

RESUME COAL STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Swiss federal council is discussing ways and means of renewing diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. It appears that the powers that control the league of nations, namely, England and France, advised the Swiss government that they were not going to have the success of the proposed arms conference jeopardized because of Switzerland's desire to feed its vanity by a continued refusal to accede to Russia's request for a satisfactory settlement of the breach between the two countries caused by the assassination of the Soviet diplomat Vorovsky on Swiss soil.

SWITZERLAND has now the choice between feeding its vanity and helping to feed its face. If it continues the intransigent attitude it had originally adopted, with the tacit support of the powers, the league may decide to hold the arms conference elsewhere and if its location is not changed Russia will not attend. It's a devil's choice, either way. The powers will very likely prod Switzerland into submission. What does the dignity of a little country amount to when the interests of the big capitalist nations are at stake? This incident is further proof of the growing power of Soviet Russia.

FRANCE has not much cash with which to pay its foreign debts, but the government recently decided to increase the salaries of the army particularly the higher-ups. Marshal Foch's pay was increased to 75,000 francs, which translated into American currency at the present rate of exchange, amounts to about \$3,000. Surely not a munificent sum for such a capable butcher. The French private must risk life and limb in the service of his masters for the equivalent of five cents a day but if he enrolls in the service for ten years, he gets 10c a day. That's the schedule for killing Rifians and Syrians. It would not keep a Chicago gangster in talem powder.

COL. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD member of the British parliament, is a socialist who believes that the sun should never set on the empire. He is against capitalism but not so that it hurts. The gentleman and his wife are on a tour of the United States now and as is customary for respectable travelers he occasionally grants an interview to the press. While in Chicago the colonel was asked some questions about the Jewish problem, on which he claims to be an expert. This is the problem of establishing a little Jewish oasis in Palestine, from where that race started its world hike and from where most of them wish to stay. In fact, the Zionist movement appears to be a private luxury of the Jewish bankers and business men who probably wish to salvage their conscience by expending some of the money they squeeze out of the working class—Hebrew as well as Nordic—on a perfectly harmless colonization scheme.

THE colonel declares that Palestine "has been changed from a land of (Continued on page 4.)"

EAST CHICAGO POLICE DISRUPT LENIN MEETING

Arrest Speaker; Drive Workers from Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker) EAST CHICAGO, Ind., January 24.—William Simons, director of the Workers' School in Chicago, was arrested at a Lenin memorial meeting that was being held in Columbia Hall, 4742 McCook Ave.

The police broke up the meeting and declared that "we won't allow radical meetings here" and arrested Simons. Bail was refused to Simons and Attorney David J. Bentall is now making efforts to have Simons released.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The meeting here to commemorate the death of Lenin, altho not large, was most enthusiastic. What lent especial enthusiasm to the meeting was the performance of the Pioneer group. This group of young proletarians not only sang but gave a little skit—in splendid fashion. These boys and girls have the makings of good revolutionists in them and are under good direction and training in their work. The speaker of the meeting was Comrade Israel Amter, district secretary of the party. Comrade Amter, who was in Moscow at the time that Lenin died, told how the news spread thru Soviet Russia that the leader of (Continued on page 4.)

STRIKERS TIE-UP MANY NEEDLE TRADES SHOPS IN NEW YORK CITY

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Striking millinery handworkers are returning to settled shops in downtown New York rapidly as their employers sign agreements with the International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union. A cash bond must be deposited for the enforcement of contracts requiring the 44-hour week and week work instead of piece work on novelty hats and choice of wage payment method in straw hat shops. Over 1,000 of the 3,000 strikers won their demands within the first three days of the fight.

Nonunion dressmaking factories are being called out on strike in the organization drive conducted by union dressmakers of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Local 22. More than 120 shops have been closed; over 30 settled on union terms within a few days. Volunteer organization committees of union members are in charge of the unionization drive. Twenty of these workers were arrested the first day of the strike but dismissed with \$5 fines.

About 700 canvas workers in the mens clothing industry are striking under Amalgamated Clothing Workers' jurisdiction. The workers insist that the union label be on all canvas goods to insure union conditions of manufacture. Knee pants workers of the Amalgamated are also striking various shops in connection with their organization drive.

SOVIET RUSSIA TO AID PEKING AGAINST CHANG

Russ Whites and Japan Back Chang's Revolt

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, Jan. 24.—The Soviet government has requested the Chinese government to bring the reactionary Chang Tso-lin to time in his arbitrary seizure of the Chinese Eastern railway and the arrest of Manager Ivanov and other Soviet citizens on the joint Russo-Chinese railway directorate, or to permit the Soviet government to use its own forces to correct the unbearable situation if Chang Tso-lin refuses within three days to release the Russians and cease interference with the lines.

Peking Sends Demands to Chang. In conformity to the request the Peking government has sent a strong note to Chang Tso-lin demanding the release of Manager Ivanov and the replacing of the control of the railway in the hands of the joint Russo-Chinese directorate as provided for in the treaty between China and Soviet Russia. Chang Tso-lin has long been increasingly hostile to the joint control and increasingly has made use of Russian white guards in his army to harass the railway management in flagrant violation of the agreement between the Chinese and Soviet governments. Chang owes allegiance to the Peking government, but practically ignores it and in this case openly flouts its foreign obligations, it is thought in order to provoke some action from Soviet Russia in order to stir up a counter-move against the growing friendship of the Chinese people with the workers' and peasants' Soviet republic.

ANTHRACITE MINERS TURNING TO PROGRESSIVE COMMITTEE'S PLAN AS STRIKE GROWS MORE BITTER

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE. (Special to The Daily Worker) SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 24.—"Well, if we can stick it out all thru the winter, then we can easily stay out all summer," was the remark heard on all hands, among the striking miners, at the tremendous demonstrations addressed by John L. Lewis, international president of the U. M. W. at Wilkesbarre and Scranton this week. Literally thousands of miners, 20,000 in Wilkesbarre and 15,000 in Scranton turned out to these meetings, which were called after the breaking off of negotiations between the miners and the operators in New York City on January 12. The high hopes of the miners for an early settlement, and a return to work, which had been fostered by the bosses' propaganda daily in the press, were dashed to the ground when the operators moved and seconded the motion that the conference disband.

Fighting Spirit Growing. Altho there is quite a little distress among the strikers, nevertheless, their fighting spirit was shown in the thunderous applause that greeted Lewis' challenge—"The operators cannot hope to destroy the union... and they may as well settle now as six months or one year from now."

When Cris Golden, chairman of the anthracite scale committee, called for a vote whether the fight should continue he was answered by a unanimous roar of approval and by cries "Give it to them," and "Let's fight it out now." The militant spirit of the miners has been redoubled as a result of the banking up of the conferences, and local union meetings, at the present time, are attended by hundreds of miners demanding more effective measures for carrying on the fight. The meetings show a marked contrast to the meetings in the early days of

LEWIS AGREES TO NEW PLAN IN PRINCIPLE

Operators to Meet, But Reject the Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker) WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 24.—With both sides agreed to re-open the negotiations for settlement of the anthracite strike, Alvan Markle, chairman of the joint conference, is trying to get both sides to agree on a place and date of meeting. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, accepted the "Lynnet plan" as the basis of negotiations in the coming meeting, the plan being somewhat similar to the "Pinchot plan" with the utmost restrictions laid around the right to strike.

Accept Conference, Reject Plan. Major W. W. Inglis, for the operators, while accepting the idea of re-opening negotiations, refuses in the name of the operators, to accept the Lynnet plan as a basis for discussion, since the operators have been greatly strengthened by Lewis' resistance to the demand of the rank and file that the maintenance men be withdrawn and a 100 per cent strike declared. The operators feel no need of going out of their way to get a compromise, so long as Lewis prevents an effective strike. Inglis, issuing a statement, remarks, "Regarding reports that the anthracite operators had accepted a strike settlement plan proposed by E. J. Lynnet of the Scranton Times, the Philadelphia office of the anthracite operators' conference, states that Mr. Lynnet's plan did not meet any requirements of the situation and had not been accepted by Mr. Inglis or the operators."

COOLIDGE TRIES TO BRIBE SUGAR PROBE MEMBERS

Makes One Minister to Roumania

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Coolidge was charged again with "executive interference" with independent government commissions in a speech in the senate by Senator Norris, of Nebraska. Norris accused the president of offering William S. Culbertson, former member of the tariff commission, a "new post at a higher salary" in the midst of the sugar tariff controversy two years ago in order to block the commission's proposed report urging a reduction of the sugar tariff. If Culbertson had accepted the offer, Norris declared, the commission would have voted 3 to 2 against the proposed report thus "postponing action indefinitely as was desired by Coolidge." Culbertson was named minister to Roumania by Coolidge.

Typewriter for Blind Invented by a Russian Writes Braille Script

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—M. N. Levkin, a blind inventor living in the Sverdlov Home, has invented a typewriter for the blind on which they can write in any script, including Braille. The machine is said to consist of six keys which may be struck simultaneously, similar to the American "Stenotype" machine. A patent has been granted. A new society has been organized in Moscow for the purpose of aiding workingmen in marketing their inventions. A bureau furnishes free advice and helps them in properly drafting the designs of their inventions, constructing models, taking out patents, etc. Already 40 workers' inventions have been taken up, most of them dealing with improvements in technical process.

FILIBUSTER ON WORLD COURT IS TO BE RESUMED

Senate Turns Down Offer for Final Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senators favoring the adherence of the United States to the world court rejected the proposal of the world court opponents to arrange a vote on the world court. The opponents of the world court proposed that final vote be taken on the adherence of the United States to the court "four days after the tax bill is enacted." Those favoring the world court refused these terms fearing that world court opponents might stage a filibuster on the tax revisions and shelve the world court. So the long drawn-out debate on the court has been resumed. Senator Claude A. Swanson, a democrat from Virginia and author of the resolution proposing American adherence to the world court, has introduced an amended resolution which has six new major reservations in addition to those proposed by Woodrow Wilson and Warren G. Harding. The new reservations would prohibit the submission of any question affecting America to the world court "except with the consent of the United States government. The new reservation is looked upon as a "sop" thrown to the opponents of the league.

Lenin Memorials

MISSOURI. Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31. Binghamton—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25. NEW YORK. Endicott—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25. Syracuse—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 26. Utica—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 27. Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29. PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburgh—Jan. 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker: D. E. Earley. Harrisburg—Falcon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Earley. Daisytown—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m., A. Jakira. New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. WEST VIRGINIA. Purglove—Union Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. ILLINOIS. Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m. Tacoma—Jan. 28, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117 Tacoma Ave.

HILLMAN GETS COLD RECEPTION FROM CHICAGO

Members of A. C. W. Smile at Fairy Tales

By A. SCHNEIDER. The Hillman machine here did all it could to fill the hall when its leader, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, was to speak at Local 39 installation of officers meeting, only 250 showed up where as a rule between 700 to 800 have attended. Sidney Hillman spent most of his time at this meeting telling lies to his henchmen about the left wing and telling all kinds of silly stories to make his listeners laugh. Contest Elections. The meeting was called to order by the chairman. The secretary read the report of the elections. When the secretary had finished the report, Anna Fox, a militant left winger, demanded the floor to contest the election and declared that when she entered the place where the votes were being conducted, she found the counting was done in a dishonest and fraudulent manner. The chairman of the meeting who was involved in the election turned the chair over to Sam Levine, manager of the Chicago joint board. Levine declared that Anna Fox must prefer her charges before the executive board and not before the meeting. Hillman took the floor and declared that he had great confidence in the newly elected officers and that he thought these officers would guide the destiny of the organization as they did in the past. He lauded the officials and after he was thru patting his hand-raising crew on the back, he sat down. The Hillman was invited by the machine ostensibly to install the newly "elected" officials, he soon showed in his speech, after he had been introduced by the chairman, that he was there mainly to attack and tell absurdities about Chicago and New York left wingers. Defends Nash Agreement. Hillman, in defense of his agreement (Continued on page 2)

MINERS FOUND THE LORD DID NOT AID THEM

Miner Minister Led Two to Death

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., Jan. 24.—The usual whitewashing "investigation" of the cause of the explosion in the open shop Jamison company No. 8 mine at Farmington is due to be opened soon as the funerals are out of the way. Still Watched by Police. The mine is supposed to be closed for several days, but will re-open when other miners take the places of the dead, at open shop scale, of course. State police stand guard over the bodies of the victims not yet removed from the local undertaking parlor. Thus the miners, in death as in life, are subject to surveillance by the brutal state police who are open tools of the operators. Some of the rescued miners among those who were taken out alive, told a story of three, who left the safety room they had constructed in the mine when the Rev. John Thomas, Negro miner-minister addressed the (Continued on page 2)

N. Y. UNIONISTS ORGANIZING AID TO ANTHRACITE

Form Relief Committee to Help Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK City, Jan. 24.—The critical condition of the 158,000 anthracite miners facing hunger and distress in the coal regions has aroused the local labor movement to form a local committee to raise funds for immediate relief. Recent reports indicate that hundreds of miners and their families are storming the bread lines that have been formed. Relief stations are being rapidly established everywhere. Trade Unionists Form Committee. The New York Relief Committee for the Anthracite Miners is headed by Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, as treasurer. Funds are being sent to the committee in cafe (Continued on page 2)

Make It a Thousand! 874 new subscriptions in the first 9 days of the LENIN DRIVE for 5000 New Subs to the DAILY WORKER! RUSH YOUR SUB!

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA GETS SOVIET NOTE FROM CHICHERIN

GENEVA, Jan. 24.—The league of nations today received a note from M. Chicherin, Russian foreign minister, agreeing to Soviet experts participating in the forthcoming preliminary disarmament conference, providing it is not held in Switzerland. This note is expected to bring about a final decision to delay the preliminary conference.

