

"TRUTH ABOUT CHINA TOLD AT LAST"

200,000 WORKERS UNDER LASH OF "BIG FOUR" MEAT PACKERS IN SCORE OF AMERICAN CITIES

The conditions of the 200,000 workers in the "yards" of Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Ill., Kansas City, St. Joseph, South Omaha, Sioux City, South St. Paul and Cudahy, Minn., Fort Worth, Texas, Spokane, Wichita, Kans., Salt Lake City, Utah, Los Angeles, Memphis, Tenn., East Chicago, Ind., have improved but little in the past ten years. In most instances the conditions of these workers has become worse. The "Big Four"—Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy—not only maintain large meat packing plants in the United States, but its members have extensive plants in Brazil, Argentina, Australia and other parts of the globe. The "Big Four" in their desire for more profits are cutting the wages of their workers, trying to lengthen their hours of labor and putting in speed-up systems.

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

LAST Sunday's Chicago Tribune contained a long and well written editorial, boasting in a businesslike manner of its 700,000 daily circulation. The Tribune also has a 1,100,000 Sunday circulation. This means a gold mine in advertising revenue as well as a battering ram of tremendous force in storming the fortifications of whatever interests happen to be opposed to those of the Tribune's owners.

NEEDLESS to say the Tribune is always opposed to the interests of the working class as a whole. It is the most bitter enemy of Soviet Russia, having nothing in a material sense to gain by a contrary policy. Other capitalist publications that are equally hostile to everything Soviet Russia means to the workers of the world, favor full diplomatic and commercial relations with that country, because of the Russian market for American commodities.

FIVE million three hundred thousand copies of the Tribune are sold each week. At least three times that number read it. The great majority of the readers are members of the working class. Perhaps they only read "Orphan Annie," "Moon Mullins" or "Andy Gump." Perhaps they look over the sporting page to learn of "Red" Grange's latest observation on the American flapper. Perhaps they like to know what the "Inquiring Reporter" draws from five dumbbells in

MEXICAN R. R. TO BLACKLIST ALL UNIONISTS

Private Owners Get Help of Calles

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—Tomorrow the National Railways will be turned over to private stockholders, largely banking interests of the United States and their new president has already announced that he will discharge all radical workers, among whom he includes most of the present managerial staff. The blacklist of "reds" is meant to destroy the power of the Railway Workers' Union, which is strongly Communist and independent from the reactionary controlled Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana, whose leader is the infamous Luis N. Morones—the "Gompers of Mexico." The Calles government has promised to support the railway owners in every way, if they will destroy the strength of the union. Money will be set aside for port improvements, and to assist all forms of producers to ship their products, particularly the foreign owned mines and the large agrarian interests.

PACKING HOUSE WORKER! THE DAILY WORKER DRIVE IS ON! HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR STORY?

Packing-house worker, where is that story of the conditions of the yards in your city—of the conditions in your department? Have you sent it in? The DAILY WORKER packing-house drive is on! The DAILY WORKER wants every item on conditions that it possibly can get. Every item will be published exposing the rotten conditions under which the 200,000 workers in the "yards" of America are forced to work. Send in your story! right away!

RAILROAD COMPANY HEADS MAKE ENGINEER GOAT FOR TRAIN CRASH

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—George Stocker, engineer of section six of the Twentieth Century Limited, has been made the goat for the accident in Chicago that resulted in injuries to himself and several other persons, in a statement issued by the general offices of the New York Central railroad here.

In a statement, it was said, "It appears that Stocker failed to obey caution and stop signals," resulting in his train crashing into section five, made up of empty cars.

RED-BAITING ORDER SEEKS JUICY PLUMS

To Shake Down Bosses with "Red" Scare

By JOSEPH FREEMAN.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Extensive anti-Communist propaganda among foreign-born workers in this country has been announced as the chief aim of a new group just organized in New York. The group, which calls itself the United States Patriotic Society, has its headquarters at 299 Broadway, and is backed by a number of petty politicians here.

Whither America? In a pamphlet entitled "Whither America?" this group of patriots attack Communism as "the menace to Americanism," and discusses plans for combating it. The pamphlet opens with a quotation in full of Trotsky's "American" preface to his book "Whither England?" It then proceeds to paint a picture of the United States overrun by "agents of Bolshevism," sent here by Trotsky and his ilk," and by Communist leaders who

GRIEVANCES OF WORKERS IN THE PACKING HOUSES OWNED BY FOOD TRUST

The following are some of the grievances of the workers in the "yards" of the "big four" packers in Chicago:

1. The conference board, a tool of the bosses to put over speed-up systems in the "yards."
2. The attempt to lengthen the 54-hour week to a 60-hour week.
3. The attempt to lengthen the work-day from 10 to 12 and 14 hours.
4. Excessive speeding-up.
5. Rotten sanitary condition in the locker-rooms.
6. Must eat dinners on killing floor amid stench. No provisions for eating meals.
7. Low wages, the average wage being about 45 cents per hour.
8. Police system which makes the "yards" look like a penitentiary.
9. Periodic unemployment. During the so-called busy season at present workers toil under 40-hour guarantee, making wages of about \$87 to \$90 per month.
10. Workers who desire union are found out by spies; framed-up and fired.

Senator Reed Attacks World Court as Mere Court of the League

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—"American bankers who hold European securities have interested themselves in propaganda for the world court and league of nations for selfish reasons," said Senator James A. Reed of Missouri when interviewed here. Reed says the world court was "created by the league. Its membership may be changed by action of the league."

Biggest Theater of the South Is Built Scab in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Nonunion labor is employed in the construction of the New Saenger Theater of New Orleans, the largest in the south according to reports made to the central trades and labor body. A committee has been appointed to call on the owners.

EXPOSES ALL IMPERIALISM, SAYS EDITOR

Chinese Journalist Lauds Daily Worker

"Accidentally, the truth has at last been told," said L. P. Jin, editor of the Chinese Daily News of Chicago, when interviewed yesterday concerning the exposure by the DAILY WORKER of the butchery of Chinese at Shanghai by imperialist police troops as told by one of the butchers in his own words.

"For many months," he continued, "there has been a complete conspiracy of silence concerning the weeks of wanton massacre that only began with the shooting of Chinese students at the Louza Barracks on May 30. Readers of capitalist papers in foreign lands never heard of the long period following the Louza Barracks affair, where a British officer gave only ten seconds warning in English to a parade of Chinese students before ordering them fired upon. So flagrant was the crime of the imperialists in that instance that even the two foreign investigation commissions, constructed purposely to whitewash the murderous police troops, were compelled to lay the blame upon them and free arrested students."

"But what was the punishment to the murderers? Two officials were allowed to resign—doubtless with a better paid position awaiting them elsewhere, and to the families of the many murdered students was given a miserable sum as recompense—an insult, hinting at the cheapness of Chinese lives."

Did a Service. "The DAILY WORKER has done a great service to humanity by proving thru the letter of an imperialist butcher, that the whole bunch of foreigners, civil and military—except for the noble exception of some friendly citizens of Soviet Russia—deliberately set out after the Louza Barracks affair, to terrorize the Chinese in their own country with what he himself calls 'a looting and raping, a torturing and murdering.'"

"The letter shows, too, beyond a shadow of doubt, that Chang Tso-lin is supported by American interests as well as Japanese, who are his most outstanding supporters in bloody suppression of the movement for national liberation. So plain is it that Japanese troops invaded Manchuria and aided Chang to defeat Kuo Sung-lin, that a new movement, led by Shanghai Chinese, is arising, demanding that Japan get out of Manchuria or suffer a ruinous boycott in all the rest of China.

"Chang Tso-lin would be easily beaten if the Japanese did not protect and aid him. Any People Would Revolt. "There need be no other answer to the claim that Chinese at times resort to violent demonstrations against foreign occupation and exploitation of China, than to point to the letter published Monday by The DAILY WORKER. Such ghastly and deliberate brutality would not be suffered in silence and without resistance by any people in any age.

"That the Chinese have revolted, barehanded, without arms against 'Enfield rifles with soft nosed bullets, armored cars, machine guns, and even American cavalry,' as told of in the exposure, only shows that the Chinese are imbued with a heroism and a will to fight on until they win the right to rule in their own country."

Union Miners Gather to Oppose Non-Union Mines in Ind. and Ky.

BOONEVILLE, Ind., Jan. 4.—Fourteen hundred union coal miners from District No. 23, of Kentucky, and District No. 11, of Indiana, gathered here today for a mass meeting, the purpose of which they refused to disclose. It was reported that the meeting was the result of indignation over the operation of non-union mines in this section.

Klan Starts to Disband. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.—Statements were issued here today announcing that the New Haven branch of the Ku Klux Klan has voted to disband because the order "is not only un-American, but non-American."

CAPPELLINI SAYS THAT UNION WILL NOT YIELD ON ARBITRATION FIGHT

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 4.—Rinaldo Cappellini, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, and a member of the union's negotiating committee, home from New York City over the week end, declared today that no progress can be made in the parley until operators eliminate arbitration as a basis for settlement. "We will not yield to this if it takes ten years," he declared. Cappellini, who will return to the metropolis Monday for a conference with the union chiefs, conferred with his own subordinates today to get the sentiment in the local field.

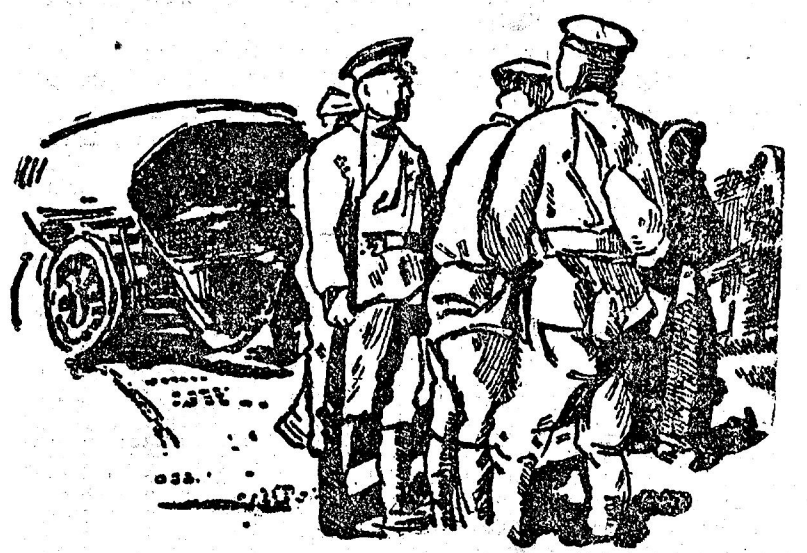
COOLIDGE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ASKS FUNDS FOR DELEGATION TO GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The influence of the House of Morgan over the Coolidge administration was again in evidence upon the reopening of congress today when a message to congress was read urging an immediate appropriation of \$50,000 to defray expenses of American delegates to the international conference at Geneva on February 15 next, which is to discuss the possibilities of signing a disarmament conference under the auspices of the league of nations. Such a message automatically requests congressional sanction.

With the world court proposition claiming the attention of the senate and the general drive of Coolidge supporters to force the United States into the league of nations in order to defend and extend the financial interests of the House of Morgan, this latest request is recognized as a continuation of the Coolidge-Mellon-Morgan policy.

Fears Break of New Storm. Coolidge's latest message was worded very carefully and he endeavored to offset criticism by ambiguous declarations that the sending of delegates would not commit the country to abide by the decisions of the February conference. He has enough on his hands in the fight to bludgeon the government into the world court and to obtain ratification of the Italian debt settlement without incurring further opposition on the question of sending a mission to Geneva. The amount asked for is modest and it probably will pass without difficulty. To off

China's Fighters Against Imperialism



Soldiers of the people's revolutionary army under the leadership of the Kuomintang.

THE UNEMPLOYED



Crouch and Trumbull Refuse to Appeal to War Dept. for Mercy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Walter Trumbull and Paul Crouch, two soldiers convicted at Honolulu for Communist activities and now serving sentences at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, refuse to appeal for clemency to the war department, the American Civil Liberties' Union says. The young men are appealing in the courts thru their attorney, Austin Lewis. Trumbull's sentence, reduced to one year, expires in February. Crouch is serving three years instead of the 40 first imposed.

