saving the labor of 180 firemen.

The patent doubler has been introduced into the tin mills here and they are being handled by boys of fifteen and sixteen, who are fast displacing the higher priced men. Some idea of the number of men displaced may be gleaned from the fact that New Castle has at the present time some 300 houses not tenanted. The workers who formerly lived in them have had to seek work elsewhere.

In the tin coating plants they have introduced the latest machines which make it possible for one man to do the work formerly done by five. This work is largely done by the colored and the foreign-born workers and they have been especially hard hit.

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A splendid propaganda story of a Labor spy—written by a master propagandist.

The kind of a book to hand to your shop-mate after you have read it.

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## Building Workers in Santa Barbara Warned About Scab Contractor

By A Worker Correspondent.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Dec. 18.—Near the postoffice on State St. stood the catholic church, which was destroyed by the earthquake on June 29th, John M. Cooper of Los Angeles is excavating for a two story store and office building.

This architect and contractor is well known in Los Angeles because of his refusal to pay anything like the union scale or give his men union hours. The carpenters and laborers in that city have received rough treatment from him.

Indications are he is trying to do his "stuff" in Santa Barbara also. His men work any and all hours it seems. As yet there have not been many carpenters employed on the job, but the few who have worked for him have received \$8 per day of eight hours and worked Saturday afternoon for straight time. The carpenters' scale is \$9 for eight hours. Saturday afternoon work is strongly discouraged by Local 1062. See 2 of the trade rules says:

"There shall be no work done Saturday afternoon between the hours of 12:00 m. and 6:00 p. m., except to preserve life and property."

Painters and plasterers are working five days a week here. The electricians are seeking to have their wages raised from \$10 to \$12 per day and the week shortened from 44 to 40 hours.

## PICTURES OF LIFE

(Worker Correspondent)

STAMFORD, Conn.—In a grocery store a hard-working woman, shabbily dressed, stood in front of the counter talking to the man in charge: "What is the cheapest butter you got?" The man told her, "She hesitated. Evidently it was still too high for her. Finally she reluctantly said: "Give me a quarter of a pound."

Just at this moment an expensive automobile stopped in front of the store. An elegantly dressed woman with a poodle dog in her arms stepped out and entered the place. The grocer was immediately on his "tip-toes." "Send me three pounds of the best butter you have," the lady ordered. She included other things in her order.

## CLASSES OF WORKER CORRESPONDENTS TO BE ORGANIZED BY WICKS

During his tour thru the East, which started yesterday in Grand Rapids, Comrade H. M. Wicks will devote considerable time to the organizing of worker correspondents' classes in the various cities that he visits.

This is some of the most important work being conducted by The DAILY WORKER and the party. It is essential that proletarian writers be developed so that a great staff of field correspondents can be created that will know how to handle all labor news in a manner that will appeal to the working class.

All worker correspondents and those who want to take up this work should attend the Wicks meetings and remain afterwards to take up this question with Comrade Wicks.

The following cities will be visited: Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo. Time and place of lectures announced elsewhere in today's paper.

## How About Some Evening?

Some night when you have no meeting—or some night when you're broke and you can't go to a show—why not step over to the Workers' Book Store at 19 S. Lincoln St.? You can help to prepare a propaganda campaign—and you'll spend a pleasant evening. Step over ANY night and speak to The Daily Worker Agent—S. Hammersmark. We sure need your help!

SINCERE GOOD WISHES FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

SAMPO CO-OP. STORE

Owned, controlled and operated by the working people, for the working people of

HANNA, WYOMING.

## HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

English Branch, Workers Party, Boston, Mass., (balance of Rescue Party)	\$ 8.18
English Branch, Workers Party, Boston, Mass., (Daily Worker lists.)	8.25
English Branch, Workers Party, Boston, Mass., pledges paid	6.50
Women's Progressive Association, Br. 129, Linden, N. J.	5.00
Karl Marx Scandinavian Br., W. P., Chicago	1.00
Sam Habor and Rubinovitch, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.50
J. Sambo, West Allis, Wis. (collected)	1.75
Shop Nucleus No. 1, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Workers of Elbert, W. Va. (Worshloff, Hordun, Nenechuck, Gardarluuk, Warnuch, Sperin, Woznuck, Prach, Covch, Suprunuk)	6.50
<b>Total Today</b>	<b>\$43.88</b>
<b>Previously reported</b>	<b>\$31,286.57</b>
<b>Total to date</b>	<b>\$31,330.25</b>

## Tuberculosis Holds Second Place Among Illinois Diseases

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 21.—According to the report of the Illinois state health director Dr. I. L. Rawlings, tuberculosis holds second place this month in the sick list of Illinois workers.

