

GAG RULE ASSURES COURT TRIUMPH

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

EVIDENTLY Chang Tso-lin's imperialist backers are not yet ready to try conclusions with the power of Soviet Russia in China. Else, Chang would not have eaten crow as expeditiously as he did, in his dispute over the Chinese Eastern railway with the Soviet government. There is little doubt that Chang's provocative action in arresting the Russian officials of the railway and committing other acts of violence had the sanction of at least one power interested in blocking Soviet influence in China. But no doubt the reaction in the orient in favor of Russia convinced those brigands that they did not only have the Red Army to deal with but the teeming millions of subject peoples who have good reason to believe that Soviet Russia is their only friend. So Chang backed down and to all appearances did just what Moscow demanded of him.

THIS little flurry in China is significant. It shows on what a flimsy foundation world peace rests. How easy it is to set a match to the powder barrel of another world war. The makings of a new holocaust were clearly evident in Chang's action. If Russia was compelled to move her red troops into Manchuria to protect the interests of her people, there is little doubt that it would be the signal for action on the part of the capitalist powers. And they would not back up Russia. Such incidents will happen in the future, every one of them bearing the seed of another world conflagration.

A DIPLOMATIC demand from Soviet Russia in 1921 would be received with raucous laughter and ribald jest. Today it brings ready compliance. And this changed attitude is not due to a change of heart on the part of Russia's capitalists. It results from the growth of Russia's economic and military power, plus the strong hold Soviet Russia has on the hearts of the exploited and oppressed people of all lands who know that Russia is an impregnable fortress from which the flag of human freedom flies. The capitalist powers, much to their hate the workers' and peasants' government, much to their would like to overthrow it, will think many times before they start something that will finish them.

CHICAGO went and did it! This may not be perfect English but "them's my sentiments." Of course I am thinking about the monster meeting in the equally monster Coliseum. Eight thousand of them packed into it. It is to hurl your feds in the atmosphere. We used to be satisfied with a foot-full in the Ashland Auditorium. But we could not take a baseball park or skating rink or war amphitheater or whatever the Coliseum is used for when the Communists are not filling it up.

THE necks of many of our comrades may need the attentions of an osteopath from shaking their heads with doubt as to our ability to fill the big arena. The district organizer having come from a country where all doubt goes up in a cloud of snuff, simply took another pinch when divers people suffering from an inferiority complex predicted disaster. What if a microscope would be needed to locate the audience in the middle of the colossal hall? He simply retorted that if each member of the party brot along his following, which should be at least ten souls, there would be ten thousand people in the hall. Well, each party member did not bring ten, but an average of

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LOCALS ENDORSE DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

N. Y. Committee Has Wide Support

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—At the last conference of the New York committee for sending an American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia (formerly known as the trade union committee for organizing the Purcell meetings) which was held on Sunday, Jan. 24, at Beethoven Hall, a number of local unions reported that they had adopted the resolution for the sending of a delegation to the Soviet Union.

The resolution has been adopted by the following organizations according to latest reports: Fur Nallers' Local 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Local 9, 22, 55 and 66, Shoe-workers' Locals 53 and 54, Public Service Workers' Union, Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, Shoe Workers' Protective Union District Council, Butchers' Local 174 and Bakers' Local 3.

Here's the Resolution. The resolution adopted is as follows:

Whereas, the experiences gained by the Russian working class during these eight years of struggle are of the most profound interest and importance to the workers of all countries, and

Whereas, the labor movements of nearly every country in the world have sent delegations to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to study the conditions as they are and to make full reports to the workers of their respective countries, and

Whereas, the American labor movement till this day has not only failed to send a delegation to Soviet Russia but persists in taking its information from the enemies of the labor movement regarding the great social changes now taking place in Soviet Russia, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we go on record for the sending of a trade union delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, composed of responsible representatives of the organized labor movement, who shall bring back to the workers of this country accurate and authentic information on the true state of affairs, the life and condition of the working class in the Soviet Union.

Work to Continue.

An executive committee of seven was elected to carry on the work of getting out propaganda material to the workers of the city. Special emphasis was laid upon the matter of forming propaganda committees in the various industries. The foundation for such committees was laid at the conference in the following industries: Building trades, needle trades, shoe trades, and metal trades. Local unions will be called upon by speakers sent out by these propaganda committees, to join in with the work of the local conference. The next conference will be held on Sunday, February 28 at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, at 2 p. m.

Operators Return to Work. HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 26.—Pending negotiations during a two-weeks period of arbitration, striking operators for the Illinois Southern Telephone company went back to their positions at the switchboard.

Blames the Prohibition Law. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Attorney General John G. Sargent blames violation of the prohibition law for the general laxity in law observance.

The Statue of Liberty Off Its Pedestal



NEWS ITEM.—A lynching mob at Ocala, Fla., recently broadcasted the agonizing cries of its victim for the benefit of the parasite profiteers who idle away their time in Florida's winter resort.

This Gang Votes to Drive Labor Into Morgan's Wars

FEARING further debate on the question of United States adherence to the world court, which is the entrance to the league of nations, the following senators voted on Monday to shut off debate so that their role as agents of the House of Morgan could not be further exposed. They will also vote for the entrance of this country into the world court.

All workers should remember that these men, one and all, have signified their willingness to see the flower of the youth of the working class of this country slaughtered on foreign soil in order to defend the investments of the insatiable parasites of Wall Street.

When they say the court's decisions rest upon moral force alone they lie and they know they lie. No court rests upon the abstraction known as moral force, but upon physical military force. Its decisions can only be enforced by an international police force and such a force must be organized as an army. American workers will be drafted into such an imperialist army in order to defend the interests of any nation that obtains a favorable decision from the world court.

Morgan wants to get into the court and the league so his agents of the United States government can be in a better position to outwit his imperialist rivals in other countries.

HERE IS A LIST OF MORGAN'S SENATORS.

- Remember them!
- | REPUBLICANS. | | DEMOCRATS. | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bingham, Conn. | McLean, Conn. | Ashurst, Ariz. | King, Utah |
| Butler, Mass. | McMaster, S. D. | Bayard, Del. | Mayfield, Texas |
| Capper, Kan. | McNary, Ore. | Bratton, N. M. | McKellar, Tenn. |
| Couzens, Mich. | Metcalf, R. I. | Bruce, Md. | Neely, W. Va. |
| Cummins, Ia. | Norbeck, S. D. | Caraway, Ark. | Overman, N. C. |
| Curtis, Kan. | Oddie, Nev. | Edwards, N. J. | Pittman, Nev. |
| Deneen, Ill. | Pepper, Pa. | Ferris, Mich. | Ransdell, La. |
| Edge, N. J. | Phipps, Colo. | Fletcher, Fla. | Robinson, Ark. |
| Ernst | Reed, Pa. | George, Ga. | Shepperd, Texas |
| Fess, Ohio | Sackett, Ky. | Gerry, R. I. | Simmons, N. C. |
| Gillette, Mass. | Schall, Minn. | Glass, Va. | Swanson, N. A. |
| Goff, Va. | Shorbridge, Cal. | Harris, Ga. | Trammell, Fla. |
| Gooding, Idaho | Smoot, Utah | Harrison, Miss. | Tyson, Tenn. |
| Greene, Vt. | Stanfield, Ore. | Heflin, Ala. | Underwood, Ala. |
| Hale, Maine | Wadsworth, N. Y. | Jones, Md. | Walsh, Mont. |
| Jones, Wash. | Warren, Wyo. | Kendrick, Wyo. | |
| Keyes, N. H. | Weller, Md. | | |
| Lenroot, Wis. | Willis, Ohio | | |
| McKinley, Ill. | | | |

The slimy strike-breaking, labor-hating ku klux klan idol, Jim Watson, of Indiana, absented himself from the senate at the time of voting because he is up for re-election this year and was too cowardly to vote for the Coolidge betrayal in spite of the fact that he is one of the leading administration gangsters in the senate. T. Coleman DuPont was suffering from indigestion as the result of swilling too much food and drink, but sent word that he favored the gag rule.

CALL NEEDLE TRADES LEFT WING TO CONFERENCE JANUARY 30; BIG PROBLEMS CONFRONT THE UNIONS

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 26.—In no other industry has the work of the Trade Union Educational League resulted in such wide influence as in the needle trades. Many battles have been fought in the past, and now a new problem has arisen, concerning which the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. has issued the following call to the workers in that industry: Fellow Workers:—A tremendous struggle of major importance involving the maintaining of conditions and

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STAY-AT-HOME SENATORS WILL VOTE TO FORCE LABOR TO FIGHT IN DEFENSE OF MORGAN'S LOOT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Following the victory of the Morgan senators yesterday who voted 68 to 26 to shut off debate on the world court, the administration gang prepared to drive through to the final ratification of the proposal. The old men who will never be called upon to fight on the sanguinary field of Mars to defend the interests of the House of Morgan will soon decree that the youth of the nation, from the industries and farms, must be utilized for cannon fodder to fight wars that cannot conceivably benefit them.

No doubt exists but that the senators, such as Lenroot and Curtis, have been forced to admit that no court can exist without force to back its decisions. A world court means a world police. It means each nation will be called upon to furnish soldiers for armies of imperialist conquest.

Coolidge Wants Quick Victory. Certain senators, particularly Swanson of Virginia, have introduced reservations and these are to be voted on at once. Coolidge sent a notice to the senate a few hours before voting started on the reservations that was taken as an ultimatum to the old guard to vote down all amendments and enter the court on the basis of

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12,000 WORKERS HONOR LENIN IN NEW YORK CITY

Five Halls Filled with Many Turned Away

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK. (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 26.—Filling five large halls to capacity, 12,000 workers turned out to attend the second anniversary memorial meetings, which were held under the joint auspices of the New York district organizations of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Two halls at Central Opera House; New Star Casino, Manhattan Lyceum and Millers' Grand Assembly, were the centers where revolutionary and militant workers of New York City milled about in their attempt to find a place to stand, so they could be a part of the demonstration of devotion to Leninism. It is estimated that between four and five thousand workers were turned away.

The attempt of the American Flag Association and other patriotic organizations to stifle the Lenin memorial

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AMALGAMATED MEMBER IN CHICAGO SEES NEED OF STRUGGLE AGAINST HILLMAN AND ASKS SOME QUESTIONS

The growth of the left wing forces against the class collaboration policies of the Hillman administration of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is shown by the great mass meetings held recently in New York in spite of the sluggers of the administration who tried to prevent the meeting being held. At the same time in the membership of the union many workers are beginning to seek ways and means of fighting the Hillman machine in the most efficient manner. The following letter from a member of the Amalgamated in Chicago brings out certain questions that are of importance in this struggle. We print the letter in full along with our reply as follows:

DEAR Brother Editor: I have read the article that appeared in THE DAILY WORKER on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by R. Katz describing the conditions in the Alfred Decker and Cahn company. I appreciated that story very much since conditions in our shop are becoming intolerable.

TEN UNIONISTS RELEASED FROM FRAME-UP, THOUGH TWO REMAIN IN PRISON ON FALSE EVIDENCE

By HERBERT BENJAMIN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A jury in federal court in this city, has freed ten members of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Men's Union, who have been on trial for over a week on charges of conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce.

The trial was the result of an effort by the International Railway Co. and the government to complete the destruction of the carmen's union. Two men are now serving sentences in state prisons, the membership of the union

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Everyday!

The Reports of the Russian Communist Party Congress.

The capitalist press has lied and distorted the news of this most important event in the world's first workers' government.

Thru special service of the International Press Correspondence THE DAILY WORKER is securing first hand news of both sides of the controversy and of every speech delivered. Read them!

Wednesday—The speeches of Leo Kamenev and Sokolnikov (present minister of finance), both of whom are in "the opposition" will be reported.

