

COOLIDGE'S CHALLENGE TO LABOR

The Workers Must Fight for a Labor Program Against the President's Capitalist Program

Manifesto of Central Executive Committee of Workers (Communist) Party

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has fulfilled his constitutional duty of informing congress upon the state of the union. His message to congress is a challenge to every wage worker and exploited farmer of this country. The president speaking for the capitalist exploiters, the employers, bankers, railroad owners, grain and food trusts, declares that all is well in this country.

"It is exceedingly gratifying to report" says the president in his message, "that the general condition is one of progress and prosperity."

THIS view of the situation no doubt will satisfy the great corporations which are coining millions of dollars of profit out of the labor of the wage workers. It is satisfactory to the railroad companies which, thru high freight rates levied upon the products of the farmers, enjoy "general prosperity" as the president mentions in his message. It will be satisfactory to the great banking houses of Morgan, the National City Bank and other similar institutions which are reaping rich profits here and abroad thru support of the government.

But the workers and exploited farmers of this country will not share the president's optimism. The 158,000 anthracite coal miners who have been on strike for three months in order to win an addition to their wages which will enable them to live like human beings and for improvements in their working conditions, do not agree with the president's beautiful picture of capitalism and "progress and prosperity."

THE textile workers who have been forced to accept cuts in their wages in an industry pro-

duced by high tariff granted by the government are not sharing the prosperity about which the president waxes enthusiastic. The more than a half million bituminous coal miners who for several years have suffered from long periods of unemployment and low wages and whose standard of life is now under attack by the coal operators; do not find things satisfactory as the president pictures them to be from the standpoint of the capitalist exploiters.

The two million workers who could not find jobs thru which they could earn a living in the year 1924, the greater part of whom are still unemployed, are not sharing in the prosperity of those who make profits out of the labor of the workers.

THE clothing workers of this country who have had to fight against repeated attempts to cut their wages, who have had to meet long spells of unemployment are not as prosperous as those whom the president represents.

Every worker who thinks at all, knows that the recent times in this country have been a period of vicious attack on the standard of life of the workers thru cutting wages and making worse their conditions of work. They know that there has been a drive by the employers to destroy the trade unions in order to make the workers helpless against the attack by their capitalist exploiters.

The millions of exploited farmers who have been driven from the farms, the millions of exploited farmers who are eking out a bare existence under the exploitation of banks, railroads and marketing associations who take most of

the products of their labor, are not sharing in the president's "progress and prosperity."

WHEN the president pictures the present time as one of "progress and prosperity" he is not speaking for the workers and exploited farmers. He is speaking for those who oppress and exploit the wage worker and farmer. He is telling the workers in the name of their capitalist exploiters that they must not expect anything better than the conditions from which they are suffering.

The Program of the Capitalist Exploiter.

THE president, in his message, does not only express this general view in regard to the situation in this country, which will be resented and rejected by every wage worker and exploited farmer, but every specific recommendation to congress made in the president's message is a recommendation in the interests of the capitalist exploiters and against the interests of the wage workers and exploited farmers.

The president presents a program to congress which will increase the wealth and the power of the capitalists in this country and asks the workers to be satisfied with the crumbs which may fall from the table. For the president and the class for which he speaks, the workers and exploited farmers exist only to serve and enrich the capitalists of this country. No proposal made to congress improves their standard of life, relieves them from the hardships and suffering which is their lot under the capitalist system.

Here is the president's capitalist program:

Taxation.

THE president speaks at length about this question. He lauds the proposal of the congressional committee embodying a new tax bill presented to congress. But does this tax bill take any burden from the back of the workers? The most important phase of the bill is the reduction of surtaxes upon the swollen incomes of the big capitalists. The Rockefellers, Morgans, Fords and all the other millionaires and billionaires will save hundreds of millions of dollars thru the tax bill offered to congress, but the workers are to continue to pay the tax on their moving picture theater admission tickets. The tariff which increases the cost of the necessities of life for the workers is not reduced. Every big capitalist will join in the hallelujah of joy because of the president's tax reduction program but the workers must pay as before.

Militarism—Imperialism.

THE president boasts in his message "Never before in time of peace has our country maintained so large and effective a military force as it now has. The army, navy, marine corps, national guard, and organized reserves represent a strength of about 558,400 men." In spite of this great military force the president demands of congress "a sound selective service act giving broad authority for the mobilization in time of peril of all the resources of the country, persons and material, is needed to perfect our defensive policy in accordance with our ideals of equality."

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UNITED STATES BACKS TURKEY, SAYS PARIS PAPER IN EXPOSE WHICH MAY LEAD TO NEW WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 9.—All Paris is engrossed in war talk today because of events of the past few days. Following close upon the heels of the exposure of the spy activities of the British foreign office in Paris, comes a startling expose to the effect that the United States of America is supporting Turkey, not only morally, but materially in its dispute with Great Britain over the Mosul oil concession. It is the powerful backing of the Rockefeller oil trust that enables the Turkish representatives to hurl defiance at Britain in the council meeting of the league of nations now taking place in Geneva.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE was dirty work done when the French police arrested three British spies and their French female accomplice almost before the sound of Briand's smacking kiss of amity on Austen Chamberlain's cheek was lost in the ether. The arrests hung a lovely mud clot on the soulful right eye of the Locarno pact, which was to sound the death knell of war between the European powers. We know the wily and slippery diplomats of England and France will outlive the shock but we tremble for the health of our pacifists.

IT is true that the Communists warned the pacifists that the Locarno pact was merely an accommodation between thieves, plus an alliance against Soviet Russia. The only obstacle in the way of an iron clad alliance is the incompatibility of interests between the capitalist powers

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The Paris Midi, a newspaper of wide influence and circulation, published the expose today in flaming headlines on the front page, bearing the words "British interests versus American oil interests." The article concluded with the query: "Will it mean war?"

France Also Interested.

That the impasse at Geneva means the widening of the breach between Britain and France no one can deny. It is also undeniable that the leading oil interests of France are subsidized by and working with Standard Oil against British interests in the middle east. The Mosul oil question which appears as a struggle between Britain and Turkey is the open form of a titanic struggle that is raging between British and American oil interests. While the Turks have their own national interests to serve, nevertheless it is a known fact that they cannot presume to challenge Britain unless they have powerful backing from a power equally as great. That

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LABOR DEFENSE ANNUAL BAZAAR OPENS TONIGHT

Class War Prisoners' Handicraft on Sale

The third annual Chicago "Labor Defense" Bazaar begins tonight at No. 10 Northwest Hall, North Ave., and Western. The admission is free to all comers tonight. The local committee has already announced its aim and purpose—to raise \$2,000 for the Zeigler miners' defense, and states that the postponement of the Zeigler trial to Feb. 2 makes the need no less urgent—the danger to these militant progressive miners no less imminent.

The bazaar committee reports a greater and richer variety of goods for sale, contributed and collected by the branches and members of the International Labor Defense—Local Chicago, than ever before. Among the attractions are articles made by class-war prisoners, a children's booth, a "honey-moon" shop—for workers, a literature and poster display, and various counters of all sorts of useful and desirable things, such as scales to weigh the baby, radio to entertain the kids, toilet articles to clean them, with foodstuffs to feed 'em, jewelry and rings for the vain—literally thousands of things to choose bargains from, says the committee.

Announcement of the great international entertainment program for each night—Friday, Saturday and Sunday—will be made in the following issues of the DAILY WORKER.

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

CHILE COMES BACK WITH A VOTING PLAN

Demands Plebiscite by February 1

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ARICA, Chile, Dec. 9.—The plebiscitary commission, headed by the august Gen. "Black-Jack" Pershing, meets this morning and it is expected all three representatives, including Senor Edwards of Chile who withdrew last week in protest against the delay, will attend.

Make Demonstration.

The Chileans are to make a demonstration outside the barracks where the commission meets. Inside Senor Edwards is to present a resolution demanding that a date be fixed for registration and voting. This proposal that the committee which is supposed to look after registration and supervise the election must report by December 10, and all arrangements must be completed by Dec. 15.

Senor Edwards will ask also that the registration boards for voters be opened by December 20 and remain open until January 10, the plebiscitary vote to determine to which nation, Chile or Peru, the disputed territory is to go, be held on February 1.

Get 'Em Used to it.

If Pershing rejects these proposals, it is clear that the United States is delaying the solution of the dispute while it keeps American armed forces in Latin-America in order that Latin-Americans become accustomed to their being bossed by U. S. marines and soldiery.

UNVEIL ROCKEFELLER BUST IN TEMPLE OF STANDARD OIL TRUST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A bust of John D. Rockefeller, the work of J. O. Davidson, was unveiled in the main hall of the Standard Oil building.

ELECTRIC TRUST ASKS 'FARMERS' FOR ASSISTANCE

Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric company, which has been accused of controlling the electric lighting and power of the nation before the federal trade commission and has its eyes on the Muscle Shoals project and has applications in Washington for 400 more water-power projects filed by its subsidiaries urged the banker-farmers at the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting here to support the "American manufacturing interests" in the development of water-power projects in America.

Young also urged these large land-holders and bankers, who are making life miserable for the real farmers, to join the manufacturing interests in a drive to electrify the railroads, starting at congested terminals and extending to mountain grades "where steam locomotives are inefficient."

BRITISH WOODWORKERS TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9.—A delegation of English woodworkers is expected to be present at the woodworkers' congress of the U. S. S. R., which will take place in January 1926.

LEFT WING IN GARMENT WORKERS' CONVENTION WHIPS MACHINE ON CIVIC FEDERATION AND FASCISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The special convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union today condemned the bloody Mussolini government of Italy and complimented the Italian locals of the organization for waging a fight against the fascist in America who are the representatives of the enslavers and murderers of the Italian workers.

The resolution was introduced by an Italian local and was amended by Delegate Rubin of the left wing, to include the demand that the United States government sever diplomatic relations with the Mussolini government.