Scarlet fever comes first with 351 cases, then tuberculosis with 265, pneumonia 228, measles 118, diphtheria 98, typhoid fever 40, influenza 23, and small pox 11.

By S. P. SLAVIN  
(Worker Correspondent)

always specifying she wanted "the very best" and, joyfully patting her poodle, she departed, while the poor woman was still waiting for that quarter of a pound of the "cheapest butter you got."

It seems unbelievable that such perverted conditions should be tolerated among civilized people in capitalist America. The harder you work the more you have. If you earn your living by honest work you are a nobody, but if you are a grafter you belong to "our best citizens" and you ride in limousines and you have the "very best" of everything.

I happened to know both women. The poor woman is my neighbor. Her husband works in a shop, their 14-year old boy works too. She herself, besides taking care of a family of six, takes in washing, and with all that she can only afford the "cheapest."

The rich lady is the wife of a "prominent real estate man" who buys property cheap and raises rents, and that's where the limousines and poodle dogs came from; and this is why our hard working woman couldn't afford anything but the "cheapest butter you got." She has to pay that high rent so that Mrs. ———, whose husband never did an honest day's work in his life, may roll in luxury.

## Information Wanted.

Daniel George Carson, 34 years of age, last heard of in the state of Washington in the summer of 1917. Any information will be gratefully received by his mother—

BRIDGET CARSON,  
Warspite, Alta.,  
Canada.

Have a Good Time at This Party.



NEW YEAR'S

ROXBURY, Mass.

Friday, January 1  
Singing, dancing; new year's celebration with a new year's midnight dinner. Given by the Roxbury Jewish Branch at the New International Hall.

## ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IN HOUSE AND U. S. SENATE

### Law Aimed at Curbing Southern Lynchings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Bills have been introduced in the senate and the house to curb lynching in the United States. Both of these bills are identical and provide that any state officer who fails to make all appropriate efforts to protect a prisoner in his charge from mob violence or apprehend any person participating in mob violence, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

The bill also makes it a felony for any state or municipal officer to conspire with any person to injure or kill or suffer a prisoner to be taken from his custody. Those who conspire with him likewise shall be guilty of a felony. Upon conviction the persons so conspiring shall be punished by imprisonment for life or not less than five years.

District Court's Right Defined.  
The district court of the judicial district in which a person is injured or put to death by a mob is given jurisdiction to try and punish those who participate when it appears that the state courts fail or refuse to apprehend and punish them or when the jurors obtainable for service in the state courts are so strongly opposed to such punishment that there is no reasonable probability that this guilty of the offense can be punished in the state courts.

Must Pay \$10,000 Forfeit.  
Any court in which a person is put to death by mob violence shall forfeit \$10,000 to the family of the victim. If he has no family, then the money shall go to his dependent parents, if any; otherwise to the use of the United States.

In the event that any such person put to death by mob violence shall have been transported from one county into another during the time intervening between his capture and putting to death, the two counties shall be jointly and severally liable.

The bill also makes any act committed in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country a crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the state courts.

Three Make a Mob.  
Three or more persons, acting in concert, without authority of law, for the purpose of depriving any person of his life or doing him physical injury is defined in the act as a "mob or riotous assemblage."