DICTATOR PANGALOS EXILES 400 COMMUNISTS ACTIVE IN UNIONS

ATHENS, Jan. 4.—Four hundred Communists, most of them active trade unionists, were arrested in union meetings and at union halls, by the Greek police and then exiled to the Greek Aegean Islands. This raid follows the recent creation of an under-secretaryship to combat Communism. The Greek police descended on the union meetings and the labor temples and picked out those who were most active in the unions and then exiled them. This desperate action of the Greek military dictator Pangalos follows closely upon the victories of the Communists in Greece in the recent municipal elections in which many municipalities of Thrace, Macedonia and in other parts went overwhelmingly for Communist candidates. In Saloniki a Communist mayor was elected. The Pangalos government nullified the elections and declared new elections. In the new elections the Communist candidate was re-elected. Now the Pangalos government, which came into power promising the unions and liberals of Greece an end to the persecution and jailing of working class fighters, shows itself in its true role as the defender of the capitalist interests of Greece.

NEWT, THE GREAT DEMOCRAT, HELPS MORGAN'S STEAL

Argues for Infamous Nickel Plate Merger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Newton D. Baker, counsel for the Van Swearingen Brothers, Cleveland rail and real estate magnates, made the chief argument in the final presentation of their plea before the interstate commerce commission for legalization of their Nickel Plate merger.

During the long hearings conducted by the commission at the demand of minority stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio against the gobbling of the latter road by the Nickel Plate, testimony showed that the Van Swearingens were backed by Morgan & Co. thru the New York Central and its bankers.

One of the feats of financial jugglery credited to the Van Swearingens in this case was the drawing of the C. & O.'s cash from all banks along its lines and the depositing of the money in a Morgan bank, whence it was loaned to the Van Swearingens for the purchase of further rail stocks.

They turned the trick by getting control of the C. & O. directors, after using in the stock market an equipment loan granted them by the interstate commerce commission.

Baker improved the occasion of this business trip to the capital by delivering a speech lauding his late chief, Woodrow Wilson.

Supreme Court Holds States Must Not Impose Taxes on National Banks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Iowa state tax on national banks was held invalid today by the supreme court of the United States.

The law was attacked by the First National Bank of Guthrie Center, Iowa, on the ground it was illegal, discriminatory and unconstitutional.

MEXICAN TROOPS USED AGAINST REBELLION AT CITY NEAR THE BORDER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—Federal troops were today given orders to use drastic measures to suppress an incipient rebellion, following attacks made upon the barracks at Aguas Calientes yesterday. A number of arrests are understood to have been ordered.

200,000 Workers Under Lash

(Continued from page 1.)

work harder—and often eliminate a worker or two on each operation telling the one who is left and must do the work of two or three that he will "get a bigger bonus."

Use Bonus to Enslave Labor.

The company not only uses the bonus as a means to speed up the workers but it also has the workers by shares in the concern. Armour and company are now carrying on an intensive drive to sell preferred stock of their Delaware subsidiary to the workers. The company sells its shares to these workers making them believe that they are part of the company. These workers then work harder than ever for fear that they might lose the 7 per cent dividend that is promised to them by the company.

In order to make sure that the plans of the company are put over and that any attempt of the workers, dissatisfied with conditions, to organize an industrial union be nipped in its formative period, the packers maintain a spy system with a number of stools in each department. The packers also have a uniformed police to "guard" and "protect" the property of the food trust. These uniformed police often search workers and rifle the

lockers of those upon whom "suspicion" is cast.

The workers in the yards must be at all times ready to open their lockers to the police, and be subjected to a search, regardless of whether they are guilty of the crimes charged against them by the stockyards police. The entire yards resembles a penitentiary work-house more than a plant where "free" labor is employed.

The DAILY WORKER which fights for the workers of the meat packing industry at all times, will in a series of articles show up some of the schemes that the packers have put across to better exploit the packing house workers and thereby increase their profits. It will show up the sanitary conditions of the plants and call to the attention of all workers the damnable conditions that the "yards" workers must labor under.

The conference board is a bosses' tool. It is used by the packers to make more profits at the expense of the workers. The workers are supposed to have "representatives" on this board. What the conference board is and the difficulty a real representative of the workers would have in getting onto this board will be taken up in tomorrow's issue of THE DAILY WORKER.

KANSAS CITY WORKERS SPEEDED UP IN ARMOUR'S MEAT PACKING HOUSE

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Jan. 4.—In Kansas City there are five big meat packing plants along the banks of the Kaw river, where they dump their refuse, and also several small ones such as the Joseph Baum place that is catering to the Jewish trade mostly.

I have been a worker in most of these plants, coming out on strike in two of the plants and thereby being blacklisted in the two plants and told there was no use for me to ever come there for a job no matter how much they needed help. So you can see what it means to dare assert your (supposed) rights.

Armours Largest.

The Armour plant is the largest here employing 3,900 workers. It also controls the Fowler plant, which before the change employed 2,500, but now only employs 500. The same amount of shepe and cattle are killed in Armours alone as were killed in the two plants altho there was no increase in the number of workers employed by Armour and company. Cudahy employs 1,800 in their plant at Kansas Ave. and Berger street. They have a recreation room where prize fights are arranged once or twice a month to keep the minds of the workers off the real issues. Right across the street is Swift and company, employing 3,500. The time the workers must start work here is determined by the fact that they make two railroad switches before noon and the workers have to be on the floor ready for work at 6 o'clock. Just south of Swift and company at

FREE SPEECH AN ISSUE IN TRIAL OF RICHARD FORD

Killed no One; Merely Led a Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Funds for the January murder trial of Richard Ford, I. W. W. active in the hop pickers' strike in California in 1913, are sought by an appeal the American Civil Liberties Union is giving nationwide circulation. The appeal says in part:

Case 12 Years Old.

"It is a trial for murder based upon the killing of two officers of the law in a strike of the hop pickers twelve years ago."

"Ford was released from prison only last October after serving 11 years for alleged complicity in the murder of one of those officers. Now he has been indicted again for the murder of the other. His prosecutor is the son of the man who was killed."

Killed No One.

"In fact it is no trial for murder at all. Ford killed no one. He did not incite anyone else to murder. He was a leader of the strikers singled out for punishment solely because he was a leader. The case raises squarely the issue of whether strike leaders are to be held responsible for whatever violence may occur in a strike."

"It is essentially a free-speech case, because Ford was in fact prosecuted for his radical views as an I. W. W. and the exercise of his rights as a leader. Ford is to be tried before a judge whose prejudice against the I. W. W. is notorious. Unless he has the best possible defense, there is danger that he will go back again to years of prison life."

Attend Daily Worker Concert in New York on Sunday Afternoon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Every worker is invited to attend THE DAILY WORKER anniversary concert that will be held in the Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and Third Ave., Sunday afternoon, January 10, at 2 o'clock. The Freiheit Singing Society and the Hungarian Symphony Orchestra will entertain.

Tickets may be bought at the door for 50 cents and at The DAILY WORKER New York agency, 108 E. 14th St., in advance, two for 50 cents.

Humorists in Lawsuit.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 4.—H. C. Witwer, New York humorist, today filed a suit for \$25,000 damages against Harold Lloyd, claiming that the screen star's current success, "The Freshman," a story of college life, was stolen from a story published by Witwer in 1923.

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

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

answer to some appropriately inane questions.

ANYHOW, approximately 15,000,000 people—most of them of the working class—read a staunch organ of capitalism each week, while not nearly as many read THE DAILY WORKER. Circulation is usually considered a secret matter unless it is large. Having no secrets to keep from the working class we admit that for every three who reads THE DAILY WORKER 150 read the Tribune. This is as it is but not as it should be.

BEING realistic, we do not moan over this distressing fact. We explain the phenomenon by attributing it to the immaturity of proletarian class consciousness in the United States, which in turn is due to the vigor of American capitalism and its dominant world position. But we do not stop there and say: "Let evolution take its course!" We intend to put out shoulder to the wheel of evolution and give it an extra turn until capitalism's axle cracks under the strain.

IN that work our collective shoulder is THE DAILY WORKER. Its circulation is small, not by any means as large as it could be even at this stage of development in which the American working class finds itself. It is true we have no "Moon Mullins" or "Orphan Annie" to attract those whose intellectual fodder consists of a daily laugh. We have no sporting page to entertain those who are too healthy to feed on the cross word puzzles in the Ladies' Home Journal. We have no "Advice to the Lovelorn" for amorous youths and disappointed ancient. This is a serious handicap in a race for circulation, but we are not after that kind of jelly fish.

IT is always wise to quote Lenin. His words have the power of wisdom. What he thot of the role of the press is admirably synthesized in the following paragraph: "The role of the newspaper is however not confined to the mere propaganda of ideas, to the political schooling and winning over of political allies. The newspaper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator, but a collective organizer."

WE did not go to the trouble of digging \$30,000 hard earned dollars out of the pockets of the working class recently in order to compete with capitalist papers in purveying news indiscriminately. We are frank in stating that we only publish news that will enlighten and help the working class and encourage them to fight the capitalists.

ON the other hand we grope like ferrets in a burrow for every item that will in any way weaken the bourgeoisie. Those who are looking for "fair" and "impartial" publications had better quit reading. All the impartial people are mingled with the dust. All capitalist papers are partial to the class that owns them. Unfortunately all "labor" papers are not partial to labor. They pretend to be "fair" and succeed in being fair only to the capitalists.

NOW we are getting near the kernel of the nut or rather the dollar in your pocket. I am now going to ask every non-subscriber who agrees with Lenin's exposition of the role of THE DAILY WORKER to fish out the price of a subscription. The plans are completed for a three-week whirlwind drive to add several thousand steady readers to THE DAILY WORKER list. The campaign opens on our daily's second anniversary, Jan. 13. It will conclude one week after the anniversary of Lenin's death, Jan. 22. We do not expect to surpass the Tribune's circulation for a while yet. In fact such a large circulation would break us just now. We want to grow and we will grow steadily until DAILY WORKERS blossom forth in every large American city and capitalist "Tribunes" will become "Orphans."

Bread Trust Denies It Has Monopoly on Main Staff of Life

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A denial that it is a trust was filed with the federal trade commission by the Continental Baking corporation, which owns and operates bakeries in a score of states from New England to the Pacific coast.

The denial was made to a commission citation, issued some time ago, which charged that the corporation by acquiring many of the largest baking concerns in the country had "lessened competition, restrained commerce, and created a monopoly," within the scope of the Clayton law.

Discontent of Farmers Threatens an "Upheaval in West" Says Senator

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, the New York Times laments that, "Congress may adjourn for the holidays, but politics will not." It has special reference to the farmers, whose discontent cannot be chloroformed.

The confession of the Times is an admission that Wall Street does not have great need for its parliament. The senators and representatives can be sent home, and no one misses them. But the wolf of poverty keeps knocking at the doors of bankrupt farmers, especially in the corn belt, and the fear of the ruling class crystallizes in the declaration of Senator Capper, of Kansas, that:

"Unless the administration (Coolidge) and the republican leaders take hold of the threatening farm situation there will be an upheaval in the west that will shake the political edifice to its foundations."

In fact, the Times, which seldom manifests alarmist tendencies, now joins with Capper as follows:

"The whole agitation, which for a time passed almost unnoticed by the politicians, has become the biggest sensation of the day in the world of politics. It promises to inject itself into congress from the very moment of its resuming its sessions."

It will be noticed that both the senator from Kansas and Wall Street's pet mouthpiece look upon the agrarian crisis with great fear. Capper, trembling for his own political future, tries to coerce his fellow legislators into some sort of action that will quiet his constituents. The Times, which is democratic in national politics, talks of this "biggest sensation," not because it has any solution to offer, but because it sees big democratic possibilities on the eve of this year's congressional elections.

Neither politician nor newspaper comes out for the bankrupt farmers, charging the state with the duty of protecting this section of the population. It is an open admission, even on their part, that the capitalist dictatorship at Washington has other interests to conserve—the interests of the capitalist class—that are directly contrary to the interests of the poor farmers, who are the victims of this robber profiteering class.

It is the rising discontent of the agrarian population that the ruling class fears, expressing that fear thru its politicians and its press. No effort is made to provide a cure for that discontent, to solve the problems that create it. The capitalist state, on the other hand, is organized for the purpose of combatting that discontent thru forcing worse conditions upon the farming masses.

Conditions in the corn belt are duplicated to some extent in the cotton fields of the South. Alabama sends the news north that 19,537 farms within its borders have been deserted during the last five years, totalling 2,834,284 acres. At the same time the value of lands and buildings used for agriculture has decreased \$28,353,156. In this state cotton is the principal crop with corn second.

This does not mean that 19,537 farmers, with their families, have escaped the struggle for existence under capitalism by running away from their farms. It only means that they have run off to the cities where, thru increasing the number of available workers, they made the struggle of industrial labor that much harder.

