

JUDGE HOLDS FATE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

JAPANESE WORKERS ON PICKET LINE



Striking Workers of the Faji Gas Spinning Company Picketing with Banners and Wearing Native Costumes to Draw Attention to Their Demonstration.

FOUR BIG HALLS TO HOLD CROWDS AT LENIN MEET

New York Workers to Hear Many Speakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 14—The second anniversary of the death of the recognized leader of the world proletariat, Comrade Lenin, will be commemorated in the New York district in a manner worthy of the life and work of Lenin—not in the spirit of a day of mourning, but in the spirit of carrying on Lenin's work.

Symbolizes Struggle for Power.
The name of Lenin is the standard of millions of workers and peasants who have entered the struggle against their imperialist oppressors for the establishment of their own power. The lessons of Leninism must be absorbed by the workers if they are to emancipate themselves and be victorious in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

Five big memorial meetings arranged in New York City in four big halls have for their purpose the carrying of the fundamental lessons of Leninism to the widest possible masses of New York workers. The activities of the American Legion (America's fascist) prevented the Workers Party from getting Madison Square Garden for the occasion.

Therefore the Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue; the New Star Casino, 107 Park avenue; Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, and Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, have been engaged and arrangements are being made for additional halls to hold overflow meetings.

Many Speakers for Four Halls.
In addition to Jay Lovestone, speaker from the national office, Benjamin Gitlow, M. J. Olgins, William W. Weinstein, Charles Krumbin and others will address all of the above meetings. The Lithuanian choros, a Hungarian orchestra and other organizations will furnish appropriate revolutionary music.

The meetings are all scheduled to take place simultaneously at 2 p. m. on Sunday, Jan. 24 and tickets are now on sale admitting the bearer to his choice of the above halls, at 50 cents each. The slogan under which the meetings are being held is—Lenin is Dead But His Work Lives.

"The party is the highest form of the class organization of the proletariat."—Lenin. Strengthen the Leninist tendencies in our party. Attend the Lenin meetings.

BARE FRAME-UP AGAINST SACCO AND VANZETTI IN BRIEF GIVEN TO SUPREME COURT ON APPEAL

BULLETIN.

By S. D. LEVINE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—The fate of Sacco and Vanzetti in their appeal for their lives is now in the hands of the supreme court of Massachusetts. The hearing for a new trial that began last Monday was concluded today after speech made by District Attorney Ranny, who argued against granting a new trial, claiming that the victims of the frame-up were given a fair trial.

He claimed that the bringing in of radicalism helped the defense and tried to answer charges of concealing witnesses by saying that the district attorney did not know the name of Gould who would have testified in favor of the defense and that the police who knew him did not give his name in on the list.

The hearing concluded today. The case will be taken on advise-ment by the court and it may take a few weeks before the decision will be given.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—(FP)—Judge Webster Thayer's trial methods in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti are bared in the 190-page brief that William G. Thompson, attorney for the defense, had submitted to the Massachusetts supreme court which is considering arguments for a new trial. They were convicted June, 1921, of a payroll guard murder.

The defendants' rights were prejudiced from the beginning of the trial in the way the jury was selected. The regular jury panel had been exhausted in the selection of the first seven jurors. The last five were chosen from 175 takersmen picked overnight by sheriff's deputies.

These deputies, according to their own reports, picked personal acquaintances, lodge members, "representative citizens" and so forth—but did not get their men from any regular jury lists.

Defense attorneys were denied the right to quiz takersmen as to their labor or employer connections and views of their feelings toward Italians. On the other hand the prosecution, during the trial, was permitted to excite prejudice by bringing out the radical views of the prisoners and their evasion of the draft. Both men were opposed to the last war.

Judge Evaded Juror's Prejudice.

The attitude of the foreman of the jury, Walter Ripley, stands out in an undisputed affidavit by William H. Day, quoting Ripley as telling him a week before the trial, "Damn them, they ought to hang anyway." The Day affidavit was filed in 1923 in a supplementary motion for a new trial. This motion was denied by Judge Thayer.

Thompson calls attention to the judge's failure to make any ruling on this particular affidavit, in denying the motion as a whole, or even to make any reference to it and he asks that the defendants' exception to the court's omission be sustained.

Denied Admission.

Thompson shows how the defendants' rights were again gravely prejudiced when the court refused to allow a firing test of Sacco's gun—that is a real test, firing a large number of Winchester cartridges thru the gun. This, the defendants' experts argued, would refute the assertion of the state gun expert that the firing of many cartridges would show a wide

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FEW ESCAPE FROM OPEN SHOP MINE

Nearly 100 Dead Yet to Be Removed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILBURTON, Okla., Jan. 14.—State militia and deputy sheriffs guard the property of the open shop, or better said non-union, Degan - McConnell coal company's mine No. 21, here, where approximately 100 miners lie buried and burned to death after the explosion which wrecked the mine early yesterday. The blast came from coal dust, illegally allowed to accumulate.

Only Nine Escape.

The fires which broke out were extinguished shortly after ten o'clock this morning and removal of the dead was resumed. Cecil McKinney, 26, emerged alive today, having crawled thru hundreds of feet of debris. He is the ninth survivor known to have escaped.

The second man to be revived after being carried out supposedly dead, is Beryl Holland, colored. He was the twenty-second man to be brought out.

Many Cave-ins.

Reports from rescue workers say that heavy falls of rock and cave-ins have occurred, burying many bodies. The nine survivors are unnerved and unable to give coherent stories of their experiences.

The doctors and nurses mobilized yesterday when hope was held out that many men might be alive, were demobilized, as most men are unquestionably dead.

TWO RAILROAD UNIONS ASKING WAGE INCREASE

Nothing Said on the Watson-Parker Bill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, head of the Order of Railway Conductors, announce that the memberships of their organizations have voted practically unanimously to demand a substantial raise of wages. All employees were cut 12 per cent in July, 1921, by the rail labor board. In April, 1925, they got five per cent back.

The demand on the companies will be presented some time this month. A referendum is now being taken by the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers on a wage raise demand. The last convention at Detroit in the summer passed it, it was referred to the general chairman who sanctioned it and is now in process of voting.

What effect these demands will have on the passage of the Watson-Parker bill and what effect the bill will have on the wage demands, is not mentioned by the union officials. Observers incline to believe that the demands will make the companies anxious to speed up the bill, which is supposed to check all strike action by arbitration enforced by law.

South Africa Will Not Attend British Imperial Conference

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 14.—It is reliably reported that the South African government will refuse to participate in the British imperial conference supposed to meet at London next fall. This is to be based on the ground that the government does not wish to run the risk of being involved in foreign politics not directly connected with South Africa. Trade problems, it is held, can be taken care of by the existing connections with London.

COMMUNIST WINS GREAT VICTORY IN FRENCH POLL

Rebukes Action of Painleve Clique

PARIS, France, Jan. 14.—With the greatest majority yet returned for any working class candidate, the electorate of the suburb of Saint-Denis-La-Rouge voted overwhelmingly for the Communist Party ticket in the election for mayor, giving Jacques Laporte some sixty-five per cent of the total votes cast.

Following the strike of October 13, the government of Painleve and Schrameck by an arbitrary decision revoked the mayoralty of Laporte, one of the well-known leaders of the party and formerly the head of the French Young Communist League. To the action of the government the revolutionary workers of Saint-Denis-La-Rouge replied by giving Laporte 6,534 votes as against 1,875 votes for the yellow socialist party and 3,995 for the bourgeois bloc.

The Paris L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party commenting on the election declares that the "Communist victory of yesterday at Saint-Denis has still another significance. It is not only a reply to the government. It is an expression by thousands of proletarians who have voted red of the will of the entire proletariat of the country to continue the battle against the war of Morocco and of Syria, against the high cost of living and against the fascist menace."

PACKERS LOWER THE WAGES AND LENGTHEN THE HOURS IN 'YARDS' AFTER DESTROYING LABOR UNIONS

By VICTOR ZOKAITIS.

Ever since the meat packers succeeded in breaking the strike of the packing house workers and destroying their unions, wages have been continually lowered and the hours of the workers lengthened.

Wages have never been high in the meat packing industry and today the wages of this great mass of 200,000 workers is lower than that paid to the workers in any other industry. The average wage that is paid in the "yards" amounts to about \$20 a week.

Must Live on \$8.20.

With this \$20 a week the worker must support himself and his family. This he is unable to do and his wife is forced to leave their children and go to work in the "yards" or to scrub floors in the loop office buildings in order to help the husband make both ends meet. As soon as the children reach 14 years of age, they must go to work as the parents are not able to provide the food, clothing and necessary shelter.

In the pork department the unskilled laborer gets 47½ cents an hour for doing heavy dirty work on the floors. The knifemen who must work shaving the hogs and carrying on the other tedious work to make the hog

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GREECE OPPOSES PROPOSITION TO FUND U. S. DEBT

ATHENS, Jan. 14.—Efforts for the settlement of the Greek debt to the United States may come under the dictatorship of General Pangalos, it was learned today.

Under the urge of business and industrial circles it is expected that General Pangalos will take an early opportunity to refute the last memorandum on the Greek debt forwarded to the United States.

Chicago A. C. W. Left Wing States Its Position

The needle trades unions, even more than other sections of the labor movement, are feeling the effect of class collaboration combined with an industrial depression. The swing of Sidney Hillman into the open championship of class collaboration has significantly occurred at the same time a like campaign is being opened in the American Federation of Labor by William Green. The Amalgamated came to power and fame as a union that was "different." How different or how similar it is today from reactionary unions of the A. F. of L. in the relation of its officialdom to its members and the practice of workers' democracy in the union, may be judged by the following statement of the T. U. E. L. group in the Chicago A. C. W. The statement says:

"HEARING my wife would faint," continued Considine. "Object!" roared the prosecutor. "Well, you see my wife was sick," essayed the witness. "Object!" bellowed the prosecutor. "I'll have the jury withdrawn if this disgraceful appeal to emotion continues." The judge twirled his tall chair around and nodded to the stenographer. "What happened next? What did O'Boyle do then?" asked counsel for the defense. "I let him in and he was very nice, saying he did not want to hurt me and that he knew my grandmother was patron at Chicago avenue station for a number of years. He asked me to come down to State's Attorney Crowe's office and talk things over."

"DID he say anything about the four gallons of booze he told us here you had in your house?" "He

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joint board officers and the election of local officers that followed, makes it necessary for the Amalgamated section of the Trade Union Educational League of Chicago to issue the following statement:

The administration claims an overwhelming victory for its candidates. This victory, they claim, is the approval of the membership toward the officialdom and its policies and tactics of the past year.

This makes it necessary to make known to the vast membership of the Chicago organization the circumstances that the opposition candidate for manager was faced within this election, so that the membership may judge for themselves.

THE administration in their effort to roll up a big vote for their candidate used the most unscrupulous methods.

1. They terrorized and intimidated the membership.
2. Most of the election committee and judges of election were composed of strongarm men.
3. No credentials were issued to Nathan Green's supporters for watchers to take care of his vote during the counting of the ballots.
4. No places on the election committee were given to the opposition candidate.
5. Shop chairmen were instructed not to permit the distribution of any campaign literature for the opposition candidate.
6. Arbitrary removal from jobs were made of those workers who distributed the plunger announcing Green's candidacy and the program upon which he made his campaign.

7. Shop chairmen were instructed to see that workers vote and how they vote, in many cases, they took advantage of the foreign workers who cannot read English and voted for them.

8. The counting of the ballots was entirely in the hands of the administration. The opposition had no say in the matter. A great number of votes were either miscounted or stolen, as proven by Local No. 39, election. Bundles of ballots marked "straight" for the administration candidates when examined were found to contain about 120 per cent of the votes for the opposition.

By mere figures the administration can never hope to convince the rank and file, the left wing and progressive elements, that they still enjoy the full confidence of the membership or that their policies and tactics have been approved.

IN this election the Amalgamated group of the T. U. E. L. has sought to unite all progressive forces on a common program to fight the machine's onslaught of terrorism against the membership. It had proposed a united front to the "Advance group" of Local No. 39, headed by Hyman Schneid, upon a minimum program

308 new subscriptions in the first 3 days of the LENIN DRIVE for 5000 New Subs to the DAILY WORKER! RUSH YOUR SUB to reach the total!

DR. SWEET, DEFENDANT IN DETROIT NEGRO TRIAL RELATES EFFORTS OF K. K. K. TO TERRORIZE HIS RACE

By C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON.

Dr. Ossian H. Sweet of Detroit, Mich., this week told a Chicago audience of his experiences during the time of his case with ten co-defendants indicted for murder in the first degree following a race clash in Detroit in which one white man was killed and one wounded.

In Detroit about five years before the world war there were not over 5,000 Negroes. At that time there was no racial friction and the slogan of

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CHICAGO CELEBRATES "DAILY BIRTHDAY" WITH PANTOMIME OF DANCING AND ART FEATURES

Some five hundred men, women and children crowded Imperial Hall last night, cheering and applauding the presentation of the labor pantomime "Six Live Pages"—which proved a real novelty in Chicago labor circles.