Expect Van Sweringen Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A favorable decision in the billion dollar Van Sweringen railroad merger probably will be handed down by the interstate commerce commission within the next four weeks, it was learned authoritatively today.

France Wants to Talk Debt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—France formally notified the United States today that she is prepared to resume negotiations for the funding of the \$4,000,000,000 war debt.

TACOMA WILL HOLD ITS LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING ON THURSDAY

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 24.—A Lenin memorial meeting has been arranged for Thursday evening, Jan. 28, at the Fraternity Hall, 1117 Tacoma Ave., at 8 o'clock at which Comrade Aaron Fisherman will speak.

COOLIDGE DODGES ATTENDANCE AT CORN BELT AGRICULTURAL MEETING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Haugen, republican, of Iowa, today invited President Coolidge to attend the corn belt agricultural conference. The president declared he would be unable to accept. An invitation also was extended to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

# WILLIAMSBURG MOTHERS FIGHT SCHOOL BOARD

## Will Protest Before City Hall Tuesday

By KATE GITLOW  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 24—Mothers of children in Public School 148, Williamsburg, are determined to have their children remain in that school. They will keep their children at home until the board of education changes their plans and does not transfer the children to other schools. The mothers will not expose their children to the danger of being maimed or killed, crossing dangerous thoroughfares that are on the way to the other schools.

Six children were killed on one of these crossings. The mothers have given ample time to the board of education to change their plan and they have now formed a permanent organization to fight for the welfare of their children and for more and better schools in Williamsburg.

Mothers, organize to protect the health of your children! Fight against firetrap schools such as No. 55! Fight against part time sessions that compel the mothers to send children of different ages to school at different hours of the day making the burden of the mother many times harder.

Fight against crowded schools, against transferring children to different schools, against unsanitary conditions that effect the health of your children.

The mothers of Public School 148 will meet every evening beginning Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Educational Alliance, 76 Throop Ave., where reports of activities and plans for further action will be presented by the committee. Parents of school children, it is your duty to attend these meetings. For information write to the secretary, Mrs. Cooper, 38 Summer Ave., Brooklyn.

The mothers of Public School 148 will go to the city hall to see the mayor about stopping the transfer of their children. Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock they will gather at the Flushing Ave. Station. From there they will leave in a body for city hall. Mothers of Public Schools 55 and 148 are joining this demonstration. All mothers are urged to join.

A theatrical benefit to cover expenses and to further the organization in being given by mothers' committee. Parents and sympathizers are urged to buy a ticket and help retain the children in School 148 and fight for more and better schools in Williamsburg. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Zlott, organizer, 38 Summer Ave., Brooklyn. The treasurer is Mrs. B. Reibschied, 192 East Elery street, Brooklyn.

## West Virginia Coal Miners Found Lord Did Not Aid Them

(Continued from page 1.)

seven Negroes among the twenty-one in the shelter room, and told them he believed "the Lord would lead them to safety."

God Was Unreliable.

Others pleaded with him not to depend too much on the lord when the rest of the mine was full of gas beyond their barricade, but Thomas, Lonnie Bell and Bill Flucer, all Negroes, set forth with their belief in the lord.

A short while later Flucer returned. He told how the three were walking in single file when he suddenly saw Thomas and Bell fall from the effects of the gas. He was unable to rescue them and, giving up his faith in the lord, returned to the walled-in section. The next day, believing that ventilation must have removed some of the gas, the rest made a successful dash to safety.

## Comrade Hornof of Cleveland Seeks His 18 Year Old Son Emil

Any comrade who knows where Emil Hornof, 18-year old son of Comrade E. Hornof of Cleveland is now located will please write Comrade Hornof, as the father is very much worried as to where his boy is located at present. Send information as to where he may be located to E. Hornof, 3822 Rock Ave., S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

Record 40 Quakes in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 24 — Daily recurring earthquakes in the Mount Amiata region of Siena have driven the inhabitants in the vicinity from their homes. It was reported today. As many as forty quakes a day have recorded.

## Big Soviet Waterpower Resources

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Hydro-electric power resources of the Soviet Union are estimated at 64,850,000 horsepower by a special engineering commission of the Russian Academy of Sciences, whose report has reached the Russian Information Bureau in Washington. This total is about 50 per cent more than the total power resources in the streams of the United States.

## Chicago Gives Hillman Cold Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

ment made with "Golden Rule" Nash of Cincinnati, declared: "I trust everybody that is honest and if Nash coming to me for a conference said, 'All good Christians should join a union,' I believe him. Many manufacturers do not want to believe that, particularly the Philadelphia manufacturers, and those not falling in line will come in sooner or later."

"The agreement was made without a strike and it is no worse than that made in Chicago with the International and J. L. Taylor company."

Agreements Dark Secret.

After this weak defense of the Nash and the International and J. L. Taylor Co. agreements, which are kept a dark secret as far as the members of the Amalgamated are concerned, he launched into an attack on the left wingers, who dared fight for real union conditions and for a clean union, without gangsters menacing those who dared to differ from the machine.

In referring to the Chicago left wing Hillman declared: "In the beginning of 1925 the 'saviors of the Amalgamated' came to Chicago to disrupt the good spirit of the Amalgamated," and then charged the left wing with going to the bosses urging them not to sign the agreement. He failed to mention that it was the left wing that established mass picketing around the International and J. L. Taylor Co. that helped to win the strike.

He called the left wingers, The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit scab agencies. He tried to make the members of the union believe that the Freiheit had not supported the strikers in Passaic and that the Freiheit had carried stories calling it a fake strike. Hillman "forgot" to tell Local 39 members that the Freiheit carried stories telling of the strike and urged all of the workers in Passaic to support the strike and told how members of unions affiliated to the Passaic Central Labor Council picketed the garment shops when "outside" garment workers were threatened with jail sentences and heavy fines.

He dwelt on the anthracite miners' strike, telling of how The DAILY WORKER in the midst of a strike attacked union officials, weakened their influence and declared dramatically, "What is it, if it is not a scab agency?" What Hillman forgot to tell the garment workers was that it was The DAILY WORKER and the militant left wing miners who attempted to get the union to call out the maintenance men and in this way insure the victory of the strikers over the coal operators. He forgot in his speech to tell of how Lewis has been double-crossing the miners. That didn't matter to Sidney Hillman! He was attacking the left wing!

Draft "Program."

Hillman struck a dramatic pose and declared that before the general executive board met they called upon the left wing to present their program. "But the left wing had no program, so we drafted up this program of action for New York, which includes one joint board with special provisions for the cutters on finance, bringing back New York to the Amalgamated spirit. These left wingers are now coming out protesting against the program and good work we are going to do."

Crude Frame-up.

The New York left wing had to bear the brunt of his attack. New York was far away and he thought Chicago members would not be familiar with conditions there. He told of a shop chairman's meeting that was called to approve of the "program," and special admittance cards were printed. "Somebody," he said, "forgot the card. The forged card was badly spelled and had no number on the union label and a member of the 'Hockey' gang presented it at the door." His attempt to pin this onto the left wing was so crude that many members laughed outright as they know that it is his machine that hires sluggers and gangsters and no one knows better than his machine who the gangsters and sluggers are. Many of the union members called it a frame-up and declared that if a real probe was carried on it would end in the offices of the Hillman machine.

Hillman Gets His.

After Hillman had performed his act, Hyman Schneid, president of Local 39, took the floor and pointed out that the one joint board for New York was one of the left wing proposals and not one of Hillman's and that Hillman had just taken the left wing program and putting it into effect because pressure is being brought upon him by the membership. He showed that all of the reforms in the union were sponsored by the left wing and that they were the only ones who wanted a union free from gangsters and sluggers.

In his reply to Hillman he pointed out that the sluggings carried on in Chicago were not to the credit of the Amalgamated and that the organization would have to stand clear of physical force and permit the freest

discussion of policies in the union. He pointed out that it was the left wing locals that adopted resolutions against wage cuts, readjustments and reorganization of the garment and that these left wing locals would still continue to fight and adopt resolutions on every live issue that comes before the union, and that they would bring the Amalgamated back to the old fighting spirit.

"Rank and File" Hillman.

Hillman then asked for the floor to answer not as a "union official, but as a 'rank and file' member of this local." He launched into a whining explanation of his speech. "Do you know that in the last four years we lost 10,000 members in Chicago?" confessed Hillman. "How can we maintain conditions? The law of competition is stronger than our will. We have to meet them in a just manner." He then launched into another attack on the left wing, who see thru his policy of bowing down to the garment bosses.

Dodges Left Winger.

As one of the left wingers took the floor, the chair announced that only questions and not discussion would be permitted. The left winger asked Hillman: "Brother Hillman, who do you refer to when you say some one came to Chicago before the agreement was signed and told the bosses we are weak and tried to interfere with our work?"

Hillman did not dare answer this question so his henchman Levine jumps to the floor and started to "answer" for Sidney. When the left winger declared that he wanted Hillman and not Levine to answer the question, Levine declared, "I'm in Chicago and will answer the question." He then attacked the Chicago left wing and made no attempt to answer the question. The meeting, unable to stand the lies of Levine and Hillman, ended in a turmoil. Outside of the hall attempts were made by the sluggers, employed by the Hillman-Levine machine to "get" the left wingers who dared to criticize their policies.

Interferes With Profits.

The cotton textile industry complains in a petition with the bill that the 48-hour law interferes with profits and that long work did not hurt employees before the 8-hour law passed in 1919.

No mention is made of the 1925 study by Lewiston, Me., officials who found that city's health record among the worst because it women worked 10 hours a day, 64 hours a week, most of them in textile mills.

Why Not Take Affirmative Stand?

The women's party, which opposes special legislation for women, is not fighting for extension of the present 8-hour law to include men workers as well as women. The party professes to believe in the 8-hour day for men and women workers.

The Arkwright Club of cotton manufacturers in Massachusetts sponsors the 10-hour bill. This group used its power to defeat ratification of the federal child labor amendment in Massachusetts.

## Miners Turn to Progressives' Plan

(Continued from page 1.)

Forge, where the first public meetings since the Scranton arrests were held on January 10 and 17, the audience rose en masse to vote for the full program of the progressive miners as put forward by Scharfenberg, Gallia and Tallentire. The same results were shown at meetings addressed by Toohy and Scharfenberg in Nanticoke and Plymouth. In the latter town the agents of the Lewis machine succeeded in stopping the second meeting by having the burgess class the hall.

In spite of the opposition of the state power and of the U. M. W. A. machine the work of the progressives in the strike continues. Where public meetings are impossible, private meetings are held and in every case the miners show the fighting spirit by endorsing wholeheartedly the progressive policies.

Must Get New Leadership.

The attempt of the bosses to smash the miners' union becomes plainer every day, and as the strike continues the miners are getting a liberal education as to some of the underlying factors in their fight. As the fight becomes more bitter and the sufferings more intense, the demand for more aggressive and militant policies will increase.

As this demand grows the miners in increasing numbers will endorse the proposals of the Progressive Miners' Committee and recognize the progressive leadership in their struggle to save the union from destruction by the hard coal barons.

## SCALE COMMITTEE OF MINE UNION MEETING TO CONSIDER STRIKE

HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 24 — The United Mine Workers of America are holding a meeting here of the scale committee to consider the strike situation. National leaders, district officials, local union heads and not a few of the strikers are concentrated here to learn what move will come next in the anthracite strike.

The committee has not met since November, when it approved the Pinchot plan at Lewis' behest. Lewis will open the session late Thursday and report the results of the New York conference.

There will undoubtedly be a conflict in the committee over the withdrawal of maintenance men, under the cover of which work much scabbing is going on, state the miners. Lewis and Cappellini, chief fakers of the union, are expected to fight the withdrawal of maintenance men. But the strikers are in no mood for trifling. The Progressive Miners' Committee is urging the withdrawal order.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

## MASS. BOSSES SEEK TO KILL 48-HOUR LAW

### Also Want to Work Children 52 Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24 — Child labor, the 10-hour day and conditions similar to those in feudal southern states are sought by Massachusetts textile mill owners in a bill filed with the state senate clerk. Women textile workers would be forced to work 10 hours a day instead of eight as provided now by law.

The work week would be 54 instead of 48 hours. Children under 21 would work nine hours a day, 48 a week, except in manufacturing "where employment is seasonal." Here children would be forced to work 52 hours weekly, "provided the weekly average for the entire year would not be more than 48 hours."

Interferes With Profits.

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The Arkwright Club of cotton manufacturers in Massachusetts sponsors the 10-hour bill. This group used its power to defeat ratification of the federal child labor amendment in Massachusetts.

## New York Unionists Organize Aid for the Anthracite Strike

(Continued from page 1)

of the Furriers' Union, 22 East 22nd street.

The committee includes such prominent labor figures as Joseph Boruchowitz, manager, Cloak Suit and Reefer Operators' Union Local 2, I. L. G. W. U.; August Burkhardt, secretary Amalgamated Food Workers; Pascal Cosgrove, organizer Shoe Workers' Protective Union; Sam Don, Young Workers' League; Ben Gitlow, member Amalgamated Clothing Workers; D. C. Gitz, member Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union; Charles Krumbel, member Steamfitters' Union; Edward W. Martin, member Typographical Union No. 6; Morris Rosen, business agent Carpenters' Local 376; A. Rosenfeld, secretary Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers; O. Schaectman, president International Fur workers' Union of U. S. and Canada; Rose Pastor Stokes, secretary United Council of Workingclass Housewives; Margaret Undjus, Lithuanian Progressive Club; William Weinstone, general secretary Workers Party, District No. 2; C. Zimmerman, manager, Dress Department, Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, I. L. G. W. U.