These developing conditions must prove to the city and farm workers that they are opposed by a common enemy, the capitalist class. It must show them that they must develop a common solidarity and unity of action. The profit-takers fear the discontented farmers of today. But they dread even more the united action of industrial and land workers that must come on the morrow, born of the discontent of today.

STRIKE PARLEY TO BE RESUMED TUESDAY; NO NEW PLAN TO DISCUSS

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 4.—John L. Lewis, president of the miners' federation, had no statement to make to day. "There is nothing to be said while the conference is in recess," he declared. "Negotiations will be resumed again tomorrow."

Major William W. Ingalls, who heads the negotiating committee, will arrive in New York tonight and will confer with other members of the owners' scale committee. Neither side are prepared to submit any new plan for discussion, according to reports.

Fight Dope Traffic.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—The biggest anti-drug campaign is under way in Mexico. All seaports and border entrances to Mexico are watched, and all Mexican criminals known to be "dope fiends" are under constant supervision. Any foreigner found handling such drugs will be sent out of the country and Mexicans will be sentenced to long terms in prison.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

RUMOR FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN COAL STRIKE

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 4.—No sign of a break in either side of the anthracite strike negotiations has appeared thus far. The operators may make their pet proposal of arbitration a little less plain by sugar-coating it over with provisos of one kind or another. But if Lewis sticks by his promise, no arbitration agreement will be reached.

A breakup of the conference would leave, according to reports, the opening wanted for federal intervention. Hints of this step have been current for several days, but nothing definite has come from Washington.

The Pennsylvania legislature is to meet soon in special session, and reports are that it may do Governor Pincho's bidding by declaring the anthracite industry a public necessity and place it under the state's public service commission. The operators, however, would fight it for years in the courts.

The Scranton chamber of commerce has wired to the conference that it approves of the Markle plan for settlement, which includes arbitration.

Cal Coolidge Asks Funds to Finance Disarm Delegates

(Continued from page 1.)

set criticism, Coolidge said in his message:

"Whether the conditions and circumstances will prove such as to make it desirable for the United States to attend any conference or conferences which may eventually take place as a result of the labor of the preparatory commission or otherwise is a question that need not now be considered."

"It is my judgment that so far as this preliminary inquiry goes, we ought to give our aid and co-operation to the fullest extent consistent with the policies we have adopted."

Congress is expected to speedily comply with the president's request for authorization. Whatever opposition there is to sitting in at the conference will not manifest itself until a program is prepared.

The text of the president's message follows:

"In the message, which I had occasion recently to submit to you, I called attention to the agreements recently entered into by a number of European governments under which guarantees of peace were provided. I took occasion to point out that the national corollary to these treaties should be further international agreements for the limitation of armaments."

"The government of the United States has now been invited by the council of the league of nations to send representatives to sit upon a 'preparatory commission for the disarmament conference.' The purpose of this commission, it is stated, is to make preparations for a conference for disarmament."

"The matters to be examined by the preparatory commission will, it is stated, touch upon all aspects of the question of disarmament and affect the interests of all of the nations of the world. The council believes that the time has come for studying the practical possibilities of the reduction and limitation of armaments, and expresses the hope that at this time when all of the nations of the world are convinced of a common need, it will be able to count upon the co-operation of the government of the United States in a work which so closely concerns the peace of the world."

IN CHICAGO!

6 Live Pages

A LABOR PANTOMIME

with

A Cast of 30 People.

Costumes and Scenery by Lydia Gibson.

Directed by Emma Blechschmidt

A gay novel entertainment.

Something So New—Something So Different—



will be part of a Daily Worker

Birthday Party

Wednesday, Jan. 13 at 8 P. M.

IMPERIAL HALL, 2409 N. Halsted Street, Admission 50 Cents. Dance and Enjoy Yourself.

Two Special Issues

9 January 16

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The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER. Robert Minor Editor.

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HENRI BARBUSSE.

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THIS PAGE

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North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

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

MILK WAGON DRIVER TELLS OF METHODS OF SPEEDING SLAVES; CUT-THROAT RIVALRY THE RULE

In Chicago the milk wagon driver has a situation to contend with that in many respects is similar to that of a small manufacturer or businessman in the competitive field.

Even the these drivers in the industry are practically 100 per cent organized, competition for more business and new business is very keen.

Drive the Drivers.

There are many hundreds of dairy companies in and around Chicago who distribute milk both to wholesale and retail trade. Each and every one of them has many ways and methods by which they drive their slaves for the purpose of getting business and increasing the sales to their regular trade.

The rivalry which existed amongst the drivers for wholesale trade, which consists of stores such as delicatessen, grocery and drug stores, restaurants, ice cream parlors, and hotels, has for many years been so great that it was one of the worst evils in the milk business, both for the companies and the workers.

Of course it is always the workers who suffered most, they being driven on by the bosses, would use some of the vilest and dirtiest tricks to build up a route.

Who Can Be Dirtiest Wins. If a driver who has a route selling a total of say 200 bottles of milk out of which 50 bottles or its equivalent would go to a store or other wholesale stop, he was always in danger of losing such a stop because another driver from one of the many other companies would come along and make the proprietor a cheaper price, falling in that he might offer him an ice box also.

With these concessions in view, the store keeper would usually tell his regular driver that he was offered so and so and that he would make a change if he wasn't given better concessions.

Win or Lose Job.

A driver selling a load as above stated, would try his best to get his company to meet those concessions, because the amount he is selling is practically figured a minimum amount and he immediately figures and with good grounds that if he loses such a stop he is in great danger of losing his job. And this surely happens unless the man has backbone enough to let his organization handle his case which is rarely done by drivers.

Now this driver may consent to make these concessions on his own account or with the consent of his company and after comes a driver from still another concern who on learning from this proprietor what has already been offered goes one better and offers in addition to pay the license, if its a store keeper, and also a cash bonus.

Race Prejudice Used.

In addition to this the lodge brother act is used and also the nationalist argument, as for instance, a Pole not to take from a Jew, etc.

Against such tactics a worker with some manhood, who could not or would not stoop to such tactics, has to contend, and for many years these made much trouble for the union.

The union had tried several schemes to do away with this situation but without success, probably because of the fact that the men, besides receiving a scale of \$45 a week, are paid a commission of sixty cents a hundred on every hundred bottles over and above an average of 191 bottles per day for the month, which has the effect of driving many of these slaves like mad men so that they can earn possibly \$5 to \$35 extra each month as long as they last on the job.

Club Stopped Speedup.

These are only a few of the stunts that helped to bring about the organization of the Goodfellowship Club. Up to the time of its disruption by the state's attorney this was one of the best things ever tried for the purpose of stopping the competition between the drivers for wholesale business.

By the rules of the club one company could not take a wholesale stop from another and no driver was allowed to serve the wholesale trade of another, this had to do not only with all business served, if a new store, restaurant, hotel or anything in that line opened up, it was free for all until the manager or storekeeper made his choice of all the different concerns, after that no more cut-throat business between companies or drivers.

This talk about allowing stores to sell at certain hours is all bunk as far as the union or the good fellowship club was concerned.

The Scabby "Illinois Co."

All companies, except the recently organized Illinois Milk Co., a scab concern which was organized for the purpose of trying to put a wedge into the organized workers of the industry, benefitted, by this Goodfellowship Club.

Since its inception none of them had to pay a store keepers' license nor pay their ice bills or make any kind of concessions.

There were cases where restaurant men and store keepers would run their accounts into the hundreds of dollars and wouldn't think of paying and of course the driver in such cases got the abuse from the store keeper for asking for the money and from his boss for not bringing in the money; the driver and the loss at all times being almost powerless because someone else would always be ready to serve the places.

Got the Deadbeats.

After the organization of the club, all drivers and dealers from the smallest concern to the largest were able to collect on these bad accounts, and one who never handled these cockroach business men doesn't know what a relief that was for the vast majority of men connected with the milk industry.

Now that the so-called "friend of labor" State's Attorney Crowe has seen fit to intervene it will again be a murderous kind of game between the drivers and also all the different companies.

Approve Safety Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The interstate commerce commission unconditionally approved automatic train control devices on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad which had been criticized in a former report.

ORGANIZERS OF PULLMAN UNION TELL OF FIGHT AGAINST MONEY POWER OF GREAT CORPORATION

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—In spite of Pullman Co. agents who had all of Kansas City's colored ministers lined up one Sunday to preach against the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Conductors, remarkable response to the union organization plea among mid-west Pullman porters is reported by Brotherhood organizers in their New York mass meetings.

A. L. Totten tells how he went to one of Kansas City's largest colored churches that fateful Sunday, sent him in getting a chance to speak. When he ended, the minister told Totten to hurry to other churches with his organization message because the preachers had all been asked by two white Pullman Co. agents to speak against the "two men from Moscow who are coming to stir up race strife" by organizing Pullman porters.

Totten and A. Philip Randolph found that they were barred from every hall and church in St. Louis until they went to the colored ministers' association and explained their case successfully enough to win a meeting place.

Omaha proved unexpectedly cordial to the Pullman porter organizers and gave them large enthusiastic meetings with many members joining the union. But Chicago, the home of the Pullman Co., showed every Negro newspaper tied up by the company against the union or silent to organization appeals.

The Pullman Co. tried in every way to discredit the union organizers, even going to the extreme of placing attractive women in their hotel rooms at strange hours. But in spite of all difficulties many Pullman porters joined the union in Chicago.

President E. S. Carey of the Pullman Co. illustrates how little the new Negro and his demands for respect as a man is understood, Brotherhood organizers say. Carey told the last so-called wage conference of the porters' company union that of course they could never be his equal, but that they could advance. That he was

AUTOMATIC MACHINERY AND THE SPEED SYSTEM HAS CUT NUMBER OF WORKERS AND RAISED OUTPUT

How the intensive development of automatic machinery and the speeding up of workers in the automobile industry has reduced the number of workers required per car produced is the point of an article by N. G. Shidle in Automotive Industries. Shidle says that manufacturers have cut labor costs "not thru attempts to reduce the earnings of individual workers but thru improving methods of handling material and performing operations so that one man can do more work without decreasing his accuracy or precision."

Fewer Workers per Unit.

"Fewer men per unit of production" he says "are being used in automotive manufacturing today than ever before. Reductions in the number of workers needed to build a given number of vehicles or parts range from 10 to 15 per cent to as much as 50 or 60 per cent within the last two years."

Shidle summarizes the ways in which management has gone about reducing the number of workers required as "(1) Improvement in factory methods and installation of more labor saving machinery. (2) Working out of group methods of incentive wage payment which have made it profitable for the individual worker to have as few men in his group as possible. (3) Changes in vehicle construction designed to simplify manufacturing problems."

Results.

The results are clearly seen in the statistics of production and employment in the industry issued monthly by the federal reserve board: With average production and employment in 1919 taken as 100% the results in the first 10 months of 1925 were:

Table with 3 columns: Auto industry Production Employment, 1919 average, 100%, 100%. Rows for January through August showing percentages for production and employment.

Table with 2 columns: Month, 1925. Rows for September (193, 129) and October (270, 138).

Disproportionate Increase

Production in 1925 has averaged 114% over 1919 while the number of workers has increased only 21%. This means an increase of 77% in productivity of the individual employee of the industry. The average employers are getting nearly half again as much production for each \$1,000 paid in wages.

Shidle points out that this rapid development of mass production has altered the employer's attitude toward skill in the industry. He says: "The trend toward greater labor efficiency seems to have resulted in an attitude of extreme apathy toward the question of training skilled workers. The way to relieve the shortage of skilled labor, in the opinion of a good many automotive engineers, is to devote more attention to the development of labor saving equipment."

"Speaking of the methods used to combat the labor shortage which followed the war, E. F. Roberts, vice-president of Packard Motor Car Co., writes that possibly the greatest accomplishment was made toward solving the problem in the enormous amount of effort and money expended in employing and operating mechanical equipment." Any attempt to organize the automobile industry must face this fact which cuts directly across the old apprenticeship rules of craft unionism.

"WE BELONG TO WORKING CLASS," SAYS FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

"We teachers are laborers. We belong to the working class," quotes the bulletin of the American Federation of Teachers from an address by Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of New York. "There is, I believe, emerging out of the confused yet powerful idealism of our day a significant new alignment—the alignment of those who do useful work and those who live on the useful work of others. We teachers have long held ourselves snobbishly apart. It is time that we affiliate ourselves frankly and gladly with the great body of useful workers of the world."

The sentiments are as true and vital today as when they were first delivered several years ago, the American Federation of Teachers editor remarks. The teachers, however, have some backward pupils in the A. F. of L., the chief of them being William Green.