For sheer beauty in costume and grace in motion, nothing like it has been seen—a combination for which the noted Communist artist, Lydia Gibson, and the splendid little dancer, Emma Bleichschmidt, are both deserving

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YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE GREET DAILY WORKER

Promises to Co-operate in 'Yards' Campaign

The DAILY WORKER campaign exposing the real conditions in the stockyards has attracted the attention of many workers in various organizations. The Young Workers (Communist) League in the following letter greets the DAILY WORKER on its campaign and pledges to assist the DAILY WORKER in every conceivable manner to get its message before the young workers in the meat packing industry:

"Editor, DAILY WORKER: Congratulations on the splendid campaign you are carrying on for the bettering of the conditions of the stockyard workers.

"The meat trust has too long had a free hand in dictating the miserable conditions that they have forced on their employes. We hail with joy your taking leadership in this struggle.

"We pledge our whole-hearted support in helping to make the campaign a success. We believe that the DAILY WORKER should reach every victim of the packing house trust and we promise to do our share to make this possible.

"Young Workers (Communist) League of America.
Signed: "Sam Darcy, national secretary."

Chicago Celebrates "Daily Birthday" with Pantomime

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of the high praise which was showered on them.

Theirs was the leading role, designing costumes and scenery and directing a presentation which included almost fifty people. Among these, five leading dancers tripped lightly in graceful motion through a performance that, begun with a supper scene of a worker and his wife, ran through a pantomime and dance action of a strike, police clubbing workers and the burlesque of the capitalist press.

Elsie Newman, Hilda Reed, Natalie Gomez and Anna Lawrence, led by Emma Blechschmidt were the five emcees (and brother, how easy they were to look at) who led the dancing that was the feature of the evening. Strikers, police and brave little Pioneers performed in realistic fashion that contributed in no small measure.

Worker Correspondents Took Part. And through the whole performance, worker correspondents with giant red pencils, a gay lilted song about "Our Daily" and other novel and attractive features brot home the suggestion of the necessity for support to The DAILY WORKER.

Two burlesque reporters from the capitalist press were wholeheartedly laughed at by the celebrating "Reds." A birthday cake, brot proudly to the front of the stage by a fine little red Pioneer brot a shower of silver for The DAILY WORKER.

The food was good, the dance music was spirited and the evening—thanks to all participating—not only brot a tidy sum for The DAILY WORKER, but also gave rare pleasure to all workers attending. Chicago wished a happy birthday to "Our Daily" and did it joyously and beautifully.

Women of the Working Class are the 'Slaves of the Slaves'

None more than they have an interest in the Workers' Revolution.

VLADIMIR ILYTCH LENIN

saw the problems of women more clearly than any other. Lenin's article on

SOVIET POWER AND THE WOMAN

will appear tomorrow in The NEW MAGAZINE Supplement of The Daily Worker

SATURDAY, JAN. 16

Packers Lower Wages, Lengthen Hours

(Continued from page 1)
clean and prepare it to pass the inspector, gets 50 cents an hour. The highest skilled workers in the hog kill receive but 63 cents an hour and these are the headers. The headers must cut the head of the hog, find the neck bone and snap it. They must do this operation 600 to 800 times every hour of the day.

When we take into consideration that under the present speed-up system the workers are just able to get the minimum forty-hour week, the wages of the laborers are less than \$20 or \$1,000 per year and the wages of the shavers amount to \$20 and the wages of the highly skilled workers in this department amount to about \$25 to \$28 per week.

In the pork cutting, where much of the work preparatory for the hog going out for human consumption is made, the wages of the workers are about the same as in the hog killing department.

Occupational Diseases.
In the cooler rooms, where the workers must work in freezing temperatures and dash out into the hot summer air and thus expose themselves to colds, which many times develop into pneumonia and tuberculosis, the wages are as low as they are on the killing floors. Most of the work here is unskilled and the workers push the split hogs into place in the cooler rooms. Rheumatism is one of their common ailments of the workers in this department.

The worker in the offal room, one of the dirtiest jobs in the pork department, must take out the intestines of the hog, clean them and prepare them for use. The wages here average 47½ cents an hour. There is but one other department in the "yards" where the work is more unpleasant than this, and that is in the fertilizer mill. The stench of the waste sticks to the workers and it takes more than the apology for a bathroom which was described in yesterday's DAILY WORKER for the worker to wash away the stench.

In the beef department, the wages are a little higher than on the hog kill. Here the average hourly pay of the workers is about 55 cents an hour. The knockers who must work with heavy sledge hammers and knock the cattle on the head and stun them, receive but 50 cents an hour for their work. The highest paid workers in this department receive about 68 cents an hour. There are very few of the highly paid worker in this department.

In the sheep department the workers receive from 37½ cents an hour to 62½ cents.

Dirty Work, Lowest Paid.
In all of the departments of the "yards" the workers who work in the dark, wet rooms on the sausage cas-

ings in the preparing of gut strings, in the tank press room, the fertilizer mill and the hide cellar are the lowest paid in the "yards" receiving an average wage of 40 cents an hour. The workers in these departments are the victims of many lung diseases. Rheumatism is another common ailment of the workers in these departments.

Women Lowest Paid.
Women are the lowest paid in the "yards." They receive from 23 to 31 cents an hour. The women are forced to do as much and as heavy work as the men. They sit in many departments all day long sealing packages, handling casings, the gut strings, etc. The younger girls are as a rule, placed at the lighter work and are given cleaner work. When they grow older they are placed to work in the other departments where the work is not so light and not so pleasant.

Throuth the entire "yards" the exploitation of the workers is as fierce as it can be. Everything is done to make the worker turn out just a little more work.

Must Buy Own Tools.
Out of the small wages the workers earn in the "yards" they must buy their tools. They must buy their aprons, overalls and other garments. When the worker is hired, he is told to supply himself with three or four changes of clothing, in those departments where they have a laundry, so that he would have one garment to wear while the others were being washed. In the laundries all kinds of chemicals are poured onto the overalls and other wearing apparel the workers send in order to get the grease and the dirt put of the clothes, that the garment soon becomes full of holes. If his clothes, which he sends to the laundry are not returned to him, the company does nothing for him. They claim they are not responsible for any of the articles and the worker himself must stand the loss the many times they are lost thru company negligence.

To Lengthen Work Day.
The eight-hour day is the rule in most industries, the nine-hour day prevails in the packing house industry. Tho the workers are supposed to work but nine hours a day they as a rule must work ten, which is considered the maximum workday in the packing plants. Not satisfied with the ten-hour day they are now trying to put over the twelve and fourteen-hour day in the packing industry.

One of the ropes the packers have around the necks of the workers is the forty-hour agreement. In tomorrow's DAILY WORKER the manner in which this forty-hour guarantee is used as a club over the workers and how the packers are able to keep their skilled workers just a few points away from starvation will be dealt with.

CHICAGO AMALGAMATED LEFT WING STATES ITS POSITION

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of the administration for his Local 39 election rather than unite with the left wing in the general election. Thus the T. U. E. L. group was forced to conduct the campaign for joint board officials alone.

Again in Local 39, the T. U. E. L. made another effort to unite with the "Advance group" upon a minimum program as well as on reforms and special issues of the local.

AGAIN the leadership in the person of Hyman Shneid evaded the united front by putting obstacles in the way. Though in this election it appeared that there were three groups in Local 39, 1, the left wing; 2, the "Advance group" and 3 the administration, we found that the results of the election showed that there were only two; 1, the machine, 2, the left wing and the rank and file of the "Advance group."

Hyman Shneid was endorsed by the machine and was elected president of the local as well as delegate to the joint board by the administration vote. On the other hand the opposition candidates, the left wing and the "Advance group," received only

the progressive and left wing vote. The time has come when all progressive elements and class conscious workers must unite their forces on a common program to fight for the eradication of all evils existing in the industry and in our union. Only then will we be able to return to the Amalgamated fighting spirit and make our union a real fighting organization in the interests of the workers.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League of Chicago.

Businessmen Prepare for Corn Conference

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Representatives of 1,100 business men of Bloomington, Ill., were to arrive here today to confer with officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association, on plans for a monster central Illinois corn conference, to be held in Bloomington following Governor Small's farm conference here Friday.

Membership Meeting Sunday.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14—There will be a unity membership meeting for the twin cities on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock in the Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt avenues, North. The speakers are Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg and T. R. Sullivan.

BOSTON!

A meeting of all Daily Worker agents and active comrades will take place on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 113 Dudley street, party headquarters.

L. E. Katterfeld, Daily Worker eastern organizer, and agent for New York City, will speak on plans for the organization of systematic distribution of the eastern edition of The Daily Worker.

MOST IMPORTANT FOR EVERY PARTY MEMBER TO ATTEND.

To wake Henry Dubb—Send in that sub!

SWEET, NEGRO, BARES TERROR OF THE K. K. K.

Tells of the Attack on His Race

(Continued from page 1)
the Negroes was, "Detroit, the place where life is worth living." With the post-bellum exodus of Negroes from the south, approximately 60,000 were added to Detroit's population and spread throuth the residential sections of the city. The Negroes, however, were not the only ones to invade Detroit. With them came thousands of southern "crackers" with their doctrines of prejudice, racial separatism, and mob psychology. Now there are in Detroit 800,000 southern whites of various classes, but all under the influence of southern ruling class race hatred, which was soon reflected in the growing strength of the ku klux klan.

Kluxers Hold Political Power.
The ku klux klan soon began to assert political power and the entire police department (approximately 90%) became "klan." Many of the public office holders were kluxers and the spirit of "100% Americanism—white supremacy" became the spirit of Detroit.

Mob Ran Out Dr. Turner.

The first real issue to grow out of the development of residential segregation effected by the "block agreement" or the agreement of a group of whites living in a certain neighborhood to neither "sell nor rent property to Negroes" or permit them to occupy premises within that given territory for "a period of 21 years." A Negro physician, Dr. Turner, purchased a home in one of the "forbidden" blocks and moved in. Then the K. K. K. and their agents threatened him, and finally formed a mob and stormed his house. They destroyed everything they could lay their hands on; threw coal into the windows; and, with a threat of death, forced Dr. Turner to sign a statement to the effect that he would leave the premises immediately. Unfortunately Dr. Turner became frightened and complied with their request. This set up a precedent which made the kluxers feel that they had the right method for "bluffin' 'em out." They tried it again. This time the victim was a woman with a new born baby. However, the "protector of womanhood" again scored with their terror.

"Once too Often."

At this time Dr. Sweet had already bought his home and was ready to move in. In spite of the unpleasant experiences of the Negroes who had attempted this before him, Sweet believed that it was his home and he would live in it.

Immediately after he moved in, the white neighbors began to protest. Women and men went thru the streets attempting to stir up the mob spirit. The wife of the man killed during the clash was seen running up and down the street shouting, "You are not men if the permit this 'nigger' to live here." A meeting was held that night and the plan for attack was completed for the following night.

Dr. Sweet and a few of his relatives and friends determined to stand their ground. The mob gathered and stormed his home. Shot were exchanged. One white man was killed and one wounded. It was not known whether the dead man was a victim of a shot from within the house or from without. However, when he fell, the mob changed their minds about "bluffin' 'em" and ran to cover. Soon the kluxer police, having to their credit the record of having killed 80 Negroes "wantonly and willfully" during the period between January and December, 1925, arrived on the scene, and lined up the eleven Negroes. They were taken before Judge Faust and indicted for murder in the first degree.

After the case was presented the defense compelled the state to present a bill of particulars, which they utterly failed to prove! The witness for prosecution made a miserable attempt even to prove that there was no mob gathered at all. Attorney Clarence Darrow "wound them up" and made their testimony ridiculous. One amusing point in the trial was indicated by Darrow when seventy witnesses swore that only about ten or twelve were in front of the house.

The testimony of Dr. Sweet covering a period of three days was the most interesting point of the trial. Dr. Sweet painted the picture of the racial persecution of the Negroes from their early slavery to the present day.

K. K. K.'s Cause Jury to Disagree.
As Dr. Sweet, in a personal interview with me stated, the presence of four klansmen on the jury accounted for the disagreement of the jury resulting in a "mistrial." The case will come up sometime in the future, and the defendants are released on bail.

Dr. Sweet said: "I do not know how the new trial will come out, but I am confident of victory. I know that we are right."

To wake Henry Dubb—Send in that sub!

Clothes Help Make Green Comfortable As he Makes Speeches the Bosses Like

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, a picture is inserted in this column showing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the uniform that he wears as he stamps the country, delivering mostly banquet speeches, calling on the boss class to be good to the working class.

This picture was taken at the recent Chicago banquet held in the luxurious Palmer House. This banquet was an exception to others being attended almost exclusively by local labor officials. Among these Green's broad expanse of boiled shirt front looked extremely out of place, for all the other labor heads came to "the feed" in their regular street clothes.

The local officialdom has discarded its evening clothes since class-collaboration dames on the gold coast ceased

These Clothes Make Him Comfortable



While Making Speeches Bosses Like to Hear.

inviting them to the social affairs of "capital and labor." It was noticeable that these affairs were always held in the homes of the rich.

Half a million coal miners will be interested in studying this picture of Green, their former secretary-treasurer. Not that they begrudge Green his "glad rags." But he didn't used to wear them at coal miners' affairs. It is something that he has affected since going to Washington as head of the American Federation of Labor. There one is supposed to garb in the clothes that fits the Washington "atmosphere." Few realize in the beginning that once the chloroforming influence of that "atmosphere" begins to get in its work, the rest is easy for profit rule.

Many "radical" representatives of "the people" go to Washington to congress and then something strange happens. They forget their "radical" utterances made back home, feel comfortable in the "respectability" of the Washington "atmosphere" and forget all about how they were planning to turn things upside down.