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

## Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1925.
- 144 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St.
  - 183 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
  - 21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
  - 378 Brick and Clay Workers, Paving Inspectors, 168 W. Washington. Cabinet Joint Council, 514 W. 117th Street.
  - 58 Carpenters, Diversay and Sheffield.
  - 141 Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
  - 272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
  - 461 Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
  - 1786 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th. Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
  - 15 Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 1/2 W. 34th St.
  - 381 Electricians, 505 S. State St.
  - 1030 Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
  - 302 Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Westworth Ave.
  - 402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
  - 645 Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
  - 826 Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
  - 8705 Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
  - 27 Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph Street.
  - 15441 Firemen, 3046 W. 26th St.
  - 715 Firemen and Engineers, Ogden and Taylor.
  - 20 Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
  - 5 Mod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
  - 6 Mod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
  - 27 Mod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Ave.
  - 715 Mod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
  - 81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.
  - 12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
  - 17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
  - 84 Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
  - 915 Machinists, 4225 W. Lake St.
  - 1494 Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
  - 546 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
  - 571 Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave. Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark St.
  - 10 Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
  - 17358 Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
  - 147 Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
  - 180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison St.
  - 194 Painters, 9414 S. Halsted St.
  - 191 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 65th.
  - 275 Painter, 220 W. OAK ST.
  - 521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
  - 502 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
  - 130 Plumbers, 1507 W. Lake St.
  - 250 Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
  - 402 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
  - 415 Railway Clerks, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
  - 1170 Railway Clerks, 11037 Michigan Ave.
  - 1287 Railway Clerks, 5324 S. Halsted St.
  - 352 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
  - 739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
  - 906 Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
  - 2219 Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
  - 375 Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison Street.
  - Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
  - 727 Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
  - 67 The Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
  - 7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

## 89,000,000 Roubles Net Profit Realized on Soviet Union's Roads

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21.—In the past fiscal year 1924-25 the gross receipts of the railways in comparison with the previous year have increased by 237,000,000 roubles, i. e., by 34.6 per cent; while in the year 1923-24 the railroad enterprises still show a deficit of 19,000,000 roubles, in the year 1924-25 the net profit amounted to 89,000,000 roubles.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

NEW YORK WORKERS, ATTENTION!

## The "Novy Mir" Ball

D. DOBKIN, the famous tenor  
LIDIA SAVICKAYA, soloist of the Boston Symphony  
PIERRE MATHEO, soloist of the New York Symphony  
Damosha (on oboe and English horn)  
HILDA SHAKET, the famous interpreter of classic dances

All Will Appear at the "Novy Mir"

## Concert and Ball

Where?  
Park Palace, 110th St. and 5th Avenue

When?  
December 24, (Christmas Eve.)

Who Will Be at the Ball and Concert?—All, All, All.  
Get Ready! Buy Your Tickets in Advance.

Chicago Readers, Attention!

## GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE

for the benefit of Delnik

will be given by the F. D. T. J. OMLADINA and Czechoslovak Fractions

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1925

at C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th Street, Chicago.

Freiheit Singing Society—Symbolic and Folk Dances by the members of F. D. T. J. Omladina—Musical Selections—Piano, Violin and Vocal Solos—Recitations—DANCING DURING EVENING.

Principal Speakers—Robert Minor and Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

Admission 75 Cents. Doors Open 2 P. M.

## "The Adding Machine"

A Drama of the Worker Under Capitalism

will be played by the

DETROIT REPERTORY THEATRE CO.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, at 8:00 P. M.

in the HOUSE OF THE MASSES,  
Gratiot and St. Aubin Avenues, Detroit.

Auspices Daily Worker Press Club.

General Admission 75 Cents.

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**J. LOUIS ENGDALH** Editors  
**WILLIAM F. DUNNE**  
**MORITZ J. LOEB** Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

## Mr. Lowden—Farmers' Advocate

Since Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, received a staggering political blow in the primaries leading up to the republican presidential elections in 1920, when his agents were caught buying votes in the state of Missouri, he has been diligently trying to recover his standing. Himself adopted by marriage into the circles of industrial capital by way of the Pullman millions, he was a political creature of industrialism in the United States. Next to Major General Leonard Wood, he was the favorite of Standard Oil and the steel trust in the pre-convention fight of the republican nomination. Wood was disqualified because of his vile record as a strikebreaker and scabber in the steel strike. The Indiana primaries, where the industrial centers snowed him under in the balloting, made Wood dangerous timber. Lowden was eliminated not because he did anything the others were not doing, but because he was unfortunate enough to be caught corrupting votes.

Now this discredited darling of the industrialists comes forth as the advocate of the interests of the farmers while in reality endeavoring to destroy them. He proposes a federal farm board which would utilize government resources for the farmer as the federal reserve board aids the banks.