Thursday—Tomsky, secretary of the Russian trade unions, answers the speeches in an important analysis of the present situation.

These Will Be Followed by Further Reports.

Subscribe!

POLICE BREAK UP TWO LENIN MASS MEETINGS

Arrest Speakers Under Syndicalist Laws

According to the reports that have reached the DAILY WORKER but two of the many enthusiastic Lenin memorial meetings held thruout the nation were disrupted by department of justice agents and police. In Republic, Pa., the state police of Fayette county and the department of justice agents arrested George Papoun, of the Young Workers (Communist) League, after his speech in Republic and disrupted the meeting.

In East Chicago, Indiana, a number of plainclothes police entered the Columbia Hall, arrested William Simons, director of the Chicago Workers' School, and forced the workers to leave the hall.

In East Chicago when William Simons appeared before the city court, with David J. Bentall representing him, all attempts were made by the prosecutor and the judge to rush the case thru that day. After Attorney Bentall protested that he was not familiar with the case and the Indiana criminal syndicalist law and asked for a continuance, the judge said:

"Would you waive jury trial if we give you a continuance?" When Simons declared that he would not, after much more argument the judge postponed the case to Monday morning, Feb. 16.

The following is the charge taken from the affidavit which was made out about forty-eight hours after Simons had been arrested for speaking at the Lenin memorial meeting here:

"... that on Jan. 23, 1926, William Simon did then and there unlawfully and feloniously incite and advocate the overthrow, by force and violence, and by the general cessation of industry, of the government of the United States, of the state of Indiana, and all government, by then and there advocating and speaking to a concourse and assemblage of persons, whose names are unknown to affiant, as follows to wit: 'Now comrades, we must do the same as was done in Russia—overthrow the present system. Lenin is dead, but his work still lives and must live for we are here to keep it living. Our financiers went to South America to form their government for them, to keep them in slavery without freedom—control and bottle up everything possible. But it cannot last, this form of government will not suit any of us workingmen—the Communist Party until we do as was done in Russia, headed by our great comrade, Lenin.'"

George Papoun, who was arrested in Republic, Pa., was held in the Uniontown county jail and is charged with violating the Pennsylvania state criminal syndicalist law. Bail was set at \$2,000, pending a hearing.

The same department of justice agents that attended the Uniontown meeting at which Papoun spoke, where the meeting ended peacefully, attended the meeting at Republic. While Papoun was speaking, one of the department of justice agents told him to stop talking. Papoun refused. Later when he was distributing DAILY WORKERS in front of the hall he was arrested and the department of justice dicks and the state police declared that they "had heard enough of his radical speeches" and that they were going to "shut him up." The meeting was soon after broken up.

12,000 Honor Lenin in New York

(Continued from page 1) demonstration, by preventing the obtaining of the new Madison Square Garden, failed miserably.

Among the speakers were Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, William W. Weststone, M. J. Oigin, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Jack Stachel, Richard B. Moore, Negro Communist, Harry Fox, representing the Young Workers (Communist) League and Martha Stone of the Young Pioneers.

Ben Gitlow spoke on the role of the Communists in the trade unions. He declared that with the Communists taking an active part in the struggles of the Furriers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, we find those two unions going forward to new achievements, while in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, where the Communists have not as yet obtained such a large influence, we find discord and disorganization.

He pointed out that amalgamation is the next step for the needle trades. "When we have won our fight in the Amalgamated, our next step will be amalgamation of all the needle trades unions into one powerful union."

SENATORS WHO CANNOT FIGHT WILL FORCE WORKERS TO SHED BLOOD TO DEFEND MORGAN'S EUROPEAN LOOT

(Continued from page 1) the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge proposals. He said that he did not consider any other reservations necessary.

Curtis of Kansas, Lenroot of Wisconsin and Pepper of Pennsylvania will lead the administration forces to jam down the throats of the opposition the defeat of the reservations and hasten to the vote on the world court itself.

In face of yesterday's defeat the opposition knows that the gag rule will force the vote in a few days at the most so they have agreed to close the debate and vote and there is a possibility that today may see the end of the historic struggle which binds the workers of the nation to the destinies of Morgan's investments in Europe.

The agreement to bring the world court debate to a speedy end was arranged by senators Curtis, of Kansas, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin, republican court leaders, and Borah, of Idaho, and Reed, of Missouri, who have been directing the forces opposed to American adherence.

With cloture (gag rule) invoked, the opposing chiefs felt that little could be gained by postponing a vote thru the limited debate allowed each senator.

Consider Reservations. With the end of the long world court fight in sight, the senate this afternoon began the consideration of the terms upon which the United States will enter the court.

The first reservation considered was that proposed by Senator Swanson, (D) of Virginia, providing that American adherence will not involve "any legal relations on the part of the United States to the league of nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the treaty of Versailles."

Agree to Close Fight. The existence of our organizations is impending in the needle industry. A united front against the bosses upon the program of the left wing is necessary, if the unions are to wage it successfully.

Oppose Organization. Nevertheless a number of reactionary bureaucrats who were forced by the rank and file to abandon their war against the membership are trying to sabotage the organization work being carried on by the left wing. They hope thereby to undermine the morale of the workers, to prevent effective organization work from being accomplished and to create conditions for the defeat of the workers.

Menace of Collaboration. Much more dangerous than the sabotage of the disgruntled, defeated reactionary bureaucrats are the actions of the officialdom of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the largest union in the needle industry. When the other unions are preparing to take up a struggle to improve the workers' conditions this union under the leadership of Sydney Hillman, secretary without a struggle wage cuts, reduction in working forces, speeding up of production, etc. In addition the amalgamated is introducing into the needle trades the Nash agreement.

Applying the Nash agreement to the whole industry is the great danger facing the workers because it is a typical class collaboration agreement. It runs for a period of three years with arbitration during that period. It recognizes the right of the boss to hire and fire. It legalizes the open shop by allowing the boss to hire non-union help. It does not provide for a minimum wage scale, and accepts a wage scale that ranges from \$17.00 to \$25.00.

Hillman Complete Reactionary. The Hillman administration is advocating such agreements in the name of industrial democracy. The Nash agreement shows to what a reactionary level the Amalgamated has fallen. In addition, the Hillman administration is a bitter and unscrupulous opponent of the left wing. The Hillman administration pursues every where a policy of terrorism and gangsterism against the left wing.

The Hillman administration, bent on continuing at peace with the boss-

man America ever produced, to which he answered, Lenin, because Lenin is not only of Russian, but of international significance.

He continued by saying that Lenin showed the way for unity between the city workers and those of the farms, as well as laying the basis for a systematic struggle against imperialism.

"Lenin is Not Dead." M. J. Oigin declared that Lenin is not dead. He is growing more and more with the passing of time.

"If we were to call such gigantic meetings as these five years ago," said Oigin, "even the Lenin was alive in the flesh, we could not have obtained as large crowds as we have today."

"With the class struggle growing more keen and bitter with the passing of time, many millions of workers will be drawn into the class struggle, attacking the fortresses of capitalism which will result in Lenin and Leninism becoming more and more alive."

"All workers must transform their admiration and belief in Lenin into action by becoming a member of the Workers (Communist) Party which is the expression of Leninism in America, to weld together a strong Bolshevik instrument to work among large masses. We must also work for the formation of a labor party," declared Oigin.

Music was furnished at all meetings by the Freiheit Singing Society, Hungarian Orchestra and other workers' musical organizations.

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COAL BARONS AND LEWIS IN NEW MEETING

Miners Demand 100 Pct. Anthracite Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—Entering the 148th day of the hard coal strike, striking miners and operators prepared to meet here in joint conference this afternoon at the Bellevue-Stratford in a renewed attempt to settle their differences at the expense of the coal miners.

The calling of the conference came from the acceptance for a "basis of discussion" by John L. Lewis, president of the miners' union, of the plan offered by E. J. Lynett, Scranton publisher. The operators rejected the Lynett plan although Lynett and Lewis interpreted a letter from W. W. Inglis, spokesman for the operators as approving the plan. Inglis denied this interpretation.

The operators informed chairman Alvin Markle, who will preside over the parley, that they would participate in the conference on the condition that it is understood they did not favor the Lynett proposal.

The operators stand pat on their demand for a long term agreement, no raise in wages and a no-strike clause.

The publicity question will come early to the front in the conference. Lewis declared he will make a motion to have the meetings open to the press. The miners are demanding an end to secret meetings with the operators, and Lewis is forced to bluff at agreeing with them.

The operators voted against a resolution to this effect at the conference in New York. In spite of the fact that the miners of the anthracite are demanding that a 100 per cent strike be called immediately by the withdrawal of the 10,000 maintenance men who are safeguarding the operators' property, Lewis continues accepting "plans" in his efforts to prevent a real strike.

The resolutions of the general grievance committees of the miners calling for a real strike against the operators have been ignored by Lewis. The demands of the Progressive Miners' Committee, the organization of the left wing in the United Mine Workers, are gaining ground among the miners here.

The demands for a general strike in the anthracite and no more secret conferences with the operators are particularly popular since the breakdown of the last conference with the operators in which Lewis was or the verge of agreeing to the operators' demand for arbitration of the wage question, a no-strike clause in a long term agreement which would cripple the miners in their struggle for better conditions.

The Lynett plan does not materially differ from the other plan submitted so far, and will meet with stubborn resistance from the miners.

German Police Jail Worker Who Burns His Vermin-Infested Hut

HAMBURG, Jan. 26.—Recently a trial took place against a worker here who had lived for a number of years in a miserable wooden hut which he had built himself, with his family consisting of a wife and five children.

The family were almost eaten up by vermin and in his despair, the father had burnt the hut which he had built himself and which belonged to him. He was accused of arson and of destroying a place for human beings to live in to one year hard labor by which he, at least, got a roof over his head. Nobody knows what happened to his family.

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

'EVERY PARTY MEMBER A SUBSCRIBER' REALITY IN STREET NUCLEUS 27

Anna Lawrence, DAILY WORKER agent of Street Nucleus No. 27, has signed up every member of her nucleus as a subscriber for The DAILY WORKER.

It is a poor salesman who does not buy the goods he sells and as every party member is or should be a DAILY WORKER salesman it naturally follows that every member should be on the mailing list as a subscriber.

When we made the first check-up on Chicago subscribers to be sent to the nuclei—well, I was going to tell you what per cent of the membership were missing from this mailing list—but it wouldn't look very good. The list is getting bolstered and we hope soon to be able to report that every party member is a subscriber.

All complaints about non-delivery of THE DAILY WORKER in Chicago should be addressed to 19 S. Lincoln St. Telephone Beesley 3662.

Carpenters Show that the Road of Reaction Is Getting Very Rocky

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, an increasing number of carpenters over the land are standing up in their union meetings and punching holes in the most recent anti-progressive drive of their general executive board. The punches are effective. The slanders and falsifications are not going over.

The issue came up the other night in Local No. 181, in Chicago. It was raised by the long letter being sent out by General Secretary Frank Duffy, in the name of the general executive board, purporting to be a review of the contents of the Workers (Communist) Party's program on trade union work.

The letter was written in the best editorial style of The Chicago Tribune, The Daily News, or any other kept organ of the "Landis Award" big business interests. That helped arouse the members of Local No. 181 against it from the start.

The actual contents of the letter did the rest, mainly in two directions: First: The mgr-baiting letter declared the Workers (Communist) Party was urging its members to join the unions. "What's wrong with that?" asked even the most languid rank and file.

Second: An attempt was made to hold up the Workers (Communist) Party as a "union wrecking" organization. The carpenters said, "Interesting, if true." But the general executive board failed to make the charge stand by forgetting to cite even one instance to support its claim.