Dubinsky Tries Obstruction

Dubinsky, chairman of the resolutions committee refused to include the amendment in the committee's motion. But the amendment and the committee's recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Also by unanimous vote the convention condemned the Civic Federation as the worst enemy of labor and demanded that all labor official sever connection with it. Rose Wortis pointed out that adopting resolutions and placing them in the minutes was not sufficient, that the delegates to the American Federation of Labor must have courage to make the floor and

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NEW YORK HIRES THREE LARGE HALLS FOR COMING LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—On Jan. 24 a Lenin memorial meeting will be held. Due to pressure from the American Flag Association and other capitalist agencies Madison Square Garden has been refused us.

We have therefore been forced to select a number of halls as there is not a single hall in the city large enough outside of the garden. We have secured New Star Casino, Central Opera House and Millers Grand Assembly and have also an option on three more large halls in the city. We can fill six halls with 20,000 workers and show the authorities they can not stop us from celebrating the Lenin memorial nor can they stop the growing numbers who will attend.

BRING DONATIONS!

For the Bazaar—
For the Labor Defense—

Thursday Afternoon or Early Evening, at the very latest, to the hall.

TONIGHT!

Labor Defense Bazaar

→ GRAND OPENING ←

FIRST CHOICE of the Rich Assortment of Goods! Do Your Holiday Shopping at BARGAIN PRIZES. HELP THE FRAMED-UP ZEIGLER MINERS!

ADMISSION FREE!

at the NORTH-WEST HALL,
North and Western Avenues

HELP WANTED!

This Afternoon, Thursday, at North-West Hall, North and Western Avenues, for the Labor Defense Bazaar.

This Evening—as Early as You Can Come.

RUSSIAN METAL TRADE UNIONS HOLD CONGRESS

Conference Stands for Trade Union Unity

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The seventh national congress of the Metal Workers' Union in the Union of Soviet Republics opened in the Trade Union House here with the members of the Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish and Lettish metal workers' unions present being enthusiastically elected as honorary members of the presidium.

Comrade Tomsy, the chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union delivered a speech of greeting in which he pointed to the unexampled development of Soviet industry without outside assistance and to the numerical, cultural and political growth of the working class in the Soviet Union. The Soviet unions carry on an immense cultural work and the self-confidence of the working class which takes an active part in the work of socialist reconstruction has developed strongly. The Soviet unions are no longer isolated, the economic blockade of the bourgeoisie has suffered the same fiasco as the attempt to isolate the working class of the Soviet Union.

Thru the fraternal delegations which have visited the Soviet Union the working class has come into direct contact with the working class in almost all the European countries. The idea of international unity has been accepted by the majority of the international working class.

Need of World Unity.
Lepse, chairman of the Metal Workers' Union, greeted the metal workers delegated to the congress from abroad. His declaration that although they were affiliated to the Amsterdam International they were nevertheless prepared to fight together with the Russian metal workers for international unity met with loud applause.

Djerjinsky, chairman of the supreme economic council of the Soviet Union, stressed the importance of the army of metal workers in Russia, 700,000 strong, as decisive for the whole economy of the Soviet Union, for the level of industry, and in particular for the level of agriculture.

"The enemies of the Soviet Union reckoned that it would not be able to re-establish its heavy industries, but the literally tumultuous advance of the metal industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1924-25 has proved the contrary," declared Djerjinsky. "This advance created a firm basis for the work of socialist reconstruction. This success is chiefly due to the firm will of the working class which stands at the helm in the Soviet Union. The industrial inheritance from the bourgeoisie is as good as exhausted and a program of wide-scale building, particularly of factories, is now on the agenda. It is true that without credits from abroad the work of economic reconstruction will be slowed down, but the working class of the Soviet Union will nevertheless accomplish its aims. The alliance of workers and peasants remains the basis for the work of reconstruction which is being carried on by the non-party workers unitedly with the Communists in all trade unions."

R. I. L. U. Greets Congress.
Comrade Losovsky greeted the congress in the name of the Red International of Labor Unions. He pointed to the effects of the economic recovery in the Soviet Republics, to the growing influence of the Soviet Union in world politics, to the attraction of the Soviet Union for the international working class, to the immense growth of the revolutionary movements in the colonial and half-colonial countries, etc.

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RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS CONDEMN TRIAL OF TWELVE BRITISH COMMUNISTS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9.—The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions addressed a telegram to the condemned English Communists expressing its fraternal solidarity with the Communist Party of Great Britain and with Minority Movement, and describes the attack of the Baldwin government upon the Communist Party of Great Britain and the Minority Movement as the first step in a great offensive against the vital interests of the whole English working class. The attempt to make the Communist Party of Great Britain illegal is an attempt to make the offensive of the employers easier to carry on. This attack takes place after the decisions of the labor party conference in Liverpool against the Communist Party and against the Minority Movement.

The internal connection between these decisions and the court sentence is obvious. That section of the English working class which honestly voted for the proposals of MacDonald in Liverpool, is now able to see thru the trial of the Communists, for whom it actually prepared the way. The Red International of Labor Unions firmly hopes that the whole English working class will feel the London

SOCIALIST WRITER, WORKING ON CAPITALIST SHEET, IN ROLE OF GO-BETWEEN FOR SIGMAN MACHINE

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Edward Levinson, member of the editorial staff of the socialist New Leader, convention correspondent for the New York World, and press agent for Sigman, combines here three functions which disclose the complete absence of any difference in principle between the Sigman machine, the socialist press and the capitalist sheet.

Aids Capitalist Press.
Levinson is the guide, counselor and friend of the capitalist press representatives at the convention. It was Levinson who, in his capacity as press agent and all around lackey for the worst elements in the International Ladies' Garment Workers, sent in a crookedly concocted story misquoting Hyman as to the abilities of certain left wing delegates.

It is Levinson of a socialist newspaper staff who interprets the convention debates and describes personalities for the benefit of the capitalist press reporters so that the left wing is made to appear in the worst possible light. The New York World has published the most vicious stories that have yet appeared and for them the Sigman machine must take responsibility.

It is noticeable that this organic connection between the socialist and capitalist press and the Sigman machine is carried into the officers re-

amidst storms of applause with the cry: "All roads lead to Moscow, to the heart of the world revolution!"

Swedish Union For Unity.
Eckmann, chairman of the Swedish Metal Workers Union, greeted the congress, thanked the Russian comrades for their invitation and declared: "Despite various differences of opinion, we greet the achievements of the Russian revolution with all our hearts. It has shown the world an unexampled display of the creative force of the proletariat in the construction of their own state. The Swedish proletariat has gone another way, but we firmly hope that the idea of international unity will soon triumph and that the Russian metal workers will be able to enter the family of international metal workers as equal and welcome members."

Arndsen, the representative of the Norwegian metal workers, stressed the fact that the Norwegian trade movement had completely joined the struggle for unity. He declared that bourgeois Europe was in a state of cultural and economic decay, whilst Soviet Russia was at work upon the construction of a new world. In his opinion, the question of international trade union unity would play a decisive part in the coming struggles of the European working class.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.
Boston International Labor Defense Arranges Ball to Meet New Year
BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The International Labor Defense of Boston will greet the new year with a dance at Convention Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for the release of class war prisoners and others in danger of being sent to capitalist dungeons. The dance committee holds that no more appropriate manner could be found of spending this evening, usually given over to some form of festivity than to attend this affair, when you can at once enjoy yourself and assist our comrades languishing in jail.

The committee in charge intends to establish the International Labor Defense dance as the greatest event on the workers' social calendar and has engaged one of the finest orchestras in Boston. Tickets are 75 cents each.

Committees of the International Labor Defense are canvassing local unions and other workers' organizations in Boston seeking their support for this undertaking and asking affiliation to the local section.

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

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AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)
themselves. The pacifists gurgled with joy when the pact was signed, just as they did when Wilson declared war on Germany "to crush kaiserism" and later on when he framed the "fourteen points" and again later when he sponsored the league of nations.

THE pacifists are always hoping against hope that the capitalist tigers will park their claws in cold molasses and go on a milk diet, instead of living on the flesh and blood of the working class and oppressed peoples—their natural diet. The pacifists as a rule live on incomes drawn from the same source, so they would like to continue to do so, while enjoying the thrill of swinging a wicked puff at the cashier now and then. The pacifists want the present system to continue, but they would like to dress it up like a Sunday school teacher.

THE British spies were commissioned by the same government that infests Soviet Russia with "intelligence experts" to get the facts on the latest developments in French war aviation. This means that England looks with a jaundiced eye on her neighbor across the channel, and the osculatory exchange between the volatile Briand and the aristocratic ice berg Chamberlain did not halt the activities of the British intelligence departments for one moment. Of course, this is no news to anybody but a fool or a pacifist. Capitalist powers trust each other about as much as insurance agents.

THE league of nations is in trouble again. And so is the world court. Both are related. In fact the court is a feeler for the league. Britain wants the oil that is buried generously in the subsoil of Mesopotamia. The particular spot is Mosul. England has no more right to the oil than "Yellow Kid" Well, of Chicago, our outlawed confidence man, who refuses to join the chamber of commerce and is a regular fellow. Turkey also wants Mosul, and the natives being a good deal like Turks, appear to have a reasonable claim to it. England however, being tender hearted, fears that the Mosulians would be unhappy under the Turkish "yoke."

BEING of this opinion England will have the oil if it costs her the last Hindu soldier in her armies. But in order to have the support of the good ladies of Fifth Ave., Newport and the Chicago Gold Coast, England calls on the league of nations to do its duty. The league tried to do so, but the thumb of Turkey's right hand flew to a finely chiseled nose and England tried the world court. A loud "haw-haw" from Turkey greeted her new dodge. But England continued her efforts to save the Mosulians from Turkey. Finally the world court, alias England, decided that Turkey must abide by the unanimous decision of the league council, minus the votes of Turkey and England on the question of oil rights in Mosul. The Turks having a sense of humor, laughed moderately and then told the league to go and chase itself. Mussolini did the same thing, when he suddenly turned loose his cannon on an island full of Greeks. Nothing happened to him, human beings not being as precious as oil. Just now it looks like trouble between England and Turkey over Mosul. It will be interesting to watch what will happen to the Locarno pact. It may work for England, but it will not bring peace.