Remit All Funds Collected.

The committee plans to wage an active campaign thruout the city of New York to raise as much money as possible. One hundred per cent of the funds will be remitted to the miners. The committee will seek to co-ordinate all relief activities of labor bodies by calling a conference at an early date. An appeal has been sent to local unions to this effect. The committee urges particularly fraternal labor organizations to aid the miners.

## Keeps on the Job.

To THE DAILY WORKER: — The Daily Worker is fine—I devour every word of it. I'll try to get a few new subs. To be sure it is very hard as I am a farmer and the New England farmer is conservative and filled with prejudices. But I will keep hammering and hammering away, be it with the individual or in the Grange. Make propaganda everywhere where there are poor farmers and workers is my motto. Every copy of The DAILY WORKER is sent to some one. Fraternally yours,

G. L.—Valley Falls, R. I.

## Republicans Nominate Democrat for Powerful Chicago Judicial Post

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, there are many bewildering changes in the relations between the various groups and factions within the two old political parties in Chicago and thruout Illinois. The same condition prevails in the nation, but concrete instances locally provide sufficient material for workers and farmers to study.

That large masses of workers still believe there is a difference between the democratic and republican parties is shown by the change of vote, from one party to the other, with each recurring wave of discontent.

The same is true of the belief that there can be "good men" in the capitalist parties. The latest instance is the democratic effort to capitalize the popularity and newspaper notoriety of Attorney Clarence Darrow by making him a candidate for United States senator.

In Illinois the Len Small republicans are still on top in the state house at Springfield. In Chicago's city hall the Dever-Brennan democratic machine rules.

It was a democratic chief clerk of the election board in Cook County (Chicago) who found the necessary "errors" in the vote count that gave Small the republican nomination against Oglesby, resulting in the former's nomination and election. Thus the Brennan democrats dictated the republican victory. The same Brennan democrats helped the republican, Governor Small, organize his bi-partisan state legislature.

Brennan's mayor, Dever, poses as "a friend of labor" in Chicago, but it was the Brennan democratic outfit that also supported the republican attorney-general, Brundage, who made war upon the United Mine Workers' Union, at Herrin, seeking to send union miners to death on the gallows.

In Cook County, George Brennan, one of the biggest powers in the national councils of the democratic party, has made an alliance with the republican anti-labor pogromist, State's Attorney Crowe and Charlie Barrett, a combination that includes not only Brundage, but also the late republican mayor, William Hale Thompson.

Another touch of color is added to the picture by the selection of the democrat, Joseph P. Savage, by the Crowe-Barrett republican organization for the powerful position of county judge. The fact that Savage is a legionnaire and a catholic is of more importance than his actual politics.

Similar instances could be piled up well-nigh mountain high. They are possible for the simple reason that there is no fundamental difference between the republicans and democrats in Chicago and Illinois. It is all a matter of vote-getting. Factions and groups within the democratic and republican parties maneuver in order to win a victory for a bi-partisan combination, not for the republican or the democratic party, because party labels mean nothing. The money power looks with greatest favor upon the group that can corral the largest number of votes and win on election day.

The effort of class collaborating labor officials to become part of the tail of an old party comet in this seething maelstrom of capitalist politics always ends disastrously. This is so because all efforts of workers' organizations to collaborate with the exploiters must inevitably suffer the same fate.

Labor must cut completely loose from the bi-partisan politics of its enemy class. It must build its own independent politics thru a labor party. Every development within the capitalist parties furnishes new arguments why this must be. Labor must learn the lesson.

## BRITISH TAILORS REFUSE TO SCAB ON U. S. UNIONS

### Discover and Stop Vicious Plot

LONDON—(FP)—Attempts to make British clothing workers scab on their American brothers have hit a snag in the shape of the British Tailors & Garment Workers union. The union has announced, through Sam Elsbury, London district organizer, that it will tolerate no wage reductions in shops doing work for American tailoring firms.

American clothing bosses have evidently been going further afield than usual in their efforts to get out of reach of the union, for considerable work has recently been sent to be made up in England, particularly in London. An attempt to reduce wages in some of the London shops concerned with this work has aroused the immediate opposition of the British union.

The Tailors & Garment Workers union is the largest needle trades union in England. It includes practically all needle trades workers, uniting tailors, cutters, dressmakers, hat and cap workers, shirt and collar workers, flower and feather workers in one union.

## Bishop Brown Speaks in Trenton on Workers' International Aid

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24—Bishop Brown who is now touring the east will speak here Jan. 28, 8:15 p. m. at the Palace Theater Hall, 179 South Broad street.

Fred G. Beldenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid, will also speak.

"Lenin is dead but his work lives." Pledge yourself to carry on his work at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

## PACKERS SHOW VISITORS ROSY SIDE OF 'YARDS'

### Guests Never See Dark, Damp, Filthy Rooms

By J. N. Worker Correspondent for Trybuna Robotnicza.

The fool barons invite people from all over the world to visit and "inspect" their world-renowned packing houses in Chicago. Every day many people come to Chicago to see the stockyards. These visitors are taken only to those places where it is dry—and they are mighty few. When some "big fish" come to see the slaughterhouses they decorate his path with flowers to give him a pleasant view. It is in this way the packers advertise their business.

Rheumatism Workers' Reward.

They never show the visitors the dark basements—the "holes" where there are no windows, where it is cold, dark and damp all the year round. Those places are worse than hell. There are workers there working—working hard—day by day losing their health—getting rheumatism. The conditions under which the workers work are terrible.

The exploitation of the workers is unlimited. They make from \$18 to \$20 per week. Capitalist economists tell us that the average worker in the United States is making \$25 per week. Come to the stockyards and you will find out how much we are making. But this is not all. They force us to buy their stocks, at the same time peddling such lies, that by buying stocks we become partners of the slaughterhouse bosses. They know what they are doing. They know that some workers will believe them and will buy these stocks and will work harder and keep away from unions.

They will not ask for more money and will not think of strikes.

The bonus system is another way the packers have of squeezing more blood and sweat out of the workers. Workers, working under the bonus system do the work of two or three workers and get about \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week bonus. Some workers do not make more than fifteen cents a day bonus. Is this not unlimited exploitation?

Can a worker making \$15 to \$20 per week support a family? Of course not! The worker's family lives in misery always on the point of starvation. Mothers leave their children and together with their husbands go to work. There is nobody to take care of the children. With breaking hearts mothers leave their children at six o'clock in the morning and go to work. Those who doubt these facts can come down to the stockyards' section of Chicago and see for themselves.

### Bosses Molest Women.

Women working the "yards" make less than the men. They make from \$14 to \$15 a week. Nice looking women get the job first. Older women get the most unpleasant and hardest work. Women who allow the bosses to "flirt" with them get the better jobs and a little more money. Women who refuse the "attentions" of the bosses—refuse to "go out" with the bosses—are fired, regardless of the fact they may have been working in the "yards" for many years.

It is not surprising that workers here are dissatisfied with conditions and are thinking of organizing into a union. Here every thought of organization is suppressed. The bosses have organized their own union to fool the workers. The workers belong to the union, do not have to pay dues, get a paper free, and "elect" representatives to a conference board—all this does not cost a penny to the workers. It is a scheme of the bosses to stop any attempts on the part of the workers to organize into real working class organizations.

Fellow worker, brother, sister, how long will we permit this? Arise! Organize your own union and fight for your liberation from the oppression of the food barons.

NOTE.—The editors of the Polish Trybuna Robotnicza request that Polish workers send in their stories of conditions in the "yards" which will be published in the Polish paper. Their address is Trybuna Robotnicza, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## New York Bazaar Is Only Few Weeks Away

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Preparations for the annual bazaar for relief of class war prisoners to be held Feb. 10-13 inclusive, at Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue, entered an intensive stage this week. The bazaar is now only three weeks away. During the next week, much stress must be laid on the Souvenir Journal and Red Honor Roll. We must get many more advertisements than we have collected. Make a special drive on stores, restaurants, and individuals for complimentary ads. All ads must be in by Jan 29 to the office of the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

TOM MANN TELLS OF COMMUNISTS IN BRITISH JAIL

Class Justice Dealt Out by Courts

By TOM MANN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(By Mail)—We are getting evidence enough that the class struggle is a real fact in every day life.

Now we have a member of the superior class, who for years was the assistant commissioner of the metropolitan police, whose special duty was to track down the reds on behalf of the government.

Capitalist Morality.

In letters larger than ever the records show in every part of Britain, that government, law, church and the press are out to defend capitalist morality.

It is possible that any thing of a similar character obtains in America? Surely not, for was not that great country peopled in part by the very religious of this country who refused to bow the knee to the ruling class of that day?

Lord Weir and his Steel Houses.

Lord Weir, connected with a considerable engineering works in Scotland, is again in the limelight in his desire to supply steel houses for workers unable to obtain brick or stone houses, providing he gets the full price.

It will surprise most folk to know that in appearance, in convenience and in durability, steel houses of the Weir type are very inferior to the ordinary brick house and very little cheaper, but they can or rather could be built in less time.

Artificial Trade Maneuver.

To understand the position one must realize that slackness in the engineering trades caused some of the bosses in these trades to resolve to try and get high prices for turning out material for steel houses and invested considerable sums of money.

But those with inside knowledge do not believe there is any room for such houses as, although there certainly is a great house-hunger, the drawbacks to such houses are of so serious a character that as soon as Lord Weir's firm can recover outlay and a bit to the good we shall probably hear no more about them.

Communist Study in Jail.

I visited Comrade Harry Pollitt a few days ago, one of the twelve Communists and secretary of the National Minority Movement, but now in Wandsworth jail.

As soldiers in the army of the organized workers we recognize our class in every country, and march steadily on to the social revolution.

Rubber Interests in Plan to Retain Rule Over the Filipinos

Rubber and other American commercial interests are behind the increasing propaganda to permanently postpone the promised Philippine independence, declares the emergency foreign policy conference.

The conference lays down as its Philippine policy: "The United States shall at once grant to the Philippine islands complete independence, guaranteed by treaty between the powers bordering on the Pacific."

RED-BAITERS IN OHIO PERSECUTE 'RED' PROFESSOR

Klan and Legion on New Rampage

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The authorities are red-baiting once more. The Reds are capturing the state, and the government is endangered.

At the Ohio State University, Professor Horton was arrested some time ago and as a consequence was immediately dismissed from the university. The charge against him was an infringement of the eighteenth amendment—but the real reason was his association with radical circles and radical ideas.

Confuse Liberals and Reds.

Governor Donahey appointed a commission to investigate the situation in the State University. The committee has reported and its report is gruesome. There are some professors who dare to think for themselves.

To Exterminate Liberalism.

Witch-hunters are abroad in Ohio. Behind the investigation stand the Ku Kluxers and the American Legion. Therefore everything that even smacks or sounds liberal must be exterminated—especially in the colleges and high schools.

English Retail Clerks Win 48-Hour Week and a \$40,000,000 Raise

LONDON—(FP)—British retail clerks have thru their union secured the 48-hour week in place of 60 or 70 hours since the war, together with total wage advances amounting to \$40,000,000 annually, according to J. R. Leslie, general secretary of the Shop Assistants' union.

CORRECTION.

The DAILY WORKER stated in announcing the meetings arranged at Cleveland, Feb. 14, and at Detroit, Feb. 12, by the International Workers' Aid that Bishop Brown was to be the speaker.

SHOE WORKERS DONATE GOODS TO I. L. D. BAZAAR

Call on Other Unions to Aid Political

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—In the following letter the workers of the Zweier & Grossman shop at 647 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, tell of the donation of a crew of 35 workers, all members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, of ten pairs of shoes to the International Labor Defense bazaar to be held from Feb. 10 to 13, inclusive, and calls upon all other workers to follow the example of their shop in donating articles for the bazaar to aid the class war prisoners.

"Dear Comrades and Fellow Workers: "A crew of 35 workers at the Zweier & Grossman shop, 647 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, New York, members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, realizing the condition of the political prisoners thruout the world have offered to help the comrades who are fighting for our benefit and imprisoned by the capitalist protectors and while they have very little to give at this time because of their slack season, they have assembled and voluntarily contributed ten pairs of the highest grade ladies' shoes for the International Labor Defense bazaar, which will be held on Feb. 10, 11, 12, and 13, at the Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue, New York.

"They wish to inform all the comrades and sympathizers that attend the bazaar, that they have given their best efforts in the production of these shoes in order that the ones who buy them will enjoy wearing them, and remember that it was for the cause that this shop crew has worked, thereby benefiting the ones who buy.

Follow Shoe Workers' Example!

"This crew of 35 workers are all members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, and would urge the entire shoe industry and others to realize that the political prisoners need as much help as they can possibly get from the working class.

Help Political Prisoners!

"Help the political prisoners obtain their freedom, in order that they may lead us and show us the way towards a new period of civilization, one in which we will have no political prisons for people who wish to express their opinions but whom we will listen to and benefit by; one in which we need not have a picket line in front of a striking shop in order to prevent our fellow workers from scabbing and be the tools of their bosses.

Blanton Bill Denies Right of Strikers in Washington to Picket

French and German Potash Interests Unite; Crush Strikes

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—French and German potash mining interests have united for the purpose of controlling the world market and assisting each other in strikes.

"One value of the pact must be emphasized. It lies in insurance against labor troubles. If the German potash workers go on strike, there will always be the French supply to fall back on and thus there cannot be a potash shortage."