As is well known the federal reserve system "to aid the farmers" is a means of enslaving them to finance capital. Country bankers, most of whom are directly controlled by Wall Street or La Salle street, obtain money from the federal reserve at 4 per cent and lend it to the farmers at 7 and 8 per cent and even more, for they frequently collect interest in advance by deducting it from the loan, also when the farmer is hard pressed they actually deduct as much as ten per cent, with the result that the real interest paid by the farmer amounts as high as seventeen to twenty per cent.

Now comes Lowden with a proposition that other government resources be used "to aid the farmers." Lowden's game becomes clear thru his observation: "It is significant that the eastern industrial leaders are now studying the farm situation." It means that those farms not already mortgaged to the banking combine will fall into the hands of the industrialists and is a plain bid for government aid in bringing about this condition.

Government agents will advise farmers to purchase new machinery and nitrates and other chemicals for replenishing the soil so that bigger crops may be realized. Farmers will have to mortgage their farms in order to do this. When the mortgages are foreclosed, as they eventually will be, the land will fall into the hands of the industrialists who will merge the individual farms into large-scale production by introducing large tractors.

With the industrialists falling in line with the bankers for a general expropriation of the farmers, which will proletarianize millions of them, it will become impossible for the capitalist newspapers and politicians to befog the minds of the agricultural workers with the illusion that their interests are opposed to the interests of the workers.

In this respect it is significant that in North Dakota, where large scale farming is proceeding at a rapid rate, we have a mass impulse toward independent class political action. Effective leadership for the labor party can only arise thru a national labor party that will consolidate the interests of the workers and farmers into a class party.

## The Next Step

Now that Col. Edward M. House has returned, after almost five years, to his old room in the White House, so that he can "advise" the president as he advised Wilson, there can be no doubt that the world court project is really the threshold (whether it be called back or front door) to the league of nations. It was House, the trusted silent partner of the Morgan banking combine, whose influence sent Wilson on his sea voyage to Versailles where the treaty and the league covenant were hatched. The league is referred to as the "pet project" of Col. House.

The pacifist crew that, under various names, is boosting the world court proposition, and trailed in the wake of Col. House during most of the Wilson administration, now again finds itself under the direct leadership of House. The entire political history of Wilson, proclaimed "neutrality in thought as well as in deed" to his fourteen points, is the history of the changing and developing interests of finance capital.

Foreign policy at Washington is now back to the point where the scepter of the House of Morgan fell from the palsied hand of Wilson. After an interregnum of five years we have the complete restoration in the White House of Mr. House of the House of Morgan.

This is ominous, a herald of great upheavals that will soon rock the world in another clash of imperialist interests, and it is a challenge to the working class of the world to rise and in no uncertain terms defiantly challenge the brigands of Wall Street and the conflicting imperialist group of Lombard street, London. It was the hand of Colonel House that directed the policy of the Wilson administration and paved the way for the United States entering the last world war. As the conflicts between the capitalist powers become ever sharper the same hand again directs the destinies of the United States government.

The silk glove of the wily colonel will soon change to the mailed fist driving the workers into another blood bath, unless the workers themselves can concentrate sufficient power to stay the blow.

The only reply to the preliminaries for war that are proceeding apace is the revolutionary struggle against war and that struggle can only be carried under the policy formulated by the Communist International. Against the war of imperialism toward which Wall Street is driving we must mobilize the battalions of labor under the Bolshevik slogan of changing the predatory war between nations into a war of the oppressed peoples against imperialism.

At the American Federation of Labor, in calling for relief for the striking anthracite coal miners, has made a belated move to give some aid to the workers in this important industrial struggle.

# Right and Left Wings in the I. L. G. W. Convention

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE  
ARTICLE I

The Character of the Left Wing Struggle.

AT Philadelphia the left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers convention made history.