THE son of a Chicago millionaire was sentenced to life imprisonment a few years ago for murder. He is now enjoying the open air. Far be it from us to suggest that the family millions had any effect on governor Small's parole board, but one cannot help thinking that had been a penniless murderer, he would spend the rest of his life behind the bars, or get his neck broken on the gallows.

JUST what we expected happened to the famous anti-injunction bill, secured by labor leaders, thru the assistance of their "friends" in the Illinois legislature. Judge "Dennie" Sullivan landed a haymaker on its jaw and it is down for the count. In fact it is not longer of any account. The law provided for peaceful picketing. The labor fakers boasted that what the workers need is patience. This virtue would bring them relief from the more onerous burdens now laid on them by the employers. "See the anti-injunction bill" they chortled. But the law is dead, at least temporarily. Yet it is encouraging to note with what never failing hope the labor fakers renew their fight to have another similar law placed on the statute books.

THOSE labor leaders are sanguine. They have no reason to be otherwise. Even the capitalist legislators may refuse to pass laws that might benefit the workers, and capitalist judges are sure to kill such laws if passed, the labor fakers, will be given soft berths by the employers, in case the union payroll gets congested. In the meantime, pickets are arrested and strikes are lost while the fakers hob nob with the capitalist politicians and if somebody suggests that the workers should organize a labor party, he is frowned upon and told that the non-partisan policy of rewarding "friends and punishing enemies has worked." Yes, for the enemies of the workers and for the labor fakers.

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Only Soviet Program Can Realize Disarmament and Bring Peace to the World

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, an invitation is going forward from the council of the league of nations to the Union of Soviet Republics asking it to send representatives to participate in the work of a special commission to arrange for an international disarmament conference. Indications are that the Soviet government will accept. Christian Rakovsky, Soviet ambassador at Paris, says:

"We are ready to participate in any pacification effort in Europe, in economic conferences, in disarmament conferences, but we cannot enter the league itself because we would be in the unfair position of one lone socialist state facing all the other states united by the same economic conception and the same social conception."

That short explanation, however, will never seep into the brains of those who edit the kept press, like the editor of the Chicago Tribune. They refuse to understand it. Every participation by Soviet rule in the affairs of the capitalist states is interpreted by them to mean that the Soviet Union is being brought closer to the profit governments, that the Union of Soviet Republics will ultimately join the league of nations.

Soviet participation in many of the conferences of the league, however, like the gathering called to consider European waterways, can be used to benefit and strengthen workers' and peasants' rule. The greatest service, however, that Soviet spokesmen attending a disarmament conference can render world labor is to blast the peace pretensions of the imperialist governments. This they invariably must do.

The Soviet Union alone can enter a disarmament conference with sincere intentions. Following its overwhelming defeat administered to imperialist intervention it reduced its army to a mere frontier guard. It makes no lavish expenditure for huge naval armaments. It champions an economic order that will eliminate commercial rivalry between nations, and groups of nations, that alone makes world peace possible.

All this the Soviet representatives told the world in the discussion of disarmament at the Genoa conference of the league of nations in 1922. It was denounced, of course, as Bolshevik propaganda.

President Harding did not invite the Soviet Union to participate in the disarmament conference held in Washington. Since Coolidge ascended to the presidency, he has been trying to call the gathering that is now to be undertaken by the league, and to which the United States and Germany, as well as the Soviet Union, have been invited.

Coolidge indicates that the United States will participate. It will be interesting then to watch the Wall Street political agents squirm under the questions of the Soviet representatives demanding to know why Coolidge, in his annual message to congress boasts of the formidability of the U. S. army and navy and demands the militarization of the American population and industry. The dollar representatives will not answer, except to evade, but the Russians will tell them that it is because dollarocracy needs naval, land and air armaments to seek and maintain foreign markets for the sale of its surplus products, and new fields for investment and exploitation. It can only get and hold them thru maintaining greater and stronger armaments than those of any other capitalist nation.

This condition is dawning more and more upon the minds of American workers and farmers. They are realizing that the Soviet method is the one that safeguards their interests and gives real promise of world peace. They are turning their backs upon the Wall Street plan that calls upon them to bleed and die for the imperialists' dollars in endless wars as long as capitalism lasts.

LANDLORDS TELL OF BEING FORCED INTO SOCIETIES

A delegation of fifteen witnesses, members of the Real Estate Owners' Association of Chicago, appeared before Chief Justice Thomas J. Lynch and placed charges against a number of agents who have virtually controlled their property.

They brought out that they were forced by the fear of having their homes and stores bombed to join the association and that after they had joined they were told that the renting of the stores would be in the hands of a business agent.

Bombs Emphasize Remarks.
The moment any attempt was made to rent the store to someone that the business agent did not approve of, a bomb would emphasize the agents' remarks.

A number testified as to how whole sale dealers refused to sell goods to them when the association had leveled

a fine against them and they had not paid promptly enough.

Business Men Use Bombers.
Chicago is being treated to bomb trust revelations in which business men are the backers of bombers and have used them quite frequently to bomb their competitors' stores. The business men's associations are also using bombers to "line-up" members into their associations.

B. & O. Engine Blast Kills Cabmen; Unusual Incident Investigated

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ELKTON, Md., Dec. 9.—An investigation was begun today into one of the most unusual accidents in railroad history—the explosion of a traveling locomotive last night resulting in the death of Engineer R. J. Ryan of Wilmington, and Fireman A. W. Churchman of Philadelphia, and injury to ten passengers.

The locomotive, attached to B. & O. train No. 49, Philadelphia to Baltimore, was travelling about 30 miles an hour, when the boiler suddenly exploded. The engine turned turtle and two cars left the track, shaking up the passengers.

LOSOVSKY SHOWS CONSERVATIVES JAILED WORKERS

Denounces Class Nature of British Courts

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9.—In an article in the Pravda, A. Losovsky, head of the Red International of Labor Unions, points out that the persecution of the Communists in England is directed by the conservatives in power and shows the class character of the British government.

In referring to the recent trial of the twelve Communists who were sentenced to jail, he declares: "It was the direct work of the conservative party which is now at the state helm in England and to which both the attorney general and the judge belong. The only 'crime' of the Communists on account of their membership of an alleged illegal Communist Party, a party which has actually existed for 6 years in full publicity, consisted in the fact that the theory and practice of Communism is not taken into account in the English constitution."

Losovsky then points out how miserably the original intention to produce proofs of a financing of the English Communist Party from Moscow has collapsed, and been given up by the court.

"When one takes into consideration the paternal attitude of the same courts and the same police towards the fascist organizations, then the whole shamelessness of this 'justice' comedy is clear," writes Losovsky.

"The English bourgeoisie, which for years together with the reformists, has contended that bolshevism is an imported article and that it could not win a place on Anglo-Saxon ground, now sees itself faced with a growing Communist Party and it seeks to save itself by fighting with the weapon of intimidating processes.

Destroy Democracy Myth.
"The English bourgeoisie has destroyed the whole decorum of formal democracy, of juridical independence, of bourgeois freedom, etc. It goes around those sections of the constitution which hamper an oppression of the working class. All English workers who still accept the so-called independence and classlessness of the courts as realities, have now received an object lesson and can no longer fail to recognize the true class character of the juridical vengeance inflicted upon the Communist Party."

Follows Vassals Footsteps.
"The English bourgeoisie is following in the footsteps of its vassals, of Poland, Roumania and Bulgaria, it considers that the time is ripe to introduce its colonial regime into England itself. This is least of all a proof of the stability of the conservative government and the class which it represents. The sentence against the Communists means the opening of a new stage in the history of the British working class movement. The task of the conservative government was to disorganize and isolate the Communist Party, but in fact, exactly opposite results have been achieved. Without doubt the whole English working class movement will occupy itself earnestly with this question.

"The trial of the English Communists has ended, the trial of the English bourgeoisie is beginning!"

Illinois Commerce Commission Aids Power Interests

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 9.—A certificate of necessity and convenience has been granted by the Illinois commerce commission to the Public Service company of Illinois to extend its power lines on Bradley road, Libertyville township, Lake county, and to serve this territory.

A five years extension of the lease by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad to the Central Illinois Public Service company of certain land in Effingham county also was approved.

A lease for five years at \$28 a year, by the Wabash railroad to the Kankakee and Urbana Traction company of land in Urbana was approved.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

In the December Issue of the Workers Monthly

1905-
The Rehearsal for
1917
By Alexander Trachtenberg

The First Negro Workers' Congress
By Robert Minor

Class War or Class Collaboration
By Max Bedacht

Professor Carver Makes a "Revolution"
By C. E. Ruthenberg

And Other Features.

Wall Street's Congress Convenes
By J. Louis Engdahl

\$1.25 Six Months 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. \$2.00 a Year

COOLIDGE'S CHALLENGE TO LABOR

Left Wing Whips the Sigman Machine

(Continued from page 1)
 fight for them. "So far they have not done so," she said.
 Left Wing Not Satisfied with Words.
 Antonini of the right wing and twice a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention objected to Wortis' remarks questioning the courage of the delegates. Dubinsky pointed out that at two previous conventions of the I. L. G. W. a similar resolution had been passed, thinking by this to stall on the present resolution.
 Delegate Zimmerman of the left wing then demanded to know why Antonini, who was a progressive in those days did not fight at the A. F. of L. convention for these resolutions. No answer was given.
 Sigman piped up with the remark that the United Mine Workers of America had forced John Mitchell to withdraw from the Civic Federation. He then closed up without saying what that had to do with the case before convention.

Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

(Continued from page 1)

Why are the working people of this country burdened with a military establishment greater than ever before in its history? Why does the president propose a new law making it possible for the government to draft every person in this country into the military establishment?

The wage workers and exploited farmers in this country will find the answer in the imperialist policy followed by the government in support of the great financial institutions. The great international banking houses are making investments for the American capitalists all over the world. They formulated the Dawes plan and loaned hundreds of millions under this plan. They are making their investments in China. All of South America is becoming the domain of the American financial magnates. The great military establishment the president boasts of and his proposed new law are for the purpose of defending the investments and profits of the great banking houses.

The president wants this country prepared for new adventures in support of the bankers such as those in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, the recent sending of American soldiers into Panama. We must be ready to subdue Mexico and the South American countries should they endanger the investments and profits of the Wall Street bankers. We must be ready to collect from Germany investments under the Dawes plan. We must be ready to fight for the interests of the American bankers in China.