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Walter Post, Los Angeles, Calif., 4.00
Donations from Philadelphia, Pa., 10.50
Workers Party, Sacramento, Calif., 4.00
(Central English, Central Jewish and N. W. Jewish branches)
Donations from New York for the Anniversary Concert Collection, 129.00
Abraham Rosenthal, 4.00
Anniversary Concert, 35.56
Edward K. Field, Detroit, Mich., 5.00
Jewish Brownsville, Axelrod, 1.00
English Harlem, Hirschman, 1.00
Finnish W. P., South Brooklyn, 70.00
Mona Tysback, Saginaw, Minn., 20.00
A. Matules, Lithuanian No. 32, 10.00
Otto Kälson, 2.00
Camp Nitgedeigat comrades, 30.00
Total New York donations \$285.66
Bulkin, New York, N. Y., 1.00
C. W. H. K. Field, Detroit, Mich., 7.00
Finnish Br., W. P., New Castle, Pa., 15.45
Finnish Br., W. P., New Castle, Pa., 12.50
Chicago Birthday Party for The DAILY WORKER, 107.00
A. Friend, Riverside, Calif., 5.00
Workers Party, Waterbury, Conn., 7.00
Peter Fireman, Trenton, N. J., 10.00
John Audiejaitis, Roylton, Ill., 1.00
Workers Party, Albany, N. Y., 1.00
Bulgarian Br., W. P., Portland, Ore., 11.00
Workers Party, Albany, N. Y., 2.00
Jes. Bancho, Coraopolis, Pa., 5.00
K. Okraska, Neffs, Ohio (collected), 1.50
Rescue Party, Jewish W. P., Boston, Mass. (balance), 9.00
M. Felman, New York, 3.00
A. B. Zallie, Winnipeg, Man., Can., 7.00
Edward K. Field, Detroit, Mich., 5.00
A. Piltes, Detroit, Mich. (collected), 2.00
Jos. Heyna, Detroit, Mich., 5.00
Mons. Tysback, Saginaw, Minn., 2.00
Russian comrades, Worcester, Mass., 15.00
A. Friend, Riverside, Calif., 1.00
Women's Club, South Bend, Ind., 5.50
M. Esterkin, Cincinnati, O., 1.00
Anna Kipnis, Philadelphia, Pa. (collected), 2.50
Total today, \$511.36
Previously reported, \$3,173.84
Grand total, \$3,685.20

Arrange for Direct Rail Passage from Germany to Japan

MOSCOW—A conference of representatives of Russia, Latvia, Lithuanian, Poland, Germany, Estonia and France, in Moscow, to discuss the establishment of direct passenger and freight railway service between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts via the U. S. S. R. The railway distance from Tokyo to Berlin is 14,000 kilometers, and if the plan goes thru it will be the longest direct railway connection in the world.

I. W. R. IN AFRICA SENDS OVER \$200 FOR CHINESE RELIEF

(I. W. A. Press Service.) LONDON, Jan. 24.—The British section of the International Workers' Relief has received over \$200 from its affiliated groups in Africa for transmission to the workers of China in their struggle against imperialism.

REACTIONARIES TO MILITARIZE OHIO SCHOOLS

Campaign for Enforced Military Training

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—The reactionaries—the Ku Klux Klan, American Legion and "real estate" interests—are conducting a fight for enforced military training in the high schools of this city.

The board of education recently had before it the proposal to abolish military training in the high schools. A public hearing was held, at which military training was unanimously abolished. Officers representatives of the American Legion and their like had spoken of the wonderful advantages accruing to the students from military training.

Mr. Benesh, member of the board, who proposed the abolition of military training, voted for reconsideration at a meeting held here later. His motion was voted down.

The militarists, however, do not intend to let the matter rest as it is. They are calling a conference to take steps against the board of education.

The American Legion, Spanish War Veterans, and the interests of the city, are determined to put the students of this city in a military straight jacket. Outside the board of education chamber, after the meeting, they gathered in small groups, and cursed and damned the board of education. The Workers' (Communist) Party sent a group of comrades to speak at the meeting and to expose both the pacifists and the militarists. Not one was given the opportunity to express himself.

At the Ohio State University the question of military training is up for decision. The students are against it, while the trustees of the university are in favor of it, and they say they will ignore the demands of the students.

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BARBUSSE TELLS VIENNA WORKERS OF WHITE TERROR

Describes Military Rule in Bulgaria

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—(I. R. A.)—After returning from his journey thru Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, Henri Barbusse accepted an invitation of the Viennese relief committee for Bulgaria to hold a lecture on his experiences and the results of his investigations in the Balkans.

It was, Barbusse said, a very difficult task because he met with many difficulties. The white terror in the Balkans is more horrible than one can imagine, declared Barbusse among other things and spent most of his time describing conditions in Bulgaria.

The fate of the arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned workers are tragic. Police and military power rule without restriction. Every person, who speaks a word against the ruling personalities or the government, is immediately arrested and very few of them ever leave prison. When during the sessions of the parliament on Sept. 4 of last year, the opposition presented an interpellation, Zankov declared: "More murders will take place if the government will be attacked. I say this in order to warn you because terror and death are spreading their wings over the whole of Bulgaria."

Nobody dares to speak a word about political affairs in Bulgaria, for everywhere the spies are listening and woe to him who gets into the claws of the Bulgarian hangmen! According to his experiences in Bulgaria, Barbusse said, that every Bulgarian, who would have dared to tell him the truth would have been "lost." Barbusse asked the minister how many people have already disappeared in Bulgaria. The minister replied: "3,000." But this number must be multiplied by six or seven in order to get approximately the correct number of murdered victims.

The unfortunate ones were burnt, tortured and bestially murdered. Murder and manslaughter are the means of the military dictatorship in Bulgaria with the tortures of the middle ages revived.

One day several hundred arrested workers and peasants were led from one prison to another. The escorting soldiers went thru a wood with the prisoners. Not one of the victims ever came out of the wood again. This brutality of Zankov was unearthed by Barbusse on his journey. 20,000 human beings have disappeared, without trial, and without any charges against them.

"Hundred Percenters" Protest Appointment of Colonel Haskell

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Super-patriots of the American Defense Society are protesting appointment of Col. William N. Haskell as head of the New York national guard. Haskell has expressed himself in favor of recognition of the present government of Russia. The Defense Society charges that Haskell is an "apologist" for Soviet Russia and that "it seems preposterous that he should be considered for the position wherein he would have command of our troops in the event of an uprising in the immediate or near future."

The American Defense Society is headed by Elon Hooker, Buffalo chemical and poison gas maker, who told the National Republican Club that Communists in America had spent \$700,000 in 18 months with intent to overthrow the government. Hooker and Fred R. Marvin sold their book "Reds in America" at \$5 a volume to credulous conservatives. The book is alarmist and super-patriotic.

MARCH OF THE WORKERS Song Book

With Music, \$1.00. Without Music, 25c.

A small number of copies of the song book are now obtainable in both sizes—with and without music.

There is a great demand for them and those wanting them should send in their orders immediately with cash to the national office.

Fill out and mail in the blank below:

Young Workers (Communist) League, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Comrades:
Enclosed please find \$..... for ..... copies of the March of the Workers with the Workers Song Book in the size without music.
Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....

A Voice from the Prison

The following excerpts from letters from political and class war prisoners in the United States poignantly convey the joy a little gift, no matter how small, brings to them. We were glad to receive these excerpts from Mrs. M. O. Sullivan of Kansas City, Kansas, and we print them herewith:

Nicola Saeco, Norfolk County Jail, Deadham, Mass.

I have received your letter with the enclosed Xmas card and handkerchief. I thank you ever so much for them. The handkerchief you must have known I needed one. Really that was a fine idea of you. And you were planting the rose bush, if you do not know, I want you to know I love very much the red rose bush. I hope this will be the year for freedom for all the victims and oppressed.—I wish you the happiest New Year.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Hanover St. Station, Boston, Mass.

Last Xmas I was brought to the hospital to be kept under observation and was not allowed to answer the very great many letters which came to me. All mail was taken from me including my book of addresses of those who I wished to write and till this date I was unable to write to those who wrote and tried to cheer my sad Xmas festival. I was glad that that show of their solidarity. You sent me a handkerchief, you cannot know what a great gift and a serviceable one you were sending me, for over two months I had no other one, and I washed it at least a dozen times a day and in spite of that fact it is still in good condition and I couldn't help thinking each time I washed it, you didn't know what a good present you had made me. My heart's best wishes to you and the comrades outside. I hope there's no political prisoners in your state.

Dan Fallen, Thomaston, Maine.

I am waiting and hoping with all my heart, for the two more remaining years of my sentence to pass, and I'll be on the outside. I was sentenced to seven years in 1921, along with seven other comrades, members of the International Seamen's Union. Our union ran out on the men when they were all sent to prison just for a little labor trouble. I've traveled the seas most of my life in foreign lands and South America. I received quite a few cheery letters and cards from sympathizers in your state, (Kansas) and they were gladly received as they help to pass the long dreary hours away here in the winter, and I promise to write to all who write to me and I'll try to make my letters interesting. I'm counting the days when summer comes again. I'm a wild Irishman. I get mad and that often, and I can't help but show it. People are pretty much alike all the world over. I guess this prison is about as good as any in the country. The officers are human and do anything inside the rules to help a fellow, but as nature runs there is good and bad in all walks of life. I'm 27 years old, I first saw the light of day in the city of New York. I have no living relatives, therefore no one to worry over me. I'm here sending thanks to you from Peter Dirks for the birthday card you sent him.

Tom Hartly, Thomas, Maine, Box A.

I am writing to answer your letter. It's cold and cheerless here in the winter time. You can't imagine how it cheers one up in prison to get a letter from the outside. I will try and answer all letters sent to me.

Joe Neil, Lansing, Kans.

Surely—indeed, O. K.! that white handkerchief. Have been using a blue one for two years or more. When I wiped on one lately, the men were laughing at me, it had faded and left my face and nose blue, that's on account of the cheap dye. The one you sent won't fade, for it's deeply grateful. Thank you.

A B C OF COMMUNISM

By Bukharin and Preobrazhensky.

The authors were commissioned by the Russian Communist Party to write a complete and simple explanation of Communism. The student will find this book a gem of Communist teachings.

50 Cents

Supplement to the A B C of Communism.

Questions and notes on the original work for study class use.

5 Cents.

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HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Organization  
Meetings

## Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs  
Resolutions

Current Events

## Opportunities for Shop Nuclei Work

By ARNE SWABECK.  
Article V.

QUICK and decisive action by a shop nucleus membership is necessary when solutions of real problems are demanded. The class struggle is warfare, well planned and well organized from the employers' side. They never hesitate to use the most drastic measures. The workers must be taught to move in the same tempo and to be as well prepared.

It should not be necessary to emphasize that whenever the workers of a shop, in which a party nucleus exists, receive notice of wage cuts or some similar infringement upon working conditions, that whenever something of importance occurs, the shop nucleus should meet as quickly as possible and decide its plan of action. The members should always be well acquainted with the sentiment of the workers. They should know whether or not a strike is possible. Or if some other means of demonstration or resistance is required they should know to what degree the workers are ready to respond.

In all such actions the shop nucleus must obtain the leadership.—"Impossible," our members may say, "we have no experience—we do not speak English well." Many other objections or excuses may be brought forward. But to show what actually can be accomplished in such situations it would perhaps be well to cite the experience of the party membership functioning in a large industrial plant. Incidentally this citation may also serve as a good example of practical tactics to pursue to gain leadership of strikes of workers in unorganized plants. In this instance, as we shall see, the party membership assumed complete leadership.

## First Steps in a Strike.

It was in the Pressed Steel Car company's plant at McKees Rocks, Pa. Ordinarily the plant employs between six and seven thousand workers. It would be no exaggeration to say that for a Communist nucleus it is as difficult a place to work within as

any. It has witnessed severe battles during its history. In 1909 during a great strike in the plant some 14 men were killed, most of them workers, but also some Pennsylvania cosacks, who had to bite the dust as a reward for their atrocities.

During the latter part of April of last year notices were posted in the plant that the regular nine-hour day would henceforth be increased to nine and a half. The workers struck. About two-thirds walked out immediately and more followed. The first day of the walkout two party members came to the district office, told their story and asked for speakers for the gathering which they assumed would take place the following morning.

The two party organizers went out that morning and found several thousand strikers gathered. Short talks were made and a few organizational steps suggested. Actual results could not be obtained immediately as unorganized workers in plants where many nationalities are employed naturally move with difficulty.

On the third day definite organizational steps were proposed—a strike committee composed of one delegate from each of the 17 departments of the plant. The strikers, however were not yet trained to function for such activities and it became largely a matter of accepting volunteers for the committee. After the meeting the committee got together to formulate its plans and decide to make the following demands:

1. No further wage cuts.
2. The nine-hour day (instead of the 9½ demanded by the company).
3. No discrimination against any striker.
4. Maintenance of the committee as a shop nucleus.

A serious mistake occurred in selection of chairman and spokesman of the committee, which, however was accounted for by the lack of experience of the workers and the members of the committee not being well acquainted with one another. He was a company tool and when the committee appeared at the office the man-

agement refused to see any one but him.

On the following day, Saturday, May 1, none of the party organizers could be present and the chairman of the committee advised the workers to go back on the old conditions threatening that otherwise the plant would be closed down completely for a long time to come. This created great confusion, some decided to go back others not. The situation became serious. Quick action was necessary. Sunday morning the twenty-two party members, who then were divided into three language branches, Russian, Ukrainian and South Slavic, were called to a meeting and the following plan of action put into effect. Each language group was instructed to visit all active strikers and urge them to come to the Monday morning strike meeting organized in groups to first of all chase the strike committee chairman off the platform and secondly to work up favorable sentiment for measures to be proposed by the party speaker who would follow on the platform.