The carpenters have learned not to accept as true charges emanating from the general executive board. They want proofs. The letter cited no proofs, and the carpenters concluded rightly when they decided that the general executive board had none to offer. So this charge also fell of its own weight.

The temper of the carpenters, reacting to this latest attack intended as an assault against the progressive elements in the union, was best shown in the declaration of one member who openly stated that he was not afraid of the Communists' activities in the unions. He said it was a question of the employers controlling the unions or the Communists. He was certainly opposed to boss control, he announced, whether thru the camouflaged activities of fraternal societies, churches and other organizations, or thru influence brought to bear on susceptible officials of the union.

It is expected that this weighty document sent out from the Indianapolis headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will have quite the opposite effect from that intended. All indications so far are that it will stimulate interest among the carpenters in the trade union program of the Workers (Communist) Party, who want to really compare it with the vicious and misleading interpretation of it sent out by their officials.

"Received and filed," was the notation put by Local No. 181, on the anti-progressive missile hurled by the officials against the militants in the union. It proved a dud.

"Get it and read it!" was the sentiment expressed toward the trade union program of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The route of the reactionary labor officialdom is developing into a rocky and uphill road.

Furriers Make Demands on N. Y. Bosses

(Continued from page 1) wear away their lungs and heart. The workers pay with their health for the luxurious fur garments and enormous profits of the manufacturers. If the manufacturers should grant all of the demands there would still hardly be a dent in their fat profits. The health and wellbeing of the workers, however, does not concern the manufacturers.

Union Accepts Challenge. Several conferences have been held. The representatives of the joint board and of the International have done their utmost to break the indifference and stubbornness of the manufacturers, but the latter appears to be unyielding and immune to reason. Their sole consideration is profit and more profit. It appears that they are determined to force the union into a struggle. If they do, theirs is the responsibility of the consequences.

As for the workers they are certainly ready and willing to accept the challenge. They will face all dangers and make any sacrifice as they have always done. The fur workers know how to struggle for better conditions, for a decent life and for their union. The International Fur Workers' Union at this time hopes that the manufacturers will begin thinking of the lesson they had during the 1920 strike, and finally come to the realization, that the struggle did not bring them the results they expected to achieve at the time, and will not arouse them or inflame them to battle.

The International Fur Workers' Union will stand ready upon the instructions of the last convention to mobilize the workers of both the United States and Canada to the assistance of the New York furriers, with everything in their possession should the manufacturers maintain their stubbornness.

Unemployment Is on Increase in Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Between the first and fifteenth of last December the number of German workers receiving unemployment doles increased by 57%. It is estimated that there are at present at least 3,000,000 workers out of a job in Germany. The social democratic president of Moresberg, Grutznig, vetoed the communal provisions for increased unemployment aid.

Dangerous to Health. It is well to mention the well-known fact that the fur trade is extremely injurious to the health of the workers engaged in it. The poisonous dyes, the dust and the various chemicals

PRIESTS DRIVE DEVIL OUT OF MAN AND GIRL

You Can Believe It If You Are Able

(Special to The Daily Worker) MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Exorcism, the medieval rite for casting the devil from the body has been revived in this city by a bunch of catholic priests. News agencies report that the stunt has been "successful" in two cases. It is also pointed out that this rite was prohibited by Pope Innocent X except in extraordinary circumstances. The two cases were extraordinary, according to Mgr. Bernard G. Traudt, vicar general of the Milwaukee archdiocese and spokesman for Archbishop Sebastian C. Messmer.

The two persons who had the devil driven out of them are a young mechanic and a New York young woman, both of whose names are withheld by Rev. Mgr. Traudt.

Monk Does the Stunt. The rite was performed by Father Theophilus, a capuchin monk of Appleton, Wis., with special permission of Archbishop Messmer. It is said the eminent father drove the devil out of the young mechanic last March and the young man has since returned to his bench.

In the case of the young lady, however, the task was difficult as the devil strongly objected to being evicted. As a matter of fact the young lady is still in the hospital, but doctors and nurses are not permitted to visit her. She was cured, however, after a ten-hour struggle with the devil in her body. She is said to lay on a cot, sane but weak, and only the monks from the monastery nearby are permitted to visit her.

Noises emanating from the room were similar to those indicating child-birth, but this version is hotly denied as the monks and priests are holy gentlemen and would not be guilty of such unchristian conduct—so we can either believe the lady had a devil or be damned.

This reminds us of Bob Ingersoll's observation regarding similar stories: "The preachers and priests tell me I'll be damned if I don't believe it, but I tell them I'll be damned if I can believe it."

Current Events

(Continued from page 1.)

seven followed every Communist on that day.

It is nothing much to boast about. It is the best meeting we ever had in Chicago or in any other city in the United States except New York. No other working class political party in the United States could duplicate the feat, not even with the most widely advertised spell-binders in the country. Our advertised speakers did not draw the crowd. Lenin drew them. And Lenin drew them because the members of the Workers Party, thru good team work and the new form of organization based on the factories enabled the Communists to reach the workers with Lenin's message.

Next year we should not be satisfied with 8,000. It is time to look around for a larger hall. The preparatory work should begin now. And it is proceeding. Circulation of The DAILY WORKER in the shops. That is the best preparation. Not that our only aim is to get the workers to a meeting once or twice a year. Our job is to convince them that our program is the only one that will enable them to emancipate themselves from the evils of capitalism. We want to have them with us all the year round.

It looks as if the United States is sneaking quietly into the world court, the front porch of the league of nations. Without doubt a referendum vote of the nation would defeat the proposition, but this is not Soviet Russia, where the workers and peasants determine things. Haven't we a democracy? The bankers are good enuf to decide things for us. As for the workers and poor farmers, like the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava: "There's no to reason why; their's but do and die." The bankers will have their black international, and William Green, head of the A. F. of L. agrees, though he is bitterly opposed to a workers' international.

The acquittal of Richard (Blackie) Ford by a California jury in the trial for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Reardon, who was killed during the Wheatland hop riots over 12 years ago, is the first ray of light to break thru the murky clouds of judicial darkness in California for several years. This is a victory of no mean character for the working class. It will probably mean the opening of the prison gates for Herman D. Suhr, Ford's companion in the affliction of prison suffering for the past 12 years. Ford's acquittal should give a mighty impetus to the movement to open the prison gates for all the victims of the criminal syndicalist laws in California, for Mooney and Billings, for McNamara, Schmidt and Kaplan and all the others who are in jail for their class.

WHIPPING-POST LEGALIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Jail Superintendent Lashes Men to Death

By ART SHIELDS, (Federated Press.) NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—North Carolina laws expressly authorize the lashing of road gang prisoners of that state. Thus that commonwealth must bear its share of responsibility for the murder of the two Negro prisoners that led to murder indictments against N. C. Cranford, superintendent of the Stanley county convict system.

Inflict Tortures. The investigating committee of the state board of charities and public welfare returned a report stating that there had been hundreds of cases of floggings; that men had been strung up by the heels and hands, that prisoners had been knifed, had their hands broken or dragged, shackled behind trucks. This report bares the important fact that Cranford the ex-ceeding brutality officially authorized, was yet permitted by state law to lash prisoners.

The convict superintendent was given written authorization by the Stanley county road commissioners to apply "reasonable corporal punishment for disobedience, refusal to work, or other infraction of the rules laid down by such superintendent for the governing of the chain gang, by whipping such prisoner or prisoners with a single ply strap, striking him not more than twenty licks, in such manner as not to inflict serious damage on the body of such prisoner or prisoners." "This order," says the investigating committee, "was made in compliance with Chapter 330, Public-Local Laws 1923."

Treated Like Mules. G. D. Troutman, chairman of the road commission, told an investigator of the charities board that he was satisfied as long as the men received the same treatment as the mules. Both he and County Attorney W. E. Smith, said, that "the only way to appeal to a nigger is thru his hide."

Convict laborers are either worked directly under county supervision or farmed out to road contractors. The contractors get county prisoners for as little as 50 cents a day—depending on the price fixed by the commissioners. State prisoners, at last reports, fetch \$2 a day.

Convict-Made Roads. North Carolina motor clubs are advertising their fine roadways for the purpose of attracting northern travelers. It is well for the labor movement to realize that these highways they see pictured in motorogue sections of the newspapers are built with unpaid labor, driven by the lash. The brief digest of atrocities given above cannot do justice to the brutalities catalogued in the state charities report. And it is well for the labor movement also to realize that unemployed workers who in other states find relief by highway jobs in North Carolina and in all the state where the chain gang system prevails see their places taken by penal slaves.

Syrup Concern Is Liquor Distillery

Prohibition agents after a year's search seized an alcohol distillery in Chicago which, posing as a syrup concern, is alleged to have turned out 3,000 gallons of outlaw liquor daily for the last year.

"The proletariat struggles for the conquest of power."—Lenin. How Lenin lived this struggle will be told at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

In Los Angeles! First Annual Concert given by the A. R. Freiheit Mandolin Club SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 30, 1926 at 8:15 at the Cooperative Center Hall 2706 Brooklyn Ave. 40 Mandolin Players on the Stage. The following prominent artists will participate: Gloria Blackstone Coloratura Soprano I. Blumenthal Baritone Alexander Rivlin Pianist Admission 50 Cents.

ANDY MELLON'S ALUMINUM TRUST HAS WORLD MONOPOLY OF INGOT PRODUCTION; HIDE BIG PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. A 1925 profit of more than 200% on his common stock in the Aluminum Co. of America is what Secretary of the Treasury Mellon gets out of the government protected monopoly with which he milks households to the tune of over \$10,000,000 a year, and he appears to have the assurance that a brother cabinet member will not hasten to persecute the country's richest lawbreaker.

Hide Profits. Recent juggling of the capitalization of Aluminum Co. of America conceals the exorbitant profits. Within the last year the Mellon brothers have reduced the par value of the common stock from \$100 to \$5. For each original \$100 share they issued seven preferred shares of \$100 par paying 6 per cent and 6 of the new common shares which have been changed to no par. As the common shares now have a market value of over \$60, the owner of the original shares has securities worth over \$1,060 for each \$100 invested.

This year's profit after payment of preferred dividends will mean at least \$10 a share for the \$5 par common stock or \$60 on the 6 shares held for each original \$100 share. Has World Monopoly. The Aluminum Co. of America manufactures approximately 90 per cent of the world's production of aluminum and owns vast aluminum ore deposits. It is one of the greatest owners of hydro-electric property in the world, controlling 1,500,000 horsepower with increasing expansion. The Saguenay plant in Canada will have 10 turbines generating about 800,000 horsepower. The company's present capacity to manufacture 300,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year is being rapidly increased.

Buffalo Unionists Escape Frame-up

(Continued from page 1) has been reduced from 2,300 in 1922, to 600 and the cars are now run by scabs as the result of the campaign waged by the company.

Two Men Already in Prison. In acquitting the men, the jury showed that it placed no confidence in the testimony of the witnesses for the government. The defense proved these witnesses to be stoopigeons of the company and showed that these stoopigeons had perjured themselves at either this or previous trials; since the testimony they gave at this trial was diametrically the opposite of testimony which they gave at previous trials. It is on the basis of the testimony of these very witnesses that the two members of the union now serving sentence in state prison were convicted.

Through these perjured stool pigeons and provocateurs, the government attempted to prove that the men on trial were guilty of conspiracy and participation in the blowing up by dynamite of the tracks of the International Railway company during the 1922 strike against this company.

Regular Frame-Up. The government based its case on the "confession" of George Galloway who testified to having planned and actually participated in the placing of five cases of dynamite on the car tracks, a few minutes before an excursion train carrying passengers from the Niagara Falls passed over the spot and was wrecked.

The defense showed by reading from previous testimony by the same witness, that he had sworn that he knew nothing about any plans to dynamite the tracks; that he never heard of anyone planning this and that no member of the union now on trial had ever suggested to him that he do anything wrong.