It was the habit of the late Sam Gompers to put many labor officials, accustomed to be rough in their ways, thru this schooling in "respectability." He often claimed that his hardest job was getting Andy Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, to agree to put a suit of evening clothes in his baggage when he went on some mission to the British government at London, by the grace of Gompers and the United States government. Gompers said he would need it. Furuseth hasn't been the same since.

One may wear the uniform of subserviency to the ruling class and still retain the identity of a rebel. Crouch and Trumbull proved that in the United States army. But they went to prison for it.

The William Green of today is not the William Green who, in 1911, helped push a resolution thru the United Mine Workers' convention, at Columbus, Ohio, demanding that the late John Mitchell, ally of Sam Gompers, withdraw from the class-collaboration National Civic Federation or lose his membership in the miners' union. William Green today is more deeply submerged in the boss class than either Sam Gompers or Mitchell ever were.

Take another look at him. He looks as if the clothes he wears helps make him feel comfortable while making the kind of "don't fight; don't strike" speeches that the bosses like to hear.

Massachusetts Court Holds the Fate of Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)
variance in the dents made by the firing pin.

The defense's own gun experts submitted micro-photographs showing that the mortal bullet that killed the dead payroll guard could not have been shot from the Sacco gun.

Unfair Prosecution.
The discrediting of state's witnesses is chiefly illustrated by the case of Carlos Goodridge who testified under an assumed name and got immunity from two larceny indictments for his testimony against Sacco. He had

already served two terms for larceny. The demand for a new trial is also clinched by the introduction of the testimony of Roy E. Gould, eye witness who stood a few feet away during the shooting. He had given his name to the state but the state failed to call him. The defense has since discovered him and he is eager to testify in a new trial.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Box 93, Hanover street station, Boston, Mass., will continue the fight for their comrades' freedom regardless of the outcome of the present appeal. They place their reliance in the innocence of the two men and the support of the labor movement.

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

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)
did not. I threw a pint of whiskey out of the window before I let him in, because everybody was getting raided around our place, and when I told O'Boyle, he got sore and said: 'Why the h—l did you do that? We could have drank it.' The court got as much a kick out of this as Officer O'Boyle would have gotten out of the whiskey. Finally Considine got into the cop's auto and instead of going to Crowe's office they went to the Town Hall station. Then the agreeable O'Boyle became completely transmogrified.

THE witness said: "As soon as he got me into the squad room, he showed his police authority. 'Sit down!' he yelled. I sat down, but when O'Boyle left the room, I got up and walked around. When O'Boyle saw me on my feet, he shouted, 'Who told you to walk around? I am not doing no harm to nobody.' I said to O'Boyle and then I seized my opportunity and beat it for the street, with O'Boyle after me. When I hit the sidewalk, I fell and there was O'Boyle with his gun aimed at me: 'Stick 'em up or I'll kill you,' said O'Boyle. I stuck 'em up."

BACK to the station goes Considine where O'Boyle gave him "medicine," each dose consisting of a different kind of a wallop. Finally Considine is taken to the detective bureau and in a few days he is released on bail, but his troubles are not over for the evil spirit of Officer O'Boyle is hovering over him. O'Boyle invites him to the state's attorney's office and while talking to his Nemesis he noticed a "65-year-old man, who weighed 160 pounds and was five feet eight inches tall." "An employe of the state's attorney's office," said the witness.

THIS seemed to get the prosecutor's goat. "How do you know that he was an employe of state's attorney's office?" he growled? "Because my father worked there for twelve years," the witness shot back with a triumphant look. "We'll adjourn until two o'clock," murmured the judge. "Give me a light," said one lawyer to the other. "We ought to send that fellow to jail for throwing that bottle out of the window," remarked the attorney spoken to as he fumbled for a match. "I don't blame O'Boyle for being sore at him."

FROM there to the court of domestic relations where two lawyers, one male, the other female, were bombarding an aged judge with arguments in favor of their respective clients. The woman lawyer was defending a member of her sex. "If the court please," the sallow faced masculine attorney would begin. The judge was anxious to go to dinner and kept barking: "Go ahead, go ahead, never mind what the court please. Say what you've got to say." The lawyer would not be thwarted. "If the court please—" "Oh, come on, what is it?" from the court. "We want to show cause." "Well, come on and show it. What have you got?" Finally the lawyer made himself intelligible and the court understood.

THE final decision seemed to satisfy everybody, particularly the lawyers who went to their respective clients with beaming faces, patted them on their respective shoulders and gave their arms significant squeezes as much as to say: "Don't you think that was real clever?" And: "How about that little check?" A once happy home was broken up (no, not by Communism), there was a little matter of alimony involved, the husband was in the real estate business and instead of seeing his child three and a half hours each day, his wise lawyer wanted the "three and half hours each day to be consolidated into one day." This would give the real estate man half an hour extra.

FROM there to the so-called morals court. No brilliant, scintillating lawyers here, Room 1103. Outside more than twelve young colored lads, standing in twos. They were standing there for a long time when the door of room 1118 opened and three young colored lads were brought forth. "Slip the bracelets on them," said somebody. No sooner said than done. It was then I noticed that the other colored boys were handcuffed to each other. Amid ribald jests and raucous laughter the young fellows were marched to the elevators and out to a waiting patrol wagon. Poverty and the wrong shade of color is a poor combination in a capitalist court.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Liebknecht Memorial to Be Great Affair in Detroit, Jan. 17

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14.—The Liebknecht Memorial demonstration in Detroit will take place at the House of the Masses at 2646 N. Aubin street on January 17, at 2 p. m., and will continue until 2 a. m. the next morning.

The program includes a list of speakers headed by Sam Darcy, secretary of the Young Workers' (Communist) League and an attractive program is arranged.

Last but not least, the dancing will start at 8 p. m. with a six-piece orchestra. Refreshments will be served. A variety of side shows will prove extremely interesting. The admission price is 25 cents.

ALUMINUM COMPANY UNDER INVESTIGATION IN CONGRESS

Assistant Denies White House Influence

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—William Donovan, assistant attorney general, was recalled to the stand yesterday at the senate judiciary committee's investigation of the delay of the department of justice in instituting anti-trust proceedings against the Mellon-controlled Aluminum company of America.

In previous testimony, Donovan denied the department had been lax in pressing anti-trust litigation.

At the outset yesterday, Donovan made a number of minor corrections in his previous testimony.

Senator Walsh, of Montana, conducting the committee's inquiry asked Donovan if it had been decided to withdraw from the Aluminum investigation after a conference at the White House.

"I know nothing whatever of the conference," said Donovan. Donovan heatedly replied to an insinuation from Walsh that a Mellon-owned concern was being "carefully handled."

Toohy to Speak at Bronx Workers' Forum

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 14.—What price peace in the anthracite? Is the obstinate attitude of the mine operators a sign of a new union-smashing offensive of big capital? These and other similar questions will be discussed by Comrade Pat Toohy at the Bronx Workers' Forum, 1347 Boston Road, next Sunday night, Jan. 17, 1926, at 8:15 p. m.

Comrade Pat Toohy, who has distinguished himself in the fight against the fake progressive, Rinaldo Cappellini, in District No. 1, will come directly from the coal breakers to speak at this forum. Admission is free and discussion from the floor will follow the main address.

Stalin Shows Russia Is World Revolution Basis

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this installment of his speech before the fourteenth congress of the Communist Party of Russia, I. Stalin, secretary of the Russian Party, declares emphatically that anyone who accuses the Communist parties of the world of individual terror must be either ignorant or bribed. Stalin also reviews the tasks of the Russian Communist Party as follows:

(International Press Correspondence) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 18.—(By Mail)—Two questions in our foreign policy are particularly acute: (1) The question of propaganda and, (2) the question of the Communist International. The English conservatives accuse the Russian Communists of wanting to destroy the British empire. We need no special propaganda in the west and in the east. The workers' delegations are reporting upon our life and work in all the countries of the west. That is the strongest means of propaganda.

The peoples of the east know that our order of society is built up upon the brotherly harmony of all nations. Every Chinese, Egyptian and Indian knows that we are the only country which is prepared to assist his oppressed country.

We need no further agitation and propaganda in the east. Only one force can and will destroy the British empire. That is the English conservatives and their policy of force in Egypt, India and in China. The English lords are incapable of any other policy. That will be their doom.

A FEW words upon the Comintern: Stalin declared that any one who accused the Communist parties of individual terror must be either ignorant or bribed. The theory and the practice of the Comintern consists in the organization of the revolutionary mass movement against capitalism. It has rejected the individual terror and it will always reject it.

Referring to the question of the far east, Stalin said: The forces of the revolutionary movement in China are tremendous. China is faced with the task of uniting itself in a national state, just as at one time, North America, Italy and Germany were. We stand for the freedom of China from the imperialists. Japan also must reckon with the growing power of the national movement in China.

STALIN then proceeded to a discussion of the questions of our party in connection with the world situation. The tasks of the party are divided into two categories: (1) The field of the international revolutionary movement. (2) The field of foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Upon the first field, we must work for the consolidation of the Communist Party in the west and for the conquest of the majority of the working masses. The strengthening of the struggle of the proletariat of the west for trade union unity lies in the same direction.

A firm connection must then be established between the proletariat of the Soviet Union and the movement for freedom in the oppressed countries. The building up and consolidation of the socialist elements in the Soviet state are worthy of particular attention because our work of reconstruction has an international significance. Our country is the basis of the world revolution.

The tasks of the party upon the field of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union are: the struggle against new wars, the struggle for the maintenance of peace and the insuring of so-called normal relations with the capitalist countries.

The basic axle of our politics is the idea of peace. For this reason we shall not enter into the league of nations. Further, it is our task to widen our commercial relations upon the basis of a strengthening of the monopoly of foreign trade. Thirdly, we must seek for a closer contact with all those countries which emerged from the world war as the vanquished. Fourthly, we must strengthen our contact with the colonial and dependent countries. These are the tasks facing the party in connection with the question of our international relations and the international working class movement.

PROCEEDING TO THE INTERNAL SITUATION OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE SPEAKER ENUNCIATED THE FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOVIET UNION: THE CAPITALIST ENVIRONMENT WHICH MEANS THAT THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION PROCEEDS IN CONTRADICTIONS, IN COLLISIONS BETWEEN OUR ECONOMY AND CAPITALIST ECONOMY, NOT ONLY EXTERNALLY, BUT ALSO IN THE CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN THE CAPITALIST AND SOCIALIST ELEMENTS IN THE SOVIET ECONOMY.

From this follows the necessity for building up our economy not as an assistant organization for world capitalism, but as an independent economic unit. There are two basic tendencies. The first is to the effect that our country must remain an agricultural country for a very long time and export agricultural products while importing machinery.

This tendency makes for the limitation of industry. The speaker is opposed to this tendency. The second tendency is to the effect that all forces must be utilized in order to make the country economically independent and to base it upon its internal power. This tendency makes for the maximum development of industry, however, in accordance with the existing resources.

SHOULD the revolution occur in Germany or in France, then we could abandon the policy of developing the Soviet Union into an independent economic unit and adopt the policy of weaving the country into the general socialist development. Till then, however, the country must be preserved from the danger of an economic subjugation by world capitalism.

The second factor in our work of reconstruction is that in the capitalist countries the mistakes made by the individual trusts, syndicates, etc., are corrected thru the market by crises. With us, however, every serious mistake ends not with a single crisis, but with damage to our whole economy.

For this reason it is necessary for us to take particular care in the work of reconstruction. Our work must proceed systematically, we must work with reserves. The many accidents, the dependence upon natural forces in the internal market, the dependence of foreign commerce upon the attitude of European capitalism, all demand the accumulation of reserves for the purpose of filling possible breaches.

AFTER enumerating the five economic types which are present in the Soviet Union: almost natural economy with commodity production, private capitalism, state capitalism and socialist industry, the speaker touched upon the discussion in connection with state capitalism and the state industry.

The state industry cannot be termed state capitalism, for state capitalism is an organization of production in which two classes are represented—the exploited class which possesses no means of production and the exploiting class which possesses the means of production.

All state capitalisms are essentially capitalist. When Lenin analyzed state capitalism he thought above all of concessions. In the concessions the capitalist class which exploits and which provisionally possesses the means of production is represented and the proletariat class which is exploited by the concessions, is also represented.

Here there is no element of socialism. The state undertakings are not state capitalism because not two classes are represented in them, but one, the working class which possesses the means of production and which is not exploited, for all that which is produced in excess of wages, is devoted to the further development of industry, that is, to the betterment of the situation of the whole working class.

One could say that this is nevertheless not socialism because a bureaucracy still exists in the leading organs of our undertakings. This remark is applicable but nevertheless does not contradict the fact that the state industry is a socialist type of production.

THERE are two types of production, the capitalistic or state capitalistic, in which two classes are present and which produce for the profit of the capitalists, and the other type where no exploitation is carried on, where the means of production belong to the working class and the undertakings work not for the profit of an alien class but for the development and extension of the industry for the working class.

Lenin termed state undertakings the logical socialist type of undertakings. Our state is also no bourgeois state for the state apparatus is not used for the oppression of the working class but for its freedom from the yoke of the bourgeoisie.

For this reason our state is a proletarian state altho remnants of the old regime are still in existence. Lenin criticized the Soviet state most of all on account of those remnants of bureaucracy, but he stressed without ceasing the fact that our state is a new type of proletarian state. It is necessary to distinguish this state type from those remnants which are still present in the state apparatus.