Talks with Lewis and Then Wires Al Smith Asking Intervention

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Union workers of New York and vicinity today appealed to Gov. Al Smith and Mayor James J. Walker to take immediate action to bring about "a speedy settlement" of the anthracite coal strike—"in the interest of humanity."

John Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, representing 75,000 organized workers, sent telegrams to Gov. Smith and Mayor Walker urging them to prevail upon the miners and operators to reach an amicable agreement.

"IS THERE A WAY OUT?"

(An Ugly Spectacle in Three Acts, Five Scenes.) As observed by SONKYOULER.

"Is There a Way Out?" or "The Golden Rule," is a musical "caplab" (capital and labor) farce, originated by A. Nash of Cincinnati and greatly assisted by Sidney Hillman of New York. Staged by Rabbi Stephen Wise and performed in Carnegie Hall, Sunday morning, December 27, 1925, before the members of Rabbi Wise's congregation, by the following talented personnel:

- A Rabbi.....Assistant to Rabbi Wise
Introducer.....The Hon. Julian W. Mack
Manufacturer.....Arthur Nash
Labor Leader.....Sydney Hillman
Choir, Angels, the Spirits of Jehovah and Christ—all invisible.

Hesitated. I was hesitating very much whether I should go to this widely advertised comedy, performed in a synagogue, for I have not entered any for almost two decades. But my great curiosity to see the authors themselves participate in the performance was too great, too overpowering. So I went there and, I am frank to admit, I was greatly amused by this unique, musical farce, as so well presented by its masterful, original cast.

It started with a prologue, behind the curtain, whence the voices of a well trained choir of young men and young women were heard, accompanied by the organ, all en masse, delivering a prayer thru the white-winged angels, specially designated as his messengers, to receive the Sunday morning prayers of the bankers and manufacturers—members of Rabbi S. Wise's temple.

Three Comfortable Seats. This was followed by Rabbi Wise's substitute, who approached the pulpit to deliver a sermon, while the judge, manufacturer and labor leader appeared and occupied three comfortable seats just behind the pulpit, in front of the heavy black curtain.

The rabbi reads from the Prophet Amos, where he teaches morals and ethics to the children of Israel in the name of Jehovah. Again the melodious heavenly voices of the choir, after which the the rabbi's substitute announces that the social service department of the congregation is unable to cope with the great number of applications for material relief that come from the needy, down trodden, helpless.

A Typical Case. He recites one particular case as an example, which he calls "a typical case of need," which tells of the husband, a poor wage earner, having undergone three operations in seven months. Confined to bed, wife wants to become a wage earner, but is forced to take care of the sick husband and of their two-year-old child. The social service department is doing it

best to provide clothes, rent and other necessities to the family, whose standard of living is "high," under these circumstances. The appeal brought in a heap of green bills, so that the social service department may continue its "humanitarian" activities. Judge Seeks "The Way Out."

Now appears the judge, who makes his brief introductory remarks, in the absence of Rabbi Wise. He explains the importance of the subject matter, the "controversy" between capital and labor, and whether there is a way out. Whether there is a way to establish peace and harmony between these opposing groups.

"The answer of the greatest two leaders—the judge assures the congregation—meaning Mr. Nash and Mr. Hillman—, "will be in the affirmative. Mr. Nash's aim is the same as of this congregation—human brotherhood, which is to be achieved thru unionization."

A Student of Theology. And there appeared Mr. Nash, who performed his part in a one-hour long monologue, during which he recited that he was born in the state of Indiana, in a community of the seven-day adventists. That his education was of a religious character, having graduated at the age of 21 as a student of theology, and that later on he married and brought up children.

His older boy joined the Canadian forces in 1915, while the second one joined the marines. When his sons were wounded in the world war, he delivered a prayer to god: "Oh, god, show me the way and I will walk in!" And so he came to the golden rule idea. Divine Bunk. "The golden rule is divine law!" Mr. Nash asserted at the top of his voice.

During the world war, Mr. Nash continued in his speech about enlistment, liberty bonds, patriotic duties to the country, etc., he always preached the golden rule—brotherhood ideal. "Universal Brotherhood of Man"

TOM MANN WRITES FOR THE DAILY WORKER FROM GREAT BRITAIN



TOM MANN. Read His Article on This Page Today

Diesel Engines Will Put More Seafarers Among the Unemployed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Elimination of more labor at sea thru Diesel internal combustion engines proceeds rapidly. The biggest Diesel boat in the world, the S. S. Saturnia, displacing 35,000 tons, has just been launched at Monfalcone, Italy, and announced the New York office of the Cosulich line.

The new ship will need only half the engine room force that a good old burning steamship requires and but one-third the number needed on a coal burner. It is estimated that its operating costs will be 50 per cent less than steam driven boats of half the tonnage.

Diesel construction will continue with the commencement next month of the Urania, sister ship of the Saturnia. Two additional Diesel boats, larger than either, will be started soon.

Investigation Forces Resignation

THOMASTON, Me., Jan. 4.—An investigation into the affairs of the prison was recently undertaken and the warden was obliged to resign. The change is welcomed by the class war prisoners in this particular bastille.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS OVER 1924; INCREASED PRODUCTION SHOWN OVER 1919 BY AVERAGE WORKER

A slight increase in factory employment in November brings the total number of workers on the payrolls to the highest level of the year, according to the report of the U. S. department of labor. The total amount distributed in wages remained stationary at a figure exceeded only in March.

This establishes employment in November at a level 8.3% above a year ago while payroll totals have increased 14.2%. Per capita weekly earnings have increased about 5 1/2% over last November. Taking the first 11 months together it appears that employment in 1925 will average about 1% better than in 1924 while the total amount distributed in wages will be about 3% more than in the previous year.

More than a quarter of the factories in the country operated less than full time in November while over a half had less than a full normal force of employes. Taking all the industries together the average was 94% of full time operation with 85% of a normal full force. Last Nov. it was 91% of full time with 81% of a normal force.

Department of commerce figures showing production in the various industries in November issued simultaneously make possible comparison indicating that employes are getting about 30% more production from the average worker than in 1919 and 14% more production for each \$1 paid in wages. The figures for production, employment and total wages, shown as a percentage of the average for 1919 taken as 100% are:

Table with 3 columns: Factories, Production, Employment, Wages. Rows for Food, Textile, Iron & Steel, Lumber, Leather, Paper, Chemical, Stone & clay, Tobacco, Automobile, All industries.

Wide Variation. These figures for the separate industries show wide variation in the amount of speeding up which has been achieved. The food industry appears to be getting about 12% more production per worker but 3% less per \$1 of wages.

The iron and steel, lumber, chemical, tobacco and automobile industries show outstanding gains both in production per worker and per dollar of wages. In the case of iron and steel the gains are 47% in production per worker and 37% in production per \$1 of wages; in lumber 49% and 31%; chemicals including petroleum products, 152% and 87%; tobacco 29% and 17%; automobile 31% and 14%.

The Locarno pact has been celebrated in many quarters, it is in fact a pact against Soviet Russia, a combination of capitalist governments to shrewdly foster a policy detrimental to Russia and to isolate and boycott her and ultimately fall upon her and destroy her. Small hope they have.

The next world war will much more likely find several other countries ready to throw capitalism to the dogs and run the countries with workers' governments.

The Housing of the People. There is a shortage of a million houses in Britain at present. The people have a decided preference for brick houses and many are under construction, but very few in comparison to the urgency of the demand, and several engineering firms have made specimen steel houses which they strongly advise should be adopted.

The government has decided to support the building of steel houses altho an enormous majority of the workers when consulted are opposed to the steel houses on the grounds of discomfort, inadequacy and unsightliness. The attraction to the government is apparently that very little skilled labor will be required to erect such structures and metal workers will get the bulk of the work and very few building workers will be employed.

It is the avowed intention of the building trades workers to insist upon rates of wages being paid on the steel houses being the same as paid to the members of the Building Trades Union; failing this they will determinedly oppose their construction.

The Railwaysmen's Award. The award of the national wages board in the matter of railwaymen's wages is causing increasing dissatisfaction among railway employes. Again the readiness of the union officials to advise acceptance of bosses' terms is creating serious dissatisfaction and many branches of the union are turning down the award. This may result in the rejection of the award and renewal of the struggle.

The engineers' unions (machinists) are still collaborating with the bosses, utterly lacking in the necessary militancy to conduct a fight for decent conditions. The talk at present among these is that of "How to get the 8-hour day" generally operated. What is really urgently needed is a substantial reduction of working hours in the industry to the standard already endorsed by the Trade Union Congress, i. e., the 44-hour week.

"Unity in Conception." "I believe in democracy! The way out is very simple to answer. What is really necessary is to bring unity in our conceptions of life! To bring democracy into our life thru the workshop by means of organization.

"The solution to 'the way out' is, in brief, the following: 1. Democracy in life. 2. Right of citizenship in industry. 3. Participation for workers in management. 4. To bring both sides to an understanding before a strike breaks out. 5. Labor to participate in legislation. 6. To do away with sabotage in the industry."

Hillman and the Angels. Mr. Hillman bowed at the pulpit and retired, whereupon the rabbi appeared and delivered a solemn sermon in ancient Hebrew, accompanied by the choir, organ and the invisible angels.

It was a remarkable farce indeed, and I'm thankful for the opportunity presented, where I had the occasion to see the authors of the golden rule play the golden roles so realistically.

"Progressive Miner" Off the Press with a Left Wing Program

The first number of The Progressive Miner appears with the new year. It is a 4-page monthly intended to further the program of the "Progressive Miners Committee of the U. M. W. of A." The program as printed in the initial issue calls for higher wages with a weekly minimum guaranteed, shorter hours, unemployment benefits, further unionization, nationalization of mines, an alliance with the railroad and transport workers and other demands. The paper is published from 7020 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago Ill., at 50c a year. Alex Reid, a member of the Illinois Mine Workers, is editor.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 26-28, 1925

Submitted by C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary

THE first plenary session of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party since the August convention was held in Chicago, Dec. 26, 27, and 28. To this meeting were invited the C. E. C. members, candidates and alternates, the district organizers and comrades in leading positions in the trade union work of the party. Representatives of certain language propaganda bureaus were also present.

The following is the second and concluding instalment of the report on the work of the political committee during the past four months as submitted by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party:

2. Inner Party Life.

THE UNITY RESOLUTION:—The greatest achievement of the party so far as its inner life is concerned has been the breaking down of the factional lines in the party thru the adoption of a unity resolution which was unanimously submitted to the central executive committee by the political committee and endorsed by the central executive committee by a vote of 17 to 5. The membership meetings which have been held in all the larger centers of the party with central executive representatives addressing them have shown that the party is ready for elimination of the factionalism which has hindered us from throwing our whole energies into the work among the masses. Seventy-five per cent of the membership have voted for the unity resolution. The sharp factional lines existing at the convention and after have been swept away. There is still a very small opposition in the party which persists in carrying on the factional fight but conditions are favorable for the elimination of these remnants of the factional struggle. The campaign initiated by the political committee for the unification of the party must be completed. The immediate future must be a mobilization of the membership in the actual mass struggles. The achievement of this will aid greatly in breaking down the factionalism which still remains in the party.

REORGANIZATION: The reorganization of the party will be dealt with in a special report. It may be noted, however, that the political committee has taken up the work of reorganization with the greatest energy and striven forward to complete the task as directed by the fourth national convention. In the leading districts of the party the task of reorganization is fairly complete or well under way. There are still many problems to be solved in the work of making the new units of the party function efficiently. The work of organizing the language functions systematically is still to be undertaken and there is every promise that within another month or two the party will no longer consist of language and territorial branches but of shop and street nuclei with language fractions organized for the work among the various language groups. The reorganization has been one of the most important items in our party work since the convention.

THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE: The Young Workers (Communist) League has not had sufficient support from the party in the past. The political committee has endeavored to become more closely connected with the work of the league and to aid the young comrades in building up their organization. The relationship between the league and the party are today more favorable than at any time in the past and plans are being worked out for a joint campaign by the league and the party to build units of the league wherever the party exists. The work of unification of the league has made even greater progress than that which has been achieved in the party.

THE DAILY WORKER: The situation of the DAILY WORKER immediately after the convention was that of a deep and serious crisis which threatened the life of our paper. During the succeeding two months, this crisis became even sharper so that early in November there was again a great danger that the DAILY WORKER would cease to appear. The political committee was compelled to devote a great part of the energies of the party to meet this situation. It was necessary to save the DAILY WORKER at all costs. The facts were presented to the party and the response which came from the party is an indication of the life and vitality of our organization. Thru the mobilization of the party for the DAILY WORKER, \$30,000 has been raised in the "Save The DAILY WORKER Fund" and very likely the amount will increase to \$35,000 when all the reports are in.