Confronted by this testimony he suddenly began to "forget." The defense compelled him to admit that if he had given this testimony that it was true. From the records of the previous trial it was easy to prove that he had given this testimony.

A Fine Specimen! Another witness for the government was forced to admit under cross-examination that during the entire period of the strike he was acting as an under-cover-man for the company. That he received from the company in return for selling out the strikers, a weekly wage of \$52.50. This witness further admitted that despite the fact that he was receiving these wages from the company, he continued to draw strike benefits of \$10 per week from the union and had received over \$500 in such benefits.

From the testimony of these paid agents of the company, it now appears certain that the dynamiting was carried out by provocateurs in the employ of the company for the purpose of discrediting the strike and thus defeating the workers.

Capitalist Press Concealed Truth. The trial aroused much interest among the workers here. The local "Brass-Check" press which continually wages a vicious open-shop campaign under the direction of the Buffalo chamber of commerce, gave prominent space to the "confession" of the stoopigeon, Galloway, and to all other perjured testimony against the men. Not until the men were actually acquitted was anything favorable to the defendants mentioned in the local newspapers. The defendants and their friends were therefore very much surprised and highly appreciative when shown copies of The DAILY WORKER which carried the story of the trial. When told that a further story giving the history of the case would appear

HISTORY DUMB, CONFOUNDED BY NAIL WHACKERS

Eyewitness Bears Witness to Tragic Farce

By D. A. DROIT.

DETROIT—One of the great writers has remarked that "historical personages and events occur twice in history, first as tragedy and then as farce." We have just witnessed the enactment of the farce end of one of these historical combinations, its complement having occurred in a preceding "dark age."

In the early youth of the race, we are told, medicine men represented the ills from which the people suffered as being due to the wrath of certain dark and remote beings, whose ire might be appeased by the offering of human sacrifices. These sacrifices were usually forthcoming, and whether or not the promised results were obtained, the faith or fear lingered long among the people.

It has come to pass in this modern enlightened era, that certain medicine men having the confidence of some of the carpenters in Detroit (percentage doubtful), have promised that on the fulfillment of certain conditions, their privilege of electing delegates to a modern tribal council or "pow-wow," known as the district council would be restored by certain dark powers whose anger had been aroused and whose wrath must be appeased, the conditions being that certain members of the tribe (or local), of whom the evil "red" spirits had taken possession, must be excluded from the fold.

Now it is known that carpenters are strong in that quality which makes for faith, and knowing that "Bishop" Botterill (who made these promises) was strong in the grace of his omnipotence in Indianapolis, and worthy of their respect and trust, they proceeded to purge the flock by excluding Brothers Joseph Koch and Oscar Freedland for their refusal to pledge fealty, obedience and respect to the holy hocus pocus and his court in Indiana.

Having appeased the divine wrath by these human sacrifices, the faithful sat back in devout expectation of their reward, when lo and behold! instead of the expected district council, they beheld the representatives of the most high and some of the local fledgling medicine men welcoming back these outcasts still possessed of the "red" devils, "unhumbled, unrepentant and unreformed."

"God," we are told, "works in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform. But the spectacle of these unbending willful 'reds' back in the fold, enjoying the gifts of office and the respect of the members, leaves a doubt in the minds of the local faithful as to whether Hutcheson or the forces of progress, in harmony with which these 'reds' act, is the real miracle worker.

The followers of the lowly carpenter are beginning to question the messianic role of Wm. L. Hutcheson et al and cogitation, deep and earnest, is wringing the brows of some not in the habit of questioning their superiors. What's next? is the question of the day, and Ozar Hutch had best restore the district council, for it is a matter of history that workers, struggling for "democratic" institutions, have swept forward to the Soviets! The Bolschie is no longer a bogey man!

Farmers' Paper Praises Work of I. L. D. and The Labor Defender I. L. D. Press Service. That the International Labor Defense and its organ, The Labor Defender are reaching out among the wide masses of workers and exploited farmers is shown by the following editorial for the Producers' News of Blentywood, Montana, the most influential farmers' paper in Montana with a radical program, and indeed through the great northwest:

"A new magazine has appeared in the labor and general radical movement. It is The Labor Defender, the official organ of the International Labor Defense, a defense organization that stands in the front line trenches of the class struggle, defending in all possible ways, the men and women whom capitalism marks for the prisons because of their steadfastness to the cause of the workers and farmers of our country. It is a splendid and worthy organization, filling a long felt void in the American labor world.

"Capitalism is now confronted with the real thing in the matter of working class defense, in the shape of the I. L. D. It has already a glorious record. The Labor Defender chronicles that record. It is the mirror of capitalist persecution. Nothing escapes it that is related to the persecution of the toilers.

"Every worker and farmer who believes in the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden; who wants to see the victims of capitalism properly defended and their story broadly told, should subscribe to the Labor Defender."

FOR THE UNITY OF THE CITY AND LAND

SOVIET RUSSIA TO OPEN LANDS FOR MILLIONS OF FARMERS AND RECLAIM USELESS WASTE LANDS

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE. (Special Moscow Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—(By Mail).—Another of the myriad signs of the upgrade development in Russia as contrasted with the capitalist world is that its land policy is such that it will attract many millions of sturdy new settlers, as well as solve the current pressing problem of the land-poor peasant.

According to a statement by the U. S. S. R. land settlement committee there are now in Soviet Russia and the Ukraine 14,600,000 dessiatins of vacant land available for 2,698,000 settlers. Large tracts are also available for cultivation in Siberia, in the Far East, and in the northwest. Within ten years there will be available land allotments for almost six million farmers.

To Reclaim Dry and Wet Land. Very serious efforts are being directed toward reducing and mitigating the drought area which now comprises 636 million dessiatins, while the opposite condition, as found in the Siberian "Taiga," or marsh land, are also being studied and experimented on toward the end of dealing with the surplus moisture. A number of agricultural experimental stations are being established in connection with the campaign for agricultural colonization of Siberia. For anti-drought work alone 77 million rubles have been appropriated.

The extent of Soviet Russia's concern not only for the present but also for the distant future agricultural production of food and raw material, is seen in the far-flung search for new seeds and products to be raised under all of the unimaginably diverse soil and climatic conditions of this proletarian state that rules over one-sixth of the earth.

World-Wide Search For Progress. Prof. Vavilov, director of the department of field cultures, of the Leningrad Institute of Applied Botany, is proceeding to the Mediterranean Archipelago, Egypt, Abyssinia, Syria and Palestine to investigate the cultures of legumes, flax, cotton, etc. Last year Prof. Vavilov imported 7,000 different samples of seed from Afghanistan. Prof. Burasov is at present studying the cultures of potatoes, tomatoes, maize, sun flowers, etc., in the Western Andes of South America, while his colleague, Prof. Voronov, is at work in the Brazilian mountains seeking types of rubber trees that can survive a somewhat rigorous climate.

The fertilizer needs are also being foreseen and one of the dozens of economic-geological expeditions now at work for the various Soviet institutions has discovered large layers of potassium chloride, a particularly valuable chemical fertilizer, on the banks of the Kama river near the town of Solikamsk. The percentage of content is very high, in some cases reaching 22%.

Soviet Russia is engaged in showing the world that planned social exploitation of natural resources will accomplish even greater results and shorter time for the masses than did capitalist exploitation in the older industrial lands.

BOSSSES' PRESS TELLS LIES OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Seamen Has Been There and Seen for Himself

By FRANK MORRISON. (Correspondent Steamship Boyvnton) I am not much of a writer, anyway good or bad, I wish to relate my experiences in the U. S. S. R., for the reason that I wish my fellow workers in other countries to know what is going on there, and also to know that the capitalist press are liars.

We arrived in port of Berdiansk on the 4th of November, and fortunately for us, we visited the "Transport Workers' club there, and the none of us could speak Russian and none of the Russians could speak English, we were well received and made welcome.

Can't Be Broken. On Nov. 7 we went among the farmers, and spent with them the anniversary of the Russian revolution. This event shall never leave my memory. I must say that the organization and brotherhood of the Russian farmers and workers can never be broken by the combined capitalist countries of the world.

I have also seen the great effort in educating the workers, especially in the clubs during the evenings having courses in culture and art besides the usual elementary courses. I am sorry to say that we do not have these conditions in our country.

Proud of Communists. What impressed me the most was the interest the workers took in the Communist Party, and how proud they were in pointing out to us the most active Communists, who seemed to me most capable and reliable.

I do hope that the Soviet government will prosper and that the idea will be a fact in our country before long.

Hell and the Way Out Only Shows a Way In The league of nations as the creator of a warless world is the theme of a movie film which is being sent thru Illinois under the startling title, Hell and the Way Out. The film is in two parts, the first showing the horrors of the past war and the second the alleged way out in the activities of the league.

In five recent international war flare-ups the league dealt impartially only with the insignificant one between Greece and Bulgaria, keeping hands off of Italy in Corfu, off France in Morocco and in Syria and off England in Egypt but handing over the Mosul oil region in the former Turkish empire to England.

Fire in Airplane Shed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Nine army airplanes, twelve liberty motors and other air service property were destroyed this morning in a fire at Bolling Field, the capital's big airport on the outskirts of the city. HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

ILLINOIS FARM MEET IS FRAUD TO AID LOWDEN

Candidate to Speak on "Issues" Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 26.—An in-CHAMP and meaningless plea that the non-farming elements of the country join with agricultural interests in a helpful spirit with a view to solving the farmer's problems was made here today in an address by Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, retiring president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. He did not recommend that the farmers support the workers in their struggles to better the condition of both exploited groups.

Thompson, a banker spoke rather of agriculture as a whole than of the crisis over the disposal of surplus farm products. That, his speech seemed to indicate, was a matter which more appropriately might be discussed in his capacity as the new president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

He was to be followed by Secretary of the Agriculture William M. Jardine who, as spokesman for the national administration, was expected to reiterate opposition to the government taking the lead in disposing of surplus products.

Lowden Show Today. Tomorrow Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and one-time candidate for the republican presidential nomination, will speak. His stand is expected to be in favor of a surplus export corporation.

"Farmers," Mr. Thompson said, "are concerned over the transfer of wealth to the cities from the country as a result of existing conditions. Agriculture's share of the nation's wealth dropped from 25 to 20 per cent between 1912 and 1923, the decline being due almost entirely to deflation of agricultural real estate and equipment, the farmer still lags behind with a purchasing power that is only 87 per cent of what it was before the war."

More Political Clap Trap. The farm surplus, he declared, cannot be protected by a tariff wall alone. Prices for normal consumption of such products are fixed by the amount of the surplus, an unfair condition, he argued.

"When leaders of the great groups of our national life get together to study this problem unselfishly, then we may hope for accomplishment but not before," he added.

The whole affair here is a fraud designed to boost the presidential candidacy of Frank O. Lowden and Thompson and his cohorts are lined up solidly for that purpose. The farmers who come or who can afterwards be influenced will be simply pawns in the game of the harvester, grain, and other great trusts to further enslave them to big capital.

Dispatchers' Assn. Enters Investment Business for Profit Literature offering stock in the new Dispatchers' Investment Co. carries profits ranging as high as 88% a year. The company, which is controlled by the American Train Dispatchers' Association, one of the standard railroad unions, states thru its president that successful concerns of its type "show net earnings ranging all the way from 25% to 58% on their capital annually. We may not hope to show earnings like these immediately, but there is no reason why we cannot do as well as the average in the same time."

J. G. Luhrs, president of the Dispatchers' Union, is also president of their investment company.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting. GOLD-- Is one of the most promising of the young proletarian writers in America. Another unusual story from the pen of this brilliant author will be a feature — among many others — in next Saturday's issue of The New Magazine

Look for "The Damned Agitator" by Michael Gold and pass it on to your neighbor to get his sub!