The same is true of the economic apparatus. One must not forget this difference which is a difference of principle. Because of the remnants of bureaucracy in the leading organs of the state undertakings one must not be led to forget the fact that these undertakings are essentially socialist undertakings.

NOTE: The speaker next proceeds to a statistical description of the people's economy in the Soviet Union.

Socialists Invent a Way to Fight Fascism by Giving It Power

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The social-democrats of Poland have a queer way of "fighting fascism." They demand that Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, former president who is now leading the organization of fascist troops, be returned to the general staff of the army. They advocate this on the grounds that "his return would make it impossible for him to continue his fascist activities." Apparently, the way to "fight fascism" is to turn the Polish army over to fascist control.

The fascists are calling a congress in Warsaw at which the already formed army of "grey shirts" as they are called in Poland, will be officially proclaimed. The whole situation indicates that the Polish bourgeoisie is fostering the movement as a means to use extra-legal violence against the increasing discontent of the workers and to proclaim a fascist dictatorship to cover up the outrageous grafting of government officials and prevent a revolution by the Polish workers.

Five thousand new subs in three weeks is a big job—but it can be done with your help. Send in a sub.

SOVIET RUSSIA REFUSES TO GO TO GENEVA MEET

Assassination of Vorovsky Cause

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Jan. 14.—The Soviet government, altho eager to participate in the disarmament conference at Geneva, will not attend unless its complaint against the Swiss is settled, it was stated authoritatively today.

The Russians have repeatedly made plain their aversion to Swiss relations since 1923 when Vorovsky, a Russian envoy to the Lausanne international conference in their country was assassinated by a white guard Russian officer who was freed and given Soviet funds held by Vorovsky in Swiss banks.

Pravda discussing the conference, remarked this morning: "If any foreign government is really interested in Russia's co-operation they should explain to the Swiss that it is wrong to allow a murderer of a foreign representative to go unpunished. The Soviet is waiting and has waited."

The paper, expressing Russia's earnest desire to participate in the conference, urged mediation by "some third power."

Reactionary School Superintendent Hit by American Legion

World war veterans and leaders in preparedness moves were up in arms today following utterances of William McAndrews, Chicago school superintendent, advocating removal of historically reminiscent war pictures from the walls of public school buildings. McAndrews is known as a reactionary.

Chief among the resisters to McAndrews' advocacy made public in an article appearing in the Educational Review, are Col. P. J. H. Farrell, veteran of a dozen wars; Major G. Fitzgerald Lee, retired army officer and head in preparedness moves; and Major General Foreman, commander of the thirty-third division.

McAndrews, who declared his article was misinterpreted, was described as joining hands with "rabid pacifists" in a letter of protest sent to the school superintendent by Major Lee today.

At the superintendent's office it was made plain that no order had been issued on the subject in connection with Chicago schools. "The sentiments," it was said, "are simply expressed by the superintendent and have been overplayed and misinterpreted."

McAndrews' suggestions that the pictures referred to tended to "perpetuate the war spirit" were especially surprising in view of the fact that patriotism has been stressed by him as the most important aim of the public schools.

One of the 200,000 "Too Many Miners" Leaves the Industry

PAWNEE, Ill., Jan. 14.—Another one of John L. Lewis' "200,000 too many miners" has been "eliminated from the industry" and entirely "readjusted." Frank Snick, a coal miner, aged 47, was killed by a fall of rock at Taylorville. Faulty timbering is supposed to be the cause.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

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Hungarian Br., W. P., Bridgeport, Conn. 5.50
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Shop Nucleus No. 5, Chicago 7.00
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Otis Polley, August Ulm and N. Nekonenko, Milwaukee, Wis. 3.00
Ehrlich English Br., W. P., Mout Vernon, Wash. 15.00
Russian Br., Akron, O. 10.00
Julius Soos, Richmond, Ind. 2.00
Ruth Glaser, Cleveland, O. (collected) 1.25
W. H. Scarville, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00
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Theo. Tofis, Wilmington, Del. 4.00
M. Swaby, Chicago 6.00
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Bishop and Mrs. W. M. Brown, Galion, Ohio 6.00
Wm. Mollard, Turtleford, Sask., Canada 1.00
C. J. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn. 5.00
English Br., W. P., Cicero, Ill. 3.50
Finnish Br., W. P., Astoria, Ore. 8.00
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Total today \$149.00
Previously reported \$32,772.41
Total to date \$32,921.41

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TO WISH The Daily Worker a Happy BIRTHDAY Come to these PARTIES Pittsburgh, Pa. Music—Singing—Dancing A Wall Paper Saturday, January 16 Intl. Socialist Lyceum, Third Floor, 805 James St. Admission 25 Cents. Oakland Banquet Musical Program—Living Newspaper Joint celebration of Oakland and Berkeley Sunday, January 24 Jenny Lind Hall, 2229 Telegraph Ave.

IN NEW YORK! Lenin Memorial—Sun. Jan. 24 2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON NEW STAR CASINO 107th St. and Park Ave. CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE 67th St. and 3rd Ave. MILLERS ASSEMBLY 318 Grand St., B'klyn MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 East 4th Street (Thru the efforts of the American Flag Association and other capitalist agencies Madison Square Garden has been refused us. We will have 25,000 workers of this city attend the LENIN MEMORIAL in spite of this. In addition to the above 4 halls with a capacity of 15,000, we are making arrangements for overflow meetings in all sections of the city.) Musical Program: Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Lithuanian Choruses, Hungarian Orchestra and other Revolutionary Music—Marcia Schupac, a dramatic soprano, will sing revolutionary folk songs. Speakers: Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin at All Meetings ADMISSION 50 CENTS—(Tickets good at all halls.) Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party; Young Workers League; District No. 2 TICKETS FOR SALE AT: District Office—108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; and at all party headquarters and party newspapers.

WANTED: Furnished Room—Cicero or district, for single man. Comrades preferred. Write particulars to Box B, Daily Worker. FOR RENT: Large modern furnished room for rent, \$5.00 per week. 2642 Austin Blvd., near car line. Reply to Box "A", Daily Worker. "The Story of the Earth" and "History of Civilization," by Sam Ball, every Sunday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m., at Brotherhood College, Des Moines and Washington Sts. Admission free. TO RENT—Large furnished room. For one or two men comrades. Near Logan Sq. L. 2663 N. Spauling. Call Belmont 9783.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

How the Agitprop Apparatus is Organized

MORE than the other departments of the party does the agitprop department depend for its effectiveness upon a closely-knit, active, and energetic apparatus throughout the entire organization. For upon the agitprop department falls the whole burden of planning, systematizing, and directing the entire agitation and propaganda work of the party upon a uniform basis—a task that compels it to reach into all departments and into every corner of our party. The very first steps in our agitprop work are bound up with our success in building up a functioning apparatus penetrating the entire party from top to bottom and extending to its very roots, the nuclei. The following are some of the main points involved in building up such an agitprop apparatus throughout the party.

1. District and City Agitprop Directors and Committees. Every city and district organization of the party has its agitprop director and its small agitprop committee. The functions of this committee are to apply and to carry out the instructions of the national agitprop department on a local scale and, upon its own initiative, to meet and solve the problems of agitation and propaganda in its own territory. Upon

the city and district agitprop committee depends to a great extent the success of the entire agitprop work.

2. Section and Sub-Section Directors and Committees. The agitprop apparatus, however, does not end with the district and city organizations. Wherever there exist sections and sub-sections there should be established section and sub-section agitprop committees under the leadership of section and sub-section agitprop directors. The closest supervision and direction of these lower organizations on the part of the district and city agitprop departments is absolutely necessary if these committees are not to remain from the very first organs without work.

3. Nucleus Agitprop Committee and Director. In order for our internal propaganda to penetrate our ranks and for our agitation to reach the wide masses of the workers the agitprop apparatus must root itself firmly in the very basis of our party—in the nuclei. Each nucleus has its agitprop director and the larger nuclei their agitprop committees as well. Upon the nuclei directors falls most of the real everyday work of transforming into life the agitation and propaganda tasks of the party.

4. Agitprop Conferences. Periodically, every two weeks or so, the city or district agitprop director organizes agitprop conferences to which are called the agitprop directors and committees of the sections, sub-sections, and of the nuclei. At these conferences the campaigns of the party are discussed, the work of the agitprop department is carefully considered, and detailed plans laid for the concrete work of the next period. In order to be successful these conferences must be both regular and frequent, must be preceded by systematic preparatory work (careful preparation of an agenda, transmission of this agenda to members of the conference, etc.)

5. Speakers and Agitators Conferences. These agitprop conferences are not to be confused with speakers and agitators conferences. Every agitprop director (district, city, section, sub-section, nucleus) prepares for himself lists of those comrades under his supervision who can be made use of in some form or other for agitation or propaganda work (writing, speaking, teaching, lecturing, etc.). It must not be assumed that the section directors' list, for example, will include the lists of the various nuclei directors because the nuclei are within the

section. There are many comrades who are quite useful to the nucleus but who are not quite "good" enuf on a section or city scale. In general it will be found that the lower the unit the more extensive (not the more numerous) will be the list. Once a month or more frequently if possible conferences of all comrades on the agitprop lists are called at which the political situation and the tasks of the party are reported upon, the latest decisions of the agitprop committee and conference discussed, the work of the comrades discussed in detail, and so on. Through these conferences the comrades engaged in agitprop work are enabled to carry the party campaigns to the party membership and to the broad masses.

This, in brief, is the basic apparatus of the agitprop department. Of course this does not complete the apparatus as a whole. For special work of agitation and propaganda special organs are needed and set up but such are further developments of this basic apparatus as outlined above. This apparatus is fundamental in that it is everywhere necessary and is basic for the whole work. The future of our agitprop work demands its immediate establishment upon a functioning basis throughout the party.

CHICAGO SECTION CONFERENCE LAYS OUT FUTURE WORK

Agitprop and Industrial Work Is Stressed

The six section conferences held between Jan. 2 and Jan. 9 in Chicago by the Workers (Communist) Party were very successful in taking up an immediate program of work which will aid in getting the nuclei functioning on a healthy basis.

The points especially stressed were the DAILY WORKER drive in the form of subscriptions, distribution of bundles at factories and obtaining the names and addresses of workers by all of the nuclei who are to subscribe for these workers to The DAILY WORKER for a period of three weeks.

The agitprop activity was gone into and the sections and sub-sections are to hold at least one membership meeting a month to take up some special educational or political subject. The first of these lectures is to be on "Lenin and Leninism." Plans were laid for development of the party fractions, T. U. E. L. activity, attendance at local unions, etc.

Every member is being checked up as to his attendance at the various meetings. The industrial department is beginning to call a series of meetings, trade by trade, of the party members who do not belong to the unions. Every eligible comrade will be instructed at these meetings to join a labor union.

Attendance at shop and street nuclei meetings is the prerequisite for carrying out the program of work of the party. This was strongly stressed and each nucleus instructed to form a committee for mobilization of the party members at nuclei meetings. This committee will keep after the non-attendants systematically until nuclei attendance is at its highest.

The need of party direction and the program of work in language fraternal organizations, workers' clubs, and cultural societies was taken up. The district committee has adopted a policy and program of activity for work in these organizations in accordance with the special conditions in this city.

Increase of worker correspondents, systematic sale and distribution of party literature, party campaigns such as the labor party, Council for Protection of Foreign-Born, defense and recognition of Soviet Russia, were other points of discussion.

Section Committees Elected. The section conferences elected permanent section committees to replace the provisional ones thus far in existence. In every section the majority of the section committee elected is in line with the policy of the party in its program of work and basis for unification of the party. With the permanent section committees now established the work of the shop and street nuclei in Chicago will no doubt receive a decided impetus.

"Liebknecht's Death" to Be Staged in N. Y. at Memorial Meeting

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 p. m., there will be a Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial at the Hungarian Workers' Hall, 350 E. 81st street.

A very good program, consisting of recitations, singing by the Uthman Singing Society, a play "Liebknecht's Death," mass recitation and mass singing, has been arranged. The members of the German section are doing their best to bring to the minds of all here the deep sorrow and spirit existing amongst the workers of Germany in those January days.

Comrades, we hope you will come and bring friends and sympathizers. A very small admission fee of 25 cents is being charged. Don't forget Sunday, Jan. 17.

"The Miracle" Will Be Shown at Auditorium

Morris Gest is bringing his spectacular production "The Miracle" to the Auditorium Theater of Chicago for a six weeks engagement to begin Feb. 2nd and close March 20. Two years ago "The Miracle" had its premiere under Max Reinhardt's management in New York at the Century Theater.

The story basis of "The Miracle" is Maurice Maeterlinck's "Soeur Beatrice." The dramatization of the book was done by Karl Vollmoller, and the musical setting by Engelbort Humperdinck, composer of the musical classics, "Hansel and Gretel" and "Koenigschilder."

"The Miracle" has the most lavish setting ever attempted in any theatrical production. It has been described as a glittering panorama of exotic color. It is so large and so massive that only a few cities have theaters large enough to make the presentation possible and these must be almost completely rebuilt to accommodate it. It requires thirty railroad cars to transport "The Miracle" from one city to another.

Tickets to all the performances including the opening night and matinees on Lincoln's and Washington's birthday will be on the regular scale of from \$1 to \$4 a seat.