The president shows what he means the great military establishment to be for when he says about China "it will be our policy so far as possible to meet the aspirations of China and always consistent with the interests of the countries involved." He means consistent with the interests of the big international banking houses which are exploiting the Chinese people.

The president's talk about Philippine independence is of the same character. He would teach the people of the Philippines self government and proposes "more authority should be given the governor-general so that he will not be so dependent upon the local legislative bodies to render effective our effort to set an example of sound administration and government."

These proposals of a big military establishment of a draft law are proposals for Wall Street but not for the American workers and exploited farmers.

Registration of the Foreign-Born.

THE attitude of the president speaking in the name of the capitalist class is brot out clearly in his discussion on immigration and the foreign-born workers in this country. Secretary of Labor Davis has openly advocated the registration, photographing and fingerprinting of the foreign-born workers, which is part of the plan of the big capitalist employers to make the foreign-born workers cowed wage slaves who will not dare fight for a higher standard of life.

Thru intimidating the foreign-born workers and lowering their standard of life the capitalists of this country hope to reduce the general standard of labor. Now the president comes out with the proposal for such registration and fingerprinting. He says in his message "if investigation reveals that any considerable number (of foreign-born) are coming here in defiance of our immigration restrictions it will undoubtedly create the necessity for registration of all aliens."

Under guise of enforcing the immigration law, the president proposes the creation of a weapon thru which the capitalist can enforce greater economic slavery on both native and foreign-born workers in this country.

The Negro Worker.

THE stirring unrest among the Negro workers has aroused fear in the hearts of the exploiting class of this country that the twelve million Negroes will organize themselves together with their white brothers in a struggle against the conditions from which they suffer. The president in his message endeavors to calm this unrest with pious words, declaring that there must be equality before the law for the Negroes of this country. But he makes no concrete proposals to remove these injustices from which the Negro suffers.

The Negroes are supposed to be equal before the law and the president offers nothing new in expressing this pious wish. Does he propose any measures against the Southern states which have disfranchised the Negroes? Does he propose any measures in the Northern states, where all kinds of race discrimination is practised against the Negro? Does he propose that the Negroes organize so that they may win decent standards of life in the industries where they are doubly exploited?

The president's utterances about the Negroes are intended to still the growing wrath of the Negroes

against race discrimination and double exploitation, from which they can only save themselves thru organization and cooperation with the white workers in the fight against the class which President Coolidge represents.

The Exploited Farmer.

FOR the farmer, the president again has nothing but words. He goes back to 1900 in an endeavor to prove that the farmer is better off today than he was a quarter of a century ago. He tells the farmer who has suffered poverty and degradation thru the deflation period since 1920-21 that this was expected and could not be avoided.

The president does not seem to know that the farmers are suffering thru exploitation of the bankers who hold mortgages on their farms, to whom they have had to turn in order to save themselves from starvation during the deflation period. The president does not seem to know that the farmers are suffering because of the high freight rates they are obliged to pay to the railroads for transporting their goods to the market. The president does not seem to know that the grain elevators, the packing houses, are exploiting and robbing the farmers of their products because of their extortionate charges.

The president proposes encouragement of cooperative marketing as the panacea, but the cooperative marketing associations will have to use the railroads, pay the high freight rates, the farmers will have to get their loans from bankers who charge them extortionate interests just the same.

The president's proposal in regard to the exploited farmers is not to help the farmers but to safeguard the interests of the exploiters.

A Blow at Labor.

IN his discussion of the coal industry and the railroads, President Coolidge comes out openly with his program directed against labor.

In discussing the coal industry, he says:

"At the present time the national government has little or no authority to deal with the vital necessities of life of the country. It has permitted itself to remain so powerless that its only attitude must be of utmost supplication. Authority should be lodged in the president and the departments of commerce and labor, giving power to deal with an emergency."

In speaking of the railroad industry, he declared: "A strike in modern industry has many of the aspects of war in the modern world. It injures labor and it injures capital. If the industry involved is a basic one, it reduces the necessary economic surplus and increases the cost of living. It injures the welfare and general comfort of the whole people. It also involves a deeper cost. It tends to embitter and divide the community into warring classes, and thus weaken the unity and power of our national life."

These two quotations, altho carefully worded, have only one meaning. The president proposes to invest in the national government the right to prevent strikes by the coal miners and the railroad workers. He proposes to wrench out of the hands of the workers in these industries the only weapon they have thru which they can force the capitalist exploiters to give them more of what they produce thru their labor power. He proposes to put them under the rule of government departments functioning in the interests of the capitalist owners of the industries, he wishes to make of the workers not only wage slaves economically thru the capitalists controlling their right to work, but to compel them to work against their wishes so that their last weapons against their capitalist exploiters will be wrenched from their hands.

Exploitation of the Workers.

ALL of the above proposals of President Coolidge are an expression of what he thinks should be the conditions in this country and with it the entire capitalist exploiting class for whom he speaks. The president outlined his view on this question in the closing words of his message. He said:

"After all, there is but a fixed quantity of wealth in this country at any fixed time. The only way we can secure more of this is to create more. The elements of time enter into production. If the people have sufficient moderation and contentment to be willing to improve their conditions by the process of enlarging production, eliminating waste, and distributing equitably, a prosperity almost without limit lies before us. If the people are to be dominated by selfishness, seeking immediate richness by non-productive speculation and by wasteful quarreling over the returns from industry, they will be confronted by the results of depression and privation. If they will continue industrious and thrifty, content with their fair wages and moderate profits, and the returns which accrue to the development of our national resources, our prosperity will extend itself indefinitely."

What is the sense of this paragraph? Nothing more than that the workers and exploited farmers of this country must not expect to secure for themselves a larger share of the wealth now produced in this country. According to reliable statistics, 5,290,659 in this country in 1919 received \$23,362,317,049 of the national wealth produced, while the remaining 32,278,411 of those gainfully employed received only \$34,532,405,292. The president's proposal is that the thirty-four million of those gainfully employed, who just got enough out of industry for a bare living, are not to fight to secure for themselves a larger share of the present products of industry, and that the five million who got over 23 billion dollars

are to continue to get this share of the products of industry. The president says to the wage workers and the exploited farmers: "You must be satisfied with your lot. You must stay where you are. Unless you can increase the amount of profits and dividends for the capitalist exploiters thru increased production, then maybe you can get a little more for yourselves."

A Challenge to the Wage-Workers and the Exploited Farmers.

THE president's program is the capitalist program of war against the workers. It is a program for use of the governmental power against the workers to help the capitalists save their immense fortunes and to amass even greater wealth for themselves out of the labor of the wage workers and exploited farmers.

The president's party, the republican party, supports this program. The democratic party supports this program. The wage workers of this country, if they want to win a higher standard of life thru securing more of what they produce, if they do not wish to see the unions smashed and the right to strike taken from them, must organize their power to fight against this capitalist program. If the exploited farmers want relief from the exploitation of the banks, the railroads, the marketing associations, they must also organize their strength for a struggle against the capitalist exploiters.

The capitalist exploiters control the governmental power thru the republican and democratic parties. They use it to advance their interests and against the workers. The workers and exploited farmers must get into the struggle to take this governmental power out of the hands of the capitalists.

The formation of a labor party to fight in the interests of the workers is the first step in this struggle. The labor party must be built upon the existing organizations of the workers—the trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal societies, etc. In every city and every state these organizations of workers should send delegates to central conferences to form a labor party to enter the political arena to fight the battles of the workers.

The exploited farmers must organize their power and ally themselves with the labor party in the struggle against the capitalist exploiters. The existing organizations of farmers should be the basis for forming in every state an organization of farmers thru central conferences which will ally itself with the workers in the fight against the exploiters.

Workers, exploited farmers! Form a labor party and an alliance between the wage workers and exploited farmers against the capitalist parties of Coolidge and Morgan. This is the answer which the wage workers and exploited farmers must make to Coolidge's capitalist program.

Every trade union, every co-operative society, every fraternal organization of labor should take the initiative to help form a labor party by placing themselves on record for local and state conferences toward that end. Every organization of exploited farmers should endorse the calling of a state conference of farmers to form a farmers' bloc which shall ally itself with the labor party in a fight against the capitalist program.

Workers (Communist) Party

WICKS TO TOUR THE EAST IN LOCARNO TALK

Expose Conspiracy Against Russia

Comrade H. M. Wicks, editorial writer for the DAILY WORKER is to make a lecture tour from Chicago to the Atlantic Coast and return; delivering twelve lectures in the principal cities on "The Locarno Pact—A Capitalist Mobilization Against the Soviet Union."

Those who have read the special articles of Comrade Wicks on international politics realize that this will furnish a splendid opportunity to learn all the details of this historic treaty. He will expose all the machinations of the old world statesmen and also the role played by the Wall Street imperialists in this latest move against the first workers republic.

This lecture will be delivered in the following cities. Place of meetings will be announced later:

- Sunday, Dec. 20—Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Monday, Dec. 21—Detroit, Mich.
- Tuesday, Dec. 22—Buffalo, N. Y.
- Wed. Dec. 23—Boston, Mass.
- Sat. Dec. 26—New York City.
- Sun. Dec. 27—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Monday Dec. 28—Baltimore, Md.
- Tues. Dec. 29—Washington, D. C.
- Wed. Dec. 30—Richmond, Va.
- Sat. January 2—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Sunday January 3—(afternoon) Cleveland, Ohio; (evening) Toledo, Ohio.

All readers of THE DAILY WORKER should make special efforts to bring their shop mates to these meetings, as they will there learn facts of which they never dreamed about the imperialist bandits and the conspiracies against the workers of the world.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Boston Membership Is Overwhelmingly For Unity Resolution of the C. E. C.

BOSTON, Mass., December 9.—The Boston membership meeting, by a vote of 99 against 22, supported the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee at a meeting at which James P. Cannon and Jay Lovestone spoke as the representatives of the Central Executive Committee. The question was debated at the meeting which began at eight o'clock and lasted until two o'clock in the morning.