For the left wing movement in the American trade unions the proceedings of the eighteenth biennial convention, the actions and accomplishments of the left bloc, the general line of policy followed and the tactics employed by the Sigman machine are of immense importance. Every struggle of the workers against the union bureaucrats is of importance and each furnishes us with additional experience to guide us in other struggles but because of the size of the union—only five A. F. of L. unions exceed it in point of numbers according to the per capita tax payments given in the report of Secretary Morrison for 1924—because of the high level of political consciousness of the membership as compared to the great majority of the A. F. of L. unions, because of the tremendous influence of the left wing in the union, a majority of the membership supporting it against the Sigman machine, because the Communists enjoy the undisputed leadership of the whole rank and file opposition and because the bureaucracy is of a distinct social-democratic color, the I. L. G. W. convention has given us the richest field for investigation and analysis of our trade union policy, tactics and form of organization.

The convention marked the end of one period of the struggle of the left wing in the I. L. G. W. The history of the left wing bloc with our party playing an active part can be divided roughly as follows:

1. The period from the appearance of the T. U. E. L. up to the Boston convention where mass expulsions of left wingers were authorized.

2. From the Boston convention until the suspension of Locals 2, 9, and 22, and the organization of the left wing Joint Action Committee.

3. From the organization of the Joint Action Committee and its successful fight for the reinstatement of the suspended locals until the convention.

With the end of the convention the left wing fight for a militant program based on the class struggle and rank and file control of the union enters a new phase. Its successful issue depends upon strategy and tactics adopted as a result of a correct estimation of the strength and weaknesses displayed by the left wing in the convention and upon the success or otherwise of the policy, its method of application as well, pursued so far.

In drawing our conclusions we must not be misled into viewing the left wing struggle in the I. L. G. W. as something apart from the rest of the labor movement. We must look upon the fight merely as part, an important part, it is true, but nevertheless only part of the broad struggle in which we are engaged throughout the American labor movement.

## THREE LEFT WINGERS ON EXECUTIVE BOARD OF GARMENT WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The following were elected to the executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at closing session of the convention here:

Louis Hyman, of Local No. 9; J. Borokhovitch, of Local No. 2; Julius Portnoy, of Local No. 22, representing the left wingers in the union; and Gingold, S. Ninfo, J. Halperin, D. Dubinsky, L. Antonini, H. Greenberg, E. Reichberg of Philadelphia, M. Amdur of Canada, Molly Freedman of Chicago, C. Kreindler of Cleveland, J. Hochman, D. Goddes of Boston.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor including B. Desti, A. Nagler, F. Oretzky, L. Pincoffsky all represent the right wing.

It can be said without hesitation that the convention gave, in testimony submitted by the reactionaries themselves, the most convincing proof of the correctness of our general line of strategy and tactics. As in all other trade unions, both here and in Europe, the battle strategy of the bureaucrats has as its principle objective the isolation of the Communists. That is, the Sigmanites, more skillful than the average A. F. of L. bureaucracy because of their socialist and anarchist

training, well-equipped with the phraseology of the class struggle, both in the pre-convention struggle and in the convention itself, tried to drive the rank and file following from the Communists and compel them to fight for the right as Communists to belong to the I. L. G. W. or on the still more demagogic issue of the domination of a union by a political party.

Our strategy was and is, by forcing the bureaucracy to fight on the clear-cut issue of their failure to carry on a struggle for the basic needs of the workers and their wrecking of the union instead of building it, to gather around us every honest worker in the union. We carried on the struggle that the bureaucracy had abandoned and betrayed and proved to thousands of workers that the Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the working class. The Sigman machine was defeated by the failure of a maneuver on which it had staked everything. The confession of failure is to be found on pages 48-49 of the report of the general executive board to the convention.

The conflict had started as a fight against Communist control of some of our local unions but soon, partly thru tactical oversight on our part and partly THRU ADROIT MANEUVERING OF THE OPPOSITION, THE ISSUES OF THE FIGHT BECAME DIVERTED TO OTHER CHANNELS, which benefited our opponents and befogged the real issue of the fight. THUS THERE WERE BROUGHT INTO THIS FIGHT SUCH ISSUES AS

THE CHANGE OF REPRESENTATION AT THE JOINT BOARD, THE QUESTION OF HIGHER DUES, FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS, THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE JOINT BOARD AND OF LOCAL OFFICERS, THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS BY REFERENDUM—and a widespread impression was created to the effect that we were fighting to retain the status quo in the union, that we were opposed to the bitter end to any reforms and any organizational improvements, and similar stories to which the opposition was trying to give wide circulation in order to arouse sympathetic publicity for itself.