PULLMAN CAR CO. FAILS TO FRAME PORTER

Negro Workers Must Join Real Union

By ESTHER LOWELL
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. — Boston's municipal court freed Pullman porter, Mabry C. Oglesby of a liquor charge framed on him to prevent his election as employee representative, under the Pullman company union plan, to the Chicago "wage conference." The Pullman company found Oglesby too active in trying to make the "employee representation plan" work for the benefit of the porters instead of the profit of the Pullman company. Oglesby was dismissed from service after 25 years' work with a clear record.

Second Failure.
Once before the Pullman company failed to make a fake charge stick on Oglesby. He was charged with transporting a passenger without turning in the fare, but was cleared. He was arrested on this charge two years ago when on his way with A. L. Totten, now field organizer of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to the previous "wage conference."

Totten, then in an important position in the company union, fought Oglesby's case with the company successfully. Totten has been discharged by the Pullman company since his activities for the bonafide porters' union have become known.

Postpone Conference.
The conference is postponed because the company was unable to secure a quorum of even alleged representatives of the porters. Meanwhile the company keeps a certain man who uses various names, Kesnell, Sayre, etc., on the road planting alcoholic evidence to try to trap unwary Pullman porters and intimidate them. The company has secret agents out spying on Pullman maids, alleging that maids solicit male passengers' names and offer them their own addresses. There are about 300 maids and their working conditions are even worse than those for the men. They often have to "dead head" back, that is, return home unpaid for the time, without the privilege of sleeping in the Pullman car.

Lenin Memorials

MISSOURI.
Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.
NEW YORK.
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.
Cannonsburg—Faleon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Earley.
Easleytown—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m., A. Jalkira.
New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.
WEST VIRGINIA.
Pursglove—Union Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.
ILLINOIS.
Waukegan—Wokers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m.
Tacoma—Jan. 26, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117 Tacoma Ave.

ABC 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.

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Workers (Communist) Party

The New York Workers' School

By JOSEPH FREEMAN
(This following is a report on the New York Workers' School made by the well-known writer, Joseph Freeman, for the Russian news agency, Tass.)

NEW YORK.—The largest Workers' School in the United States is conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party. Since its establishment by the party in 1923 the school has grown steadily, until now over 1,000 workers attend its classes. The institution is known as the "Workers' School." Most of its classes—containing over 700 students—are held at the New York headquarters of the party. Branch classes, attended by about 300 workers, are held in other parts of the city and in nearby towns.

The students are drawn from all the important trades in and around New York, including clothing, fur, millinery, the metal trades, leather goods, textiles, teaching and clerical work. About 80 per cent of the students are members of trade unions.

The Central School.
The central school gives 21 courses. The most important of these are the party training courses, aiming to train active party members for capable leadership in trade union and other party work. One of these courses—known as the "Party Training Course"—runs for six months and is devoted to a study of Marxism, party history and problems, Leninism, and trade union work.

The Party Training Course.
This course seeks to familiarize the party membership with the origins and aims of the Communist movement, the left wing struggles in the American socialist movement, and the history of the Workers (Communist) Party. The course is attended by

about 150 students.

The Shop Nucleus Training Course.
The "Shop Nucleus Training Course" combines a study of Leninism with a study of party problems, and is organized to draw the entire membership into the party's educational work.

Every shop nucleus elects one member to attend the "Shop Nucleus Training Course" at the central school. The nucleus pays his fee and exacts attendance at classes. The delegates of the shop nuclei are taught the fundamentals of party theory and work.

Nuclei and Branch Classes.
The students then return to their respective shop nuclei and teach the membership what they have learned at the central school. Questions and problems raised by the membership are, in turn, brought back to the school, where they are discussed and explained. In this way contact and exchange of ideas are maintained between the central school and the membership. About 200 shop nuclei representatives are enrolled in the "Shop Nucleus Training Course."

Other Classes of the School.
Other courses at the school include classes in public speaking, research and a class for workers' correspondents. There are also classes in English, and a class in Russian for party members who feel that they cannot advance in their study of Leninism without a knowledge of the Russian language.

Foreign Language Classes.
The central school conducts all its classes in English, except the Russian class. There are, however, a number of foreign-language courses given to branch classes. The Jewish members of the party give a number of courses in Yiddish. There are also courses in Finnish, German, Hungar-

Duties and Tasks of Agitprop Directors

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 Dpt.

(Continued from Monday.)
IV. Campaigns of the Party.
A. General.

- (1) Explain campaigns in your unit so that every member understands the campaign and how to carry it into the shop and among the masses of the workers. (2) In case of demonstrations, mass meetings, etc., popularize the political significance of these in the unit so that unit members can popularize the significance among the masses and bring the entire shop to the mass meeting or demonstrations.
- B. Specific Campaigns Before the Party.**
 1. Reorganization campaign. (a) Explain the functioning of the new units. (b) The importance of the new structure. c. Propaganda for regular attendance and active work. "Every member of the re-organized party must be an active member." (d) Break down the resistance to and sabotage of reorganization and win every member to loyal activity and regular attendance. (e) "An end to factionalism. Throw the entire party into mass work."
 2. Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born. A bill has been introduced by Congressman Oswald providing for the photographing, finger-printing and registration of foreign-born workers. This is a scheme for deportation of militant workers and smashing of unions. United front councils for protection of the foreign-born will be formed shortly and all workers should be prepared for the campaign.
 3. Drive to build a Lenin School. A drive for \$10,000 to enlarge the Workers' School will be launched in a few days. Agitprop directors should interest their units and non-party workers thru the units in workers' education in support of the drive and should circulate subscription lists, etc.
 4. Defense and Recognition of the Soviet Union. A new drive for recognition is on foot on a united front basis, owing to the growth of a new left wing in the socialist party, the desire of the socialist party to win our right wing from us and the existence of a new Two-and-a-Half International tendency—Lore, Salutsky, etc. The socialist party is entering into a united front with us and other labor organizations for recognition. This is a big political

SEAMAN RELATES ADVENTURE WITH HAMBURG 'PILOT'

By "OLD SALT,"
By a Worker Correspondent.

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Then I decided that it was my turn to speak, and as I have been in Soviet Russia several times seeing the conditions under which the workers live, I opened up my story. I told him about the conditions of the workers in the factories, on board ship, club life, education, rest houses. I told that he was a propagandist of the capitalist system and that he was well paid for his work, to defame the Soviet Republic under the disguise of religion. I further told him that the only god that the working class required, was the god of knowledge, to enable them to run the state when we had overthrown the capitalist system, and put all parasites like him to work for their daily bread, the same as his kind and breed were doing today in Soviet Russia.

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By WILLIAM F. KRUSE
(Special to The Daily Worker)
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No less satisfying than a secure economic position for these people so long persecuted is the interest displayed by the workers' and peasants' Soviet government toward helping them preserve their rich and ancient culture. One after another their tyrannous overlords, the agents of one or another of the imperialist world-powers, sought to root out with all possible means the last vestige of Armenian culture.

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

FRENCH YOUTH DELEGATION REPORTS ON RED ARMY AND NAVY

is based upon the class consciousness of every soldier. That is the explanation we got from all the soldiers we spoke to. Of course, we understand very well that discipline should exist in the red army, but what is so fine to see is the friendship which exists between the officers and the soldiers. The officer, of course, is always a worker, and when off duty the commander of a red army is a comrade just like any ordinary private.

Reading rooms, clubs and Lenin corners are fitted out in all barracks and all ships for the education of the soldiers and sailors. Every time we have visited them we have always found young soldiers hard at work; they use their spare time for acquiring all the knowledge necessary for a real worker of the Soviet republic.

After the end of this journey, we may say, we young workers of one of the most important bourgeois countries of Europe, that Soviet Russia is the true fatherland for the workers of the world, that the Russian revolution is the first step that has been made on the way towards the world revolution. And we undertake to carry on an untiring struggle to show to the young workers and peasants of France all the conquests that the Russian workers have obtained by the revolution.

Long live the first proletarian state in the world!
Long live the unity of all the workers of the whole world with Soviet Russia!
Long live the union of the young workers of the whole world with the young proletarians of Russia!
Long live the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat!

February Young Comrade Splendid Issue

A REAL mass organ of the working class children—that's what the Young Comrade is fast becoming and the special enlarged February issue is an eloquent witness to this. Of its eight large pages—for the February issue is an enlarged issue—two-thirds at the very least comes from the pens of the proletarian children of this country and is an accurate reflection of their lives and struggles. The Young Comrade has become not only the official organ of the Pioneer League but also the mass organ of the proletarian children as well.

February is an important month to the working class child—for in February take place the anniversaries of the births of Washington and Lincoln. The bourgeoisie and their servants, the teachers, are not slow to take advantage of these figures to raise them on a pedestal, to surround them with a halo of patriotic superstition, and to create from them heroes for the working class children in order in this way to build up a nationalistic bourgeois tradition in the minds of the proletariat. The February issue of the Young Comrade throws itself into the struggle against this well-planned poison propaganda campaign. It shows the proletarian children who Washington and Lincoln were, what role they played, what classes they represented, what ideas they stood for, as whose heroes they may properly be. Thru a contrast with Lenin it shows very clearly that Washington and Lincoln were the representatives of the enemies of the working class and that of the three only Lenin was a friend and leader of the working class. Thus this issue of the Young Comrade will prove of great value in the struggle against the nationalistic public school propaganda during the coming month.

To acquaint the working class children with who Lenin was and what he stood for the Young Comrade has a special story about the life and work of this great working class leader.

The feature that shows what the Young Comrade has developed to be is the section: "From the School Struggle." This section is a reflection of the actual struggle of the militant proletarian children in the bourgeois school. The fact that this section has now extended beyond its original bounds of one page and now includes dozens of contributions relating experiences is an excellent indication to what extent the Young Comrade has become an organ of the school struggle.

Another section that reflects the developing mass character of the paper is the section: "Life and Struggles of the Working Class." In this section

we find contributions and correspondence on child labor, on the conditions of the workers, on the work of the Pioneer League, and so on. It is impossible, in so short a space, to describe the full contents of the February issue of the Young Comrade. Special mention should be made of the splendid puzzle section that has evoked an absolutely unprecedented response among the readers of the Young Comrade.

For every working class child the Young Comrade is a necessity! For every working class parent a subscription for the Young Comrade is not only a duty to himself, his children, and to the entire working class but is a real privilege.

NEWARK YOUTH: ATTENTION!
The Young Workers' League of Newark, New Jersey, will hold its third annual dance in the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th street, Newark, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1926. Admission is only 35 cents and not only is everybody welcome but a good time is guaranteed or money refunded.

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.

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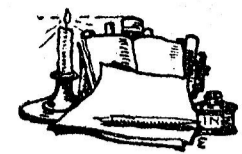
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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



LEST WE FORGET --

By a Worker Correspondent.

MASS, Michigan, Jan. 26.—"Lest we forget" the numerous strikes that are ever welding together the class war prisoners and helping to give light to the workers.

Every worker thruout America should recall the great tragedy that was staged at Calumet, Mich., where many workers lost their lives.

Around the year of 1914, the copper country workers were on strike. Scabs were imported by the company—and yellow, slimy scabs they were. In addition government troops were called.

On the night of Christmas the Italian strikers gathered with their families for the occasion. Small children played around in the hall and babies nestled in their mothers' arms. Even the men were sociable tho the strike was yet in progress. Then just as the meeting was in full swing, a cry of FIRE! FIRE! rang thru the hall. Many died, babies were trampled under foot and crushed to death; the groans and the screams of workers rent the air. But the death of these workers was not only due to the scramble of the panic stricken but chiefly to the slugging of the yellow scabs and the government troops.