Efforts of a small group in opposition to the resolution to sabotage the meeting and prevent a vote were defeated by the demand of the overwhelming part of the membership present for an orderly meeting and open discussion and decision of the question.

The opposition even went so far as to attempt to prevent a collection being taken for the support of the meeting. One of the opponents of the Central Executive Committee resolution, Comrade Konikow, who has always been a Loreite, openly defended ore in the meeting, thereby consolidating the Communists who support-

ed the Central Executive Committee resolution, who were eager to repudiate any suggestion of support of the opportunism and non-Communist views of Lore.

The Boston membership meeting was the third of a series of meetings held in the larger party centers. The total vote of the members at these meetings shows that over 90% of the membership are supporting the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee. The same is true of the comrades in the District Executive Committees, only two votes having been registered against the resolutions in the three District Executive Committees, those of Detroit, Buffalo and Boston, where the whole matter has come to a vote during the present trip of the representatives of the Central Executive Committee.

Chicago Y. W. L. Who Work in Building Industry to Meet

All members of the Young Workers League who are working in the building trades industry will meet on Sat. at 6 p. m. sharp, at 19 So. Lincoln St.

NOTICE!
 Mr. Samuel Ball will deliver his MASTER LECTURE: "THE ASCENT OF MAN" SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 7:30 P. M. at Hobo College, Desplaines and Washington St. Admission free.

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NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—All Workers (Communist) Party members must be present at the membership meeting that will be held in Webster Hall, 11th St. and 3rd Ave., Sunday afternoon Dec. 13 at one o'clock to hear the reports of the party's Central Executive Committee on the question of party unity and trade union work.

This meeting is very important and every party member must attend. Admission to the meeting will be by membership cards only. Bring your membership cards with you.

Delegate Zimmerman of the left wing then demanded to know why Antonini, who was a progressive in those days did not fight at the A. F. of L. convention for these resolutions. No answer was given.
 Sigman piped up with the remark that the United Mine Workers of America had forced John Mitchell to withdraw from the Civic Federation. He then closed up without saying what that had to do with the case before convention.

Furriers Urge Class Struggle
 The convention opened with a telegram from the Fur Workers' union, urging the I. L. G. W. convention to join with the Furriers in the movement for amalgamation of the different crafts into an industrial union, the movement for world trade union unity, and to make the needle unions organs of class struggle.

A telegram was also received from Mike Rosen of the New York Purcell Committee, urging the convention to send a labor delegation to Soviet Russia and to take a stand for world trade union unity. Both telegrams were read amid great applause.

Trade Demands Taken Up
 The resolutions committee began to report on twelve resolutions demanding week-work, a forty-hour, five-day week, a minimum living wage and equalization of wage standards.

There are three resolutions pointing out the centralization of the needle industry and demanding the expiration of all agreements at the same time in the United States and Canada.

Resolutions are presented from Locals 41 and 38 of New York demanding a general strike in the field covered by them to enforce agreements and to organize the industry. The incoming executive board was instructed to call a general strike if it is deemed advisable. Local 38 is now on strike against the Metropolitan Opera house over the making of costumes.

U. S. Backs Turkey Says Paris Paper

(Continued from page 1)
 one power that can challenge Britain is the United States.

Turks Denounce Court.
 GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 9.—Turkey has refused point-blank to accept the decision of the league of nations over the settlement of the Mosul Oil dispute with Great Britain.

Munir Bey, Turkish minister to Switzerland, who is representing his government at the council of the league now being held, declined to accept the world court's competence to give an advisory opinion to the league council, and declared that he would no longer participate in the council deliberations unless instructed to do so by the Angora government.

The dispute arose last June when the British asked to refer the Mosul dispute to the world court. At that time Turkey objected to the compromise. When the decision of the court was reached a few weeks ago, Turkey again declared she would refuse to recognize the authority of the court.

ANSWER COOLIDGE!

Distribute the Party Manifesto Outlining the Workers' Program Against Coolidge's Capitalist Program.

THE party has printed in an attractive four-page leaflet the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee analyzing President Coolidge's message from the workers' standpoint.

This leaflet should be distributed in millions of copies among the workers and exploited farmers of this country.

Every unit of the Workers Party should immediately order a supply of these leaflets and distribute them in the trade unions and other workers' organizations.

The president's message, with its brutal program in support of the capitalist class and against the workers and farmers is a challenge to the whole working class. This challenge must be brought to the attention of millions of workers to rouse them to fight against Coolidge's capitalist program.

Send in orders immediately. Distribute the manifesto to every worker in your community.

Make Coolidge's drive against the workers the beginning of a great struggle of the workers in support of their own interests.

The price of the leaflets is \$3.50 per thousand. Remittances should be sent with the order.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

Workers Party of America,
 1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
 Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find \$..... for which please send us..... copies of the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party entitled "Coolidge's Challenge to Labor."

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Workers Write About the Workers' Life

BAKU BUILDING WORKERS SOLVE CULTURE NEEDS

Educational Activities Conducted on the Job

By BENDERSTEY.
(Worker Correspondent)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—This year the building season has been conducted much more energetically than last year. There has been an increase in the influx of new building workers from the villages, who had taken up agricultural work during the time of the poor development of industry in the industrial centers and during the civil war. The union is commencing to draw this mass of newcomers into participation in trade union cultural work, and educating them into the proletarian family.

The building workers, in general, by the very nature of their work are considered as part-time workers and despite all desires it is impossible to attach them to an enterprise as can be done with factory workers. Therefore it is considerably more difficult to conduct cultural-educational work, among seasonal workers in view of the scattered nature of their work, than among the workers of factory and workshop enterprises, who work in groups in one place for several years at a stretch.

They Find a Way.

The Azerbaidjan Builders' Union, taking into consideration the present position of the workers, has transferred all cultural-educational work from club premises to the place where the work is being carried on where it is conducted in the open air and on platforms quickly put together by the workers themselves. Performances and cinema shows are given connected with the workers' productive life. A lecture is given before each cinema performance. The lectures are read in the Armenian, Turcic and Russian languages and in the Turcic study circles the Turco women also take part. On the Azerbaidjan-Turc holidays, the clubs have in some places been overcrowded with Azerbaidjans and their wives, who, prior to the Soviet time wore chadrachs and did not appear in public places.

We may see how popular such performances are becoming among workers from the following cases. For instance, workers and their families come to the settlement Banagody from the Baladjeri station which is three versts distant. At a cement works, three versts away from Baku, workers come from the town on the days of the performance and at the Sten-karezin settlement belonging to Asneft, near Sabunch, where 1,200 workers are engaged in constructing the workers' settlement, the workers come from Sabunch and Baku districts which are six versts away. Here up to 2,000 workers assemble. The administration, observing the development of cultural-educational work among the workers at a place of work, has fitted up a club.

Study Circles.

Recently the organization of circles at the place of work has increased. The workers have formed their own study circles so as to be able to arrange performances more frequently. In the days of preparation for the study circle work the workers are so interested in their studies that very often they go straight from their work to the study circles without having had any dinner.

In all buildings under construction wall-newspapers are issued, and dramatic and sport circles formed; (Asneft presented several bicycles for the sport circle) chess circles and "down with illiteracy" societies, whose members teach the illiterates to read and write. Lectures are given on trade union, productive and scientific themes in the various languages. Excursions are undertaken to factories, rest homes, and country resorts, etc.

That is the kind of work that is being carried on among the building workers in the Azerbaidjan Soviet Republic.

Los Angeles Babbits Refuse to Face Facts

By A Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9. — In spite of all the faith cures of the Los Angeles Babbits that city is hard hit. People "in the know" assert that there is vacant housing accommodation here for 200,000 people without using the apartment houses at all. Other towns are proportionately hard hit. Long Beach has accommodations for probably more than 85,000.

The oil field, in which I am employed, is dead. Drilling has practically come to an end, and only a few of us are still hanging on by their eyelids and expecting them to slip every day and yet, as hinted above, the local Babbity here using christian science or faith cures will tell you. "Yes, business is good."

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

FRUITS OF VICTORY IN A. C. W. STRIKE NOT ALTOGETHER SWEET; OFFICIALS KEEP PEACE POLICY

By BEN GORDON.
(Worker Correspondent)

The results of the recent strike the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago and New York waged against the International Tailoring company and J. L. Taylor company of Chicago and New York, proves conclusively the fallacy of the compromise peace policy of the A. C. W. officials, and that real victory in any struggle between the union and employers can only be won thru a fighting policy.

The forces that carried on this struggle against the A. C. W. in these 19 weeks of strike were the most powerful combinations of employers with the avowed purpose to annihilate the A. C. W. This fully justifies the claim that a militant policy must be the policy of the A. C. W. It is true that when the strike actually came, preparations were made to rally the workers in mass support, but the conditions upon which the strike was settled, though forestalling annihilation by the employers, yet were by no means that of a victory.

Did We Strike for This?

The conditions in the shop of the two companies are actually worse than before the strike. In the tailor shops wages were cut in some sections about 7 per cent. The cutting rooms increased their speed-up system. Production has increased about 7 per cent with no increase in wages. And we find some workers who are employed by those firms which are not members of the A. C. W.

This "victory" does not in any way compare with the demands of the workers before the strike. And it must be said that the demands were modest and somewhat as follows:

- 1.—The renewal of the old agreement and all its shop conditions therein.
- 2.—No wage cuts.
- 3.—No readjustments.
- 4.—No increase in production unless wages are simultaneously increased.
- 5.—No worker to work in the shop unless he or she is a member of the A. C. W.

In Chicago no strike has taken place for the last six years. So sure and so willing were our officials to concede and to compromise with the employers on all differences that arise occasionally between the employers and the union, that they permitted the International and J. L. Taylor to finish the busy season and operate for six weeks after the old agreement expired, thus giving the International Tailoring and J. L. Taylor company ample time to prepare for this 19 weeks struggle that has just come to an end about two

weeks ago. All this was done in the hope that their peace and compromise policy would keep on.

The leadership of the A. C. W. is to be condemned not for arranging agreement between the union and the employers, but because such agreements were based upon a policy of that "truce" and were at the expense of the workers and not of the bosses. To permit employers to choose the time for giving battle to the workers, to approve of wage cuts, readjustments, etc., is by far too big a price for any organization to pay for any "truce," even if peace between classes is possible.