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

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

RED SPORTS INTERNATIONAL SUPPORTS WORLD UNITY OF WORKERS' SPORTS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—For some time the Red Sports International has been making definite approaches towards the Lucerne Sports International for the unification of the world's labor sports front.

Recently a delegation of the R. S. I. took a journey to Paris to attend the conference of the L. S. I. in connection with this important question. There a decision was made on the question which altho half-hearted is nevertheless a step forward.

The following is the decision of the enlarged session of the presidium of the R. S. I. on the report of the delegation:

The next task of the R. S. I. consists in strengthening and developing its work for the realization of the world unity of the workers' sport movement. In the center of this activity among the rank and file members of the L. S. I. must be the following points: (a) The R. S. I. does not want maneuvering but real unification; (b) The R. S. I. is a non-party world organization of working class sportsmen on the basis of the class struggle (the secretariat has to elaborate concrete organizational conclusions); (c) campaign among Lucerne members to enlighten them to the meaning and the half-heartedness of the Paris decision which is nevertheless to be looked upon as a step forward; (d) extensive practical utilization of the Paris decision for our decision for our struggle for unity.

1. By agitation for the formation of a joint committee of both Internationals, for the purpose of arranging and regulating joint sport actions of the various sections of both Internationals and for holding competitive sport functions on an international scale (Vienna and Berne competitive games in 1926). This committee will have to examine the question of the participation of the L. S. I. in the organization of the world Spartakiade. This slogan of a joint committee must be represented as acceptable for the L. S. I. and not contrary to the decisions made in Paris. In addition the R. S. I. deems it necessary to address a short letter to the L. S. I. on this matter.

2. By the R. S. I. Soviet sections inviting the C. C. of the various L. S. I. sections, first and foremost the German section, to organize joint sport competitions. It would be advisable to send an invitation to German sportsmen already in the coming winter season.

3. Agitation for the unification of both Internationals is to be continued and intensified, and efforts must be made within the L. S. I. sections towards the convocation of any emergency congress of the L. S. I. After the plenum of the R. S. I. the bureau of the L. S. I. is to be approached with new concrete proposals concerning this matter.

The activity for the popularization of the Soviet workers' sport movement abroad may be considered inadequate. The secretariat will proceed with the elaboration of concrete proposals for the development of the activity, for instance, organization of exhibitions abroad, etc., with the participation of the W. B. F. K. (Supreme Council of Physical Culture) of the R. S. F. S. R. and in agreement with it.

The competent authorities should be asked to solve, as soon as possible, the questions concerning the Spartakiade and the international red stadium, and to give an impetus to the preliminary work and propaganda abroad (publication of photographs of the I. R. S. (International red stadium) and of the plan, drawings, etc.).

More importance should be attached to the activity in the Scandinavian countries, especially Norway and Sweden, as the L. S. I. is endeavoring to organize its sections there. The formation of sections of both Internationals in those countries is considered inexpedient. The secretariat is to be instructed to elaborate in the course of eight days concrete proposals with respect to this question and to realize same.

Our work in the west is to be strengthened and to be popularized in the west.

The regular monthly publication of the Proletarian Sport, a German edition, is to be endorsed.

The decisions of the Paris congress of the L. S. I. should be popularized in the U. S. S. R.

We Note a Correction. This note is of special interest to those who have already secured their copies of the pamphlet, Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, written by Comrade Max Shachtman.

The difficulties entailed in the preparation and publication of this pamphlet have resulted in a number of errors creeping into the context of this little brochure. We call the attention of our readers to the following corrections:

Page 4, Line 2, should read: "when German nationalism had won its first victory and."

Page 12, Paragraph 2: Neither Luenburg nor Karsky and Jogiches were ever members of the P. P. S. They fought its opportunism from the beginning and shortly after the formation of the P. P. S. were instrumental in founding the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania.

Page 22, Line 28, should read: "revolutionary wave."

Page 26, Line 23, should read: "even in Russia a capitalist economy was rapidly overtaking."

Page 27, Line 18, should read: "In 1903, the second congress of the Social Democratic Labor Party."

Page 27, Line 35, should read: "Third Congress of the Social Democratic Labor Party (which was composed only from the Bolsheviks)."

Page 27, Last Paragraph: Lenin's attitude towards the slogan for the 1905 revolution must not be confused with Trotsky's. Lenin demanded the slogan of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry.

Page 28, Line 2, should read: "arose and fought to seize power and altho the Mensheviks were numerical-ly."

Page 28, Last Paragraph: the impression should not be left that previous to the Lena massacre the Bolsheviks had not carried on revolutionary propaganda. At all times the Bolsheviks sought to combine legal and illegal work among the masses.

Page 31, Line 23, should read: "revolutionary movement. After Marx he was the greatest thinker."

Pittsburgh League to Hold Member Meet for Mass Work

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 14.—There is going to be a membership meeting of the Y. W. L. members in Pittsburgh at which every member must be present. Very important matters will be taken up. It is of the utmost importance that all league members in Pittsburgh attend this membership meeting. The following is the agenda for the meeting which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Sunday, January 17, at 8 p. m.

1. Doubling of the membership.
2. Running of a sub campaign for Young Worker in Pittsburgh.
3. Work in the trade unions.
4. United front campaign in Pittsburgh (which D. E. C. is starting).
5. Building up the Pioneer section of the Y. W. L.
6. Ways and means of raising of funds for the district.

It is the most important meeting of its kind, in the history of the Pittsburgh Y. W. L., and it is a step in the direction of mass work. The membership of the Pittsburgh league was at a standstill. We must consider how to get new blood in, how to increase our influence.

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Page 4, Line 2, should read: "when

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

N. Y. LANGUAGE FRACTIONS WILL FORM NEXT WEEK

Dates Given for the Various Groups

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The formation of fraction executive committees as a continuation of the process of reorganization of the party will take place here during the week of Jan. 18. The following meetings are to be held:

Tuesday, Jan. 19.—S. Slavic meeting, 301 W. 29th St. at 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Estonian meeting, 1718 1st Ave.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Hungarian meeting, 350 E. 81st St.

Wednesday Jan. 20.—Czecho-Slovak meeting, Sokola Hall, 407 4th Ave.

Thursday Jan. 21.—Armenian meeting, Armenian Hall, 407 4th Ave.

On Jan. 29 at 8 p. m. the Italian fraction will be formed at a meeting at 108 E. 14th St. The other languages are making arrangements for the meeting of their fraction.

The executive committee of the Scandinavian branch will take up the proposition of forming the city executive of the Scandinavian fraction at their meeting Sunday, Jan. 17 at 7 p. m., at Vassa Kostel Hall, 149th St. and Mott Ave.

All members of the respective language sections are to attend these meetings in order to elect a city executive committee for the fraction, which will have the responsibility of conducting systematic work in all organizations in which comrades of the language sections participate.

LOS ANGELES NOTES

Lenin Memorial Meeting.

A Lenin memorial meeting to commemorate the memory of our Comrade Lenin and also Comrades Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg will be held in Los Angeles on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 p. m., in the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Good speakers and excellent musical numbers will be the program of the evening. All workers are invited to come and are assured a very pleasant and interesting evening's entertainment.

LENIN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT AT 8

The next meeting of the Chicago Lenin memorial committee will be held Friday January 15th at 8 p. m. at The DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Completion of all arrangements for the Lenin memorial meeting, to be held at the Coliseum Sunday, January 24th, is on the order of business. Every nucleus delegate must be present. All working class organizations are invited to send delegates. Meeting starts at 8 p. m. sharp.

Gary Study Class Closes First Term; Shows Improvement

Monday night was the concluding session of the first term of the Gary class in Elements of Communism. This course, like other classes in South Bend and Milwaukee, is based on an outline which covers the essential elements of Communism in three terms of two months each. This course is a vast improvement in subject matter over the previous course in the A. B. C. of Communism which many of the Gary comrades attended.

In the past two months, the subjects covered included Capitalist Society and Capitalist Production, given by Comrade Carlson; and Imperialism and the Collapse of the Second International presented by Comrade Simons. The presentation of these questions as problems for which the class sought a solution, thereby correcting its own misconceptions, aroused class interest to a high degree.

Due to the shift system of work in the steel mills, the regular average attendance for the entire course was cut to ten. For the next course, Feb. 1, to March 22, a much larger attendance is promised by the Gary comrades. This second term in "Elements of Communism" will take up the Colonial and Liberation Movements, Inner Contradictions of Capitalism, and the Theory of Revolution.

Not only has the course supplied the comrades with a deeper theoretical understanding of Communism, but it has also acted as a direct stimulus to party activity. It has succeeded also in interesting non-party members in the Communist movement.

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

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS FOR DISTRICT SIX

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—District 6 is arranging a large number of Lenin memorial meetings, during the week of Jan. 16-24.

The largest meeting will be in Cleveland. In addition to the two main speakers, Comrade Robert Minor, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Comrade I. Amter, district secretary, there will be several attractions. The Ukrainian Worker Children's group will sing, the Freiheit Gesangverein and the Hungarian Chorus will contribute a few numbers, and the Finnish Athletic Club will give some athletic numbers. Miss Menkel, a brilliant soprano, will be one of the main features.

Finally there will be a revolutionary pantomime, "The International," which will be performed by Slovak and Russian comrades under the direction of Comrade Sadie Amter.

This meeting will be one of the finest ever arranged in the city of Cleveland and will be held at the Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St., on Sunday, Jan. 17, 2 p. m. Comrade J. A. Hamilton will be chairman.

CLEVELAND—Sunday, Jan. 17, 2:30 p. m., at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut. Speakers: Robert Minor and I. Amter. An interesting program, including a pantomime, has been arranged by the various singing societies and dramatic clubs.

WARREN—Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m., at Hippodrome Hall. Speaker: Robert Minor.

YOUNGSTOWN—Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m., at Ukrainian Hall, 525½ W. Rayen Ave. Speaker: I. Amter.

Lima—Jan. 18—Comrade Minor, speaker.

Newport, Ky., Jan. 21—Comrade Minor, speaker.

CINCINNATI—Friday, Jan. 22. Hall to be announced later. Speaker: Robert Minor.

Columbus—Jan. 23, 8 p. m.—Comrade Minor, speaker.

AKRON—Sunday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m. Hall to be announced later. Speaker: Robert Minor.

CANTON—Sunday, Jan. 24, at Canton Music Hall, 810 Tusc St., E. 8 p. m. Speaker: Robert Minor.

YORKVILLE—Sunday, Jan. 24, 7 p. m., at Miners' Hall. Speaker to be announced later.

Neffs—Jan. 24, 2 p. m.—Comrade John Williamson, speaker.

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for you—when you bring their articles in The DAILY WORKER to your shop.

Saturday Lenin Issue

JANUARY 16

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Workers Write About the Workers' Life

MINERS FIGHT TO WIN STRIKE IN ANTHRACITE

Clash with Drivers of Coal Trucks

By PAT TOOHEY.
(Worker Correspondent)

PLAINS, Pa., Jan. 14.—After the general grievance committee of Local Union 1483, U. M. W. of A., persuaded a group of men who were working on the old culm banks here to quit, a truck load of the coal from the canal bed was stopped. The driver refused to stop at the request of the union committee. About 300 miners had assembled and by this time another truck made its appearance. This also refused to stop. Stones and clubs were soon flying all over.

The driver was deeply cut in the head by a flying rock, the other severely beaten by the crowd of men and boys. This is the first manifestation of violence in the Wilkes-Barre section. The driver stated several shots were fired at him.

Now Guard Refuse.
The attempt of the union committees to stop the hauling of coal from the canal beds and culm banks continues. To date the Teamsters' Union refuses to haul any coal whatever. The operators are utilizing the present strike by having workers put to work on the canal beds and culm banks reclaiming coal that was lost among the slate, rock and other refuse.

This refuse has been lying untouched for many years, but now the bosses have guards watching the culm banks for fear the workers may steal a bucket to keep warm. The bosses have this coal separated from the refuse, washed in the river and then sold to the "anthracite consuming public."

Four young miners were arrested at Ashland for attempting to remove some of this culm bank coal to their homes. They were held for court. In many places workers are being arrested for taking this refuse coal in order to keep warm at home. In most instances they cannot afford the price of a ton of coal, if coal were obtainable.

Central Body Aids.
Scranton Central Labor Union yesterday contributed \$200.00 to be used in relief work among the children of the miners in the isolated mining towns adjacent to Scranton where suffering is reported to be more acute than elsewhere. The C. L. U. also appointed a committee to solicit additional funds for relief work from the various unions and fraternal organizations in the Scranton territory.

A letter to Lewis and Inglis from the Greater Wilkes-Barre real estate board, a joint letter bearing the name of practically every concern affiliated with the local chamber of commerce, and a letter from the editors of the sixteen capitalist dailies in the anthracite field were sent within the past few days. Everybody is joining the chorus now. First it was the priests and the hospitals, then come this aggregation. The "pleas" for "overlasting peace" are contained in all of them, but if these "pleas" are carefully read one can find a slam at the union. The "pleas" of the editors end with the following "advice."

A Plea—For Arbitration.
"Better arbitration with full dinner pails, comfortable homes with warm clothing, than failure of collective bargaining and strike with empty stomachs."

None of these "appeals" champion the cause of the miners, none encourage them to fight it to a finish, but all "in the name of god" and then for the sake of "humanity" urge the miners to accept arbitration, the lollypop of the operators.