The history of the American labor movement records no more complete confession of political and organizational impotence than the above while at the same time it reveals fully the utter cynicism of an officialdom which regards the raising of such questions as fraudulent elections and official corruption as obscuring "the real issue of the fight."

So successful had been the appeal of the left wing to the membership before the convention, so damaging to the machine had been the struggle waged around mass needs and demands, so widespread had been the revolt of the membership in the decisive garment centers, so severe had been the loss of prestige suffered by the Sigman machine when it had been forced to sign a peace agreement with the left wing, that at the convention a complete re-modeling of its tactics was necessary.

(To be continued.)

# Company Unions and the "B. & O. Plan" By Earl R. Browder

IN the "B. & O. plan" of class collaboration, which has now been officially endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, we are told that the magic formula has finally been found which unites into one happy family the employing capitalists and the employed workers. As evidence of the beneficence of the new scheme, it is pointed out that whereas, formerly, certain employers were militantly fighting against the labor unions, under the slogan of the "open shop," they are now "recognizing the unions."

How does it come that these bitter enemies of labor, the "open shoppers," are now so ready to sign agreements with the unions?

The reason is, that the unions have surrendered to the "open shop," and the new agreements that are being signed transform the labor organizations into company unions in substance. Under such conditions why shouldn't these employers be ready to sign the agreements?

Similarity of Company Unions and "B. & O. Plan"

How does the "B. & O. plan" change the labor unions into company unions?

First we must establish definitely what are the characteristics of "company unions." These are: (1) Replace the union as a fighting organization of independent working class power, with a machinery for "consultation" between employer and worker; (2) eliminate strikes and speed up production; (3) soothe the workers with the form of consultations about their working conditions, while keeping all power in the hands of "management"; (4) to draw the worker directly into the process of increasing his own exploitation.

This is the ideal union in the eyes of the "open shop" employers. Stated definitely in the words of these employers themselves, the "open shop" or "company" union has the following purposes (From the "Open Shop Encyclopedia" published by the Open Shop Department of the National Association of Manufacturers, 1922):

(a) To provide regular means of access by employees thru the representatives to the employer, and for consultation by the employer with employees thru representatives.

(b) To avoid interruption of production and to maintain maximum production.

(c) To give employees an opportunity to discuss conditions under which they work and the means of improvement.

(d) To further the common interest of the employees and the employer in all matters pertaining to work, organization and efficiency.

Compare the foregoing statement of "open shop" principles with the principles of the "B. & O. plan," which were formulated by Wm. H. Johnston, president of the Machinists Union, and Otto S. Beyer, Jr., "consulting engineer" for the railroad shop unions (see the New York Times, March 22, 1925):

(1) Full and cordial recognition of the federated shopmen's unions as the agents of the employees.

(2) According to these unions and their spokesmen constructive as well as protective functions in railroad management.

(3) Agreement between these unions and the management to cooperate for improved service to the public.

(4) Agreement to share fully any consequent benefits.

(5) Perfection of definite administrative machinery to accomplish these purposes.

The B. & O. plan, it will be seen, contains all the principles of the "open shop" plan, with the addition of the idea that the best instrument

of carrying out these principles is the very union organized by the men themselves. Whereas the employers of the "open shop" movement have been fighting bitterly against recognition of the union, they are now asked to recognize the union as the instrument for carrying out their own plans. The full force of this argument (which has carried weight with the employers) that the B. & O. plan is an improvement upon the "open shop" scheme from the employers' point of view, is shown at its best in the words of Wm. H. Johnston at a meeting of railroad executives in St. Louis, at the time of the launching of the plan. Johnston said:

"The idea underlying our services to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad may be compared to the idea which underlies the engineering services extended to railroads by large supply corporations which have contracts with these railroads to furnish, let us say, arch-bridges, superheaters, stokers, or lubricating oils."

From all the above, it becomes clear that the essential difference between the "company union" plan of the National Association of Manufacturers (the "open shop" movement) on the one hand, and the B. & O. plan on the other hand, is simply that in the latter proposition the union officials enter into a contract with the employers to use the power of the labor union itself to establish the principles of the "open shop."