The Result of a Policy of Peace

This strike is but another example of the officials' peace-policy. Without question this was one of the most significant strikes that the A. C. W. ever encountered. The loss of this struggle would have meant the shaking, or probably the breakdown of the very foundation of the Chicago organization. It would have meant that the United Garment Workers (Rickert's scab organization) would again try its hand in the men's clothing industry. The International Tailoring company and J. L. Taylor, the most powerful corporation in the men's clothing industry, was chosen by the manufacturers to lead the struggle against the union.

The lavish victory celebration and the congratulating telegrams from other union officials could not and did not cover up the actual results of this 19 weeks struggle. At any banquet or victory celebration meeting, the workers may have for a moment forgotten themselves. But to them when they got back to their bench, finding a wage cut and the increase in production, as well as facing some strike breakers whom they so bitterly fought during the strike, who are today working in the shop. The latter is no easy

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE ROUSES THE INTEREST OF LABOR IN THE SHOPS

In the following little report made by a comrade to his street nucleus is a concrete example of the interest the worker correspondents' department in The DAILY WORKER is arousing among workers in the factories and shops:

"In our shop we have about 300 workers. Since the reorganization of the party I have been instructed to organize an I. L. D. group in our shop. I must work cautiously because the bosses' informants have their ears wide open. Yet, even with my careful and very slow handling of the work, I am getting splendid results. And The DAILY WORKER Correspondents' section is a great help to me. Formerly when I left my DAILY WORKER on top of my locker I found it there just as I had left it. But now, when lunch time comes, I must make the rounds of the 17 members we have in the I. L. D. group before I can locate my paper. Invariably every one of them has tried to get a look at the paper and made a dash for it seeking out the Worker Correspondents' section. Usually five or six have to be asked before I can get my paper."

This little story tells better than anything we can say how important and worthwhile are the contributions you can send in.

Keep The DAILY WORKER before the workers in the shops and the factories and the mills. Send in your story!

thing to swallow. No striker can tolerate a scab after a 19 weeks fight.

Have Learned Nothing.

Thus far we find that this strike has not changed the view of the officials towards the employers the least bit. They are still ready to proceed with the same methods of compromise in the disputes arising. Such a policy will undermine the very things that had been won for the organization at the price of painful struggle.

The militant workers recognize that an end must be put to such a policy, that a fight must be made in an organized manner at local and shop meetings, as well as in the shops, against such a policy, if the Amalgamated membership ever hope to attain union conditions in the men's clothing industry.

Workers' Dramatic League Will Stage Gold's Play, 'Money'

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—On Friday night, Jan. 8th, the Workers' Dramatic League will introduce itself to party comrades and friends by presenting the play "Money", by Michael Gold, and by a dramatization of several revolutionary poems.

Imbued with the splendid vigor of the modern Russian stage, we will produce the play in the most radical fashion. The settings of symbolism, significance, will be designed according to constructivist principles, giving the actors the opportunity to use, in addition to width and depth, the height of various levels on the stage, for the portrayal of their emotions.

Challenge Bourgeoisie.

Challenging the old bourgeois stage, with its often untruthful psychology, and conservative ways of producing the Workers' Dramatic League intends to enter the field. Our first production will have much that may and will be criticized, but something new and virile will not fail to be noticed.

Starting under the most difficult handicaps, we intend to build under the direction of Dr. Arkatov, the Russian proletarian, and with the cooperation and help of party comrades and sympathizers, develop this workers' theatre until it becomes a powerful propaganda weapon, ready for our use.

Collectivist Art.

Our work is primarily collectivist. To play on our stage does not necessarily require talent. To our understanding, the actor or performer acquires the faculty, thru intelligent training, to play upon his body, to use his body as an instrument. In order to acquire this faculty we found it necessary to organize primarily as a school, where the necessary subjects are collectively taught.

The Workers' Dramatic League must become self-supporting. Help us by coming to our first production, Friday night, January 8, at Tammany Hall, 14th Street, near 3rd Ave. Help us build the Proletarian Theatre. Tickets can be had at the district office, the Freiheit, the Novy Mir, and the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop.

Liquidation of Illiteracy.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9.—The Down with Illiteracy Society has opened 32,052 classes thruout the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which embrace over a million people, 900,000 of whom have already been taught to read and write.

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

TATARBOUNAR PEASANTS' TRIAL

KISHINEV, Bessarabia, Dec. 9.—In the southern part of Bessarabia, in the district between Tatarbounar and Nikolayevska, last year the peasants rose against the terror and the oppression exercised by the Roumanian officials. In some districts the officials were driven away, but during the whole insurrection only two or three persons were killed.

According to the reports of the bourgeoisie press the Roumanian government in its struggle against the insurrection killed almost 5,000 peasants and subjected to terrible tortures and maltreatment not only the population of the villages concerned, but also those of villages which had nothing to do with the revolt.

Thruout Bessarabia an unheard of military tyranny was established. Wild soldier bands behaved as tho in an enemy country. Thousands of peasants were arrested, thrown into prison and terribly tortured. Later on 500 were kept and a process started against them. The trial started the end of August, after the peasants, many of them innocent, had spent over a year in prison and after a great number of them had died from the tortures.

Government's Purpose.

The government of Bratiano did its best to make the peasants appear as "Bolshevik conspirators" during the Kishinev trial. The peasants were accused of having been in contact with Russia and it was said that the peasants had revolted not because of the unbearable Roumanian bayonet regime in Bessarabia, but because of bribes from Russia. The government tried to prove by this trial that the Bessarabian peasants party, which had no connection with the accused peasants, was bribed by Russia. In this way the government wanted to establish a reason for the suppression of the peasants' party.

Together with these two aims the government had still a third purpose, that of intimidating the peasants and the workers of the country and thus strangle every possible effort of insurrection. The government showed its whole brutal force in the trial. The accused had no right of self defense and were treated like animals.

According to the Lupta "there are many accused who have been brot before the court for the only reason that they have spoken once in their lives with the main accused, Beticheff."

Despite the strict suppression of the right of free speech of the accused, terrible brutalities of the Roumanian soldiers in Bessarabia population annihilated without consideration of sex and age, those who manage to remain alive had to pay high war contributions and hundreds of peasants could only save their lives by giving over all their property to the officers as a bribe. All the statements of the wit-

nesses, even those of the prosecution, were terrible accusations against the terror regime of the boyar government.

Orders Quick Ending.

When the trial began to get undesirable to the government, the war minister ordered that it should end as quickly as possible, that the witnesses of the defense should not be examined and that the questions of the defense should be unanswered.

Torres, a French lawyer, who participated as a defender in the first part of the trial, was forced to abandon his defense of the peasants by the actions of the court. After he had gone, the accused were treated still more brutally and towards the end of the trial not only about 100 accused who were still at liberty, but also about a 100 witnesses were arrested, under the pretext that they had written the appeals in favor of the accused that had been circulated in Kichinev.

The last sessions of the trial took place day and night without interruption in the cold autumnal air, also the accused were only dressed in rags. The whole proceeding was a terrible inhuman torture for the accused. As the trial brot forth no material against the accused, the Prime Minister Bratiano made a public statement in which he accused the peasants' party as a party of anarchy and demanded that the sentences be as severe as possible.

Witness Spills Beans.

In the Kishinev trial the witness for the prosecution, Michall Cusmin, stated that according to his knowledge of the 25 peasants arrested in his community, not a single one had anything to do with the insurrection. He stated that Lieutenant Lungu had forced the accused peasants by means of terrible tortures to admit that they belonged to a "secret revolutionary committee."

"I know, however," the witness testified, "that of all this not a word is true."

The witness furthermore stated that Lieutenant Lungu had received from the wives of the accused 20,000 lei and more so that their husbands should not be killed in the examination.

Freed by the Bolshevik Revolution

It is with much pleasure that we print the following letter received from D. Lazarini, a woman worker correspondent in Russia. We are sure that all who read it will feel keenly what the revolution has accomplished for all workers. To bring such a healthy and inspiring viewpoint towards life to the oppressed peoples for whom there seemed to be nothing but endless drudgery and darkness is indeed an achievement worth striving for.

We hope it will inspire some of our women worker correspondents to reply to her so that she may learn something of the life of women workers in this country for which she expresses such eagerness.—Ed. Note.

DEAR COMRADES: Having a strong desire to know something about your life I want at the same time to tell you something of my own life, as my experiences will show you how the women of the oppressed nationalities lived in the old Russia and how they are developing now. I am of Greek nationality and was born in an out-of-the-way village in Turkey. As the country is very backward, culturally as well as economically, the workers and peasants there have a very hard time of it. The men mostly go to Russia to earn their livelihood and the women have to bear the burden of keeping the family. From early childhood women are tied to hard physical labor, and this is their fate thruout life. They are not taught to read and write. A literate girl is treated with contempt and has no opportunity to get married, which is looked upon as a terrible disgrace for her and her relations. At the age of 14 girls are considered grown up and can marry. They are, of course, not consulted but are looked upon as chattels at the disposal of their fathers at first and subsequently of their husbands. Women are so backward and intimidated that only very few of them understand the full horror of their position.

I began to work at the age of 7 and up to the age of 11 I was overburdened with hard physical labor. Our family consisted of 5 people—our father, our mother who was paralyzed and three daughters. The eldest of us three girls was 17 years old. Father went to Russia to seek work, the eldest sister was abducted as our father had refused to let her marry the man who wanted her. She was taken away forcibly at night and had to go thru the marriage ceremony. Once she was married she became the property of her husband. My sister's abduction affected my mother's health, which was already shaken, and she died soon after. Thus we young girls

were left to our own devices. In 1909 at the time of the Turkish revolution the sultan, who had been deprived of his throne ordered the destruction of all the Greeks as he considered them his enemies. But there was no time to carry out this order as Russia intervened and saved the Greeks. Therefore, Russia appeared to me as something bright and beautiful, as a country where there is no oppression.