AFTER YEARS OF SLAVERY FOR BOSS, FIRED BECAUSE HE JOINED AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

By a Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 26.—For two and a half years I have been slaving at the Keystone branch of the United Laundry company, and everything was alright, until a movement for the American Negro Labor Congress started.

Persecution Begins.

I was one of the first to become interested in this movement, and soon began to notice a change towards me on the part of the bosses. I was working as a washer all the time. After I began taking part in the American Negro Labor Congress I was transferred to a different job to do wringing which brings in at least 10 dollars less per week.

Just before the congress took place a cut in wages of 10 per cent was declared and soon after the half day rest on Saturday was cut off. I expressed dissatisfaction with this cut in wages. Stool-pigeons were quick to report this to the boss, and he apparently instructed his agents to pick a fight with me so that I could be fired "for cause." I made every effort possible to avoid a fight.

Later a sign appeared on the time clock that the working hours have been changed again; that from now on the working hours would be as follows: Monday to Wednesday from 7:30 to 6:45, Thursday off; Friday again from 7:30 to 6:45 and Saturday until the work is finished. Any one not working according to schedule will be paid according to the "actual time they work."

In the past workers have been paid for holidays and overtime. This new rule would cut this out, and those who have not worked during the holiday would receive pay for four and a half days. The workers asked ques-

tions, but were afraid to speak to the boss. I was the only one who dared to say anything to Miss Martin, the timekeeper and stenographer. The boss soon told me that I was the cause of all the dissatisfaction in the shop. He put the entire blame on me and not on his cut in wages!

Search Locker.

My locker was ransacked and a copy of the Negro Champion discovered. The stools began to ask me questions and were looking for a fight. The boss came up and without any further investigation informed me that I was fired. This after I have been on the job for more than two and half years and was doing more work than I really had to according to the pay I was receiving.

The worst of it is that the rest of the men and women in the shop, mostly colored, stood by without realizing that the fight against me was also the fight against them and had no courage or conscience enough to tell the boss what they think of him and of the working conditions under which they are compelled to work.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

2000

The first thousand is by far the hardest—and we got it! One thousand more workers are reading The Daily Worker in January than in December.

Now two thousand new subscribers is the goal before the month is over!

It's a big job but it can be done. And we can do it if we get your help comrade, brother, fellow-worker.

Today The Daily Worker is a stronger and bigger fighter for the working class. How big it will be after next week depends on YOU—

Depends on what YOU will do in

THE LENIN DRIVE

For Five Thousand New Slaves to THE DAILY WORKER

Sign the Dotted Line!

In Chicago: Per year\$8.00
Six months 4.50
Three months 2.50

Outside of Chicago: Per year\$6.00
Six months 3.50
Three months 2.00

DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed \$..... for a month subscription to put over THE LENIN DRIVE.

Name:

Street:

City: State:

SOVIET SHIPS BETTER THAN THE BRITISH

Seamen Tells How He Found This Out

By A Seafaring Wage Slave.

I have heard very much about Soviet Russia and have listened to many speeches and read both sides of the story, now having the opportunity to visit the country, I suppose that I am in a position to come to some conclusion, and make a slight comparison.

During our stay we were duly entertained by the international seamen's clubs, and made many excursions to factories, clubs, and Russian ships which were interesting and educational to us, giving us an idea of what is going on. I must say that in regards to the conditions on the Russian ships, and ours, there is absolutely no comparison, and the laugh is certainly on us British seafarers and no doubt it would interest the Russian seafarers to know some of the conditions under which we exist.

British Seamen's Conditions.

Able seamen receive the sum of six pence an hour and less for a 31 day month, working in two watches, receiving no overtime for extra hours which come very frequent, this makes a total of 84 hours per week. The firemen are supposed to work 8 hours a day, seven days a week and receive for this, the sum of six shillings and four pence a day, in three watches, with no pay for overtime, and in case of sickness which often happens, they must do the work without anything extra. The stewards work not less than fifteen hours a day for the sum of eight pounds, five shillings a month, also no pay for overtime.

Now, regarding the general living conditions it makes me blush with shame to think that our great fighting race was so slavish and subservient to take them "lying down" while the shipowners live in luxury. Our living quarters are so vile and primitive, that you can cut the air in the morning, after a night's rest. The food is more fit for pigs than for human beings, with no baths or decent sanitary facilities.

It is indeed very plain to me, since I have visited the U. S. S. R. the reason why the Russian workers are holding with all their might the conditions they have got thru the revolution, in spite of all the organized opposition of the capitalist class. I am well satisfied with my visit, for it has shown me the real conditions under which the Russian workers really exist, and seeing is believing.

Worker Loses Life to Save Company's Cash

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The crime wave is still on in this city. The worker and not the bosses is the loser. Joseph Mullarky, a clerk employed by the open shop Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., paid with his life while trying to protect the money of the company.

Your pen must be stronger than the hired pen of the boss.

Amalgamated Member in Chicago Sees Need of Struggle Against Hillman

(Continued from page 1). for three days. Since we all work piece work the boss loses nothing when a worker does not come in. But when that particular brother came to work on the third day, the section foreman came up to him as soon as he sat down to work, and ordered him in a regular czarist fashion, to look up the foreman, because the foreman wanted to see him. The operator told him that he was working piece work and could not afford to go looking for the foreman. If the foreman wants to see him he can come to his machine and tell him what he wants. The result was that that brother was immediately fired.

Years ago we used to fight such brutalities by stopping the whole section from work and making such a skunk like our foreman Mendelsohn understand that he can't get away with such stuff. But lately we have learned to our sorrow, that when we in our section have tried that method, the boss with the help of "our" union has succeeded in beating us.

It is true that the writer, R. Katz, pointed out those evils, but what can we do? I know that you will say, go to the meeting and join the Communists and the Trade Union Educational League. But what have you people accomplished with your Trade Union Educational League? You have made some people martyrs. I know in our shop William Savonovsky had lost his job because he fought against such things in the shop, and in the union, and now his wife and children are starving and we are worse off than before.

This Week's Prizes!

The following books will be offered for this week's contributions: **FIRST PRIZE**—"Flying Oosp," 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.

"LENIN: WAS THERE EVER A MAN SO INSTINCTIVELY LOVED?"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

"I never would have expected to find you here" was the greeting with which workers of the shops greeted one another at the Lenin memorial meeting that filled the Coliseum in Chicago.

In one corner of the building a German wood carver was telling his Italian shopmate how surprised and pleased he was to find him there, while in another part of the hall a bond of common interest was being sworn by two stockyards workers who were overjoyed to find that each had come. Dressmakers and millinery workers were confiding to each other in the dressing rooms and around the hall that they had always been anxious to approach each other on the subject of working class solidarity and congratulating each other that the time had come when they could work together for the cause of the workers.

"Of course, I am not yet a member of the party," confided a pretty young girl in a red silk smock. I read THE DAILY WORKER when it is brot into our shop. I especially like to read the Worker Correspondents' page. So tonight I decided to come to this meeting. I never thought I would see so many people here. Do you know the entire street car I came in was packed with people coming to the meeting. And when I got here I met so many girls from our shop!"

Epoch Making Meeting.

Those conversations heard in all parts of the hall show us how effective the few months' propaganda in the shops has been and how superior our new form of organization on the shop nuclei basis is to the old one.

For the first time in the history of the Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago has such a tremendous following of sympathizers rallied to one of our meetings. It was an epoch making meeting of the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party. Altho the meeting was called for eight at seven already workers began to fill the seats in the hall. By eight every one of the 7,000 to 8,000 seats were filled and workers were standing around the hall and up in the balconies.

The spirit of the meeting thrilled every one present from the little Pioneer to the old and hardened revolutionist. Nationalities and races were melted into one: Americans, Europeans, Chinese, Mexicans, Negroes—all were welded together in the common bond of working class solidarity.

High Spots of Meeting.

There were many high spots in the

meeting. One was the unfurling of a tremendous canvas on which was painted the head of Lenin by the American revolutionary artist, Fred Ellis. This canvas which hung from the front balcony and extended all the way down to the stage was a fitting background for the stage on which sat workers representing many nations and races. Another high spot was the entire audience rising and as one voice, filling the hall with the inspiring strains of the International. Still another was when a group of Pioneers, little colored and white boys and girls, presented a beautiful silk banner to Robert Minor, the speaker, to send to Moscow to bedeck the Lenin mausoleum, while in one part of the hall all the Pioneers with red kerchiefs about their necks stood holding large red stars high above their heads. Still another was the symbolic dance given by 24 Checho Slovak young men and women depicting workers first divided and fighting each other and then awakened to the realization that they belong together, joining hands in a common cause. But the biggest, the most impressive and the most inspiring note of the evening was struck when the new Lenin motion picture depicting Soviet Russia in mourning for their great leader was flashed on the screen. The tremendous audience that packed the hall sat motionless. Their emotions rose into air, then descending again hovered over their heads filling the atmosphere with what can only be described as the SPIRIT OF LENIN. When the screen flashed the question: "Was there ever a man so instinctively loved by all the working class?" the audience at the Coliseum was the answer.

There are two sides to every story. The sentiment and talk after the meeting was the "hoylem" is not the "goylem" anymore—the masses are not a snowman anymore. The rank and file begin to understand that there is something wrong in Denmark. And you, Brother Hillman, proved your guilty conscience by taking the floor again after Brother Schneid was thru and you talked another thirty minutes and said nothing. One reply you gave to Brother Schneid was that you believed in one joint board for New York City a long time ago. If you really did, why didn't you say so a long time ago? It took the left wing to force the issue and bring it about, and now you are coming out and trying to tell the membership that you "were always in favor of it."

Brother Schneid was right when he said that we want tolerance in our organization and not only do we want tolerance in the organization and permit differences of opinion but we should also welcome new suggestions and interchange of opinions in order to keep our organization alive. What was your reply? You stated in your reply to Brother Schneid that you were also for tolerance and interchange of opinion. So dear Brother Hillman, let us take an inventory of 1925 and see what you have accomplished.

Slugging in Chicago. What happened in the year of 1925 in our organization? In Chicago, Brother Herscher was beaten up and blinded. Another brother had his arm broken. Another dozen brothers and sisters are still under doctor's care. All these brothers and sisters were victimized because they have expressed their difference of opinion. Some of our brothers and sisters were deprived of their membership in this organization for the crime of expressing their opinions. Who

was responsible for that? Is that the tolerance that you preach? Is that the kind of free speech you believe in? Be so kind and ask Brothers Kaufman and Sigman how workers regard this kind of free speech.

You said that THE DAILY WORKER, the Freiheit and the left wing were scab agencies. Then let us advise you to ask the rank and file of the Furriers' Union and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union what they think about it. Ask them if the left wing and their supporters are scab agencies?

I hope that in the near future you will find out what the rank and file of the Amalgamated think about you and your tactics. Regards to your future awakening!

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HILLMAN TAKEN TO TASK BY AN A. C. W. MEMBER

By A Member of the A. C. W. A. (Worker Correspondent.)

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, summarized the activity of the Amalgamated for the year of 1925, telling us about the strike and struggle in the International Tailoring and J. L. Taylor company but he did not tell us of the real agreement that was signed with the company. Brother Hillman did not find it necessary to tell the members of Local No. 39 of the agreement that was signed with Mr. Nash in Cincinnati. Brother Hillman didn't tell us how many "readjustments" were made during the year of 1925 and how many "demands" of the bosses were granted nor of his masterpiece—the unemployment insurance. What has happened to this masterpiece of Brother Hillman? He did not say a single word about his "wonderful" plan.

In his speech he was too busy entertaining his followers, telling them fairy tales about the New York situation. He learned the methods of a cheap vaudeville actor and tried to tickle the public to make them laugh. Brother Hillman, these speeches that you are delivering all over the country prove your bankruptcy as a labor leader.