## Party Leads Strike.

Everything went according to plans. On Monday morning about 5,000 strikers attended the meeting. The chairman stepped on the platform, but did not sooner open his mouth to speak than he was told in no uncertain terms to get off and stay off. This demand came from groups scattered in the crowd. It increased in volume. He grew pale stepped down and admitted he was thru. The party speaker got on the platform was greeted by applause, started by organized groups growing stronger and stronger. A splendid sentiment to tell of the necessity to organize a new strike committee by each department actually electing its own delegates. The committee was constituted, a few party members being on it, a party member elected chairman and the previous program again adopted. The strikers meant business, while some, of course, returned to work the committee appeared each day to press its demands and finally

the management consented to a conference.

While the company could not be induced to give guarantees against further wage reductions it did agree however that the 9½ hour work day would be abolished with the termination of the daylight saving period, that there would be no discrimination against any of the strikers and that the men may maintain their committee.

The strikers voted to accept these terms and went back to work in a body. Of course, workers can never rely upon the promises of a management of unorganized shops as promises are good only when the workers themselves have the power to enforce it. Nevertheless the fact that the management in a large plant of this character agreed to negotiate with a committee representing the strikers and agreed to some of the terms was a signal victory for these men. More than that, the conduct of this fight went a long way to establish among these 5,000 strikers a real confidence in their united power. And what is of the greatest significance they learned to appreciate the organized systematic activities in behalf of their class interests of the group of Communists. The party gained prestige. These men became interested to learn more of its program. Several made application for membership. Only the complete closing down of the plant a couple of months later prevented a real shop nucleus being established at the time.

## Nuclei Do Real Work.

This work was accomplished by twenty-two party members none of whom could speak English very well or had any great experience in conducting a struggle of such magnitude, and shows what can be done by active party members working and functioning as a unit in a shop. It should serve as an encouragement for shop nuclei to concentrate on the very important field of obtaining leadership of the many strikes in the unorganized industries and direct the struggles of these workers against the exploitation of capitalism.

(Continued from page 1)

waste into a garden. This is positively the result of the well-known British genius for colonization. The Arabs have no cause for complaint. The conduct of the Turks is censurable but the British have done nothing but build Palestine into a remarkably prosperous country. Scratch a British right wing socialist and you will jab your fingernails into a simon pure imperialist. What is the basis of Britain's interest in Palestine, an unfruitful country without any mineral wealth to speak of? Is it because a mythical personage named Jesus came to life there after a mysterious visit of a ghost to a pretty Jewess, the wife of a good but glib and ancient carpenter?

NOT very likely! Britain has spilled rivers of good Christian blood, enough to irrigate the arid wastes of the Holy Land, but that blood was never squandered to supplant the crescent by the cross. Britain's medieval brigands fought for the trade routes to the orient, under the slogan of defending the sacred sepulchre from the Saracens. Today she is squatting in Palestine because it would be a convenient road for a campaign against British rule in India or Egypt for some power so disposed. And the Mosul oil fields are not a million miles away either. So the socialist colonel finds the Arabs happy, the Earl Balfour would hardly testify that they express their contentment in a very lady-like manner, as he learned almost at the cost of his life when the French soldiers had to save him from the "happy and contented Arabs" while on a visit to Palestine a year ago.

BEFORE the socialist colonel got his passports vised and everything ready for his American trip, it is very likely that he was invited to the foreign office and received his orders from Austen Chamberlain, regarding his imperial duty while kidding the Jewish workers in America about Palestine, which most of them are not very interested in. It is probable that Chamberlain advised him to pick up any loose information he found lying around that would benefit the pirate empire and also to miss no chance to soak in as much pro-British propaganda as he could relative to the scrap with Turkey over Mosul oil. Now, this is merely a guess of ours, but we have good reason to believe that all British lecturers, outside of radicals—and we have not seen a radical British lecturer here for a long time outside of A. A. Purcell—are unofficial agents of British imperialism. The same applies to American professors sent abroad by their goose-step universities, tho in a lesser degree.

OVER one million German workers and approximately the same number of French are fertilizing the bloody battle grounds of the late war. Over the dead bodies of millions of workers French and German potash mining interests now join hands to control the world market. They are the best of friends. They have not forgotten the workers tho, those they did not murder. One of the advantages of the deal, they say, will be a guarantee against labor troubles. If the German potash workers go on strike the French workers will be available to take their places. That is what the exploiters think, but let us hope they will be disappointed. The workers are certainly reaping the reward of their patriotism. They are getting it in the neck.

## "Every Workers Party Member in a Trade Union"—Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24 — The district executive committee of District 6 is determined to get into the unions those members of the party who are eligible to membership. While propaganda was being carried on for reorganization and thruout the entire reorganization period, the greatest stress was laid upon the members of the party functioning in the trade unions. No powerful Communist movement can be built without the Communists penetrating the mass organizations of the workers, viz., the trade unions.

The district executive committee intends now to proceed to the second step: to get the comrades into the unions. On Sunday, Jan. 31, there will be held a meeting of all members of the party in Cleveland who belong to or are eligible to membership in the unions. The meeting, which will be held at the South Slavic Hall, 56-7 St. Clair Ave., and will begin at 1 p. m., will take up the trade union program of the party, which will be thoroughly discussed. Then the question of organization will be taken up. District No. 6 must be 100 per cent organized as far as the party membership is concerned! All members of the party should attend this meeting; the categories of members above spoken of MUST attend.

## Alleged Dynamite Discharged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24 — The defense of the four remaining defendants on trial here charged with conspiracy in dynamiting three Niagara Falls high speed cars, scored another point at the trial today, when United States Judge Howe announced the discharge of Joseph White, of Buffalo, one of the five remaining defendants, leaving the fate of but four men for the jury to decide.



## LENIN AND THE YOUTH

"THE task of the members of the Young Communist League is to learn." These were the words of Lenin spoken towards the end of his life to the young Communists of Russia. And the fulfillment of the task set us by him must occupy our attention. The theoretical basis of the Young Communist League is expressed in Leninism. An understanding of the fundamentals of Leninism is a requirement that must be met by every member of the league. The works of Lenin wherein he laid down the road to be traveled by the revolutionary working class should be studied by our members in order that they can grasp the significance of our task and the historical importance of the role of the Communist Party.

His advice to the youth is not merely a platitude. He realized the tremendous importance of the Young Communist League as a reservoir of strength for the Communist Party, and the fact that the development of a revolutionary mass organization of young workers and peasants was of paramount importance to the revolutionary movement.

How are we to determine our actions in times of immediate need? How are we to find out whether or not our program is correct? How are we to know if this or that proposal is the one that will bring us nearer the masses? These questions can be answered only by a practical application of the program, but along with it must go an understanding of the fundamentals of the principles of organization in relation to the Communist movement laid down by him.

Lenin presents himself to us as the foremost example of revolutionary intelligence. The clear-cut denunciations of the social-democrats, the piercing analysis of imperialism and the formulated tasks of Communist parties in relation to that phenomenon remain the basis for our work. Above all things must we remain true to the basic principle upon which our revolutionary philosophy rests; that between the working class and the bourgeoisie there must be waged bitter, relentless struggle. We must remember that we take the full consequences of this struggle, and that to renounce it and its consequences is to renounce the reason for the existence of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party.

In this country, left prosperous by the world war and still glutinous for power and profits, the task of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be especially difficult. Nevertheless the rapid decay and decline of the capitalist world will bring, and is bringing inevitably the period of decay that Lenin foretold. Since the death of Lenin we have made prog-

ress, but we have not yet learned enough. In our work day by day, we will pay the price of knowledge by bitter experiences. In our endeavor to dig ourselves deeply into the ranks of the young workers of these United States we will be confronted with tremendous odds. Nevertheless the program of the league, with its demands upon every individual member, is program that would have been impossible without the development of Leninism. It is an expression of the theory of Lenin applied to the actual conditions in which we are placed; the carrying out of that program will in its turn teach us concrete ways of rallying the working class under the banner of Communism.

"Our task is to learn." That is agreed. But only by carrying on the "unromantic spade work, quietly and steadfastly," again to quote Lenin, will we grasp the full significance of that task. In order to learn we will have to develop a combination of theoretical understanding and practical work that will leave no room for isolation and ignorance. By reorganizing our league on the nucleus basis, by carrying on our activity among the young workers in the unions, by building up our press and carrying on work based upon our program will we learn to build correctly.

Lenin is dead. Physically he is gone, organizationally and theoretically he is expressed in the ever more powerful Communist and Young Communist Internationals, and the revolutionary philosophy of both, Leninism. To vindicate our name, to truly build in the fashion laid down by him; in order that we may create a Young Workers (Communist) League that will be capable of rallying the masses of exploited youth of America to the final overthrow of capitalism, we must have to proceed rigidly along the trail-blazed for us, and forever endeavor to remain true to the glorious tradition of which Lenin and Leninism is the highest expression.

—LESLIE MORRIS.

## Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

## STEEL WORKERS HAVE SPLENDID LENIN MEETING

## Small But Enthusiastic Youngstown Memorial

(Continued from page 1.)

the revolution had died. Soviet Russia wept as a mother grieves for her son, but raised her head with the determination to continue the work of the revolution, for altho the leader had gone he had left the greatest heritage that the workers could ever receive: the theory and practice of struggle called Leninism.

Comrade Amter then pictured the situation of the workers in this country, the struggle they face, with the government openly assisting the capitalists, the campaign of the open shoppers, the campaign against the foreign-born and the attempt to militarize the country in a form as vicious as that in Germany under the Kaiser. What are the workers to do? Will they submit? Not as long as the Workers (Communist) Party exists! As part of the Communist International it will continue to build up the labor movement. It will organize into its ranks the revolutionary workers who are prepared to battle for the interests of the workers. The situation in Europe indicates that the workers of the entire world face keen struggles. War is in the offing, and soon our boys will be called upon to shoulder guns. What will be the answer of the workers? Will they consent to support the Locarno pact against Soviet Russia? Will the workers of the United States consent to be shipped across the seas to fight for American bankers against British, French or Japanese imperialism? The workers are beginning to see the light. The British workers are stretching out their hands in fraternity to the Russian workers. World trade union unity is the slogan of the day. When the workers are organized their power is insuperable. Forward to the struggle! Into the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party!

## Prepare for Struggle!

The speech of Comrade Amter was greeted with long applause. The meeting demonstrated that the steel workers of Youngstown are in the front lines of the battle front.

## John Lewis Agrees in Principle to New Strike Settlement Plan

(Continued from page 1.)

negotiating committee. The representatives of the mine workers have likewise accepted the plan in principle and as a basis for renewed negotiations. Without question the suggestions of Mr. Lynett are of a constructive nature and should receive the mature consideration of both sides in conference.

Lewis Stung by Critics of Secrecy. "Pursuant, therefore, to the resolution of adjournment, I am authorized to request you to reconvene the joint conference.

"The mine workers would agree to the meeting being held in some city in the anthracite region, or in New York, as the operators prefer. In view of the many misleading statements as to what actually transpired in the recent conference in New York, and which have caused confusion and misunderstanding in the public mind, the mine workers advise that when the joint conference again convenes they will move that representatives of the public press be admitted to all sessions.

"Very truly yours, John L. Lewis, president."

The reference by Lewis to the intention of his group to move that the next conference be open to the press on account of the alleged "misleading statements" as to what actually transpired at the conference held at the Union League Club in New York, is undoubtedly a motion that has been forced upon Lewis by the persistent demands of the Progressive Miners' Committee that negotiations be held in the open so that the miners may see what is being done. They have long demanded an end to the policy of secret dickering in hotel rooms between operators and union officials.

Both Officials and Operators Fear Miners. In addition the progressives have demanded that the conference be held in the anthracite region where the miners can attend it and see for themselves what their officials do or do not do. Lewis mentions this, but leaves the place of meeting up to the operators, who undoubtedly do not want any conference held in the anthracite cities for the same reason that Lewis does not. They do not want the conference to be packed and surrounded by masses of starving miners demonstrating their militancy as well as their misery.

## NEW YORK PLANS ACTIVE LENIN WEEK CAMPAIGN

## Every Nucleus Must Do Its Share

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 — Lenin week is from Jan. 24 to 31. During that week and the one following, all units and all sub-sections should engage in the propaganda of Leninism among party and non-party workers. The principal slogans are:

1. "For the defense of recognition of Soviet Union. Stand by Lenin's Russia."
2. "Build a party of Lenin. Carry on his work."

The organization department will endeavor to route speakers and the agitprop department to prepare a bulletin for them so that they can lead discussion in the sub-sections, but as the number of qualified speakers is not sufficient, the agitprop director of each sub-section must endeavor to prepare himself to lead the discussion or to select a qualified comrade.

The agitprop directors should assign one or more comrades to read each of the following books and report on it during the discussion on Leninism.

1. Infantile Sickness of Leftism.
2. State and Revolution.
3. Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky.
4. Lenin and the Trade Unions.
5. Theory and Practice of Leninism, by Stalin.

Note:—The one leading the discussion should base himself on Stalin's book. The other members should report briefly on the guidance the other books give to the American worker.

Every class in the Workers' School will be open to visitors during Lenin week and will take some subject connected with Leninism. The nuclei should have discussions on Leninism, following the same procedure as the sub-sections.

## Superior, Wis., in Reorganization Move

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 24. — The comrades of Superior report that they have taken the registration of the membership there for the purpose of reorganizing the existing branches into shop and street nuclei and that successful results have been achieved.

Each comrade was assigned to his or her street or shop nucleus and the new units are already functioning. One of the first campaigns of the newly reorganized party in this territory will be The DAILY WORKER campaign.