When in 1912, during the Balkan war, life became unbearable for the Greeks we fled to our father in Russia. Great was my disappointment when I gradually began to realize what life the workers among whom I found myself were leading. I was particularly struck by the conditions of life of domestic servants, who apart from very hard work had to submit to the insulting advances of their masters and for the least offense were thrown into the street, doomed into starvation or prostitution. In 1915 I began to work in the Red Cross sisterhood of mercy and experienced on myself the bullying of the bourgeois lady-patronesses which I as a foreigner felt more than others, particularly as I did not know Russian very well.

But the October, (November, 1917) revolution freed us from this oppression. During my employment in Soviet institutions I have had, like all manual and office workers, an opportunity to study and to develop. I began to take part in social work and took an interest in trade union work, etc. I was elected a delegate to the women's section. The working women's section of the Russian Communist Party has a panel of women delegates. They are women elected in the enterprises by the working women, and under the guidance of the working women's sections they are drawn into social work. Apart from regular general meetings, where various questions concerning Soviet construction and the women's movement are discussed, the women delegates are attached to children's institutions, hospitals, co-operatives, and public dining halls where they see to it that work is carried on properly and at the same time learn themselves. Having worked as a delegate a whole year I awakened politically, I realized that only the Communist Party can bring freedom and equality to the oppressed Eastern women. Therefore, I joined the party in order to help together with it the working class populations of the oppressed nationalities to come out of their backwardness and acquire knowledge just as I have been able to do.—D. LAZARINI.

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TONIGHT'S CLASS TO TELL HOW PRAVDA DEVELOPED ITS OWN CORRESPONDENTS

Tonight the Chicago Worker Correspondents' class meets in the editorial room of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. There will be a discussion on how The Pravda, the Russian Communist daily, developed its Worker Correspondents and reading and criticism of contributions by the students.

Every worker desiring to join the class should take advantage of the opportunity to join tonight. You will be able to catch up with the work, you will get this interesting background and pitch right in for constructive work. Whether you have ever written a line or not does not matter at all. Worker Correspondents are different. Come and learn how they are different. Come to the class tonight and find out!

The Movement for World Trade Union UNITY

By TOM BELL.

The most vital problem of labor is the subject of this timely pamphlet. The facts are here:

Reasons for unity: steps already taken; the basis for unity—every essential point for the information of a worker in or out of the trade union movement.

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Sigman's Fake Issue

The report of the general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to the Philadelphia convention is a combination of cunning, reaction and stupidity in about equal parts. But from portions of it we can get concrete proofs of the effectiveness of our party's strategy and tactics in its trade union work. It is a fundamental principle of strategy never to accept battle on the terms of the enemy if they are not favorable to victory and in the report of the general executive board we find on page 48 the admission that in the struggle carried on by the left wing in New York with the aid of the Communists against the union-wrecking officialdom, the Sigmanites were out-manuevered, out-fought and defeated.

Of course the Sigmanites do not admit that the left wing was fighting for the integrity and even the very life of the union. But what they do say should be read again and again by every member of our party. The paragraph mentioned says:

The conflict had started as a fight against Communist control of some of our local unions. But soon, partly thru tactical oversight on our part and partly thru adroit maneuvering of the opposition, the issues of the fight became diverted to other channels, which benefited our opponents and befogged the real issue of the fight. Thus there were brought into this fight such issues as the change of representation system at the joint board, the question of higher dues, fraudulent elections, the extravagance of the joint board and of local officers, the election of officers by referendum—and a widespread impression was created to the effect that we were fighting to retain the status quo in the union, that we were opposed to the bitter end to any reforms and any organizational improvements, and similar stories to which the opposition was trying to give wide circulation in order to arouse sympathetic publicity for itself.

Everything stated above by the general executive board is true with the exception that the trade union issues mentioned "befogged the real issue of the fight."

What is the truth of the situation?

It is that the issue raised by the Sigmanites, the issue of Communists in the union, was a real fake issue. The Sigman machine did not want to fight for the interests of the membership and it tried to conceal its cowardice and desire for class collaboration policies behind an attack on the Communist members of the union. It failed and failed miserably. It has behind it less than one-third of the membership, while the left wing has developed and hardened itself in the struggle and enjoys the trust of at least two-thirds of the membership.

Cherchez la Femme

Cynical Frenchmen, observing the role of women in court intrigues as well as domestic scandal, have adopted the trite admonition "look for the woman," when they proceed to unravel mysteries. The recent exposure, thru a female denizen of Montmartre, of a group of British spies operating in Paris, brings up the general question of women military spies. The psychology of army officers makes them particularly susceptible to the wiles of women spies, whether they come from the Paris Latin quarter, the Cherry Hill district of New York, the mansions of Fifth avenue or appear in the guise of red cross nurses.

Many an officer in the French army will have to explain his amours to his superiors. And the superiors themselves are not without guilt in the affair if reports of the observations of the French military intelligence department are reliable.

Interesting also is the fact that the British department under the direction of that eminent knight of the garter, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, while professing undying devotion to the "spirit of Locarno," should countenance debauching of the French army by a paid demimonde.

Continental and British newspapers blandly admit that every nation has spies operating in every other nation to extort military secrets that may be useful in case of another war. The revolutionary workers of Europe will not fail to note the full implications of this network of spies.

As to the chic prostitute, Mlle. Moreuil, she will escape with a light jail sentence because she was caught in peace time. If Britain and France were at war, the British press might have another Edith Cavell case to fan the passions of national hatred, in which case the Montmartre girl would probably be described as a red cross nurse pure as the driven snow. To the enemy country the female spy in time of war is an adventuress, while those in their own employ are of spotless character, heroically sacrificing themselves on the altar of patriotism. In Germany Mati Hari, the enticing dancer, executed as a spy in France, became a heroine. In England it was the adventuress Edith Cavell, wearing the garb of a red cross nurse whose fate was utilized by the recruiting officers to entice workers into the slaughter house.

Imperialist plunderers do not scruple to utilize every venal element of society in their struggles for supremacy.

The salacious details of the manner in which the girl who crawled out of the Paris underworld enticed many officers of the French army will make them objects of contempt on the part of the conscripts who are able to think and bring nearer the day when mutinous soldiers will end the loutish careers of these satraps of imperialism.

A British scholar is reported to have found an error in the holy bible. He learns that in the King James version the "wise men" who saw that strange astronomical phenomenon, the star of Bethlehem, were in reality "magicians." The translation is said to be wrong. Next we will learn that Jerusalem Slim was also a magician, if we are to believe the story of turning water into wine. Either a magician or so drunk he didn't know whether it was water or wine.

While on the return trip to Washington from Chicago the Coolidge family stopped for a few minutes at Garrett, Indiana, to see their old-time friend, Mrs. John Babbitt. Comment is superfluous.

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

The New Workers' Party of Japan

By Earl R. Browder

PUBLICATIONS just arriving from Japan give additional and more complete information regarding the new proletarian party, the founding of which was first planned last summer. Negotiations between the representatives of 30 workers' organizations, mostly labor unions, have been going on for months. December first was decided upon as the date on which the party was to be formally launched.

According to the stories carried in the Japanese bourgeois press, the tentative party platform, agreed upon in the preliminary negotiations, contains 49 planks. They constitute a program of class struggle, and while not definitely revolutionary, will make the new party an objectively revolutionary party if it struggles for all the demands without compromise.

The proposed platform of the proletarian party of Japan is as follows:

1. Unconditional enfranchisement of all people, irrespective of sex, who are over 18 years of age, and their eligibility for election.
2. Abolition of the Genro, the House of Peers, the privy council, the army general staff and the navy general staff.
3. Abrogation of the peace preservation law ("dangerous thots law"), the police regulations and all other laws and regulations designed to suppress proletarian movements.
4. Abolition of laws and regulations restricting the freedom of the press, publications, meetings, and organizing societies and demonstrations.
5. Adoption of the one-year military service system, with payments of the standard of cost of living by public bodies during their service in the army.

6. Abolition of slavish treatment of conscripts in the barracks.
7. State relief for the families which are reduced to straits because of the death of their members in battle or their service in the army.
8. Acquisition of a vote by the privates in the military administrative business.
9. Abolition of the gendarmerie and the court-martial systems.
10. Opposition to all policies designed to militarize the people.
11. Acquisition of the right by laborers and farm workers to organize unions and strikes.
12. Acquisition by farm workers of the right of supervision over the production and distribution of fertilizers and agricultural crops.
13. State relief for farm workers who are in distress on account of damage to agricultural crops.
14. Acquisition by farm workers of the right of common control over land.
15. Acquisition by committees of laborers of the right of supervision over enterprises, public and private.
16. Establishment of the eight-hour day (44 hours a week); the six-hour day (33 hours a week) in the case of mine workers.
17. Acquisition of the right to conclude contracts collectively.
18. Abolition of the contract for labor system, the apprenticeship system and all other backward systems, relics of feudal days.
19. Establishment of the six-hour day (30 hours a week) for juvenile workers under eighteen years of age.
20. Prohibition of labor by children under 16 years of age.
21. Prohibition of night work, work within pits and dangerous operations



22. A week's rest from labor before and after childbirth and payment of full wages during this period.
 23. Compensation for diseases contracted and accidents met with at work, and provision for perfect preventive equipment.
 24. Control of employment agencies by labor unions.
 25. Remission of the customs duties on necessities of life and excises of various kinds.
 26. Adoption of high progressive taxation system for the land tax, the income tax, the succession duty, the registration duty and the business tax.
 27. Creation of a high capital levy.
 28. Creation of a property tax at a luxury tax.
 29. Defrayal of the standard cost of living by the state for the unemployed.
 30. Support by the state of aged proletarians and mothers of deformed persons and infants.
 31. State guarantee for the recuperation and preservation of health for poor proletarians.
 32. Supply of housing accommodation by the state and autonomous bodies for laborers and farm workers, and acquisition by these laborers and farm workers of the right of control over it.
 33. Abolition of the peerage system.
 34. Removal of all restrictions on foreign education and occupation.
 35. Emancipation of young men's associations, boy scouts and ex-soldiers' associations from official and bureaucratic control.
 36. Establishment of autonomy for the colonies.
 37. A drastic reduction of armaments.
 38. Reforms of the judicial and police systems.
 39. Nationalization of land.
 40. Adoption of the system under which prices for staple foodstuffs are officially fixed.
 41. "Proletarianization" of industrial associations.
 42. Prohibition of traffic in proletarian women.
 43. Abolition of secret diplomacy.
 44. Revisions of various maritime regulations, and revisions of the regulations governing the workers at state factories.
 45. An extension of the compulsory education period, and defrayal of all expenses for compulsory education period and for vocational education for the children of proletarian parents out of the state treasury.
 46. Opposition to imperialistic wars.
 47. Abolition of all unequal treaties with weak peoples and removal of all imperialistic oppression.
 48. Abolition of the consular jurisdiction and military interference in China.
 49. Opposition to all barriers set up against international unions among the proletarians.
- (From the Japan Weekly Chronicle, Kobe, Nov. 19, 1925, quoted from the Hochi, Tokio, Japan.)
- The Japanese working class is popularly supposed, in America, to be backward and undeveloped. But if we could see the great American labor unions uniting their forces to form a labor party with a program as distinctly proletarian as the above, we would hail it as a revolutionary event. The whole east is awakening, and the Japanese workers will evidently not be the last to assert themselves.