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GIRLS ARE LAID OFF AT MONTGOMERY WARD; OTHERS SLAVE HARDER

By a Worker Correspondent.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 26.—Ten minutes before quitting time the boss comes around and whispers in the ear of his employes: "You are requested to take a leave of absence as we expect to receive less business than usual and shall not have enough work to keep every one busy." Within the last month about 300 or more employes were laid off from the Oakland Montgomery Ward & Co. Yet the sales for the month of December were \$22,789,009. This amount is greater than any preceding December. Expenses deducted, financial statement shows, leaves about \$6,836,702.70 clear profit per month for the bosses, while the amount paid out to employes is about \$100,800 per month. What chance has the employe who becomes ill? I was ill for a few days and remained at home. My pay roll for the week was \$2.65, but my doctor bill was \$20.

After the layoffs a notice was passed around the exchange department, saying: "Girls, you must put out at least 70 adjustments instead of 50. You know there are not so many of you now." A similar notice was passed around in every department.

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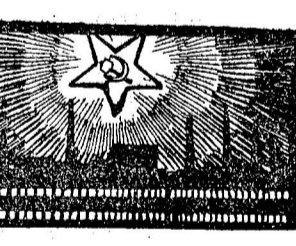
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Invoking Gag Rule in the Senate

Administration supporters and the vast majority of democratic senators have invoked gag rule in order to shut off debate on the question of the United States entering the world court. The vote was 68 to 26, which clearly indicates the triumph of the advocates of the world court. There can be no question that those who voted with the majority consciously voted to defend the interests of the House of Morgan in Europe. The leaders of the opposition have exposed the sinister hand of bank capital in creating the fiction of public sentiment for the court and both the supporters of the Coolidge administration and the leaders of the democrats feared further debate would reveal the real sources from which flow the stream of gold used to betray the nation into the court.

The opposition, led by Borah and Hiram Johnson, for the republican insurgents, and Reed of Missouri, and Blease for the democrat insurgents, expresses the interests of the petty bourgeoisie, that strata that perceives the threat of ever increasing tax burdens to finance this country's participation in the court, and the small industrialists that see their interests sacrificed to the interests of bank capital. They realize that their own industries will be sacrificed in order that European industries may be revived so that Morgan may obtain interest on his investments in the war shattered nations. It is a matter of dollars and cents with them.

No one should be deceived into believing that such people as Borah and Johnson are opposing the world court because of their consideration for the working class. Both are notoriously enemies of labor and Hiram Johnson is, more than any other man, responsible for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings rotting in the dungeons of the state of California.

The monumental treachery that is driving this nation towards the world court and the league of nations is of primary concern to the working class. While the small industrialists resist the court because it threatens their profits the workers have cause to resist it because it means that soon they will be called upon to shoulder arms and go to the remotest parts of the earth to risk their lives in order that Morgan's ambitions dream of world imperialism may be realized.

Every Morgan senator that voted to shut off debate should be remembered and no stone should be left unturned to drive from public office in disgrace those who so openly and brazenly sold the masses of the nation to the House of Morgan.

Every world court advocate of the 32 senators up for re-election this fall ought to be challenged by candidates representing the interests of the exploited wage workers of the industrial centers and the impoverished farmers of the agrarian regions and their venality exposed so that they may be retired to private life amidst the execration of those whom they tried to deliver bound and gagged to the imperialism of Wall Street.

The Little Gompers of the Needle Trades

Among the trade union officials of the United States who have been obliged at one stage of their "careers" to pose as revolutionists is Mr. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. "Revolutionary" poses of trade union officials has been more usual in Europe than in America, but was not entirely unknown here. Gompers himself found the pose necessary in his youthful days, in order to get his first stranglehold in the American labor movement.

Hillman, thirty years after Gompers, was obliged to begin his career as a "radical" and as a vigorous preacher of class struggle against the reactionary Gompers bureaucracy. Of course, during the war Hillman became one of the White House kittens, but after the war he found it necessary to become a great "friend" of Soviet Russia, due to the advanced psychology of the big city needle trades workers upon whom his career was built. In the last two years Hillman has found that the changing times obliged him to drop the cloak of "left winger" and "radical."

A disgraceful scene in Local 39 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the city of Chicago last week is a useful lesson for the needle trades workers who have been duped by this kind of clever charlatans.

Defending the corruption of his administration, which, thru class collaboration schemes, is selling out the clothing workers in a land office business way, Hillman was, of course, forced to pour the meanest calumnies upon the Communist newspapers, THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit. These papers reveal Hillman's actions in their naked, treacherous, real character. Therefore, Hillman, to defend himself, must attack the Communist press. Every kick and squirm of Hillman, however, only further opens the eyes of the workers whom he is betraying. Hillman told a dozen lies which he, above all others, knows, to be lies. But hundreds of workers who were present also knew that Hillman was lying. So Hillman's words simply added to their knowledge of Hillman.

Hillman's disgraceful session with Local 39 threw a light upon himself which perhaps he failed to observe. In order to attack the Communists, Hillman was obliged to begin a general defense of the corrupt labor bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. Hillman undertook to defend John L. Lewis from the Communist attacks upon that thousand-times-proven traitor. This incident shows what? It shows among other things that the last barrier between him and the sink hole of the corruption of Gompersism has admittedly disappeared.

It helps to destroy the myth that separate existence outside of the main body of organized labor, the A. F. of L., somehow protects a union from the corruption of class collaboration, the corruption in which union officials find comfortable careers as agents of the employers within the unions.

The welfare of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers demands that the entire membership be brought as quickly as possible to realize that the fate of the union depends upon smashing this little Gompers of the needle trades. Not even the loathsome Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union can be considered more of a reactionary than Sidney Hillman.

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

Many Speakers Discuss Russian Party Problems

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In this installment of the discussion at the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, extracts are given from the speeches of several comrades. The first speaker after Bucharin, whose address was published yesterday, was Comrade Rutin, secretary of the Communist Party for the Moscow district of Krasno-Presniensky, the largest municipal sub-section. He was followed by Nadejda Konstantinovna Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin. The discussion follows:

(International Press Correspondence) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 22—(By Mail)—After Bucharin spoke first, the speaker pointed out that Zinoviev had made no concrete proposal. No single party member overlooked the danger of the Kulaks. Nevertheless the party members saw the danger as it really was and did not exaggerate it.

The speaker Postishov pointed to the impermissibility in the present situation of a co-speech.

Krupskaya then spoke and declared that Kamenev was right, the course of the party was directed on the right village. The poverty of the village is the result of our backwardness and for this reason all the forces of the party must take part in the struggle against this backwardness. This policy was correctly decided.

The speaker declared that the slogan of Bucharin "Enrich Yourselves" was incorrect, as this could apply not merely to the village poor, but also to the middle peasants and to the rich peasants. The speaker declared that she was not in agreement with the policy of the exploitation of the N. E. P. in the village.

The succession of industry caused an overestimation of the economic situation. The same overestimation can be seen in connection with the state apparatus. The present growing activity of the proletariat must be directed towards making the state industry completely socialistic.

The speaker closed with the declaration that there was no question of a split or a lack of confidence in the central committee. It was a question of determining the limits of the collective discussion of the new questions which continually cropped up.

THE next speaker, Petrovsky (Ukraine), declared that the speakers from Leningrad had proposed no political program. Petrovsky accused Zinoviev that with his co-speech his intention had been to show that a certain vacillation existed in the party. The speaker then made a polemic against Krupskaya who had pointed to the incorrect policy of the central committee in an article and had demanded the alteration of our policy in order to destroy the Kulak.

The next speaker, Polonsky, declared that at the time of the Trotsky discussion the party had put its foot into the petty bourgeois mess. The central committee lifted the party out. At present Zinoviev forced the left foot of the party into the morass. The speaker did not doubt but what today also the central committee would be strong enuf also not to permit this. The Leningrad delegation must not be confused with the Leningrad organization or with the Leningrad working class.

LASHEVITCH contended a collective leadership of the party did not exist. The speaker then made a polemic against Uglanov who had declared in the Moscow party conference that the task consisted in the continuation of the centralization of the organization and the centralization of the leadership. The speaker declared that this was incorrect.

Nikoyen declared that no one wished for the removal of the central committee. We wish for the subordination of everyone to the iron will of the majority. When Zinoviev has the majority then he is all in favor of the iron discipline and the subordination, but when the majority is not on his side, he is against the subordination (Interruption: Correct!)

BUCHARIN had corrected his mistake, for this reason he should not be attacked further. (Interruption: Correct! Applause) In several districts the middle peasant has not yet been conquered, but he is already hesitating. Stalin says correctly that the underestimation of the Kulaks means the disarmament of the party. One should, however, not overestimate the danger. There are no differences of opinion in the peasant question which are not soluble. The party is continually searching for the correct line which cannot always suddenly be found. The speech of Zinoviev is un-

clear, no one knows exactly how a peasant country comes to socialism. It is not only necessary to define correctly the word perspectives, but also to find the correct relation of the questions. In this connection Zinoviev gives us no answer. The speaker declared that a great difference existed between the tone of the Leningrad article and the tone of the resolutions of the Leningrad workers. (Applause!) The speaker demanded definitely the breaking off of the discussion after the party congress. The party was not in a position to allow itself such a luxury. (Applause.)

The next speaker Uglanov pointed out that Zinoviev's speech contained no program. The party would solve the questions raised by Zinoviev without any difficulty. The speaker closed with the demand that Zinoviev repair his mistakes.

YAROSLAVSKY began his speech with the question how was it possible that a member of the politbureau who, three days before the party congress had voted in the plenum of the central committee for all the basic theses and who had said no word about any differences of opinion, could now come forward with a co-speech. The Leningrad working class had a heroic history, the present moment of this history, however, must soon be forgotten. (Applause) Zinoviev is mostly responsible for this. With his colossal authority as chairman of the committee he declared at the Leningrad conference that in Moscow the slogan "Against Leningrad" had been coined. The speaker declared that such a slogan was not given and that Zinoviev had no right to make such irresponsible statement.

EVDOKIMOV (Leningrad) protested against the contention that the Leningrad delegation did not represent the Leningrad organization. We demand the objective treatment of the questions of principle which have been placed before the party congress. He then made a polemic against the Bucharin accusation that Zinoviev had said that the N. E. P. was a retreat. Zinoviev himself speaks definitely of the aggressive character of the N. E. P. The most important is to create clarity in the questions of principle. The central committee had incorrectly attacked the Young Communist League in Leningrad that it feared the middle peasantry. The tasks of the Young Communist League in the village are tremendously complicated. New forms must be discovered. The

Leningrad organization has rendered great service in the creation of a firm connection between town and country. The speaker closed with the statement that the Leningrad organization would subordinate itself to all party decisions.

KOMAROV (Leningrad) discussed first of all the question why the Leningrad party bureau had fallen into a majority and a minority. He touched upon organizational questions in connection with the removal of and the nomination of responsible officials, amongst them the removal of the secretary of the government bureau, Salutzky. Despite the demand of the central committee for the removal of Salutzky on account of serious misdemeanors, the Leningrad committee had vacillated very considerably. Zinoviev himself had supported this opposition. The speaker at the time had declared in a personal talk with Zinoviev that all efforts must be made that the leadership of all organizations should lie in the hands of the central committees and not in the hands of individual persons.

Ordshonikidse stressed the fact that the co-speech of Zinoviev meant the setting up of a special program in opposition to the program of the central committee. It is incorrect to represent this co-speech as simply an exchange of opinions, altho Zinoviev himself has declared that the line of the central committee to the question of the village poor is correct. The party accepts the line of Bucharin where it is in agreement with Lenin. One may not tolerate the baseless attacks upon Bucharin, because Bucharin is one of the best party theoreticians and we all love and support him. The Leningrad comrades had forced the party into a severe crisis, but it is certain that the Leningrad comrades will tolerate no opposition against the party majority, and will subordinate themselves to the decisions of the party.