RUSSIAN "LIVING" NEWSPAPER OUT SAT. AT WORKERS' HOUSE.
The fourth issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out this Saturday, Jan. 16, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

The Prolet-Tribune is very popular among the Russian workers of Chicago and usually draws a big crowd.

THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

HOW CUDAHY HIRES HIS HELP FOR WISCONSIN PLANT IS TOLD BY A WORKER CORRESPONDENT

By W. P., Worker Correspondent.

CUDAHY, Wis., Jan. 14.—As I had been out of work for several months in Omaha and after arriving in St. Paul, Minn., I could not find or buy a job in the slaughter houses there, I was attracted to an employment agency where the sign read:

"Butchers, knifemen and laborers wanted. Free fare."

After reading the sign I walked in the employment agency wondering how it was that a slaughter-house could be looking for help in the dull season. At the shark's office I was told the job was at Cudahy, Wis.

"What do they pay for butchers here?"

Puts Out The Bait.
"From 47 1/2 to 72 cents an hour,"

THE WINNERS!

THIS week the three prizes go to a stockyard worker, a garment worker and a domestic worker. The first prize, "Marxian Economic Handbook," by W. H. Emmitt, goes to the stockyard worker who is at present employed in this industry. So necessary is it for him to remain there that we even leave out the name of the city where he works at the present time, as well as his name rather than risk his identity being revealed.

"December the Fourteenth," by Demetri Merezkovsky, the second prize, goes to Nellie Halperin, a Chicago garment worker who is an ardent fighter for the left wing within the garment workers' union and has been thru many a battle with the reactionary officialdom. The third prize, the original drawing of a DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed, goes to a domestic worker employed as a housemaid in a bourgeois home in Oakland, Calif.

Next Week's Prizes

First Prize: "Capital," by Karl Marx, first volume.
Second Prize: "Ancient Society," by Morgan. This book explains the development of society from savagery thru barbarism to civilization. It was acclaimed as a masterpiece by both Marx and Engels at the time of its publication.
Third Prize: A DAILY WORKER cartoon, original drawing, framed.

THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

THEY LOVED HER WHILE SHE SLAVED; THEY THREW HER OUT LIKE SO MUCH RUBBISH WHEN SHE WAS WORN OUT

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 14.—Many times I wonder if any other workers are subjected to such slavery as a housemaid. A housemaid is always compelled to do the will of the mistress. Her work is of many different kinds; cooking, waiting on table, cleaning house, dusting furniture, polishing silverware, etc. She is always oppressed with the fear of whether her work is satisfactory, or whether she will be again reminded of neglecting this or that.

Sensing this feeling she is always driven to do her best.
She works until 8:00 o'clock in the evening, often even later, other workers have an eight-hour day, but she hasn't. Sundays she is not free until late in the afternoon.
Just recently our neighbor had one of those so-called perfect housemaids. The matrons of the community used her as an example, or a standard according to which they wanted their own maids to be. The seeming attitude of them toward her was, that they thought of her very much, even loved her.

This woman was a courteous and obedient slave. She obeyed every impulse of her matron to the least detail. She slaved from early morning until late at night, the only bright spots in her life being at night, when she could stretch her toil-worn limbs and drift into slumberland.
But even that could not continue long, after a short time this woman became ill, so that she was unable to move from her bed, and a doctor was called. He told her that she would be unable to work for years. She had exhausted all her energies, all that was left was a ruined health with its terrible pains.

Now the praise and admiration of the matrons became meaningless, she was only in the way. Their only thought was a means by which they could get rid of her, so that a new servant could take her place.
That is the kind of necessities we working women are, the only possession we have is our energy which we apply thoughtlessly. We compete with each other in order to insure us a livelihood.
If the mistresses find out that there is some one more obedient than we are, they discharge us.
References are demanded from previous employers here in Oakland before they even consider our applications. In order to do that we must patiently obey the matrons' every whim and desire.
The agents, who thru the telephone recommend us to the employer, do it in the same manner as other business are conducted or as they do with something that is for sale. They give the age, appearance, etc. It seems a shame to be endowed with human sentiments to see and hear all of it.

To these grievances we cannot expect any remedy as long as we act as individuals. We must unite our efforts to fight for our own interests, it is the duty of everyone of us to join the Workers (Communist) Party thru which we can gather the masses to action. Working class literature and newspapers are the weapons with which we must fight. Thru them our eyes will be opened to the true light of our condition.

Worker Correspondence will make THE DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

For the job, I was sent to their branch office in Minneapolis from where I was told I would be put on a train for Cudahy, Wis.
At Minneapolis, I was met by the manager of the employment office and he searched thru my baggage to satisfy himself that I was not a union man. After he had searched my satchel, I was put on the train with ten others.

After riding on the train all night we arrived at Cudahy, which is named after the Cudahy packing plant located there. Cudahy and the Federal Rubber company run the town to suit themselves.
Here we were met by one of the Cudahy bosses who told us not to stray away or else we would lose our five dollars and miss breakfast. After walking for a long time we were brought to the Blackstone "hotel" which is run by the company.

The hotel is nothing more than three shacks (something like those in a lumber camp.) One of the shacks is the dining room and the other two are the sleeping quarters.
This "hotel" was used at one time as a barracks for soldiers and was later turned over to the Cudahy meat packers. All of the beds are set close to each other. There are about 300 or 400 beds placed in these two barracks with one stove to heat the entire room. In order to go to bed we had to climb over the ends. The beds were seldom cleaned and were alive with vermin.
At night you can hear the rats gnawing away under the floor. The shacks are cold and the accommodations are poor for putting away your clothes at night.
After giving us a cold breakfast of some of the left-over food of the regular morning crew we were brought to the superintendent. Our names were taken down and we were handed a badge. There was no medical examination nor any other examina-

tion. We were told by the superintendent to punch the time clock and go on the killing floor.
The new superintendent called a meeting of the workers and had them all sit down on the green grass outside their "hotel" and he then started to tell them how wonderful a country this was and how the Cudahy plant was growing bigger and bigger. He didn't tell them it was wrung out of the sweat and blood of the workers, and that he was not in favor of having the ten-hour day, but there were times when there were too many hogs to be slaughtered in eight hours and it would be necessary to work longer. He then asked them to vote on the proposition.

Vote Down 10-Hour Day.
The working force, consisting of Poles, Austrians, Germans, a few Irish and one Negro, even tho they had no union and were unorganized, refused to let themselves be fooled and voted for the eight-hour day, and

NEW YORK HAS DAILY WORKER BIRTHDAY PARTY

Workers Jam Yorkville Casino

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—That THE DAILY WORKER is very highly appreciated by the toiling masses of this city was splendidly demonstrated at the second-anniversary jubilee when the Yorkville Casino was filled to capacity by enthusiastic participants who showed how happy they were on this memorable occasion.

Comrade Krumbain as chairman handled the affair in a masterly manner and the success of the program was assured as soon as the Hungarian Workers' Symphony Orchestra had rendered their two numbers, "The International" and "Hymn of Free Russia."

The violin selections by Elfrida Boss carried the audience to their feet and made the event an occasion to be remembered for years to come. She had the spirit of the new life that only one whose heart is in the revolution can have. It was easily understood that her term in Leningrad had resulted in the acquisition of an art that the old system of capitalism in the outside world cannot inspire.

Tilda Schocket was supreme in her dances, and the representation of "The Toller" reached a point in the art of dancing that is seldom if ever seen on the stage.

The subscription talk by J. O. Bentall resulted in a liberal hustle for enrollment on the list of THE DAILY WORKER. "The czar's papers of Russia are no more, but the Pravda and Ivestia are circulated among the 160,000,000 workers of Russia today," said Bentall, "and we shall see the day in America when the New York Times and World and the Chicago Tribune shall be no more, but THE DAILY WORKER and other papers of the workers of this country shall take their place."

Comrade Gitlow showed in his clear way how great the power of the capitalist press is over the people and what a necessary task we have in building up our daily press. A hearty response to Gitlow's appeal for funds was made.

The Freiheit Singing Society finished the program in a most fitting manner and the masses went home singing after having enjoyed one of the most inspiring and instructive concerts that has been staged by the labor movement in this city.

Russian Co-operative Society to Celebrate Third Year on Sunday

By A Worker Correspondent

The Russian Co-operative Society of Chicago will celebrate the third year of its existence Sunday, Jan. 17, at Shoenhofen hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., with a concert and dance.

The society was organized three years ago by a group of members of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. The purpose of the society was to open up a restaurant where the members could get fresh food at low prices. It did not intend to go into the restaurant business on a large scale, but the membership of the society and the number of patrons of the restaurant that was opened up at 1734 W. Division street grew so rapidly and took on such that a surplus of money accumulated in spite of the fact that better food at a cheaper price was served. The society then decided the open up another restaurant which is now functioning at 760 Milwaukee Ave.

During the three years of its existence the society added materially the Russian children's schools, the Workers' House and other similar labor institutions.
The proceeds of the celebration to be held Sunday will be divided between the federation of the Russian children's school and the Workers' House.

Beginning at 4 p. m. tickets in advance 60 cents, at the doors 75 cents. After the concert admission, 50 cents.

OMAHA "YARDS" WORKERS GREET DAILY WORKER

Hail "Daily" As Their Fighting Paper

By A Worker Correspondent

OMAHA, Nebr., Jan. 14.—Distribution of THE DAILY WORKER at the packing houses in South Omaha went over with a whoop. We had four comrades on the job, two of them young girls. The papers were gladly accepted by the workers and soon little groups congregated on the side walks, in barber shops and pool halls discussing the story in THE DAILY WORKER.

The next morning the workers were on the lookout for the distributors, and soon they were waiting for the papers to be handed out to them. On this day we had two boys helping in the distribution and they were enthusiastic about the job. A number of workers offered to pay the boys for the paper, showing that they appreciated the efforts that were being made. Barbers and pool hall owners came to get THE DAILY WORKER and the whole south side seemed to be interested in what was going on.

We noticed a number of workers with the earlier issue in their pockets, much the worse from wear in being passed from hand to hand, or of being read over and over again. Of course, we had a call from the office force at Armour's. A young fellow was sent out to see what we had the first day, the next day they wanted a copy for the foreman, superintendent and general manager. Thru the window we could see the office force grouped around the paper all busy reading it.

The great majority of the workers were intensely interested in the stories and campaign of THE DAILY WORKER. Only a very few of the native-born workers, probably home owners, refused the paper, and one even threw it away. Some of those workers appeared curious about the paper but were apparently intimidated by the fear of being seen by the boss. There were many who greeted the distributors after the first day with "Thank you," or "Good boy, that's a real paper." Some said "When you start the organization, we will be ready."

THE DAILY WORKER campaign has found a responsive chord among the packing house workers of Omaha

Mother Correspondents in Street Nuclei Will Write for Daily Worker

(Worker Correspondent)

Street nucleus No. 21 of Chicago, at its last meeting has appointed two correspondents to attend the class on Thursday evening. One a mother correspondent and the other a worker correspondent.

The idea of mother correspondence as a street nucleus function sponsored by one of the members of the nucleus met with enthusiasm by the comrades. There were mothers present who said they were often moved to write about the deplorable conditions existing in Chicago public schools and that now they will make an effort to do so.

Many possibilities for making THE DAILY WORKER drive more effective in the house to house distribution campaign in the contributions that can be sent by the mother and housewife were enumerated in the discussion. It is expected that these articles will get the interest of the mother and the woman in the home.

Other woman comrades, mothers and housewives, are urged to send in their contributions to this mother's section. It would, of course, be helpful to attend the class but even if they cannot attend the class, they are assured that the utmost consideration will be given their articles and they will be put in shape for publication.

Perhaps you lacked confidence in yourself before. Don't let that keep you from writing now. If you have a story to tell, let nothing stop you from telling it, we'll see to it that the working class mothers and women of Chicago hear it.

Send your contributions to the Editor of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER. AMALGAMATED OFFICIALS JOIN A. F. OF L. IN FALSE CHARGE THAT THE T. U. E. L. IS "DUAL"

By NELLIE HALPERIN, Worker Correspondent.

The reactionaries in the trade union movement have many and various methods of attacking and trying to discredit the rank and file. One method adopted by the bureaucrats is use of the pretext that the left wingers want to break up the present union organizations and establish dual unions. Such false charges are used to divert the rank and file from real issues.

When the progressives put forward demands that are in the interests of the workers, the reactionary officials raise the cry of "dual unionism." This makes it difficult for progressives to win the confidence of the rank and file for real working class policies. Before the rank and file learns the game the bureaucrats play, the progressives are forced to stand all kinds of misrepresentation and persecution.

Now Openly Reactionary.
The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' leaders have also fallen in line with these reactionary tactics. At last the left wing has forced the Hillman administration to show its real colors. The general executive board had its quarterly meeting December 18 to 23. In the January 1st issue of the Advance, its whole contents were spiced with reaction and animosity towards the left wingers, especially in the statement concerning the G. E. B. sessions.

The official statement of the G. E. B. concerning the New York situation, as quoted, was as follows:

"The union views the group that is now leading the opposition in this city not as a right or left movement in the Amalgamated, but as a group organized by outsiders for the purpose of wrecking the Amalgamated. Whether this movement is called the Trade Union Educational League or Action Committee or by any other name, the general executive board looks upon these activities as nothing less than dual unionism."

The charge that the left wing is organized by outsiders, does not hold ground. Due to the fact that you are expelling all the leading opposition how could you expel them if they were not in the Amalgamated?