How Moscow Celebrated the Eighth Anniversary

By WM. F. KRUSE.

(Special To The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—Properly speaking, the celebration of the revolutionary anniversary begins weeks before the actual event. The "October Commission" meets and lays out the plans for the holiday, and in every factory, school, office, and club the workers begin their preparation for participation in the great holiday. Earnest discussions last far into the night—the decorations for the building, for the auto trucks to carry the children, for bringing in a peasant delegation, or an army delegation from the village or regiment over which the party nucleus is "chef" or sponsor the kind of placards to be carried in the parade, the program of their own small celebration—all these have to be settled long in advance. Then come weeks filled with paint-pots and red bunting, until finally the eve of the great day arrives.

How They Celebrate

In every one of the hundreds of workers' clubs throughout the city celebrations are held. At the Comintern Club a group of "Young (Leninist) Pioneers" were initiated into the Comintern nucleus. At the German Club, the largest organization of political emigres in Moscow, there was a welcome to a delegation from the Kiev German Red Army Regiment for which the Moscow Club is "chef." In a newly organized club of the oil trust employees, called "1905," a long list of speakers was followed by music and a "living newspaper."

The biggest demonstration is held in the Bolshoi Theatre under the joint auspices of the Moscow Soviet, the Moscow Communist Party, and the Moscow Committee of the Trade Unions. The great red and gold hall glistens under the lights of the crystal chandeliers as brilliantly as ever in the days of old, but its shimmering beauty is reflected now in other, more appreciative, eyes. In the Grand Loge, where once the imperial parasites lolled, there sit the honored guests of the Sovnarkom, today General Yu. Khvan Dhin, the fighting chieftain of the Canton proletarian armies, and a delegation of youthful workers from Germany.

The admission tickets here tonight are priceless, every one has been distributed through some working class organization, every comrade who occupies a seat here does so by the grace of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow workers.

Splendid Organization

Chairman Kamenev rings a little bell and perfect silence ensues. All rise as the band strikes up the "International." A comrade goes to the speakers' stand, in front of which hangs a microphone connected with great loud speakers that carry the slightest whisper to all parts of the great auditorium. In front of the chairman's seat is another—both are connected also to the radio broadcasting stations that permit millions of workers in all parts of Europe to listen in on the event.

The comrade proposes a list of twenty for the "presidium"—they are elected by vote of the assemblage, and proceed to their place upon the stage. Workers and soldiers and peasants here, men and women, some whose grey hairs speak of a glorious past in the cause of the proletariat, others whose young hearts promise a still more glorious future. Among them is a tiny "Pioneer" girl of not more than ten. As they are greeted with the "International" all arise once more, the soldiers present salute—as do the representatives of the young "Leninists."

Rogoff, of the Moscow Soviet, introduces Kamenev as the first and chief speaker. He is followed by an old bearded peasant who reads off a little speech he has written down. Then a young peasant woman, shawl over her head, rough shoes on her feet, she speaks with force and decision, her clear voice penetrates the amphitheatre and four times applause interrupts her short discourse.

Leningrad Greets Moscow

Then follows a real innovation. A consultation of watches, then silence is requested, and soon the great horns bring forth words of greeting from a simultaneous celebration in Leningrad. An awed silence spreads over the crowd. The speaker finishes, roars of applause echo from the Leningrad workers through the Moscow theatre, then "The International," played in Leningrad, and the Moscow audience jumps to its feet in an enthusiastic demonstration that lasts many minutes.

Again silence is requested, again the watches are consulted, and now Comrade Uglanov, secretary of the Moscow committee and once holder of that position in Leningrad, steps to the microphone to return the greeting. He speaks, and the Moscow applause and music speeds across the ether to delight the Leningrad comrades at their meeting.

Ovation To Chinese General

A factory worker follows with a short speech, then the Chinese general, who receives a tremendous ovation. He speaks in Chinese and very few sentences he stops to permit translation into Russian by a handsome young Chinaman with a large red ribbon on his coat. A military leader in the Canton army and member of the political committee of the Kuomintang, his speech ends with, "Long Live Leninism." Just what the crowd wants; they are on their feet with "Long Live the Chinese Soviet Republic."

Then a German Delegate

A German youth delegate follows with the greetings of his comrades.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

Editor's Note: The eighth instalment of this series of articles tells us of the birth of the new, free China. Yesterday's instalment told of the inspiration the revolutionary government of Canton is to workers in Hongkong, which is under the autocratic rule of Britain.

ARTICLE VIII. By L. HELLER.

THE traditions of provincialism and clanishness are still as a matter of fact strong in China. However, within the womb of old China a new China has arisen. Owing to industrialization, its life has been revived, "modernized." The growth of cities, the development of railways, the greater mobility of the population, the spread of literacy, the rise of the press, the springing up and proletarianization of an intelligencia, and last and most important, the appearance of an industrial proletariat, its activities and the growth of its trade union and political organizations—all these have undermined the foundations of old China, have led to the readjustment of the social forces, to the revision of the social relations, to what the Chinese themselves term as the "reevaluation of the old values."

At the same time, on top of the old traditions grow and developed the

feeling of national unity, of national integrity and a wrathful protest against the colonial slavery in all its forms and manifestations, a heightened resentment towards everything restricting Chinese sovereignty and handicapping the emancipation and unification of China. All this has been briefly formulated in the slogan of the entire nation: "Down with the special treaties!" This means, down with the "concessions," down with the control by foreigners of the Chinese customs and railways, down with the extra-territoriality, down with the consular courts. And finally it means, "a China free, independent, sovereign!"

WHAT this is the common demand of the whole nation, of every section of the Chinese population, is not denied, even by the most dyed-in-the-wool imperialists. Thus the Peking correspondent of the arch-imperialist Shanghai North China Daily News, reports in the middle of July:

"The slogan, 'abolish unequal treaties' used to be monopolized by the Kuomintang, but nowadays even the most conservative Chinese, who three months ago would have condemned such talk as the talk of wild men, are asserting themselves on the side of the 'rights recovery movement!'"

The strike of the Hongkong seamen in the spring of 1922 and the

their late Commander Frunze, there is no military parade, the soldiers from the city marching with their fellow workers of the factories where they were formerly employed, those from outside the city marching in the civil parade. From ten in the morning until six at night the masses pour, twenty abreast, through the great square, past the tomb of Lenin, on which stands a small group of reviewers—among them Kalenin, Budenny, Rykov, and an aged survivor of the Paris Commune. Here too loud speakers are in service and each division is greeted by their leaders. The microphone is a miracle worker, but demands cautious behavior—the comrades on the platform whisper among themselves, crack an occasional joke intended for their ears alone, but the microphone betrays every secret to the crowds in the square. "Long live the beautiful Red women!" is suggested as a slogan as a splendid detachment of girls factory swings past, and the chuckle on the platform is borne out through the great horns and the whole square joins in.

Recreation for Workers Only After the parade the holiday spirit

Adolph Joffe Goes to France to Confer with Doctor as to Health

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9.—Adolf Joffe, vice-chairman of the supreme concessions commission of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and former plenipotentiary to China and Japan, is leaving Moscow for France where he will confer with a doctor as to his health.

Joffe's health has reached a point where it seriously interferes with his work and it is expected that this trip will result in a course of treatment that will fit him for further work.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Civic Opera Offers a Wagnerian Program on Sunday Afternoon

A special performance of "Die Walkure," will be given at the Civic Opera on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13. The cast will include Miss Van Gordon, Olga Ferrai, Augusta Lensk Forrest Lamont, Alexander Kipnis and Edouard Cotreuil make up the cast. Polacco will conduct.

Mary Garden Returns.

Another event is the return of Mary Garden who comes from Europe to appear with the Chicago Civic Opera Company for the first time this season in the role of "Werther," which will be presented Tuesday night, Dec. 17.

The repertoire for the week is as follows:

- Sunday, matinee, Dec. 13 at 2 p. m., "Die Walkure," with Van Gordon, Ferrai, Lenska, Lamont, Kipnis, Cotreuil; conductor, Polacco.
- Monday evening, "The Masked Ball," with Raisa, Lenska, Marshall and Steel; conductor, Polacco.
- Tuesday evening, "Werther," with Mary Garden, Freundt Anseau, Kipnis, Cotreuil; conductor, Polacco.
- Wednesday evening, "Barber of Seville," with Moluis, Hackett, Rinali, Lazzari, Trevisan; conductor, Moran-zoni.
- Thursday evening, "A Light from St. Agnes," (World's premiere) with Raisa, Lamont, Baklanoff; conductor, (Composer) W. Franke Harling. Followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Muzio, Pavloska, Anseau, Baklanoff, Cotreuil; conductor, Grovlez.
- Saturday evening (popula prices), "Lucia di Lammermoor," with MacBeth, Cortis, Bonelli, Lazzari; conductor, St. Leger.

School System in National Republics.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9.—In the Ukraine all children between 8 and 10 years old will be able to attend school this year. The Ukrainian language has been introduced in most of the urban and village schools as the main language.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting. HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

(To be Continued.)