While the situation of the DAILY WORKER is not yet a secure one the worst crisis has been overcome. The political committee has initiated a campaign to broaden the support of the DAILY WORKER thru increasing the number of readers. Beginning in January the party is to be mobilized for a subscription campaign which has as its goal to add 5,000 readers to the subscription list of the DAILY WORKER. This campaign will be only the first of a number of efforts to put the DAILY WORKER on a sounder basis thru broadening its support.

On the editorial side of the DAILY WORKER, a number of conferences of the editors and leading comrades have been held with a view of improving the character of the paper. Some achievements are to be recorded in this respect but further discussion of the problem is still called for and the efforts in this direction will be continued.

One change has improved the character of the magazine section of which Comrade Minor has been appointed as editor. It is the plan of the political committee to issue the magazine section as a separate weekly paper issued at a low cost, in addition to being issued with the DAILY WORKER, after the subscription campaign of the daily has been completed. Such a weekly paper can secure a wider subscription list than the DAILY WORKER and thus bring us in contact with new groups of workers and serve as a sphere in strengthening the DAILY WORKER.

THE WORKERS MONTHLY: The Workers Monthly has undergone a decided change during the past four months. The level of the articles has been raised and our magazine is on the road to actually becoming the theoretical magazine of the party which it should be. The progress made in this respect is a great step forward and the efforts must be continued to turn the Workers Monthly into a powerful weapon for the education of the members and sympathizers, for analysis and discussion of the fundamental problems of the labor movement of the United States. The achievements in the relation to the transformation of the Workers Monthly is an important factor on the credit side of our work during the past four months.

PARTY LITERATURE: Three pamphlets have been published on the national convention, one containing an analysis of the party situation, the second the reports, theses and resolutions and a third on reorganization and the party constitution. It must be admitted that the pamphlets containing the theses and resolutions have been inexcusably delayed.

3. The Political Situation.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: The development of capitalism in recent months has shown how partial and temporary has been the stabilization of capitalism. In England, despite all efforts of the capitalists to solve the economic problems, unemployment does not decrease and industry finds itself in a difficult position in relation to the world market. The reaction of the British bourgeoisie is indicated in the measures taken in order to stifle the revolutionary movement of the workers. When the English bourgeoisie resorts to the imprisonment of Communists in a land which has always prided itself on the widest latitude of free speech, it is because of the difficulties and dangers which beset it. The Locarno treaties are efforts of England to meet the increasing dangers which surround it. Together with the attack on the Communists, the Locarno treaties show that England sees as its enemy the Soviet Union and that it is endeavoring to create the conditions for a struggle against the Soviet Union. By settling the problems of conflict in Europe, it hopes to have a free hand to mobilize the forces of capitalism against the Soviet Union. These efforts are the proof that English capitalism has not overcome the forces undermining it let loose by the war.

In France, we see one government after the other toppling over and the financial crisis growing more and more acute. France finds itself involved in two wars at the time when there is the gravest danger of a financial crisis. With the franc still on the downward path, the tendencies in France are those which manifested themselves in Germany before the adoption of the Dawes plan. The demand for a fascist revolt appears continually in the French press. Such an attempt to seize power would result in a revolutionary crisis which would bring the workers on the march.

In Germany, the promise of the Dawes plan of improvement in industry and greater employment, seem to be over. Reports of widespread unemployment and misery among the masses are again coming from that country. There is bound to come a new will to struggle on the part of the workers.

In Italy, the Mussolini dictatorship is coming to the inevitable conflict with the capitalist class of that country.

In addition to these pamphlets, the party published the speech of Saklatvala in connection with the Saklatvala campaign. There is now ready for publication and will soon appear, a pamphlet by Heinz Neuman on "Marx and Engels' Views of the American Labor Problems," "The Menace of Opportunism" by Max Bedacht and also now in preparation, the first volume of the Lenin-Library which will consist of "Lenin on Organization."

FINANCES: A financial report for the period from the convention until Dec. 19 is appended hereto. One of the major difficulties of the party is that of finances. In the past three and a half months, the party income has not been sufficient to pay for the work under way. During this period an indebtedness of over \$5,000 has been incurred in the form of unpaid wages due to party workers in the employ of the national organization. The situation has also militated against the aggressive carrying out of the party policy and extension of our work. Effort has been made to reduce the expenditures of the national organization but this can only be done at the expense of reducing the volume of work carried on by the party. There are demands for financial assistance to carry on the party work but it has been impossible to meet these because there have been no funds even for the most elemental needs of the organization as it stands today. The party cannot continue on its present scale of work unless the income of the party is increased. The fact of the change in the method of dues payments and reorganization has cut down the income of the national organization even below what it was before the convention when the party was already in a financial crisis. The tendency of district organizers, to withhold money due the national organization for its share of the dues collected has aggravated this condition. There is only one remedy for this situation, that is, to initiate a campaign in the party for funds for the maintenance of the national organization. The political committee recommends that such a campaign be made with the understanding that 50 per cent of the money collected shall go to the national organization, 25 per cent to the district organization, and 25 per cent to the language propaganda bureaus. The latter have suffered greatly because the party has been unable to pay any funds for the maintenance of the secretaries and carrying on the work.

The campaign for funds can be well connected with the development of the labor party campaign. The political committee proposes such a campaign to begin as early as possible in January. So long as the fascist regime directed its attacks toward the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers, it was hailed with joy by the great capitalist interests. Now, however, Mussolini finds it necessary to bring the capitalists under his sway. In the laws recently forced thru the Italian chamber providing for the incorporation and negotiations and agreements between organized capital and labor Mussolini has created a powerful opposition on the part of the capitalists. The actions of the capitalists is reflected in the American press which generally condemns the efforts to bind capital to the chariot of the new aspirant for the role of Caesar. Mussolini has been compelled to take steps, economically, which will create opposition from the capitalists as well as the existing opposition from the revolutionary workers, promising a development for the overthrow of his regime in a situation where the revolutionary working class movement in Italy will again come into its own.

The great achievements of the Communist International in Czechoslovakia, in the more than nearly a million votes cast for the Communist Party, stands in striking contrast to the great danger to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which existed last spring. In place of the split which was forecast by the social democrats, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has achieved a great victory in mobilizing the masses for the struggle against the capitalist rule.

THE Situation in the United States: The power of American capitalism is still waxing. Behind the scenes in every great international event stand the great capitalists of the United States. At the present time the great banking houses seem to have made a step forward in their plan for international expression of this power. This is expressed in the world court issue. The days of 1920 when the industrial capitalists dominated the republican party and repudiated the league of nations seem to be over and step by step the great banking houses and international financiers are achieving their end of involving the American government in the international political organization of the capitalists. They feel there will be greater security for their interests and the great investments if the American government is one of

the guarantors of the stability of the international situation. The struggle over the world court is but another expression of the struggle of 1920 with the chances of victory now on the side of the great international banking houses which were worsted at the time of the nomination and election of Harding.

The situation continues favorable during the past few months and there are still no indications of a new downward trend. Rather the contrary, the tendency is still toward improvement industrially. This is registered in slight increases in employment and greater increases in production.

The favorable conditions in industry and unemployment of the character to create a crisis, are reflecting themselves in the attitude of the workers. There are definite signs that the period of submission to wage cuts and the worsening of working conditions is over and that the workers are in a mood of resistance and in a mood of making demands for improvements of their wages and working conditions. This is evidenced in the now four months' old struggle of the anthracite workers for wage increases and full recognition of their union. It is shown in the demand of the railroad workers for increases in wages. In the railroad industry, it is reported from our party connections, that the slogans of "Organize the Unorganized," and "Fight for a Wage Increase," are today as potent as was the slogan of "Amalgamation" in 1922.

The growth of the left wing in the needle trades is no doubt an expression of discontent with the situation in the industry and the demand of the workers for a militant struggle against wage increases and for better working conditions.

This situation has also been reflected in the textile industry, where there is a movement of a mass character against wage cuts and for organization of the textile workers.

Undoubtedly, if the present economic situation continues to develop, along these favorable lines for the capitalists, we may look forward to new struggles on a mass scale by the workers for improvements in their conditions. This probably will not be as spectacular as the great struggles of 1922, but they will create a favorable condition for our party work.

The struggles of the workers will bring them into new collisions with the government and give an impetus to the movement for political action thru a labor party. They will create the basis for organization of the workers in the unorganized industries.

In the agricultural field, the conditions are not so favorable for the farmers. The golden days prophesied as a result of the slight improvement in 1924 at the time of the presidential elections, have not materialized for the farmers. The one favorably sold crop has not solved their economic problems.

As a consequence, there is arising a new movement of protest and struggle among the farmers. The farmer is not content with the promises and the measures proposed by the republican administration. This was evidenced when a conservative farmers' organization such as the farm bureau repudiated the proposal of President Coolidge for solution of the agricultural problems.

The discontent of the farmer is also expressing itself in a new movement for political action. In a number of the southwestern states, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, efforts for the organization of a farmer-labor party are being made thru recent conferences. A monthly paper, advocating the formation of farmer-labor parties, has been established. In Montana, a drive for the organization of farmers into the Western Progressive Farmers is under way. In North Dakota, some of the leaders of the non-partisan league are advocating the formation of a farmer-labor party and a recent conference was held for that purpose. A determined effort will be made to have the non-partisan league convention on Feb. 22 take a stand for the farmer-labor party.

At the North Dakota conference there appeared representatives of the farmers' organizations in a number of the northwestern states and a proposal was adopted to hold a conference of the northwestern farmer-labor party organizations for the purpose of broadening the movement.

The conditions which are developing are favorable for our party work. The opportunity for work among the masses is developing both among the industrial workers and the exploited farmers.

We must again mobilize our party for this work. This is the most important task before the central executive committee. If we can throw our party into the developing struggles, if we can again direct the energies of the organization toward outside of the party, the conditions are favorable for the growth of the influence of our party and the growth of the membership of the party.

The mobilization of the party for mass work will be the best method of eliminating the remnants of factionalism which still exist in the party. In a struggle for the party program among the masses we will build a new spirit in the party and create the conditions for strengthening and upbuilding of the party.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

ATTEND REORGANIZATION MEETINGS! DISTRICT FOUR OFFICE ADVICES MEMBERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—In accordance with instructions sent to all city central committees and branches, reorganization of the party units in District Four will take place under the direction of the district organizer who will visit every city in the district in the course of a tour as follows:
Troy—Wednesday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m.
Schenectady—Thursday, Jan. 7, at 8 p. m.
Utica—Friday, Jan. 8, at 8 p. m.
Syracuse—Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 p. m.
Ithaca—Sunday, Jan. 10, at 10 a. m.
Binghamton—Sunday, Jan. 10, at 7:30 p. m.
Jamestown—Monday, Jan. 11, at 8 p. m.
Erie, Pa.—Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 8 p. m.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Thursday, Jan. 14.
Rochester—Final reorganization meeting Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2 p. m.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE HOLDS MEMORIAL MEET

Remember January 9 at Northwest Hall

To commemorate the work of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, a Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting will be held Friday, Jan. 8, 1926, 8 P. M. at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves., under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Chicago.

Max Schachtman, Earl R. Browder and Sam Darcy will be the speakers at this meeting. In addition to the speakers an interesting program has been arranged. Admission will be 25c.

The young workers will always remember the fight which Liebknecht and Luxemburg carried on in the interest of the working masses. Particularly will the young workers remember Liebknecht who at all time gave aid to the youth in their struggles. His book "Militarism and Anti-Militarism," pointed out to the young workers the menace of militarism. For writing this book Liebknecht was sentenced to prison.

During the war when all over the world the leading socialists supported the war, Liebknecht stood almost alone in his opposition to the bloody slaughter of the workers. In spite of the terrorism of German imperialism and in the face of constant threats of punishment for his loyalty to the working class, Liebknecht kept up unflinchingly his opposition to the war. The story of his arrest and imprisonment is known to workers everywhere.

The workers will never forget when with the cooperation of the social democrats, the tools of German capitalism murdered in cold blood Liebknecht and Luxemburg.

But the workers will never forget the work of Liebknecht and Luxemburg. Their work stands as an inspiration to the oppressed workers everywhere who are struggling for their freedom.

Section Four, Chicago, Committee to Meet on Thursday Night

The entertainment committee of Section No. 4, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, will meet Thursday, Jan. 7, 7:30 p. m. at The DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.. Every nucleus of the section must send a delegate.