SALUTZKY (Leningrad) declared that he had never attempted to discredit the central committee and that he now recognized his earlier mistakes. All members of the Leningrad delegation would energetically carry out the decisions of the party.

KAGANOVITCH (General secretary of the Communist Party in the Ukraine) energetically attacked the co-speech of Zinoviev. Zinoviev has neither a practical program nor concrete proposals. The co-speech of Zinoviev says no word about the great

progress which the central committee has made in the previous year. It mentioned only the difficulties. It is certain that there is a differentiation in the village, but the central committee and the fourteenth party congress have already pointed this out. In the Ukraine as early as July we raised this question of the village poor and treated the question of the committees of the poorer peasantry which have to carry out the decisions of the party upon the defense of the interests of the village poor and the inclusion of the middle peasantry, correctly. We have freed 22 per cent, that is to say, 1,200,000 of the village poor, from taxes. In the Ukraine 400,000 peasant economies co-operate in the organization of the culture of beet sugar. It is our concrete task to sever the middle peasantry from the village usurer. It is no light task to draw ten million peasants into the work of Soviet reconstruction. We say to the village poor: Organize co-operatives, organize committees, organize mutual assistance between the party and the Soviet power, help yourselves organizationally and materially! With empty slogans such as "A Horse for Every Peasant!" we cannot help the village poor at all. This is demagoguery and only makes our task more difficult. Comrades Sokolnikov and Kamenev come forward as eager defenders of the interests of the village poor. Why do these representatives of finance and economy make concrete proposals for the assistance of the village poor? Some people represent themselves as having a monopoly of hundred per cent Leninism. The speaker is of the opinion that only the whole party and the party congress and not individuals can apply Leninism correctly. Zinoviev's book, "The Philosophy of the Epoch" contains great pessimistic depressions. The Leningrad organization is attempting to terrorize us with its authority. We must overcome all differences of opinion by an unequivocal formulation. The decisions of the party congress must provide for the correct carrying out of the tasks before us.

ANTIPOV (Urals) said that the task of the theoretician is not to spread pessimism about the possibility of socialist reconstruction in a country, but to provide a theoretical basis for the practical building up of socialism. The Leningrad organization has isolated itself from the party, but it will correct its mistakes. (Applause.)

An Electrical Station—A Living Monument to Lenin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 26—The workers of the Soviet Union celebrated a great victory on the economic front with the opening of the Shatura state electrical station.

This victory is particularly valuable as it represents fulfillment of part of the electrification plan for the Soviet Union that Lenin had planned.

This station is one of the best in Europe in its installation and equipment. The Shatura electric station is fed exclusively on local turf fuel which according to calculations will suffice for 100 years. The aim of the Shatura station is to supply electric power to Moscow and the districts adjoining the station.

Shatura has tremendous significance for Moscow where industry is developing. The Moscow electric stations are now overloaded. Shatura will lighten this load, supplying about 35 per cent of the energy needed.

At present there are two turbines at work in the new station with a power of 16,000 k. w. each. By August, 1926, another turbine will be installed.

In the Shatura electric station a 6,000 volt current is produced which is transformed into a current of 115,000 volts on the spot. This current is then transferred to the Shatura substation by an overhead high-tension cable. The current is carried from the substation, with reduced power, to supply the needs of industry. The transmission lines and the reducing sub-station and workers' dwellings cost 28,400,000 rubles.

The opening of Shatura was celebrated as a national event. Those present at the celebrations included representatives of the trade union organizations, foreign correspondents, representatives of the local authorities, thousands of workers and peasants from the surrounding villages.

At 3 in the afternoon, after the station had been inspected, a solemn meeting consecrated to the opening of the station was held in the open air.

Comrade P. G. Smidovitch, member of the presidium of the central executive committee, Union of Soviet Socialist Russia, spoke on behalf of the Soviet government.

"Thirty or even 20 years ago," said Comrade Smidovitch, "scientists and technicians did not consider it possible to realize such an undertaking as Shatura, which organizes the work of millions of toilers of both town and countryside. To construct such an enterprise it was necessary to get the ownership of land into one pair of hands, it was necessary to gather together the factories and works into the hands of the Soviet regime. Only after the October revolution could plans for electrification be drawn up, for the construction of the entire economy of the country according to a single plan.

"The Shatura station is one of the first steps in the realization of electrification of the Soviet Union. This is an achievement towards electrification worthy of the name of Lenin."

Comrade Krzhizhanovsky, on behalf of the state planning commission of the Soviet Union expressed gratitude to the builders of the Shatura station.

"I am sure," said Comrade Krzhizhanovsky, "that today's great celebration is not only ours but also one for the toilers of the whole world. We are passing thru a great stage: the whole world will be aware that Lenin's cause stands firmly since the working class has proved that it is able to build such powerful structures as Shatura."

A letter of greetings from Trotsky, whose health did not permit him to speak in the open air, was read pointing out that "the Shatura station bore witness to the gigantic accomplishments which we are now beginning to attain, since we have coped with the first and greatest difficulty.

"Shatura will vitalize industry. Industry vitalizes agriculture. Power and light will become the source of ever-increasing content and increase

of culture. Shatura will help us to raise up the living standards of the workers and peasants and to reinforce their working union."

Comrade Jacob brot greetings from the Comintern and the French Communist Party. "No one will find the description of the triumphant opening of the Shatura electro-station in the bourgeois press. The bourgeois press only talks of the defects and failures of the working class of the Soviet Union. But the Communist press will tell the workers of western Europe about today's celebrations," declared Jacob.

Then came Comrade Savin, who spoke for the central committee of the Builders' Union and Comrade Koz'yev from the Metal Workers' central committee, who on behalf of 700,000 Soviet metal workers said that the up to now machines, turbine-generators and boilers bore the marks of foreign firms, that in the next two or three years the metal workers of the Soviet Union will work so that all parts and all equipment for other district electric stations which must be constructed according to the electrification program will be made in Soviet factories.

McLACHLAN, NOVA SCOTIA MINE LEADER, CALLS UPON STRIKING MINERS FOR 100 PCT. WALKOUT

THE increasing sentiment of the anthracite mine strikers for a one hundred per cent strike, the calling out of the maintenance men, has brot The DAILY WORKER the following letter of comment. Coming from the leader of a number of militantly-conducted strikes of the Nova Scotian members of the United Mine Workers, J. B. McLachlan, whose militant policies brot about his expulsion from the union by John L. Lewis, the man who is betraying the anthracite strike today, the letter deserves the close attention of every striking miner—and the rest of the workers of the country.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that the left wingers of District No. 26, U. M. W. of A., learn that there is a strong feeling among the striking hard coal miners to go forward to a real honest-to-goodness 100 per cent strike. After weary months of striking in the old fashioned way, the hard coal operators the other day in the New York conference, showed the miners just in what contempt they hold men who are pretending to "fight" them and at the same time detailing ten thousand of their number to protect them, and their dirty property.

A strike is a battle, a war, and only a fool would go into a battle tied up with rules dictated by his foe. Who are the people that have laid it down that it is all right for the miners to strike providing they leave enuf of their fellows on the job to look after old pit pumps, pit boilers, pit timbers and pit horses? Not the miners but their employers; their employers' governments, and their employers' pen jankies, and pulpit wind-jammers. These hypocrites hold up their hands in horror at the workers leaving a pit horse to starve in the mine, but look on calmly at thousands of miners' children going short of food. And if the natural protector of these

At a banquet, which was held after the meeting, Trotsky made a speech in which he pointed out that the building of the Shatura electro-station was started on the second day after the October revolution, and that it is the embodiment of the plan of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and worthy of being named after him.

The speech of the French ambassador, M. Erbette, rang with full recognition of the great work.

"A great industrial 'hot' he said "has been realized here among the woods and lakes. A form of fuel which until quite recently was still ignored and which did not even justify the transport expenses for any great distance, is now being employed here on the spot. You will receive electrical energy within the course of one year to the value of 4,000,000 rubles, consuming less than 20,000,000 pounds of this peat, which for centuries has lain untutilized in the bogslands. You will not only serve town and factory enterprises; but we know that one of your main ideas is to permeate the far off villages with this electrical energy. This work of electrifying the countryside will be realized thruout the whole world, but the

Soviet government may consider itself as one of the initiators." The Turkish minister of agriculture, Sabri Bey, declared: "Today, yet one more unforgettable experience has been added to my deep impressions on the cultural and economic progress of the peoples of the Soviet Union, which I have received during the short time I have been in the Soviet Union.

"In Turkey we look upon the achievements of the great October revolution with fascination and love, and I am overjoyed to be a living witness of one of these achievements—the Shatura electric station.

"I would only like to emphasize one of the peculiarities of this station, which attaches a kind of symbolic significance to it. The station is named after Lenin and Lenin is the undying sun living in the hearts of all humanity. The life of Lenin, his gigantic energy was directed to improving the life, the economic and cultural emancipation of the peasantry, and thanks to this station, this great name of Lenin will in the near future carry the dawn in the peasant huts by means of electric light and will turn the dark night into bright daylight."

ffectively in 1922 and again in 1923. A 100 per cent strike is, from the first hour of battle, fought by men filling the first line of fight, less than a 100 per cent strike is fought with the women and children in the front line who have been deserted by their fathers and husbands who are protecting the accursed property of the man whom these fool husbands and fathers say they are "fighting." A 100 per cent strike, is as a rule, short and swift with every blow landing squarely on the top of the head of the hated foe from the first hour of battle, less than a hundred per cent strike is, as a rule, long and painfully drawn out with the most severe blows of the operators falling daily on the heads of the women and children who have been forced to match the few rags on their backs and a few crusts of bread against the millions of the coal operators. Less than a 100 per cent strike permits the employer to make millions of money out of old refuse heaps about their mines, while a real honest 100 per cent strike forces the foe to spend money. What in hell exchange value has a pitful of water?

At least down here by the broad Atlantic it has none, but it costs real money to get out of the mine. Less than a 100 per cent strike insures that the pit horses are properly fed and cared for and the children of the miners poorly fed and cared for because their fool father is prepared to starve them so that he, bless his soul, may remain a union man that believes in "constitutional methods."

A 100 per cent strike called suddenly and effectively means starved pit horses, flooded mines, smashed roadways and red hell in general let loose on the property of the foe that would deny you bread. One hundred and sixty-eight thousand pairs of rebel hands withdrawn from the property of the hard coal mines of the United States can win this fight. There are no more any Queensbury rules governing industrial disputes, then thrice accused be the working man that lends himself to care for the property of the men that coin your labor into profits.

A 100 per cent strike is always swift and of short duration, and nearly always successful, less than a 100 per cent strike is long and painfully drawn out and seldom successful. A 100 per cent strike brings real dollars to a worker that can buy real bread, less than 100 per cent strike brings the "good opinion" of the dear public to the worker with which he can buy nothing. Fight for the cash and let the credit go to hell. Stick up a hungry miners' child and downed pit pump to the dear public and watch them bemoan the fate of the poor pump. Oh, what fools the workers are to protect old pit junk rather than protect the children that they have brot into the world.

Less than a 100 per cent strike matches the few bits of bread that the miner has against the millions of dollars that the employer has, a real 100 per cent strike makes the race for victory to be between the destruction of your oppressors' property and the little bits of bread that the worker starts out in the battle with. Let these ten thousand pairs of protecting hands that are now keeping in safety the mines of the coal operators be turned at once into ten thousand pairs of rebel hands. These rebel hands can turn defeat into victory.

J. B. McLACHLAN.