## Missing Young Workers.

Those comrades who have issues Nos. 9, 10, 15, 29 and 40 of the Young Worker are requested to send them to the National Office, 1113 W. Washington street, Chicago.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

## THE PARTY IS MOBILIZING!

Fall in! Close the Ranks!

THE Workers (Communist) Party opens the campaign for 1926—NOW.

The raising of the \$20,000 fund is the first step in the campaign. Twenty thousand rounds of ammunition have been distributed. Twenty thousand CONTRIBUTION LISTS have been issued to the readers of THE DAILY WORKER and to every party unit.

With the issuing of these lists the vanguard of the working class goes into action against the exploiters of labor.

Against the Capitalist Program we present the Workers' Program.

## The Capitalist Program for 1926 is:

Anti-Strike Legislation; Registration of Foreign-born Workers. Universal Draft Law and Conscription; A Bigger Army and Navy. Opposition to the Workers' and Peasants' Government—the Soviet Union; Increased exploitation of the farmers.

## The Workers' Program for 1926 is:

A UNITED LABOR TICKET IN THE ELECTIONS. THE FORMATION OF A LABOR PARTY. DETERMINED STRUGGLE AGAINST ALL ANTI-STRIKE LAWS.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS.

A UNITED FRONT FOR DEFENSE AND RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION.

UNIFICATION OF ALL TRADE UNIONS, LABOR BENEFIT FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ALL LABOR POLITICAL BODIES FOR A COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST COOLIDGE'S CAPITALIST PROGRAM.

Our party must lead in organizing the workers on the basis of this program. The members of the party must raise the \$20,000 fund with which to carry out this program.

Now the party must go into action. Every member on the job. FORWARD TO MASS WORK! UNITE ALL FORCES FOR ACTION! LET NO INTERNAL PARTY QUESTION DIVIDE US. TAKE OUT THE CAMPAIGN LISTS. GET YOUR NEIGHBOR, YOUR SHOP MATES, YOUR FRIENDS TO CONTRIBUTE. FILL UP THE CAMPAIGN LISTS WITH THE NAMES OF THE MILITANTS. AN AVERAGE OF ONE DOLLAR ON EACH LIST WILL TAKE THE PARTY "OVER THE TOP" AND FINISH THE FIRST STAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1926. This is the immediate task of the party.

## Every Bolshevik on the Job!

## DUTIES AND IMMEDIATE TASKS OF AGITPROP DIRECTORS OF NEW YORK

This bulletin has been issued by the agitprop department of District No. 2, for the guidance and direction of the agitprop activities of the nuclei and sections. It is an excellent example of the work every district agitprop department should be doing and for this reason, as well as for the intrinsic value of the material contained, we are republishing it in the press. It will certainly prove a valuable aid and guide to the work of other districts.

## National Agitprop Department.

I. Duties and Immediate Tasks.

Agitprop work includes all educational work and all campaigns of the party: (a) education of party members; (b) education of sympathizers; (c) explaining party campaigns in the units; (d) guiding members in carrying campaigns into the shops and among the masses.

## REORGANIZATION ON THE JUMP IN BOSTON DISTRICT

## Many Shop and Street Nuclei Formed

The district organization in Boston informs the organization department that the reorganization in that district is swiftly nearing completion.

Local Greater Boston has been subdivided into 7 sections, and up to date 461 members have registered. Many more are expected to register within the coming period.

A total of 29 shop nuclei and 23 street nuclei has been organized, temporary secretaries elected, and the units already beginning to function.

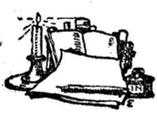
Gardner, has been divided into sections and there are three street nuclei and one nucleus there. Fitchburg, has been reorganized into five shop nuclei, with 45 members. Worcester is reporting progress and will complete registration in a very few days. In Providence, Rhode Island, two shop nuclei and three street nuclei have been formed, with a total membership of 45 members.

The other parts of the district not yet reorganized will be reorganized within a very short period of time.

Communism. 3. See that unit sends representative to shop nucleus training course and that thru shop nucleus training course every member of the unit is given a course in fundamentals of Leninism. 4. See that at least one member of unit is taking course in workers' correspondence. 5. That those capable of being trained as speakers take the public speaking course. 6. That leading comrades take party training course. 7. Familiarize yourself with other courses offered and see to it that comrades who need them or can profit by them are registered for them. 8. Support the drive for funds for the building of the central school. 9. Gather a list of comrades qualified for propaganda work and report to district agitprop department. 10. Direct discussions in the unit.

## III. Written Agitation and Propaganda.

1. Secure workers' correspondents both among members of unit and non-party workers in the shop. 2. Plan and edit shop and factory newspapers and secure contributions for them from members of units and non-party workers. 3. Circulate factory newspapers, party organs and party literature.—The pamphlets to be circulated should be chosen according to the needs of specific campaigns. 4. See to it that every member is a subscriber to THE DAILY WORKER whatever his native language may be. That is the only official central organ of the party, all foreign language newspapers are for fraction work primarily. 5. Direct the distribution of our literature in the shop among non-party organs among non-party workers.



# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



## TAXI STRIKERS DENOUNCE FAKE LABOR LEADERS

### Accuse Them of Selling Out to Bosses

By JAMES J. LACEY  
(Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., January 24.—At a meeting called originally to protest against the frame-up of seven taxi strikers, the strikers themselves took the floor and denounced the leadership of the Central Labor Union whom they accused of selling out the strike.

The attempted frame-up failed, thanks to the activity of the local International Labor Defense Committee, but the seven men are still facing contempt charges arising out of the alleged violation of the injunction. In addition to this there are 23 other court cases due to police persecution.

Meet Them With Mass Action.  
Al Shaap, who has been active in the strike, outlined the situation facing the strikers. He told them that mass action is the only answer to court injunctions. The arrests were based on flimsy evidence, and were made merely to demoralize the ranks of the strikers.

The recording secretary of the union, Brother McCarthy, gave a graphic recital of the conditions the men faced before the strike. He told the men that he would "take a chance" on going to jail, and then opened up on the labor "leaders." John J. Kearney, president of the Central Labor Union is also president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union. Every Monday for the past six weeks he has been broadcasting attacks on the "reds" over the radio. Although his hands are not tied by the injunction in all this time, he has not said a word about the strike. In addition to pleading with taxi strikers to return to work, in his own union he ordered back the cooks and waiters of the Copley Plaza Hotel, who were on strike four hours, because of scabs on the cab stand in front of the hotel.

Fakers on Strike Payroll.  
Brother Williams, chairman of the strikers' finance committee, told that he found C. L. U. fakirs on the strikers' payroll. This attempt to raid the treasury, and deplete the strike funds was nipped in the bud. Pointing out Kearney's brother-in-law in the audience, he gave him the story to go back with. He accused the C. L. U. of falling the strikers utterly—less than three thousand dollars was raised from the whole Boston labor movement, many of the unions taking a "neutral" position.

He described how the esteemed labor leaders, Mr. James T. Moriarty, head of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, now member of the Boston city council, Frank Fenton, of the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union, and Kearney—had come down to the strike meeting and tried to induce the men to return to work.

The Story in a Nutshell.  
Williams told how Charley Innes, the republican boss of Boston, was the

## This Week's Prizes!

The following books will be offered for this week's contributions:  
FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Oap," stories of New Russia. Eleven short stories written since the revolution, presenting the work of the most significant of the new Russian writers.

SECOND PRIZE—"Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky. A brilliant analysis of the factors which threaten England's economic supremacy, and a shattering prophecy of England's approaching economic and political decline.

THIRD PRIZE—"Russia Today," the official report of the British trade union delegation on social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia, including the special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter which was responsible for the downfall of the MacDonald government.

## MAYOR TURNS STRIKEBREAKER PUBLICLY THREATENING MILL PICKETS WITH IMPRISONMENT

By A. Worker Correspondent.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Essex Mills here employ around 600 workers on two twelve-hour shifts; the day workers working 66 hours and the nite workers 72 hours per week. On January 4, this year, the workers of this company were handed a ten per cent cut in wages and on Jan. 5, went on strike. Before the cut of ten per cent the nite workers were receiving \$27.00 a week and now they will draw \$24.30 for 72 hours' work 33% cents per hour. The day workers' wages will average \$17.00 a week.

Free Speech Denied Strikers  
The predominant nationalities working in the plant are French-Canadian, Polish and Greek. When the strike began, because they had no union they were minus leaders. They sent to Lawrence and Boston for some one to take charge. Mary Thompson of the Boston Women's Trade Union League responded to the call. But Mayor Nelson of this city, also a judge refused to allow Miss Thompson to speak, threatening to throw her out of town if she did. To her credit, according to the workers here she

didn't take any back talk from the mayor and promised to be back soon to test her free speech rights. The mayor than set out to deliberately break the strike, actually standing on the platform and telling the workers that if they dared to hinder in any way those that wanted to scab he would put them in jail. The French workers were intimidated and flocked into the mills the next day. The Polish were the last to return. Those who took the lead in the strike were fired. The strike was lost at the start because the workers had no organization.

legal adviser of the Checker Taxi Co., how Innes elected Nicholas, mayor of Boston; that Commissioner Good of the police was a Checker Taxi stockholder, and explained the ease with which the Checker company got a court injunction against the strikers.

"Capital and labor" he said, "could never come together, and when a labor leader gets together with a representative of capital, he should be removed, by the labor movement from the position of leadership."

John P. McCarthy of the International Labor Defense spoke on the injunction as one of the democratic institutions of America, which many of the strikers defended in Flanders' fields. He traced the development of the injunction from 1806 to the railway shopmen strike of 1922.

"Mother" Bloor Speaks.  
The last speaker was "Mother" Bloor, (Ella Reeves Bloor), nationally known veteran of the labor movement. She began by saying that she had been in many countries, but this was the only country that had 2,500,000 little children slaving in the mines, mills, and fields. She told of the repressions used against the strikers in the labor battles she had participated in during the last 25 years, of the little children killed by troops in Colorado and Michigan of the K. K. K. and the splendid fight the strikers made at Herrin, Illinois. She explained why the organized workers are feared and advocated a greater international solidarity—that we the workers, are all of one blood and should stand together.

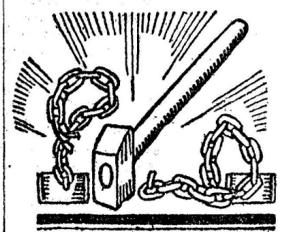
## Bills for Water and Electricity Take High Jump in Youngstown

By A Worker Correspondent  
YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 24. — The new bills for water, gas and electricity have just arrived and the housewives are out on the sidewalks discussing them.

The new water bills for 1926 jumped from \$5.00 to \$8.50 for three months—electricity in like proportion.

Last fall the Communists and the soldiers and sailors put up a campaign against the renewal of the franchise of the gas company in Youngstown on the grounds of the increased rates, and after getting more than enough signatures for the franchise to go to a referendum, the gas company hired an army of solicitors under the command of their ablest lawyers, and they found enough cowards to withdraw their names under threats of shutting off the gas and a general campaign of intimidation, to defeat the Communists and soldiers and sailors in their campaign.

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.



## LUMBER JACKS OF WISCONSIN GROVEL IN DIRT

### Deadly Booze Keeps Them in Stupor

By a Worker Correspondent.

ANTEGO, Wis., Jan. 24. — I am moved to describe the living conditions which exist for the workers in the lumber camps of Wisconsin and Michigan. These conditions obtain in general, tho I speak of one case in particular at Pearson, Wis. where seventy men are employed.

There are two bunk houses with thirty-five men to a shack, beds are two story high, and in some cases four men to a bed.

Filthy, coarse blankets, which reek with vermin furnish the scant covering.

It is winter, the weather is cold, so all windows are closed, no ventilation with 35 men to a room.

Picture yourself, if you can, going to rest after 12 hours of hard toil in a place like this to be annoyed by vermin, smoking, swearing, card-playing, singing, drinking and what not. Men come and go, but the bedding is never changed, all sorts of diseases are herded together and spread.

There are no bath houses, no wash or dry room so how can men keep clean?

Several families live in camp some have children; there are no toilets provided, so the grounds around the cook and bunk houses are used to satisfy this need. The well which is located near the cook house is very shallow and throws up only surface seepage water.

Because of the unsanitary conditions the water has been contaminated and several typhoid patients removed from camp.

The cook house crew numbers three. This is not nearly enough to care for the food properly. Consequently filth abounds.

Here are a few tit-bits found in the meat house, which has no floor. Great chunks of meat lying about the dirt and being walked on. A barrel of tainted liver sausage, spoiled pork sausage, and a rabbit so rotten the skin dropped off in pieces.

There is no organization on the part of the workers. No labor paper, no literature of any kind, nothing but seething filth and moonshine.

A Job Hunting Experience.  
(By a Worker Correspondent.)

I answered an ad in a Chicago paper which read: Wanted men with at least five years' experience on the "L" lines. Having had 14 years' experience I applied for the job.

"Yes, we have a few positions open. Of course, you understand it is not exactly 'L' work but selling real estate on commission" was the answer I received when I applied for a job.

"What has real estate to do with experience on the elevated lines?" I asked in astonishment.

"We figure that making so many friends on the 'L' roads you ought to be able to sell them some real estate for us."

## He Asked for Work and Got It

By A Worker Correspondent.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 24.—"Of course, I should not kick; I asked for work and got it," was his parting remark.

Walking on State street today, a tall, young man in working clothes overtook me and asked if I knew where Figueroa street is located. He was a stranger in town and hunting for the vacant lot where he had parked his car the night before. As I was going that way, I told him to come along.