Brother Hillman knows very well what dual unionism is. He knows, too, that the T. U. E. L. stands for building up the Amalgamated; it stands for making the union worthy

American Imperialism Defined

By ROBERT MACKLIN, (Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Comrade Bertram Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School, led a very instructive discussion on the question "Whither America?" before an intensely interested working class audience in Brownsville, Brooklyn.

In developing the subject, Comrade Wolfe gave a dialectic analysis of American capitalism and the American working class. He pointed out the American peculiarities which have had a profound influence upon the labor movement. These were briefly the following:

"America was born a capitalist country, an offshoot of European capitalism. It had had no feudalism, and so the American working class was not born in a period of revolutionary struggle as the European proletariat was, so that it naturally was devoid of the tradition of struggle. Then there did not develop a continuous working class."

"There was a new working class each generation due to the different waves of immigration (Irish, German, Jewish, Italian) each one going thru a period of intense class struggle yet failing to hand down the memories of these struggles as a tradition because of the fact that due to specific American conditions such as the gold rushes, the free land movement, the numerous opportunities to open up businesses, etc., large portions of each class of immigrants forgot the class struggle as they crept out of the working class, while the new wave of immigrants had to start all over again the class struggle in America. All this prevented the continuous development of the American workers along lines of class struggle, prevented the development of class consciousness."

"But since 1900 the United States began to change rapidly. As a great agricultural nation it had been the granary of the world. It now was becoming the workshop of the world, replacing England and the ambitions of its capitalist masters was that it shall become the clearing house of the world, an ambition fully realized after the world war. 1900 saw the begin-

ning of giant trusts, and as a reflex the trust busting movements led by popular muckrakers such as Roosevelt, LaFollette, Hearst, Ida Tarbell, Charles Edward Russell, etc.
"It was during this period that the socialist party grew rapidly and included in its ranks a variety of elements expressing not so much a movement forward toward socialism but rather the historically backward trust busting movement. In spite of this the trusts grew steadily powerful, especially so under the cloak of patriotism during the period of the world war with its preparedness campaigns, its red cross, and salvation army drives, liberty loan campaigns, all sponsored by the trusts; the dollar a year men and their committees composed almost entirely of prominent corporation officials, etc., etc. Muckraking stopped especially thru the aid of postmaster censorship of the muckraking press, and the trusts emerged not only controlling the government but the whole economic life of America."

"All industry and commerce were trustified and interlocked under the control of the two most powerful banking institutions, J. P. Morgan & Co., and The National City Bank (the Rockefeller interests). The bourgeoisie themselves changed in character. No longer did they participate in the processes of production, but rather they became a class of "coupon clippers" and perhaps even had hirelings clip their coupons for them. The capitalist class had evolved into perfect parasites. The change in American capitalism did not confine itself within the boundaries of the U. S. but expressed itself on an international scale. It had now become the clearing house of the world. Whereas only a few years ago it owed to foreign countries more than 700 millions, it had now, thanks to the world war, become the world's creditor to the tune of more than twenty billions. It had most of the nations of the world by the throat, financially and in many cases politically. The Dawes' plan was obvious proof of this. America had become the most powerful imperialist nation and naturally also a great militarist nation."

and as they deducted the regular train fare from the pay envelopes, they were able to pocket thousands of dollars every year that way.
Conditions were so rotten here that there were many workers coming and going and this arrangement was quite satisfactory to the company. When they hire the worker they tell him that after ninety days he will get his fare paid. But the season does not last ninety days. If the worker has not left before the ninety days are up, he is fired before the time comes to pay back the money.

The men get but 30 minutes for their lunch and as the Blackstone "hotel" is a mile away, they climb over the hog pens, gulp down a badly cooked meal and rush back to the plant to sharpen their tools and be ready for work on time. Laborers get 42 cents an hour, all of the knife men 47 cents and the skilled butchers get as high as 72 cents. There are few highly paid workers in the plant.

Red Tape to Get Dolar.
Payday came twice a month. If the worker came to work in between paydays, he had to wait three weeks before he got paid. Before payday, if a worker wanted to draw some money, he could get a dollar or two, but he had to go thru so much red tape that it was easier to go without.

After working three weeks, payday came around and when the company took out our board, railroad fare and a few other items we had just barely enough money to go to Chicago.

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Another Hundred Victims

Before the echoes of the professional optimists extolling the new year as one of unmeasured prosperity and security for the working class had died down a muffled blast in an Oklahoma mine started 1926 on its series of mine holocausts. A hundred or more workers become corpses as the cloud of black smoke rises ominously above the mine shaft.

Those prostitutes on the capitalist press who raise loud clamors about the risk of profits when workers strike to overcome conditions that yearly take such a ghastly toll, never consider the risks of workers sacrificed to the greed and avarice of the mine barons.

This explosion, as is the case of so many others, occurred in a non-union mine, where the individual stands alone against the power of the capitalist owner, where he dare not raise his voice to protest against conditions that menace his life for fear of unemployment and hunger, whose sceptre ever haunts him.

Union men had been locked out over a period of two years and, almost unaided by the United Mine Workers of America, had struggled against the open shop. Had Lewis & Co. spent a little of the money for organization purposes that they waste rolling over the country in Pullmans to attend conferences with the operators this non-union condition would not exist.

Workers' lives will only be safe when the workers themselves, thru their organized power, can enforce safety regulations, and as a first step toward unionization of the coal industry of this country the reactionary officialdom must be defeated and the miners' union changed into a fighting organization that talks to the employers in terms of power—the only language they heed.

State laws, supposed to protect workers from such disasters, are flouted because their enforcement is in the hands of old party agents of the employers. A labor party, with representatives of the working class to create and enforce laws protecting the workers, would aid in overcoming the constant menace to human life in the mines of this country.

McKinley, Smoot and Cummins Seat Nye

The senatorial record says Gerald P. Nye, from the agricultural state of North Dakota, who is classified as an insurgent, was seated after a bitter fight on the senate floor by a vote of 41 to 39. He will support Borah against the world court and will oppose the administration's tax program. Because he will line up with the insurgents and democrats against the Coolidge-Mellon tax program, the overwhelming majority of democrats supported him. They do not fear one more vote against the world court, which almost all the democrats support, as they have a safe majority that is not likely to be dangerously reduced.

Had the Coolidge senators voted solidly against Nye he would have met defeat, but Senators William B. McKinley of Illinois, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa and Reed Smoot of Utah, absented themselves from the chamber, thereby seating Nye. There is method in their apparent madness. All of them are up for re-election this year and they are all dependent upon agricultural votes, so they do not want to face the accusation that they kept out of the senate an insurgent from the corn and wheat belt.

Nye can do no harm in the senate, and his defeat by the votes of the senators from the farm states would add one more obstacle to those already in their path because of the agricultural crisis itself.

Noteworthy also is the fact that the staunch supporters of the republican gang that tried to whitewash the odoriferous Newberry of Michigan, who tried to corrupt the electorate of a state in order to obtain a seat in the senate, voted against the seating of Nye. Among those coming up for re-election who voted against the seating of Nye are two "tombstone" senators, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania and Wm. H. Butler of Massachusetts, both of whom succeeded senators who died while in office, as was the case with Nye.

As for Nye, himself, like all the other milk-and-water progressives, his influence is not feared, otherwise he would not have been seated.

Thus the corrupt game of capitalist politics goes merrily on while the workers and farmers continue to foot the bill in decreased standards of living, and if the world courters have their way, with their very lives.

We Communists reiterate that nothing other than a class party of labor that can win the support of the impoverished farmers will aid the exploited masses of the United States.

A "Labor Member" of the School Board

As a means of creating the illusion that all classes in the city of Chicago are represented on the school board a labor official of some sort is usually selected. At present this labor (?) member is John English, organizer of Typographical Union No. 16. It goes without saying that this is a political job and goes to those who are regarded as ward heelers in some reactionary political clique.

The role of this labor member was revealed during the discussion over Superintendent McAndrew's attitude on war pictures in the class rooms. When certain patriotic organizations questioned McAndrew's patriotism, the capitalist press interviewed various members of the school board, among them John English. In his statement English said: "I don't believe there is a more patriotic man in Chicago than Mr. McAndrew." That is the only reply this labor member made to the interviewer.

McAndrew is admittedly a militarist, an advocate of military training in the public schools, and boasts that he is a colonel in the Illinois national guard, a strikebreaking agency. If English really represented labor, instead of playing the game of old party politics, he would, in no uncertain terms, have denounced this imperialist superintendent of schools as an agent of the employers polluting the minds of the children of the working class who are so unfortunate as to be under the influence of the present Chicago school system.

One supposed to represent labor certainly renders a poor service to the working class when he refrains from denouncing such a palpable enemy of the working class as this militia colonel who calls himself a "military pacifist"—a pacifist in the service of imperialism.

The Revolutionary Ideal in the Writings of Henri Barbusse

By MORRIS BACKALL.

A FEW weeks ago Henri Barbusse, the great French novelist who is writing for the Saturday Magazine supplement of The DAILY WORKER, was attacked by the fascist in Rumania. Barbusse went to Rumania to investigate the atrocities against Communists in the dungeons of that country. The fury of the working class against the white terror in that country had compelled the Rumanian government itself to invite him. Henri Barbusse has of late years become an embodiment of the conscience of the working masses in Europe.

Henri Barbusse, as a naturalist in literature, started to write his poems and short stories before 1914. But in his collection of short stories, "We Others," in which he demonstrated great power of observation of the minute and detailed occurrences of everyday life, Barbusse nevertheless had no definite ideal and therefore his outlook on life was pessimistic. Everything for him appeared in gray shadows without happiness and without meaning. It was the time of the transition period when the life of Europe was changing and when the social-democrats betrayed their ideals of revolutionary activity. To Henri Barbusse life at that period was meaningless and cold, without a purpose. Without a future.

But the war changed the point of view and the creations of Henri Barbusse.

Henri Barbusse went to war as a soldier in the French army; he saw the battlefields and learned the tragedies that are connected with it. As a great artist he observed not only the romantic propaganda that came from army headquarters and general staffs, he also saw war in the trenches. And in realistic, brutal, tragical fashion, with artistic fire, he molded his newer works of art. First, his "Inferno," in which he uncovers the slaughter-houses of capitalistic war and shows that the killing of the sons of Germany, Austria, France, England and America is really in the interests, not of the masses who are cutting each other to pieces, but of the masters of the world, of the classes that rule Europe and America. Henri Barbusse himself was made invalid by shell-shock; he himself suffered bodily and mentally the tragedy of war. But at the beginning he was only an eloquent pacifist, he cried for peace and distinguished himself very little from those who talk in the name of morality for peace while leaving the world in reality to butcher itself under the aegis of capitalism. But in his second volume, "Under Fire," Henri Barbusse appeared a new man,—no longer a pacifist—but full of the new revolu-

tionary spirit that had begun to penetrate the workers and peasants of the world. The spirit and ideal of revolution to change the order of society, by means of class struggle to do away with a system of classes and class-struggle, which is also to do away with wars, the human slaughter-houses, among nations, was in him. It is true that Barbusse's book, "Inferno," was sold in France in 150,000 copies and appeared in 100 editions,—but the real depths of his sincerity and greatness were disclosed in his later book "Under Fire."

In his novel, "Under Fire," Barbusse tells us of a conversation among the soldiers. The soldiers on the battlefield are not only disgusted with the horror of war but they are conscious of the causes that brought it about and are for a conscious and deliberate method to end it. He pictures to us this conversation in such a manner: "Yes," said one, "but what will it be called tomorrow?" "After all, what is it that makes the horror of war?" "It is the mass of people."—"But the people, that's us."—"Yes, that's true."—"It's the people who are war, without them there would be nothing but some wrangling, a long way off. But it is not they who decide on it, it is the masters who steer them."—"The people are struggling today, to have no more masters to steer them."—"This war is like the French revolution continuing."

To make clear his new ideal, his new optimism which is not to be found in his former writings, Henri Barbusse continues this mass conversation. "The people of the world ought to come to an understanding thru the hides and the bodies of those who exploit them, one way and another."—"All the masses ought to agree together."

In this conversation the international class character of Henri Barbusse's writings is already evident. Seeing the corpses stretched on the battlefields of different frontiers—German, French, Italian,—he realized the narrowness of nationalistic tendencies and ideas that are spread by the capitalistic philosophers and pacifists. Barbusse realized that the masses all over the world are made use of as machines in order to serve the interests of the masters. He realized that in reality the workers of Germany, of Austria, United States, England and France have one interest and must adhere to class solidarity if they want to avoid other tragedies to occur after the last war. He realized that their solidarity consists of getting rid of the masters and creating a new world, a new order of society that will make wars unnecessary and will establish a Communist commonwealth and a union of workers and peasants' republics on the globe. This spirit and ideal of Henri Bar-

busse was portrayed and brought out in the most artistic style in his book, "Light." It is possible that in this novel Henri Barbusse confessed the struggles that he himself went thru until he reached the stage of revolutionary ideal and Communist principles.