Abandon Schooner.
HALIFAX, N. S., Jan.—The three masted schooner Myrtle Piercy has been abandoned off Cape Race, according to a radio picked up from the Dutch steamship Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam for Boston. No mention was made of the whereabouts of the crew.

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

DELEGATES MUST ATTEND SECTION CONFERENCES IN LOCAL CHICAGO

Election of delegates to the section conferences by the shop and street nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago have in most instances already taken place. The dates and places of the section conferences are as follows:

Section No. 4. Tuesday, Jan. 5, at Freiheit, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd., Room 14.
Section No. 5. Wednesday, Jan. 6, at W. Carmon, 2406 North Clark street.

Section No. 6. Thursday, Jan. 7, at Biltmore Theater, 3rd floor, 2046 W. Division street.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

CHIEF PROBLEMS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONVENTION TO MAKE YOUTH EFFICIENT SLAVES

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Fifteen hundred teachers of vocational training, representing high schools, rehabilitation schools, and the vocational training department of some of the largest industrial and commercial corporations in the country gathered at the convention of the National Society for Vocational Education, at the Hotel Statler, here.

What the purpose of this convention is may be readily understood from the utterances of some of the outstanding figures at the convention. "We must never neglect to teach the idea of service," said Vernon Riegel, state superintendent of public instruction. "As long as the idea of service is not taught, there will be dissension between employer and employe."

The chief problems of the convention are how to train the country's youth to be efficient slaves and how to make them like it. Said O. W. Rosenthal, president of the Builders' Association of Chicago and director of the National Association of Building Trade Employers, "We do not care how much training you give the apprentices in pounding nails or handling saws. What we want are men who will come to us trained in the right spirit, the right frame of mind, men who will come to us in a spirit of willingness, men who are willing to make sacrifices."

This jovial representative of the class for whom all the vocational training in the public schools is carried on, further bewailed the fact that in Cleveland the apprentice who wants to work in the trade has no choice other than to join the union in his respective trade. "I do not say that this is either good or a bad situation," he said, "I simply present it as a situation for vocational teachers to think about."

In private, however, Mr. Rosenthal admitted that he was of the opinion that the closed shop was un-American and that workers ought to be permitted to have some "choice as to whether or not they wanted to join the union."

Capitalism is Home Breaker, Not Communists

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The charge is often made by the capitalist apologists that the Communists aim to destroy the home. The following facts cited by the children's bureau of the department of labor proves to the contrary. Broken homes and the absence of the mother from the home during the day are held responsible for a large number of the cases of child delinquency, dependency, and neglect brought to the notice of the Philadelphia municipal court. Forty-five per cent of the delinquent and 84 per cent of the dependent and neglected children brought before the court in 1924 came from broken homes, and in 21 per cent of the delinquents living with both parents or with mother, the mother worked away from home during the day.



Malnutrition Ailment Among Children

Child Under Capitalism.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The physicians and nurses holding child health conferences in 43 states under the federal maternity and infancy act report that malnutrition, or undernourishment, is prevailing among the children they examine. The same bourgeoisie gentlemen who give these facts to the world hold their hands up in horror when the Young Pioneers or the Young Workers (Communist) League struggle in the public schools for state maintenance for the children. The low wages of the adult workers, the steady unemployment among large sections of the workers are some direct causes of these conditions. It only goes to show that the struggle for the betterment of the conditions of the children is the struggle for the entire working class.

Excellent Program Boston Liebknecht Memorial Meeting

BOSTON, Mass.—An excellent program for the Boston Liebknecht memorial meeting has been arranged. The meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, January 10 at 2:30 p. m., at the Paine Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
Al Schaap, district secretary of the Y. W. L., will be the principal speaker. Other speakers from the Young Pioneers League and the Workers Party will also tell of Liebknecht and his activities in Germany. The Pioneers have arranged a special program for this occasion.

The meeting is being held under the joint auspices of the Young Workers League and the Young Pioneers League of Boston.

LENIN-LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS START OF SUB-MEMBER CAMPAIGN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—By combining the Lenin and Liebknecht memorial meetings of this district, more meetings have been arranged. They are being held under the joint auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League.

These meetings will be the signal for the start of an energetic Daily and Young Worker sub drive and membership campaign. The slogans will be: Double the membership. For every party unit a unit of the league. The meetings are arranged as follows:

Lenin Memorial Dates.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Sunday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m. Speakers: A. Jakira, D. E. Earley of Chicago, John Stose of Canonsburg, M. Vrkljan (in South Slav).

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—Sunday, Jan. 24, 7 p. m. Speakers: D. E. Earley, Josephson, A. Horvat (in South Slav).

Bentleyville, Pa.—Saturday, January 23, 7 p. m. Speakers: George Papcun, Charles Fulp, V. Kamenovich (in South Slav).

Uniontown, Pa.—Sunday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m. Speakers: George Papcun, Charles Fulp, I. Janus (in So. Slav).

Republic, Pa.—Sunday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m. Speakers: George Papcun, Charles Fulp, I. Janus (in So. Slav).

Verona, Pa.—Sunday, January 24, 2 p. m. Speakers: Tom Ray, B. Ljutic (in So. Slav).

Rural Ridge, Pa.—Sunday, January 24, 7 p. m. Speakers: Tom Ray, B. Ljutic (in So. Slav).

Coverdale, Pa.—Saturday, Jan. 23, 7 p. m. Speakers: A. Jakira, B. Ljutic (in So. Slav).

Avella, Pa.—Saturday, January 23, 7 p. m. Speakers: J. Okis, P. Kucinic (in So. Slav).

Triadelphia, W. Va.—Sunday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m. Speakers: J. Okis, P. Kucinic (in So. Slav).

Glassport, Pa.—Saturday, Jan. 23, 7 p. m. Speakers: D. E. Earley, Frieda Truhar, I. Janus (in So. Slav), and a Finnish speaker.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Sunday, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. Speakers: D. E. Earley, Geo. Papcun, recital by Frieda Truhar.
New Brighton, Pa.—Sunday, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. Speakers: A. Jakira, B. Ljutic (in So. Slav).

Purselove, W. Va.—Sunday, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. Speakers: Tom Ray, E. Zelic (in So. Slav).
Meetings will also be held in Daisytown, Monessen and Renton, Pa. Dates and speakers will be announced.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

How Worker Correspondence Works.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—"Increase our order from 9 copies to 15 copies daily of THE DAILY WORKER," demanded a comrade from —, as he whisked into THE DAILY WORKER New York agency office.

"How come?" asked the manager as he picked up his pad to make the proper note of the change.

And this is the story in condensed form:

The comrades in — ordered a bundle of the daily as soon as they were organized. They were encouraged to write about their shop and the condition of the workers at their side. A crude article was sent in, but it was just the right thing. It told in simple and concise language the story of the everyday struggle of the wage slaves and showed up the bad side of the shop and called for improvement.

Of course the article was printed in the daily and for several days the comrades were busy showing the whole shop what was in the paper. That stirred the whole working force to take an interest in the shop conditions and many improvements were made. Now there is talk of more articles and the workers are on the alert to find out what the next one will contain.

The claim that THE DAILY WORKER in fact belongs to the workers and fights their battle has been proven and the workers in this shop now call THE DAILY WORKER their paper. They are now reading about the struggles of the whole working class, and are learning how the fight is going on in the entire world.

BAKER SEES IMMEDIATE NEED FOR ORGANIZATION OF UNORGANIZED TO OFFSET COMPANY UNION MOVE

By A Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—The boss bakers of Philadelphia have organized an offensive on the journeymen bakers which expresses itself in the formation of the already well known company union.

This is an organized attack on the part of the bosses to destroy the foundation of the bakers' union in Philadelphia which was established after many years of suffering and great cost to thousands of workers.

It is an attempt to lower the standard of living of the working class by trying to destroy his labor union, the only weapon he has with which to protect himself and his family against the capitalists' lust for profits.

This movement had its origin in a similar movement that started in Philadelphia about eight months ago. Gentlemen calling themselves the Master Bakers' Association of Philadelphia, tried to entice some of the members of the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 201. There are a few susceptible ones in every union. They got after those giving them cheap whiskey and cigars and promising them more wages than the other workers. All in all they managed to get together about 30 slaves. Each of the poor stiff gave a dollar a piece to the bosses so that he could put a chain around their necks and lead them to the slave pens under the guise of a company union.

When the journeymen bakers learned of this attempt to undermine their union, they called a general meeting and explained the situation to the workers.

They pointed out to them that the bosses are trying to take advantage of the unorganized workers and organize them into an army of workers to use against the union workers.

After four months they gave up their attempt to crush the union. They gave up owing to the fact that they could not get enough bakers to join and that the men they did get could not be compared with the men in the union for work and production.

After watching the recent revival of this movement on the part of the bosses in our trade, I began an investigation and found that this question is very serious. Just as long as the union will not take steps to bring the unorganized worker under the protection of unorganized labor, this

WEST VIRGINIA WORKER CORRESPONDENT LIKES ORIGINAL CARTOON PRIZE

One of our most active worker correspondents in West Virginia writes us:

"I have received the original cartoon which was sent me as a prize for a story I submitted to THE DAILY WORKER last week. I wish to express my appreciation. It was indeed a delightful surprise and a prize that I treasure most highly."

army of unemployed workers will be forced to work against the union. To offset this move on the part of the bosses, organization of the unorganized becomes most necessary.

It is high time that we got on the job and get after our sleepy officers who are too well fed to pay much attention to the daily struggle of the workers and who for the most part play the role of labor lieutenants for the capitalist class.

Let our slogan be: Organization of the unorganized. Organization is the strongest weapon in the hands of the working class and the only way that we will achieve our emancipation from slavery from a class of master parasites.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnicza, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Milder, 821 Clydesburn St., Milwaukee.

SOLDIERS IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE: WHAT IS GOING ON AT YOUR FRONT?

By NANCY MARKOFF.

Every worker who sees an injustice being committed against workers in his factory, mill, mine or in the community where he lives and feels an urge to point it out to his fellow workers, to discuss it with them, is a potential worker correspondent for THE DAILY WORKER.

Every worker who has an opinion that he feels he must get across to other workers is a potential worker correspondent for THE DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER says to you: Make me more useful to you and to the workers you are associated with. It says to you: tell me that I may tell it to all workers. Through my voice will be heard by workers everywhere. Through you I will be better serve workers everywhere. We are indispensable to each other.

Many workers say: But I cannot write. You are asked to tell. Your job is not to spin an exciting yarn but to convey a necessary message. Which does not mean, however, that that message is not often a beautiful work which delights those who read it. You know that from your own experiences in reading the articles in our Worker Correspondents' page.

A worker correspondent's job does not end with the telling. An important feature of his job is to get that message where it can be most useful, where it can be most effective. And for that purpose you order a bundle of the issue in which your message appears and you see to it that that issue gets to those who should see it.

The skill in writing is not an essential in a worker correspondent, tact and discretion are. You want workers to read your article. But you need not hand the paper to any worker. You need not boisterously distribute it. Just put it down where it will be noticed by those whom you have written it for. Mark the article. Let the paper so that that article will be seen first. Then watch it put itself over.

PRIESTS DODGE MINERS' DEMAND; DO NOT APPEAR

Holy Strikebreakers Suddenly Get "Ill"

By PAT TOOHEY (Worker Correspondent)

EDWARDSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 4.—Members of Locals Unions 699, 1138 and 1159, United Mine Workers of America, employed at the Woodward Colliery and Kingston Coal company No. 2 and 4 collieries assembled in a joint membership meeting at Pauxitas Hall, Edwarsville, called by local union officials of the three unions.

Priests Dodge Miners. The purpose of the meeting was to compel two priests residing in that neighborhood, who were signers to the bosses' proposal made public last week, to explain their action before the union miners who constitute the bulk of their churches. Prior to the meeting one of the sainted hypocrites announced he would attend the meeting but would not apologize for his actions. The other bible pounder was reported to have been taken "ill" an hour or two previous to the meeting.

Meanwhile, scores of local unions and general committees thru out the anthracite region have taken action on the action of the priests in lining up with the bosses. Practically every local union in the Wyoming Valley adopted resolutions condemning them. Local Union 1483 last night declared "if they would mind their own business they would have plenty to do." A thousand miners assembled in Larksville took similar action yesterday.

Thousands Hungry. The soup lines broaden. Another has been opened in Mahoney City. Eighteen families were fed the first day. The Children's Welfare Service reports in eight days activity they have fed 4,808 miners' children, a daily average of 601, in addition to the case of whole families taken care of.