"I worked from six o'clock this morning cleaning four cars and got one dollar and a cigar for it," he confided.

It was four o'clock. I looked at him. His clothes and shoes were shabby, but effective witnesses. He had been cleaning cars and without overalls too.

He continued: "I was broke and went in and asked for work. I was foolish to tell him I was broke, tho. They always take advantage of you when they know you are down."

"Didn't he give you anything to eat," I asked.  
"Yes, he took me to a Chinese restaurant and bought me a 35-cent dinner. When I had cleaned the first car I told him: 'Look here, I am hungry; I've got to have something to eat before I do any more work.'"

On being questioned he said: "I have no doubt he gets \$3.50 for each car. Wood's garage. I don't know the number, but it is on this side of the street a few blocks down." By this time we had reached Figueroa street and he made the remark quoted in the beginning.

I went back and found the Wood's garage, a big sign hanging out over the sidewalk. It is located at State and Gutierrez streets.

"Where is the boss," I asked a man working on a car.  
"In the office," he replied.

I found him sitting in a chair smoking a cigar and reading a newspaper. (Not THE DAILY WORKER.)

"What does it cost to have a Studebaker sedan cleaned," I asked.  
"Oh, around \$3.00 or \$3.50," came the answer.

## A Fascinating Imaginary Tale About Lenin

By RODION AKULSHIN  
(Worker Correspondent)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—The people always have their favorite heroes who stir their imaginations by their life and deeds. In the past, tales were told of Czar Peter, of Stenka Razin, of Pugatchev—these tales express great fear and amazement at the cruelty of czars and of robbers' audacity.

In our days the creative power of the people (of which there are many examples) has itself chosen its own favorite—Lenin—with head as clear as the sun, and have made him the hero of all their tales.

The story I am sending is written by a peasant. It takes into account our entire position at the present moment and is a kind of artistic illustration—rough and ready, but profoundly truthful—to the slogan: "Lenin is dead, but his work lives yet." Here is the story:

### "Clever" Lenin

ONE day Lenin was sitting at home in his room after dinner reading various books and papers. No matter what paper he glanced at, no matter what book he opened, he always found something about himself to read.

Why should we cringe to the entente or fear America, when we have Vladimir Ilyitch, whom they call Lenin?

Lenin suddenly had a bright idea. He got up from his Vienna chair and walked up and down the room saying to himself:

"Good, that's what I'll do. And after that he sent his messen-

ger to the chief Soviet doctor. The doctor comes and Lenin says to him: "Can you arrange for me to die, only not properly, but just for the sake of appearances."

"I can, Vladimir Ilyitch, but what do you want to do this for?"

"Well," he said, "I want to test how things will go without me."

"Why not then," replied the doctor. "It is possible. We will put you, not in a grave, but into a kind of wide room and we will put you in a glass case so that no one will touch you, or else they will all touch you."

"Only, there is just one thing, doctor, I want this to be a great secret between us. Only you will know, and I will also tell Nadezhda Contantinovna."

And soon the whole nation was informed that Lenin had died. The people wailed and moaned and the Communists also could not hold back, but burst into tears. Everyone was thinking and hearts were throbbing: what will we do now? Look how the English and French will go for us now.

"And Kalinin the elder of us all says: 'But what can we do? It is beyond our power . . . tears will not help our grief. Well, you've cried, young ones, and that is quite enuf, we must get to business.'"

SO they placed Lenin in a kind of barn which they call a mausoleum, and placed sentries at the door. A day went by, two days, a week, a month—Lenin got tired of lying under glass. So one night he went out on the quiet, thru a back door in the mausoleum—straight into the Kremlin into the main palace where they have all kinds of 'commissars' meet-

ings. They let him in thru the door because he had a permanent pass in his pocket, and he pulled his hat down over his eyes so that the soldiers would not recognize him.

Lenin got there, but the meeting had already finished and the cleaners were sweeping the floor.

Lenin asked: "Finished?"

"Finished."

"Do you know what they were talking about?"

"Yes, about various things . . . We hear something about the British wanting to live in peace with us and about some other foreign states."

"Why, we only caught stray sentences and did not hear everything properly."

"I see, I see . . . and didn't they say anything about Lenin?"

"Why, of course, they spoke about Lenin. He is dead—they said—but for that the Communists have almost doubled their numbers."

"And is' not the entente squawking?"

"Don't you believe it, they've shut up and cannot be heard."

"I see, I see," murmured Lenin, and bade goodbye to the cleaners.

HE came back to the mausoleum, lay down under the glass and thot to himself, "Well, that's not so bad, they are working without me. Good! I will test a few other places. Tomorrow I will go to the workers in the factory."

The next night Lenin went to a factory. Here also he was not detained, but went straight to the machine room. At night time there are very few people in the factory. They only

keep an engineman, piler and stoker so that steam does not go down, and also a watchman to see that spies do not get hold of anything.

"These will do tho," thought Lenin. "After all I have not to speak at a meeting but need to simply ask a few questions!"

"Hullo, comrades."

"Hullo."

"Well, how's things?"

"Not so dusty . . . getting along alright."

"Are you non-party?"

"Before Lenin died we belonged to the non-parties, but now we are Communists . . . the Leninists."

This came as balm to Lenin's heart.

"And is there any delay in the work? Have you got plenty of material?" And he began to pile on questions.

"Yes, and we will soon catch up to the peace-time level."

"Well, work and work, and good luck to you meanwhile, goodbye."

"Things are going well here also" thot Lenin to himself on the way back to the mausoleum. "Now I have only to see the mujiks, to find out how they are getting on."

ON the third night Lenin got up earlier as he had to go to the station and then he would have to go from an out of the way station to the village, on foot.

He came to a village as outlandish as possible, so that it would be more typical. A light was burning in a hut. Lenin walked up.

"May I have a rest here?"

"Yes, come in."

Lenin walks in and almost has a fit. There are no more ikons. Red placards everywhere and portraits.

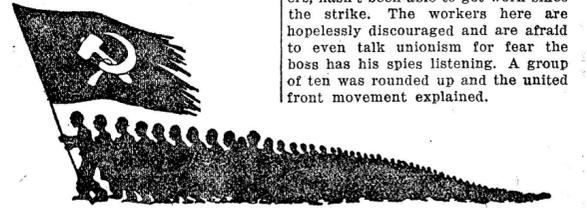
## UNITED FRONT MOVEMENT WINS SUPPORT OF DOVER, N. H., WEAVERS

By FRED E. BEAL, Worker Correspondent.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 24.—The main industry of this city is the Cochecho Mills, which belongs to the Pacific Mills. Before the big strike here in 1924 fifteen hundred workers were employed in this mill, but now, due to the doubling and speeding up of work, there are only about 800 working. During the 1924 strike three unions were in the field—the United Textile Workers' Union, the American Federation of Textile Operatives and the One Big Union.

Today there is not one O. B. U. or U. T. W. member left and only a handful of A. F. of T. O. members.

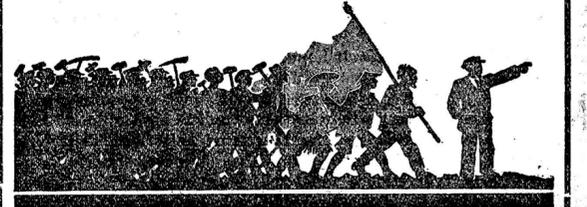
Three of the United Textile Workers' Union officials lost their jobs after the strike and had to move out of town for work. The same thing happened to those taking an active part in the One Big Union. Mary Henderson, one of the most militant of Dover strikers, hasn't been able to get work since the strike. The workers here are hopelessly discouraged and are afraid to even talk unionism for fear the boss has his spies listening. A group of ten was rounded up and the united front movement explained.



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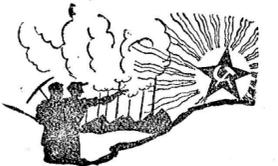
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## The Ladies Are Indignant

A group of elegant ladies of Chicago organized what they call the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club. Being, for the most part, female appendages of various and sundry republicans of uncertain repute, and having nothing of importance to do except please the male members of the families, these ladies dabble in various questions revolving around political problems. They hold meetings and listen to Borah speak against the world court and Senator Pepper for it and like parrots repeat in the most solemn and austere manner what they have heard. Being refined specimens of humanity they hope to cleanse and purify politics.

Just when they were progressing nicely the politicians who play the game for what there is in it for them, rather than as a pastime united their formerly warring factions and the ladies are horrified.

Here they had been supporting the nice Mr. Brundage and the pure and undefiled Senator Deneen, while these worthies waged war against the terrible villain, Mr. William Hale Thompson, and the obnoxious crook, Governor Len Small, when all of a sudden the upholders of good unite with the personification of evil.

The ladies express their deep aversion to this latest move in Illinois state politics thusly:

"Whereas the Woman's Roosevelt Republican club always has been working against policies of Gov. Len Small and William Hale Thompson; and

"Whereas the club has co-operated with Edward J. Brundage, Charles V. Barrett, and Senator Charles S. Deneen in their fight against these two; and

"Whereas the Brundage and Deneen forces apparently have aligned themselves with Thompson on the one hand and with Small on the other for the county primary, therefore, be it

"Resolved that the board of directors of the Woman's Roosevelt Republican club protests these alliances vigorously and refuses to endorse either of their county tickets."

The Woman's Roosevelt Republican Club will have to learn that there is no such thing as good or evil in politics, or elsewhere. Politicians talk of these things and revile their opponents with the same sustained invective that Brundage and Deneen pilloried Small, but when, for practical reasons, they must unite with their former enemies they do that without any qualms of conscience.

A party that traffics in deceptive promises to the voters in order to remain in power never lets such unimportant questions as stealing a million or so from the state treasury stand in their way. We further venture the opinion that this indignant crew of females will soon reconsider their complaints and line up with the corrupt Thompson-Small outfit.

In consideration of the new alignment it might be interesting to know what Johnny Walker, John Fitzpatrick and other labor fakers who have supported Small as a "friend of labor" think of his alliance with Brundage, who while attorney general, did everything within his power to destroy organized labor in Illinois.

## Echoes of the Harding Administration

Harry M. Daugherty, chief law enforcement officer of the United States under the administration of the late Harding, was before a grand jury in New York which was investigating certain irregularities of the alien property custodian's office. The eminent Daugherty who was so staunchly defended by Coolidge after his crookedness had been proved and after suspicion of murder of his pal, Jess Smith, who knew much too much about the Harding-Coolidge gang, was laid at his door, and who was permitted by Coolidge to "resign," was questioned regarding the affairs of a certain bank at Washington, Court House, Ohio, in which his brother is interested. The questions dealt with deposits made in this bank by the two Daughertys during the years 1921-24, while Harry M. was attorney general and devoting his talents to stealing money and breaking strikes.

Mr. Daugherty, the political crook and grafter, who elected Harding to the presidency, in a letter to the grand jury protests that he cannot answer such questions as they might tend to incriminate him and might also "reveal confidential relations with the late President Harding and Mrs. Harding and other dear and personal friends."

In plain words the whole damn Harding family, with the possible exception of the dog, was involved in the wild orgy of pillaging the public treasury that was rampant in every branch of the government while the great and good man was in White House.

Harding, Denby, Fall, Daugherty, Mellon, Weeks, Hoover, Davis, all members of the cabinet of loot, the government of grafters, set the example for the lesser agents of the government even down to the prohibition agents who perpetually hold out their hands for bribes that the bootleg trust may hand them.

While the late unlamented Harding is forgotten except on those occasions when Harry M. Daugherty or Edwin L. Denby or Albert B. Fall, or some of the others who were made goats in order to shield Mellon and Hoover, disturb the stinking corpse, it is well, in shield to be able to hold the present administration in the proper contempt, to remember that Cal Coolidge was vice-president during the time the looting was going on and that he sat in at the cabinet meetings where the predatory campaigns were hatched by the brigands.

Either the present White House "spokesman" aided and abetted the crooks in the cabinet or he was so imbecile he didn't know what was going on.

Admirers of Coolidge can take their choice.

The president of the United States is never quoted in interviews with newspaper correspondents on controversial questions, so when he utters some imbecile defense of his policy the bourgeois reporters "courtteously" refer to him as the "White House spokesman." The latest from this source is a denial of charges that he tries to interfere with the interstate commerce and federal trade commissions in the interest of the mergers of combinations in ever more powerful trusts. The denial is taken for what it is worth. The government exists for the one purpose of aiding these great combines.

# Zinoviev States Views to Russian Party Congress

## Speaker at Russian Party Congress



GREGORY ZINOVIEV  
President of the Communist International.

EDITOR'S NOTE—In today's installment of the report of the fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party, we publish the summary of the speech by Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, who led the opposition against the party's political bureau. Tomorrow there will be published the speech of Nikolai Bucharin against Zinoviev's position.

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21.—(By Mail)—Com. Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, made the second speech upon the report of the central committee of the Russian (Communist) Party at the fourteenth congress here.

"The treatment of the existing difference of opinion before the party as a whole is good and the time chosen is absolutely correct. Without doubt a solution will be found upon the basis of which the party can continue its great work undisturbed."

Zinoviev summed up the situation up to the time of the party congress as follows: 1. After almost five years of the new economic policy, a widespread economic and cultural work of reconstruction is commencing in the Soviet Union; 2. These five years prove the correctness of the way to socialism thru the new economic policy; 3. It is absolutely positive that in the Soviet Union socialism is being built up. It is only discussed whether in a peasant country like the Soviet Union the socialist order can be finally built up and maintained. We do not doubt the possibility of socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union, for the preliminary economic and political conditions are there, but the final building up of socialism is only possible on an international scale; 4. It is absolutely positive that socialism is being and must be built up in close alliance with the middle and small peasantry; 5. The extremely great increase of political activity of the whole population of the Soviet Union, above all of the working population, is characteristic.