In the book, "Light," Barbusse pictures to us a commonplace clerk, Simon. It could not be only a clerk, and it could not be only Simon. It is true of every person educated and raised in a capitalistic order of society. Simon is influenced by his environment. He thinks well of the rich and despises the poor, also being himself a struggling worker—a low-salaried clerk in an office. He longed for wealth, and at least he looked upon himself as a person being able to accumulate fortunes. His ideal was the ideal of the narrow, egoistic self-centered individual that is to be found among all shades and groups of society educated in the present public schools and stimulated by the surroundings of present-day society. Simon lived a double life. A hypocritical life. He appeared as a moral, conventional personality among friends and in society, while in the shadows of the night he was running to the criminal quarters of the city, mingling with prostitutes and outlaws of society.

When the war opened Simon was caught by the fire of patriotism and the slogan, "my country is in danger." Being married to Mary, his relations with her meant nothing to him, because of his hypocritical and conventional moral and social ideas. He went to war. He felt that he was a hero. That he would really serve his country. He believed wholeheartedly that the war filled his heart and his soul and gave meaning and value to his existence. But the war unmasked for Simon the horror and the reality and the lie that is embodied in the patriotic utterances. He saw that those who sacrificed themselves and fight one another on the great battlefields are poor devils like himself and they are sacrificing their lives for a cause that isn't theirs. Of course it did not occur to Simon at once. He had to go thru fire and hell until he reached his disillusionment.

Barbusse portrays to us in a very deep and red color the change that took place in Simon. This was the way Simon pictures his own feelings: "I am alone on the earth, face to face with the mud, and I can no longer move. The frightful searching of the shells alights around me. The hoarse hurricane which does not know me is yet trying to find the place where I am!"

"I shall remain nailed to the ground. By clinging to the earth and plunging my hands into the depth of the swamp as far as the stones, I get my neck round a little to see the enormous burden that my back supports. No—it is only the immensity on me. My gaze goes crawling. In front of me there are dark things all linked together, which seem to seize or to embrace one another. I look at those hills which shut out my horizon and imitate gestures and men. The multitude downfallen there imprisons me in its ruins. I am walled in by those who are lying down, as I was walled in before those who stood."

While in hospital Simon finds out that: "They do not wear similar clothes on the targets of their bodies, and they speak different tongues; but from the bottom of that which is human within them, identically the same simplicities come forth. They have the same sorrows and the same angers, around the same causes. They are alike as their wounds are alike and will be alike. Their sayings are as similar as the cries that pain wrings from them, as alike as the awful silence that soon will breathe from their murdered lips. They only fight because they are face to face. Against each other, they are pursuing a common end. Dimly, they kill themselves because they are alike."

When Simon is disillusioned he thinks of revolution: "After all," he says, "I believe in the success of truth. I believe in the as yet few brotherly people that are standing in all countries among all nationalities in this wild dance of national egoism and they stand fast in their places as those rocks cut out in the wonderful statues that are representing justice and truth." "This evening I believe in it. That a new society will be built up thru the efforts of these people."

After his publication of "Light," Henri Barbusse was considered in the literary and liberal circles of France, as well as in all other countries, as a rebel. He distinguished himself from all pacifists in his acceptance of the international revolutionary ideal of Communism. And joined the Communist Party of France and took his part with the Communist revolutionary activities of the workers all over the world.

Barbusse organized a small Bolshevik literary circle in Paris and established his publication, "Clarte," ("Light"), in which he undertook a struggle against all reformists and moralists of the Tolstoy type who, from the first day of the war, sprang to life in France with Romand Rolland as their leader. Barbusse attacked Rolland for his ideological point of view towards the world war, and he proved to the intellectual circles of Europe that thru purely idealistic struggles society cannot be altered, that it will not merely remain as it is but will go deeper into reaction and imperialism and wars because of the

present capitalistic economic and political order of society.

Henri Barbusse also criticizes Romand Rolland for his attitude towards the Russian revolution. Barbusse ridiculed the pacifists' contradiction of being on the one hand against war and atrocities and on the other hand unable to grasp the significance of the social revolution that is really abolishing wars and atrocities. To Barbusse ideals in life are not mere moral objection and words, as they appear in the sentimental writings of the pacifists. To him Communism is in essence the whole and the complete readjustment of the individual towards the collective happiness and class consciousness and the struggle of the masses of workers and peasants for a new society.

In "Light," Barbusse pictures to us the former commonplace personality, who when he realizes the new ideal of revolutionary Communism, changes his point of view not only in regard to society but also in regard to the meaning and value of personal life. Simon comes home a changed social individual. He confesses to his wife the double personality that he had been before. He does his utmost to be frank and outspoken and true in his personal life as well as in his social struggle.

Henri Barbusse is a new writer of the world. He is a naturalist in contradiction to the romantic and symbolic schools of literature and art. To him the earth, the everyday life, the social struggle, the collective ideals, have meaning and value over against the heaven, spirit, religion, attitude of the pacifist and liberals of the romantic schools. In his later writings, "The Chains," and also "The Beyond," now being published in The DAILY WORKER Saturday magazine supplement, Barbusse makes a step further and develops his revolutionary and Communist philosophy of life, from a historical and cosmic point of view. He looks upon the development of the world and the life of the individual from the point of view of class struggle. He gives artistic meaning to this spirit and ideal. Like Emil Zola, Henri Barbusse, greatest artist of France, deals with life of the masses and of the simple persons of France. But his portrayals and his personalities are not only true of the life of France and of the color of the nation; they are universal and cosmic representations of present-day life and struggle and ideal. The bourgeois world has come to look upon Barbusse as one of its bitterest enemies. It knows that thru literature the masses can get a truer picture of their life. His novels are full of the longings and ideals and strivings of the masses of the world for a new society where they will rule, where their life will be expressed and their happiness accomplished.

A Bolshevik Picture From Soviet Russia

A BOLSHEVIK picture! Could it be anything else coming as it did from Soviet Russia? That's what the Chicago's board of censors must have thought when they heard that somebody wanted them to give the once-over to a film that told about Lenin's death and of the tremendous crowds of workers and peasants that paid their respects to their beloved leader.

None of us had seen the picture. The few who were privileged to be present at its premier, showing in Chicago were just as much interested as the censors. And of course we hoped that the censors had a good dinner and were in an agreeable mood.

It was one o'clock when we were ushered into the little projecting room where every picture that is shown on Chicago's many screens must pass the scrutinizing gaze of the board.

Each one had a little pad of paper in hand, ready, I thought, to draw an indictment of the film should it contain words or scenes that might invoke rebellious thots in the minds of the proletariat. But while the picture was showing the pencils were idle. Not so the eyes of the censors. They used up all the available nervous candle-power in the collective censorial system. They were fixed intently on the screen.

Up where the operator was operating the machine one could hear the buzz of conversation. "I can tell you what a Bolshevik is" said one. I believe it was the operator talking as just then there was a flicking sound as one reel was spent and another one started. Silence for a moment. He returned to the charge. "Bolshevik, Bolshevik," he muttered deliberately "is the Russian for majority." "Now what the devil do you think of that?" replied his companion, "I thought it was sumthin' like birth control or evolution."

It was good to see the old hammer and sickle appear on the screen. I can imagine the thunder of applause that will greet it at the Coliseum, Sunday evening, Jan. 24. Then, Lenin, haranguing a great throng. Other revolutionary celebrities appear now and again. Crowds marching—always marching except when they are standing still listening to some speaker. What crowds! There is snow almost up to their ears. Yet they stand like monuments.

Giants of men in uniforms, snappy uniforms. Soldiers totting long, vicious-looking rifles on their shoulders. Bayonets on top of them. Perhaps they were after exhumating the bowels of a counter-revolution or two. It was good to see them, not because bayonets are pleasing to the eye, but in a world where bayonets still rule, it is consoling to a worker to know that all the bayonets are not on the other side.

Lenin is shown speaking at the Third Congress of the International. Sitting close by, is Karl Radek, not an Apollo in looks but he is wearing a satirical smile that attracts. Kalinin is also near as Lenin pounds away.

We see Lenin again a few years later, but a different Lenin. This time he comes against the doctor's orders to address the Fourth Congress of the Communist International. He is plainly ill. His old fire is gone but the brain is still functioning.

The next time Lenin appears on the screen, he is dead. In the little place called Gorki, he passed away. A special train takes the body to Petrograd and at every village and hamlet, worker, peasant, soldier, sailor—all gather to pay the great teacher a last mournful farewell. "Was there anybody ever loved like Lenin?" asks one of the titles. And the answer is given by the countless thousands and hundreds of thousands who march, march, march in an apparently endless procession behind the funeral.

The "Old Guard," is there. They are the pallbearers. Kalinin and Zinoviev are usually to be seen at the head of the coffin—one on each side and in front holding the box with his hands behind his back is Michael Tomsky, chairman of the Russian trade unions.

Stalin is there, and Kameney; Bukharin and Rykov. Lenin's wife and comrade M. Krupskaya, stands desolated with grief but tearless. Demonstrations, flags. Thousands of children. Peasants with faces so wrinkled that they look like chips from some ancient granite boulder. Peasant, worker, soldier and sailor—it is a symbol of the unity of the decisive forces that made the Russian revolution and who are today building up the proletarian state.

That a revolutionary proletarian mass movement will arise there. No repressions will arrest the growth of this movement.

FINALLY, the third track: the application of the old methods of the Comintern, the development of our nuclei under the most difficult circumstances imaginable. Our enemies are endeavoring to shatter our nuclei. We however, like ants, reconstruct them laboriously and teach the Communists of other countries how to construct them.

These were the conditions with us before the fall of czarism. An enormous amount of time and energy has been used by our best people in order to form small workers' nuclei; the heavy tread of the police destroyed in half a minute everything at which the best representatives of the working class had been working for years. To-

There is more but of that later. The picture is excellent. It is the kind that is seen with intense silence. You feel that you are witnessing a human drama, surpassing anything ever put together by the masters of the art. The death of a man who symbolized a movement that is immortal, with the iron cohorts that he forged into an invincible revolutionary machine pledging themselves at his grave to carry the banner of Communism to victory.

The Coliseum can seat several thousand people. If the workers of Chicago know about this picture they will fill the Coliseum.

The picture will be shown there, for the censors granted a permit, Sunday, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.

Estimation of the International Situation

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.
(Continued from previous issue)

The Three Tracks of the International Revolution.

WITH regard to the international revolutionary movement, our task can be formulated briefly as follows: we are only beginning to use the tactics of a united front. It is developing on peculiar lines. I think we should now distinguish three chief tracks of this movement.

The first chief track is the approach between the workers of England and the Soviet Union. It has economic foundations, but is leading to the English working class freeing itself from bourgeois influence, casting aside reformism more and more and slowly but surely coming round to our point of view. The influx of delegations of foreign workers into our country is a similar powerful phenomenon. Only a few years ago relief committees were formed in all the towns of Europe to help the starving people in Russia, and now numerous foreign workers' delegations leave our country overwhelmed with profound joy at our success and achievements. If we place these two facts side by side, we shall grasp what a gigantic step forward has been taken in the reconstruction of our economics and in the approach to the workers who still, to a certain extent, stand on the ground of reformism.

The social-democrats often point out that the Communists in the largest countries are nevertheless in the min-

ority. This is actually true. The social-democrats ask: "With what troops are you going to defeat us?" When they ask us this question, I am reminded of an old humorous illustration which appeared in an English newspaper during our fight against Koltchak. In this illustration, Lenin is on the one side and Koltchak on the other, Koltchak big and Lenin small but supple. Koltchak asks: "With what troops are you going to defeat us?" Lenin answers with a smile: "With your own troops."

When now the social-democratic leaders, who still in many countries have the majority of the workers behind them, ask us a superior air: "With what troops are you going to defeat the International bourgeoisie and us, the leaders of the German and other social-democratic parties?" then, in view of the mood of the delegations of workers who have visited us, we can confidently reply: "With those troops which you still regard as your own, with those workers who are still at present in your ranks."

The second track is the revolutionary movement in the East. This is a gigantic stream which is forcing its way thru all the narrows. This is China, Japan, India. We have already achieved a certain amount of success in China. Canton today closely resembles Moscow. But it cannot be denied that other centers will soon arise in the Chinese movement, that other centers will join Canton. We shall have important successes in Japan which is pregnant with a bourgeois revolution. It is inevitable

that a revolutionary proletarian mass movement will arise there. No repressions will arrest the growth of this movement.

FINALLY, the third track: the application of the old methods of the Comintern, the development of our nuclei under the most difficult circumstances imaginable. Our enemies are endeavoring to shatter our nuclei. We however, like ants, reconstruct them laboriously and teach the Communists of other countries how to construct them.

These were the conditions with us before the fall of czarism. An enormous amount of time and energy has been used by our best people in order to form small workers' nuclei; the heavy tread of the police destroyed in half a minute everything at which the best representatives of the working class had been working for years. To-

day the Communists of other countries are in the same position. This hard, strenuous work is the third track, the main track. Without it, victory in England, Germany and Czechoslovakia is impossible. We are constructing the main foundation of our work, the Communist nuclei. Our success in the trade unions is a reflection of the influence of the Communist Party on the masses of workers.

These are the three tracks which must be brot together and must be strengthened into a junction. Today our whole wisdom consists in combining these three tracks into one. It cannot be said that the first or second or third is important in itself. All three are of importance. They present the picture of a slow and difficult process of the maturing of the world revolution.

(The end.)

CAN YOU COME OVER?

We're busy as blue blazes. Work is piling up on our small office force and we need your help to fold circulars, stamp, address—and a hundred other little jobs. If you have a little time to spare at any time of the day—and you want to help The DAILY WORKER—step over to see us. We'll bid you welcome.