Some old maids' organization in the Shenandoah section is reported to be collecting food and clothing for the miners and their families. Needless to say, if true, this action of the spinners will be appreciated by the miners in their fight against the bosses.

Yesterday a small operator in the Dunmore region attempted to move some mine machinery assisted by several men. They were attacked by a crowd of workers and in the mixup the operator and his assistants were badly beaten. Today the same coal operator moved his machinery, assisted by a detail of state police.

Lunch Room Filthy and Food Expensive at Lane Technical

By A Student Correspondent.

It was back in 1895 that the board of education promised the students of Lane Technical High School a fine new school on the present site of Riverview Amusement Park.

Now in 1925 they are still promising us a new, huge structure with rooms enough to have only 25 pupils in a class and a swimming tank and "gym."

At the present time we have 30 to 40 in a class and not a few of our rooms are absolute fire-traps which have been condemned time and time again by the fire inspectors, but nothing has been done.

There are more than 5,000 boys at Lane, which was intended for not more than 2,000. We have a lunch room so dirty and the food so expensive that the boys who buy their lunches are driven to buy their meals at hole-in-the-wall eat shops that are clustered about the school. These are filthier than the school lunch room but not so expensive. The few water fountains we have are out of commission half the time.

Flagman Averts Wreck. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.—The last thought of Ambrose Edwards, New London flagman, after sustaining fatal injuries in a fall from the rear end of an express train was to protect passengers in a following train. He dropped warning explosives on the track just before he died.

Students Against Chapel. In the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Texas, more than one-third of the student body voted 510 to 135 for the abolition of the compulsory chapel.

THIS WEEK'S PRIZES!

THIS week's prizes for the best contributions are as follows: **FIRST PRIZE**—"Historical Materialism—A System of Society," by Nikolai Bukharin. This is the most sought after book of the day. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint. **SECOND PRIZE**—"Russia Today," the official report of the British trade union delegation on social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia, a very valuable book to own. **THIRD PRIZE**—The original of a DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed.

RED-BAITING ORDER SEEKS JUICY PLUMS

To Shake Down Bosses with "Red" Scare

(Continued from page 1) "are constantly planning the overthrow of our government."

Foreign Worker Blamed. The rapid spread of Bolshevism in the United States is ascribed by the wise economists of the patriotic society to the presence of many immigrants. Since many of these immigrants are "illiterate and know nothing of our language, they necessarily become workers on our farms, in our mines, and in our great industrial plants and factories. They do not immediately, if at all, learn our language and customs. They usually segregate among their own people, and come under no truly American influence. They must work, as must we all; but disillusionment brings disappointment. Disappointment breeds discontent, and discontent makes them an easy prey to enemy propagandists."

The "patriotic" society proposes to fight the spread of Communist doctrines among workers by "employing the same methods which have been used so long by the enemies of the United States government." These methods are described as follows:

To Organize "Alien" Workers.

"We are going to issue literature in the way of pamphlets and books, likewise in all languages with the English translation appended thereto, and in everyday words, covering all kinds of civic matters, including our basic laws which every American citizen or resident should know in order to fulfill his sacred duty. We propose distributing these from time to time to every worker in our factories, mines, fields, industrial plants; and to every person of every nationality, whatever his faith, within the United States, including our citizens. We advocate national and state proclamations. We intend sending orators to every factory, mine, and large industrial plant, as well as to our schools and among the homes of our workmen and their employers, to teach and to preach our doctrine and to counteract the antagonistic one. We shall organize clubs, groups, and forums principally among the illiterate and foreign element thru out our land, so that they may learn and profit by our teaching. We shall invite all patriotic employers, all civic, fraternal, social, workmen's and other organizations to join our program."

As an example of its proposed methods, the patriotic society's pamphlet lines up in two columns "The Communist Idea" as opposed to "The American Idea." Under the latter head, the society tries to bamboozle workers into believing that there are no economic and social classes; that each one has the same opportunity to succeed financially, socially and mentally; and that "equal distribution of property is impossible."

Publishes The Patriot. The society has also published the first number of a monthly called The Patriot, which published alleged quotations from the speeches and writings of Carl Haessler, C. A. Hathaway, Lenin, William Z. Foster, THE DAILY WORKER, conventions of the Workers (Communist) Party, John Pepper, and even a publication issued at "Leningrad, Smolny."

Hard-Up for Cash. Naturally, the society has issued an appeal for money. Dues for various kinds of subscribing, contributing, active and life memberships range from \$2 to \$1,000. The founder of the society is Jacob Cash, a New York City marshal with a small following of peanut politicians. However, the society has published letters from better known capitalist politicians endorsing its "Americanization" and anti-Communist aims. Among those who have approved the society's program are Senator Capper of Kansas, Senator Ferris of Michigan; Congressman Sol Bloom of New York; Rear Admiral H. M. Josephthal of the New York naval militia, and Attorney George Gordon Battle.

To Create "Red Scare." While this new patriotic society does not seem to be very influential at present, it is following the usual tactics of such groups. It is already aiming to enlist the support of big capitalists and politicians by creating a "red scare." A mysterious hint is dropped by the society's official organ that "the president of the United States is also interested judging by a letter which Mr. Cash received from the president's private secretary in answer to a letter which Marshal Cash sent to the White House." The alleged letter from the president's secretary is not quoted either in full or in part. The society also claims to be enlisting the support of "our most esteemed citizens," United States senators, congressmen, business men, judges, lawyers, and bankers.

Meet at Biltmore Hotel. At a recent meeting of the society held in the Hotel Biltmore, New York, plans were discussed for obtaining the assistance of United States' consuls abroad in distributing anti-Communist literature among foreign workers seeking admission to the United States.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it!

COOLIDGE COMMISSION PROPOSES LAW AGAINST PICKETING OF ANY NATIONAL OR FOREIGN OFFICIAL

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Thru his board of three commissioners for the District of Columbia, whom he appoints, President Coolidge has come out for a drastic anti-picketing law, covering the national capital. It is more extreme in its repressive features than the bill already proposed by Rep. Blanton of Texas, known as the spokesman in the house for the National Association of Manufacturers.

One of the significant features of this proposed law is that it would forbid peaceful picketing of foreign embassies and legations. That is an attempt to shield the Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Italian and other diplomats of terrorist governments against the demonstrations which sympathizers in this country with victims of terror in Europe may wish to make in the public streets near these buildings.

Last spring, a picketing demonstration was staged by the Workers Party and the International Labor Defense Council in front of the Polish legation, and in October a similar visit was paid to the Hungarian legation, when working class radicals were on trial and threatened with execution in Warsaw and Budapest.

"It Shall Be Unlawful." The district commissioners—two business men and an army engineer—have added to the industrial picketing ban contained in Blanton's bill a ban upon picketing of the White House, public schools and the offices and residences of all public officials, as well as the foreign embassies, legations and offices and residences of officials of these embassies and legations.

"It shall be unlawful," reads their draft of the intended gag law, "for any person to do any of the things set forth in the preceding section for the purpose of influencing any officer of the District of Columbia, or any foreign official, minister or ambassador."

FASCISTI MAKE NEW ACADEMY MEANS OF RULE

Also Plan Control of Italian Youth

ROME, Jan. 4.—The Italian cabinet of Mussolini has decreed the creation of a Royal Academy to be modeled after the French academy. How fascism means to use this institution may be seen in the fact that it will be liberally supplied with finances and other means to function, which will include subsidizing individual artists, scientists, writers, inventors, and the intellectual class generally.

Moreover, the academy will control local academies, and the ministry of public instruction will be closely allied with the academy's work. Another instrument for fascist control is seen in the establishment today by cabinet order also of a "national organization for assisting the physical and moral education of youth."

The intention is to co-ordinate mental, physical and religious training under fascist auspices until boys are old enough to enter the fascist militia.

REPORTS SHOW SOVIET UNION IN RAPID PROGRESS INDUSTRIALLY; RAILWAYS NOW SELF SUSTAINING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Industrial production in the Soviet Union for 1925 was 72 per cent of the production for 1913 in the entire Russian empire and agricultural production was upwards of 95 per cent of the average for 1911-1915 in the present territory of the Soviet Union, according to bulletins received by the Russian Information Bureau from the Central Statistical Department, Moscow. The figures for industrial production cover the Soviet fiscal year, ending Sept. 30 last.

Industrial production increased nearly 60 per cent over the fiscal year 1923-24. In September it reached 80 per cent of the monthly rate for 1913.

The population of the Soviet Union owing to losses of territory as a result of the war, was 77 per cent of that of the Russian empire of 1913. During 1926 industrial production is expected to equal the figure for 1913.

Grain Crop Increase The gross grain crop for the year, estimated at between 2,700,000,000 and 2,800,000,000 bushels, showed an increase of 45 to 40 per cent over the crop of 1924. The technical crops, cotton, flax, hemp, oil seeds, tobacco, sugar beets, etc., showed increases of from 50 to 100 per cent.

The foreign trade turnover for the fiscal year, European frontiers only, was \$587,470,000, with an unfavorable balance for the year of \$55,000,000 due to the cessation of grain exports following the poor harvest of 1924. The turnover increased 33 per cent over that of 1923-4 and was about half the turnover for 1913. The feature of the year in foreign trade was the rapid rise in imports from the United States.

Imports From U. S. 32 Per Cent. Imports from the United States formed 32 per cent of all imports, standing first on the list. Their value was \$102,000,000. In 1913, 43 per cent of the imports came from Germany and less than 6 per cent from the United States. Oil exports for the fiscal year broke all records. The total was 1,338,000 metric tons, 45 per cent greater than the exports for 1913. The metal industry, the cotton tex-

YOUNGSTOWN HAS BIG MEETING FOR LABOR DEFENSE

Hundreds Attend Despite Bad Weather

(I. L. D. Press Service.)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The International Labor Defense Council of Youngstown held a large and rousing mass meeting at the Moose Temple. Despite the bitter cold weather hundreds of steel workers turned out to hear the speakers discuss the necessity of the workers defending themselves against the onslaughts of the powerful industrial barons of the steel empire. Bishop William Montgomery Brown of Gallip, Ohio who was to address the meeting was compelled to cancel his engagement because of a severe cold. A telegram from Bishop Brown was read expressing his regrets. Charles Baker of Akron, O. presided as chairman and made a speech championing the rights of the workers to organize and defend their rights. Fred G. Biedenkapp of Chicago spoke upon the work of the International Labor Defense and made a powerful appeal in behalf of the many victims of the American capitalists now confined behind prison bars. Pointing out the arming of the New York police force with tanks as one of the latest steps taken by the American ruling class to prepare for an attack on the American workers in case they revolt against unjust and unbearable living conditions the speaker appealed for all to unite and care for the present and future victims of the American ruling class.

General Jacob Coxey, who years ago led an army of unemployed workers in a march on Washington and who was jailed for "trespassing" upon the White House lawn recited his many futile attempts trying to induce the capitalist politicians and their henchmen to aid the people. General Coxey urged support of the Labor Defense and praised the work it was doing in behalf of the many victims of the capitalists.

A neat sum will be realized for the defense and many new members added as result of the meeting.

Italian Academy of Immortals. ROME, Jan. 4.—The cabinet ordered the creation of an Academy of Immortals similar to the French academy.

Daily Worker BIRTHDAY PARTY January 15 in

CHELSEA MASS. given by the Jewish branches of Chelsea, Revere, Lynn and Winthrop at the LABOR LYCEUM, 453 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

DANCE and enjoy yourself in the Popularity Contest and other features. Admission 50 Cents.

Revolution in China and in Europe. By Karl Marx. An important article in the January issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY which should be read by every worker. Subscribe!

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work. DR. RASNICK DENTIST 645 Smithfield Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The January Issue of the Ready WORKERS MONTHLY Be sure to get a copy of this issue.

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An Imperialist Butcher

Seldom has there occurred such an expose of the role of the funkies of American imperialism as that published yesterday in THE DAILY WORKER and written by an American adventurer acting carrying on campaigns of butchery for the imperialists of the world, as a policeman in Shanghai, China. The man, Smith, who writes to his friend, Hank, and signs himself "Larry," reveals himself as the typical vicious, ignorant and craven poltroon, who roams the earth His letter is a crude effort to impress his friend with his many qualities. His description of the unexampled heroism displayed in fighting against "tens of thousands" of Chinese can be discounted.