THE following difficulties exist: 1. The delay of the world revolution and the partial stabilization of capitalism, which constitutes a whole period; 2. The building up of socialism in a backward country with a predominantly peasant population; 3. The creation of a collective party leadership after the death of Lenin.

In this situation, vacillations and mistakes on the part of individuals amongst us are natural and the party congress should not pass them over. The present peaceful period brings with it the dangers of a spirit of stabilization and liquidation.

ZINOVIEV then dealt with the essence of the differences of opinion and declared that in the dispute over state capitalism, a tendency showed itself to deny the existence of any capitalism in the Soviet Union, to idealize the new economic policy, and to proclaim it as socialism. (Laughter, interruption: "Name those who think that!")

The dispute is not concerned with the formulation, but with the system, with the policy, with the estimation of the economic structure of our country. It cannot be doubted that our state industry represents, as Lenin said, an industry of a logical socialistic nature. From this however, does not follow that there is complete so-

cialism in our state undertakings. State capitalism does not limit itself to those shops which are leased or are working under a concession, as is now said, but it extends itself also to the free commerce, to the growth of capitalism in the individual peasant economy. It is natural that state capitalism grows into socialism and that it is, as Lenin declared, three quarters of socialism.

Zinoviev called to mind how Bucharin in February, 1922, in an article refused to recognize the state undertakings as socialist undertakings in the exact sense of the word and Zinoviev asked why then such a reservation should be attacked today as heresy and liquidation. The dispute over state capitalism is no terminological dispute but a serious political question which cannot be ignored.

PROCEEDING to the peasant question Zinoviev declared: Only those who do not wish to see the full truth about the growth of the Kulaks, accuse the other party comrades of underestimating the middle peasantry. Zinoviev then quoted from a report made by him in November 1918 upon the peasant question in which he opposed the underestimation of the middle peasantry. In the present year also, in his speech at the Lenin-grad party conference in January he had declared that the economic interests of the middle peasantry must be respected. For this reason he rejected the accusation of underestimating the middle peasantry, the central figure in the Russian village.

Zinoviev declared that the contention that he was not in agreement with the decisions of the fourteenth

party conference (party conference: the conference of party officials held before all party congresses to prepare the work of the congress) and that he wished to do away with these decisions was false. We are and will remain in complete agreement with the decisions of this conference, which are absolutely correct.

THE slogan for the development of the productive forces of agriculture is correct. And so also are the party decisions in relation to certain concessions to the richer peasants, namely in the question of land leases and of agricultural wage labor. Zinoviev declared that when he characterized these measures in the peasant policy as a retreat, in the session of the Communist fraction of the Soviet congress, the majority of the polit bureau made no objection.

In the same speech he had declared that this partial retreat proceeded from the main retreat in 1921, namely the new economic policy which had proved itself as necessary and useful. The actual differences of opinions began already at the time of the fourteenth party conference when Bucharin let loose the slogan applicable to the peasantry "Enrich yourselves!" We shall fight logically against such an interpretation of the decisions of the fourteenth party conference.

It is true that now Bucharin withdraws this slogan, but it was taken up by others and a few comrades went so far as to propose a slogan for an extension of the New Economic Policy to the village which was almost identical with the Neo-N. E. P. which our opponents wished for. If the party struggle has been concentrated

against these people instead of against the Leningrad comrades, then, many differences of opinion would have been saved. If you are convinced that the digression which overestimates the danger of the Kulaks is more dangerous for the party than the digression which underestimates them, then say so openly, and say openly that the decision of the fourteenth party conference in this connection must be revised. Is it not symptomatic enough that in Soviet Georgia there were people who began to write in the party press about a partial denationalization of the land and who had to be rejected by the Georgian party committee? One must consider that in the present period of drawn out stabilization such dangerous opinions will grow.

THE numerical strength of the Kulaks is insignificant. They represent approximately three to four per cent of the whole peasantry, the absolute number is about 1,500,000, approximately the same as that of the land workers, the economic strength of the Kulaks, however, is by far greater.

The Kulaks have their supplement in the town in the new bourgeoisie and in certain elements amongst the specialists and employes who seek to establish a political contact with the strengthening Kulaks.

Finally the Kulaks support themselves upon the whole bourgeois surroundings of the Soviet Union. One could accuse us of panic in face of the Kulak danger if we pointed only to the danger and not to the means for limiting the growth of the Kulaks, the measures for the economic support of the village poor, and the firm alliance with the village poor and the middle peasantry for the isolation of the Kulaks.

That is, however, not the case for together with the party we point to these means. One should not idealize the middle peasants, one should not deny that the middle peasant is a petty bourgeois. One should not be in a hurry to declare that petty bourgeois capitalism no longer dominates in our country, one should not leave millions of peasant economies and the ten milliard rubles from peasant production out of consideration.

The new peasant policy of the party has caused a certain confusion amongst the village Communists, as this policy has been understood by them as a reversal of the policy based upon the assistance for the village poor. It has gone so far that a statement appeared in a Communist peasants' paper that one middle peasant was worth more to the party than ten poor peasants. Such mutilations of the Bolshevik peasant policy has nothing in common with true Leninism.

WE are naturally opposed to the commencement of a civil war in the village. The Soviet power is today strong enough not to have to adopt the methods of war Communism in struggling against the Kulak danger. But the poor peasantry must be shown that we shall not allow the Kulaks to plunder the poorer peasantry economically. There is no necessity to go back to war Communism, we should remain upon the basis of the decisions of the fourteenth party conference, nevertheless in carrying out the economic measures for the development of the productive forces of the village, we must never overlook the political essence and the significance of the Kulaks. Naturally, we shall build up socialism thru the new economic policy, nevertheless we

should not sweeten the N. E. P. (New Economic Policy).

We should not, as Comrade Bubnov proposed, strike out the word "but not for ever" from the formulation "the New Economic Policy seriously and for a long period but not for ever." The proletariat has become stronger, its influence amongst the peasantry has very much increased, but in order to make our further strengthening still quicker and without friction, we must reject all those tendencies which are in contradiction to Leninism.

WITH regard to the third category of the differences of opinion, this concerns the composition and the collective leadership of the party. In this connection we should simply corroborate the decisions of the thirteenth party congress which instructed the central committee to carry on its work in such a way that in the immediate future the majority of the party membership should consist of workers engaged in production.

It is not understandable why the concrete proposals of the Leningrad comrades in this connection are attacked so sharply. The pre-war level of industry will soon be reached, the dissolution of the proletariat has ceased, the cultural level and the activity of the working class have increased enormously. Why does one fear a dilution of the party if a large number of workers are taken into it and why do people believe that the enlargement of the party would take place at the cost of those new workers coming from the village? One must understand that the old and trusted proletarians will influence and guide the new comers and not the other way about. Zinoviev quotes statistics according to which since the thirteenth party congress despite the fact that the absolute number of workers in the party had increased, per centually they had fallen from 40 to 37 per cent.

With regard to the party leadership, in various basic questions there were vacillations, its policy was not always firm, otherwise it would never have tolerated a slogan such as the one Bucharin put forward "Enrich yourselves" for one moment. Naturally, our central committee consists of the best people that the party has, but for that reason we should not fall into self-glorification, and mistake firm gestures for firm policy.

Even if no internal difference of opinion existed and even if Lenin was still at the head of the party leadership this would not do away with the existing objective difficulties which are of quite another nature than those of a few years ago.

THESE are difficulties of growth, of the stabilization period, difficulties which come from the peasant question, particularly in the present international situation. The differences of opinion have been brought before the whole party rather too late than too soon. There are digressions, but they are not those which have been mentioned here. We did not underestimate the significance of the middle peasantry, there was no single difference of opinion upon any practical measure in relation to the middle peasantry since the fourteenth party conference, with regard to the underestimation of the Kulaks, however, we could point to dozens of digressions. It is not we who suffer from liquidatorial pessimism, but those who attempt to represent the N. E. P. as socialism. These are our opinions which we shall not give up. (Applause of the Leningrad delegation.)

# Urge Protest Against Massacres in China

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The International Workers' Aid has received a copy of an appeal just issued by the teaching staff on the National University of China, located at Peking. These professors some months ago called on the intellectuals of the world to protest against the massacres carried on at Shanghai by the foreign powers. In response the International Workers' Aid issued an appeal for help signed by some of the most famous personages of Europe and America, including Henri Barbusse of France, Bernard Shaw of England, Edo. Pimpen of Holland, Clara Zetkin of Germany, and Upton Sinclair of the United States. The fact that this group of Chinese intellectuals has issued this second call just at this time when the diplomats of the imperialist powers, including our own, have made a gesture of meeting the Chinese demands is of the utmost significance. The letter of an American butcher of the Chinese workers in this paper a few days ago shows the terrible atrocities wrought on the struggling workers there. Help is urgently needed for the Chinese relief. All contributions should be sent to the International Workers' Aid, 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., for forwarding to China).

England, France, America and Japan entered into the world war with the slogans: "Self-determination of all nations" and "Liberty for the cultural and economic development of all peoples." Yet these are the same powers which force foreign "justice" upon our people in Chinese territory and have extorted the right of extra-territoriality for their citizens in the exploited sections of our country, stolen from us, and which have established foreign control of our customs and financial institutions. It is these same powers which have so outrageously and with such bloody measures violated our right of national self-determination and trampled on the liberty of our people, who suffer grievously in consequence.

they imposed treaties on China which have deprived her wholly of the national right of self-determination.

It was our dead leader, Sun Yat Sen, who termed these treaties violently forced upon China, "Unfair Treaties." The people of China demand unanimously the annulment of these unfair treaties. The limitations imposed by foreign powers upon the customs duties of our country have ruined our national finances and most seriously hindered our economic development. At this time the customs conference delegates of the imperialist powers are meeting in Peking to devise ways for maintaining their customs control in the future. And yet all over the Chinese republic the cry comes: "Down with the unfair treaties!" "Away with foreign customs control!" Full tariff autonomy for China! But the customs delegates, eager to serve the capitalist groups in the countries of which they are representatives, pay no attention to this outcry. Like the interests they represent in America, England, Japan, and France, they consider China a subject nation from which they can secure

raw materials, to which they can sell their manufactured products, and in which they can invest their surplus capital with all the advantages of a cheap labor supply. With this point in view, the representatives of these nations intend to bind China as in the past with a customs system responsive to the profit-hunger of the imperialist powers for years to come. What they want is to exploit China to the limit and prevent its independent national development. If they succeed, it will mean a complete collapse of China as a nation.

Friends of China! Working masses of all countries! Peasants of the world!

The Chinese people are struggling desperately for their very lives. If the new imperialist plans for their enslavement succeed, its intellectuals, its workers, and peasants will be delivered to even greater, almost inconceivable suffering. No less, however, will the masses of the west be injured by the fact of millions of our people being broken down by the unlimited exploitation of imperialism.

Intellectuals, workers, and peasants of the west and of all the world! You it was who furnished the slogan: "Exploited and slaves of all countries, unite to destroy imperialism!" That slogan expresses what must be done now. Fearlessly the Chinese people fight against its mortal enemy—imperialism. Down with the customs robbers!

We count upon you, the working and peasant masses of the west to join us in our mutual struggle. We are sure that the masses of the west will no longer permit their imperialist governments to rob us thru the customs system and to impoverish our country. We address to you this call, together with our fraternal greetings in the name of the struggling Chinese people, confident of your solidarity with us. We are deeply convinced

that neither intellectuals, workers, nor peasants will hesitate to support the oppressed and exploited people of China in their most difficult fight against imperialism.

Away with the unfair treaties!  
Away with the customs robbery and dependence!  
Complete customs autonomy for China!

Down with imperialism!  
Long live the united front of the exploited classes of the west with the suppressed peoples of the east!

(Signed) The Professors of the National University of Chai, Peking, China.

Reply of the W. I. R.  
Berlin, Germany.

To the professors of the Peking National University!  
To the Chinese people!

The fight for the emancipation of the Chinese people and the appeal of the professors of the Peking National University rouses the sympathy of the working class in the western countries for your historic movement.

We are firmly decided to arouse the fraternal feeling towards the Chinese nation in the wide masses, in all lands and work with all our might for practical aid to your great people.

Full freedom to the Chinese people!  
For the united action of the laboring masses in all lands!

International Central Committee Workers of the International Relief, Ledebour, Minzenberg.

This reply was also signed by the national president of the Friends of the W. I. R. in Germany. Among other world-famous signers was Professor Einstein.

## STOCK DIVIDENDS AS A MEANS OF CONCEALING PROFITS

AFTER a year of profitable business, a firm, instead of paying a cash dividend on its stock, declares a 100% stock dividend. Each stock-holder, then, receives for every one of his shares another of like denomination, giving him stock drawing twice as much dividend-profit as his original holding entitled him to. In the succeeding year, it is conceivable, another 100% stock-dividend can be declared. Each stock-holder then receives dividends from four times the amount of his first investment. If, then, in the third year, a cash dividend of twenty-five percent is called, that percentage is paid on four times the amount actually invested in the business (as represented by the value of the original shares) and is therefore really a 100% dividend on the original investment.

For example: The original investment is \$100 (one share). 1st 100% stock dividend increases number of shares to 2. 2nd 100% stock dividend increases number of shares to 4. 4 shares represent \$400 of the capital of the firm. A 25 per cent cash dividend on \$400 equals \$100, which is equal to the amount of money originally invested in the firm. This is actually, therefore, a 100 per cent dividend, tho it appears in stock records as a 25 per cent dividend.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."