The labor union officials had their own reasons for being anxious to make this kind of a deal with the employers. Their criminal mismanagement of the great strikes of 1922-23 had demoralized the unions, to such an extent that the officials became alarmed at the danger to their salaries. They had to find a new method of renewing the flow of per capita tax into their treasuries.

As for the "open shop" employers, they began to get interested in the B. & O. plan because, first, they were having trouble with the operations of their private "company unions," and second, they realized the need of a second line of forces inside the workers' own organizations to prevent even the "company unions" from being captured by the workers—the employers needed the expert assistance of the labor officials.

So the union leaders and the "open shop" employers found a common platform. And the B. & O. plan spread from the railroad that gave it a name, first to the Chicago Northwestern, and then to the great Canadian Pacific Railroad. At Atlantic City the A. F. of L. convention endorsed the idea for the entire labor movement. Capitalists, liberals, and labor leaders unite in proclaiming an era of industrial peace and well-being as a result of the new "Holy Alliance."

The "Struggle" Between Company Unions and "B. & O. Plan." Of course, there are differences, as well as points of unity, between the two plans. These differences bring about a "struggle" between them—or, more properly speaking, competition. This competition takes the form of struggle to see which can best serve the interests of the employer.

Wm. H. Johnston, first sponsor for the B. & O. plan, but the case as follows:

"I want to emphasize as strongly as I know how, the fact that in the task of positive co-operation in the railroad industry there can be no substitute for the genuine unions of the railroad employees."

"I maintain that, such a management (as has tried the B. & O. plan) would never again, as long as it retains its good sense, desire to see the affiliated shop craft unions effaced from the scheme of things on its road."

HE BRIDGED THE GAP BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS AND 'COMPANY UNIONS'



WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON  
President of the International Association of Machinists.

president of the B. & O. railroad, said after two years' experience with the plan:

"I believe that it has now been fully demonstrated that the co-operative plan has more than justified itself from many angles."

The reason for Willard's enthusiasm lies in the fact that the increased exploitation of the workers, operating under "efficiency engineers" of their own hiring, had suddenly put the B. & O. railroad on the road to rich profits again, after several lean years. The men had themselves, under the B. & O. plan, abolished their own protective rules (seniority, etc.), speeded up production, eliminated waste, driven out the less productive workers, and received in return—nothing but "recognition" of their officials, and the same wage as paid by all other roads. Meanwhile, the operating expenses of the railroad dropped from 82 per cent to 78 per cent from 1922 to 1923, while net profits increased from 23 millions to 42 millions. In 1924, the operating expenses dropped further to 77 per cent. All of which was a "great victory" of the B. & O. plan over the company unions—it had convinced the employers that it was even better for profits than the "open shop," and not a bit more dangerous to capitalism.

Another definite result that accrued to the workers, was loss of employment, and increase in layoffs. In May, 1925, the speed-up system had worked so well that the railroad announced a reduction of the shop forces. This operation was repeated in August, when 7,000 men were laid off on a big scale.

The "Open Shop" Triumphant.

The company union is merely one side of the "open shop" drive of the capitalists. This is a well-organized movement with a definite program. In 1920, it reported definite branches in 240 principal cities of the United States. Its national center is the open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers. Its principal organizers and boosters in the various cities are united in such powerful secret societies of employers as the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Lions Club, and the various chambers of commerce, etc., all of which endorse and support the open shop movement. And the B. & O. plan is but another one of the instruments of this same movement.

The progress of the "open shop"

movement as a whole has gone forward unabated. The National Association of Manufacturers boasts in its official publication, "American Industries," of September, 1925, page 27:

"During the last few years the industries of the United States, for the greater part, have enjoyed a general condition of industrial peace. This has been due, to a large extent, to a constant decline in the prestige, numerical, political, and financial strength of the American Federation of Labor. And while the forces of closed shop unionism have been suffering organizational anæmia, the principle of industrial freedom, widely known as the open shop method of industrial relations, has steadily advanced in all manufacturing industries."

And how has the "open shop" been able to achieve its victories? Thru a well-laid plan of operating within the unions, using the agency of the labor officials. The B. & O. plan is one part of this larger strategy. Another part is the war against the left wing and the expulsion of Communists from the unions. This was not the original idea of Gompers, Sigman, Green, Kaufman & Co. These labor officials took the idea ready made from the "open shop" movement, from the bitterest enemies of labor in America. Wall Street lays down the strategy and tactics for the reactionary labor officials. That is how the "open shop" is able to win.

Is there any worker who thinks such a statement is an exaggeration? If so, then read the following quotation from "The Minnesota Banker," under date of December 16, 1920:

"The closed shop is zealously fought for by the radical wing of la-

bor organization. The open shop can be the most readily brought about by the elimination of this element (the left wing—E. B.) as a power in organized labor. The conservative labor man is one to whom sound argument and horse sense appeal. He is the hope of the open shop proponent and upon him, in the final analysis, will rest the matter of accepting the idea philosophically, in the right spirit, without disrupting the entire industrial situation by means of disastrous strikes and lockouts. The open shop argument must be addressed therefore, to the conservative in organized labor."

Since the war, the labor unions in the United States have lost more than 1,000,000 members. This is the period of the "open shop" movement. And during that period, we saw another development, concurrent with the loss of the union membership—namely, the growth of "company unions," "work councils," "employees' representation," etc., until, between the years 1917 and 1924, there had grown up more than 800 such "unions" with something more than 1,000,000 members, approximately the same number the A. F. of L. unions lost.

So we see the "open shop" movement triumphantly advancing outside the labor movement by smashing it, and inside the labor movement by corrupting it with the B. & O. plan and similar schemes, and by smashing the left wing thru the expulsion policy of Green, Sigman, et al.

In another article we will enter into more detail on the status and workings of company unions and related forms of the "open shop" and class collaboration movements.

# Labor in the Far East

Yesterday we read of the activities of the different Red Labor Unions of Indonesia and the terrific persecution against them. Today we read in the second article by Comrade Semaon, of the General Labor Federation, the relation of the Communists and these Red Unions to it, of the fight by the left wing for control of these unions in order to bring to the workers a beneficial policy of class struggle.

ARTICLE II  
By SEMAON.

THERE is a Red Labor secretary in Indonesia acting as the central body regulating the general propaganda of these unions—and linking them up with the movement abroad. This does not, however, mean that these organizations have left the General Federation of Trade Unions, the chairman of which is a so-called "neutral" leader (neither Communist nor nationalist, but only a trade unionist). The executive committee of the General Federation is made up of Communists and nationalists.

To this federation there are also affiliated the reformist teachers' unions (6,000 members, among whom there are of course Communists to be found); the Union of Government and Public Workers (4,000 members); the Union of Pawnshop employees (3,000 members), for the most part opposed to their so-called "leader," Surjopranoto, a reformist-nationalist, and other small reformist unions like that of the opium traders who are in government service, the opium trade being a state monopoly, as is also the case in regard to the pawnshops!

These small unions have a total membership of about 3,000. The quality of those unions is low because inside there is a constant interclass

struggle between the many national leaders, the "neutral" leaders, and the Communists.

Let us take for example, the pawnshop employees' union. Its 1924 congress decided to elect Sorokardono a revolutionary as chairman, as well as many Communists to the central committee. Thereupon the retiring chairman, Surjopranoto, stayed in to nominate himself chairman, and, together with the minority, he "nationalized" the printing office, the bureau, administration and the name.

The police and the courts, refused, of course, to intervene in favor of the Communist majority. The question still remains unsettled and the brazen-faced Surjo held a "pawnshop congress" last June, visited of course, only by the minority, the majority not having been allowed to attend.

It is, therefore, small cause for wonder that these organizations have of late shown no increased activity. Only when the Communists succeed in capturing these unions will they play an active part in a progressive movement. The history of the pawnshop employees' union, shows, however, that the task of capturing it will be a difficult one indeed.

(Continued Tomorrow)

**Moscow Will Need About 60,000 New Workers Next Year**  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21.—In the Moscow industry during the current fiscal year from 60,000 to 70,000 new workers will be employed of which 40,000 to 50,000 will be skilled and semi-skilled. Of these 7,000 will enter the metal industry and 25,000 the textile industry.