The part of the letter that commends itself to those who desire to understand the part played by the United States is the reference to the man, Baker, who is described as American advisor to Chang Tso-Lin. This confessed assassin and debased pervert, Smith, boasts of the fact that he sat in the American club bar and talked over the situation with Baker. The Coolidge government at Washington should be forced to account for the presence of Baker in China as "advisor" to Chang Tso-Lin. By whose authority is he there? If he is a secret emissary of the government how can this government and its apologists explain the fact that one of Baker's confidants is this garrulous butcher who boasts of the fact that invading gangsters splashed Chinese blood eight feet high upon the walls of residences in Shanghai and shed so much blood the streets are slippery with gore? What has this government to say regarding the use of soft-nosed (dum-dum) bullets, outlawed by all participants in the last world slaughter? "Enfield rifles, with soft-nosed bullets that spread." These are questions that must be put to the snivelling Down East hypocrite who sits in the presidential chair at the White House at Washington.

Incorporated in the letter are repetitions of the banal fables about Chinese vice conditions that must be discounted as so much imperialist propaganda. But even though they were true they are not one whit worse than conditions existing in the cities of the United States and even in the coal fields of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania where fourteen-year-old American girls are inmates of brothels.

The expose by THE DAILY WORKER of the reactions of one of the gunmen of imperialism sheds light upon the mercenary designs of the American government and explodes the fiction that the United States is a friend of the Chinese people.

After reading such a letter every intelligent worker must come to the conclusion that every encouragement should be given the Chinese masses in excluding from their territory with any means at their command all the agents of foreign predatory powers, from the cowardly monsters of the Smith type to the wily scoundrels of the type of Mr. Baker, American confidential advisor to Chang Tso-Lin.

Fascism in Greece

General T. H. Pangalos, for the past six months actual fascist dictator of Greece, has thrown overboard all pretexts of democracy and now joins that batch of reactionary despots of which the brigand Mussolini of Italy is the classic example.

Pangalos' coup was carefully arranged and carried out with precision. All the military garrisons had been captured thru bribery with British gold and intimidation by British mercenaries and swore allegiance to Pangalos. Greece is one of the strategic points in the British empire and, altho neither a dominion nor a colony of that empire, is under the complete domination of London as the result of financial penetration which was well developed even before the outbreak of the world war.

Echoes of the use to which Greece was put as a pawn of Great Britain in the 1921 war against Turkey are discernible in the remark of Pangalos on assuming dictatorship that Greece was at one time at the gates of Constantinople. In carrying forward its designs against Turkey and to also consolidate into its own hands that vast territory lying between the eastern end of the Mediterranean and India, the British government must depend upon Greece. The chain of islands in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea that are controlled by Greece are used by Britain as naval and airplane bases. Great Britain hopes to use Greece as a pawn in her desire to control Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

Within Greece there still exists a nationalist sentiment that resents Pangalos' role as the servant of Britain. These parties represent the majority of the population. With the approach of the senatorial elections the Pangalos government took precautions to arrange the terms of the election so that the majority could not win. The result was a boycott of the elections by the opposition parties. The reply of Pangalos was the seizure of dictatorial powers. The first act of the new fascist regime is typical; the suppression of the opposition press and a strict censorship of the news emanating from the country.

Nationalist opposition to the fascist dictators of small countries acting in behalf of the great imperialist powers is impotent. Only the working class, under the leadership of a Communist Party, can smash the imperialist pawns in Greece or any other country similarly situated. While suppression and terror will uproot the other parties, the Communists, trained in the art of insurrection, will devise means of strengthening their party in the struggle, permeating ever deeper the ranks of the exploited masses and prepare for the overthrow of the new fascist power.

The short vacation enjoyed by congressmen enabled them to get in intimate contact with their constituents, and many of the Coolidge senators and congressmen have learned that the nation, particularly the corn belt, is opposed to the government's alleged solution of the agricultural crisis. Pacific coast senators report that the policy of the secretary of the interior, Work, will alienate all western states next year. All in all the Coolidge-Mellon gang is in for a lively time, even if we eliminate the question of the world court, the disarmament conference, the Italian debt settlement—any one of which is quite sufficient to cause disaster.

"Mellon says America's finances will not stand further tax reduction." After reducing his own taxes and those of his fellow millionaires, the eminent secretary of the treasury is not concerned about further reductions.

Right and Left Wing in the I. L. G. W. Convention

NOTE.—This is a continuation of the series of articles on the recent International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention held in Philadelphia.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
ARTICLE VI.
Achievements of the Left Wing and its Immediate Problems.

THE left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention, in spite of mistakes enumerated and criticized in previous articles, mistakes traceable to conditions which encourage a struggle for power for the first time in one of the largest unions in the American labor movement at a time when the rest of the trade unions lag far behind the development in the I. L. G. W., made some real gains—gains from which the whole left wing movement will profit.

It would be the greatest mistake in this period to measure the progress of and the consolidation of the left wing by officials elected and organizational power established. It is just this wrong method measuring achievement which is largely responsible for the mistakes made by the I. L. G. W. left wing as well as the disappointment expressed by some at the result of the Furriers' convention.

IN estimating the achievements of the left wing in Philadelphia we must ask, therefore, not how many officers were captured, but:

Did the left wing broaden its mass support?

Did it increase the understanding of the role of the left wing among those already accepting its program?

Did it profit by its mistakes?

Did its convention cadre gain in ability to organize and direct?

Is it, in a word, stronger, ideologically and organizationally, than it was

before the convention?

TO all these questions the answer must be yes. This answer is correct in spite of the fact that the achievements of the left wing were considerably less than the possibilities and that its line of achievement represents a deviation, speaking mathematically, of an angle of about 30 degrees from the straight line of possible accomplishment.

During the convention the attention of the overwhelming majority of the convention was focused on its proceedings. It was evident, as shown by the rank and file attendance at the convention and a number of other concrete incidents, that every maneuver of the left found its response among the rank and file and that the counter-maneuvers of the Sigman machine aroused deep resentment. This was especially true of use of police in the convention by the machine which the New York membership answered by mass meetings and telegrams of protest. Rank and file delegations were also sent to the convention with messages of encouragement for the left wing.

IN Philadelphia a mass meeting of a thousand garment workers was addressed by left wing leaders and, in a center where the Sigman expulsion policy has reduced the membership by two-thirds, the basis was laid for union and left wing organization.

The convention proceedings were followed eagerly by thousands of needle trades workers in the Freiheit. The influence of the Communist press because of its support of the left wing was recognized by the Sigman machine. Its correspondents were seated at the press table and altho whining insults were given by machine speakers from time to time, no attempt to exclude the Communist press was made as has been done at previous conventions.

ALTHO the left wing did not capitalize its real mission as the or-

ganizer of the needle trades workers as against the disruptive policy of the bureaucracy sufficiently, nevertheless it made clear that unity is not a matter of words but of deeds and that unity is not a fetish, a thing in itself, which is to be worshipped and maintained at the sacrifice of all struggle by and for the masses.

The left wing proved to the hilt, in the convention and to the rank and file, that the Sigman machine is guilty of co-operating with the police against the membership and that its war on the membership is responsible for the weakness of the union.

The left wing appeared in the convention as the only force in the union which really fights for and not against the membership.

The mistakes of the left wing were made in struggle and consequently their effects were apparent immediately. That the mistakes were corrected and we need cite here only the fact that the splitting tactics of the bureaucracy were met and overcome, is proof that the left wing learned and learned quickly from its errors. This is not to say that an immensely more firm grasp of elementary policy and tactics is not needed but only that in the convention much progress was made in this direction.

THE left wing did not lose a single delegate during the three weeks of convention struggle. On the contrary, it showed, in the decisive vote on the election of officers, that it had actually increased its convention following—casting a high vote of 110 as against an estimated strength of 107.

Considering the bitterness of the convention struggle and the lack of experience of many of the left wing delegates this is in itself a real achievement.

These 110 delegates have shown by their solidarity that they realized fully their responsibility to the workers—

the first qualification for a fighting leadership.

THERE is no question that by making a few alterations in their program—abandoning, for instance, the shop delegate system—by softening the criticism of the machine and in general showing a willingness "to go along," as the fakers phrase it, the left wing could have secured at least half and probably a majority of the offices. This was not done and in itself is proof to the membership that the left wing is not engaged in a mere struggle for office, that it places program first and office second.

In a labor movement where insurgent movements have followed one another into disgraceful oblivion thru the betrayal of the rank and file by leaders bribed by the bureaucrats, the importance of this cannot be overestimated.

The I. L. G. W. left wing fights for control of the union but not for a few leaders—it fights for the control of the union by the membership committed to a class struggle program.

The left wing was tested in Philadelphia. It met the test. It rejected the bribes offered by the machine, it continued its struggle and because the membership was able, by contrasting program and method of left and right to see the left wing as the unifying force in the union, the left wing broadened its base, strengthened its ability and willingness to struggle, learned that wrong policy and tactics reacts disastrously and left the convention to continue the fight for the interests of the membership—not to rest on its laurels.

Immediate Problems.

IN New York City the left wing has organizational power and responsibility. The situation may be compared to that of the Russian working class after the November revolution. The organizational outposts, many of them at least, have been captured. The bureaucracy in New York has been defeated.

But it has left to the left wing leadership a union which is bankrupt but which is compelled to face the fiercest opposition from the international officials and the bosses.

It is practically certain that early in this year the union will be compelled to engage in a general strike. In this struggle, with a treasury looted by the reactionaries before their surrender, the New York locals can expect, at the best, only cynical sneers from the international officers. EVEN in New York, among the Italian workers in the unions controlled by Ninfo and Antonini, the left wing has but a small following. These locals at present constitute a base of operations for the Sigman machine against the left wing. There is also Dubinsky's following, Local No. 10, perhaps the strongest Sigman base in the I. L. G. W.

The left wing will win the general strike this spring if it is not betrayed by the machine. It is therefore necessary to make such a betrayal impossible.

It can be done by winning substantial sections of the militant Italian workers who are still confused and deceived by their leaders, to the support of the left wing and its program.

IN addition to broadening its support in the I. L. G. W. itself the left wing must also enter into the closest relations with the left wing in the Furriers' and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Unions. The left wing must establish clearly among the membership that this is no isolated struggle but that it involves the winning of all decisive groups of needle trades workers for its program.

The struggle against the bureaucracy in all the needle trades unions must be intensified and consolidated to such an extent that the reactionaries will have no time to prepare betrayals.

The best tactics for the left wing is an offensive against the bosses and the bureaucracy on all fronts.

Plutes Deny Workers Right to Think

By GEORGE HICKS.
President of the British National Union of Building Trades Workers.

THE most significant and the most sinister point about the prosecution and sentences against leading members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League of Great Britain is contained in the judge's summing up.

"It is obvious from the evidence," said Mr. Justice Swift, "that you are members of an illegal party carrying on illegal work in this country. And," he added, "it most stop."

That means, in effect, that no member of the Communist Party dare proclaim himself as such. It means the denial of the right to workers of a particular school of thought to come together, to form a party, and to express the views of that party.

It means the suppression of the right of free speech, free expression, and free association. That is now the law—because law in this country is practically judge-made law.



George Hicks

Trade Unions Once Illegal.

The Communist Party is now in the same position as trade unions were in during the early part of last century. It is an illegal organization. That statement by the judge, in my opinion, is going to have for the working class movement a greater significance than the Taff Vale decision—also judge-made law—had in its way, in its own peculiar relation to the progress of our movement.

It is around this question of the legality of free speech and free association that the struggle must be waged by the organized working class against the forces of reaction.

If any other group of persons, equally unpopular with the government and the capitalist class, occasion the animosity of the reactionaries, they are liable to be dragged before the courts and put outside the pale of ordinary human intercourse, and denied the right to express their views, in the same way.

This is a precedent which threatens the fundamental basis of what we have come to regard as constitutionalism in this country. Constitutional progress is only made possible by freedom of speech and association. It will not be the Communists who will have undermined the constitution, but the Tory governmental party—and its legal instruments.

Hicks Smashes Constitution.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks has done more to undermine, to pull to pieces and to destroy the constitution in a few months than the Communist Party has done since its inception. If the workers are driven underground to form secret societies; if they are forced—by the mere expression of opinion—into antagonism with the law; if the law itself, the very heart and mainstay of the constitution, becomes a matter of contempt and mockery to broad masses of the people—as is bound to be the result of Mr. Justice Swift's interpretation—then goodbye to constitutional action in the future.

Swift Gets Cold Shoulder.

What emphasizes this aspect of the prosecution is the appeal made by Mr. Justice Swift to the seven Communists to leave their party in order to procure their release. We do not know what was moving in the mind of the judge when he made that appeal. He surely did not imagine that that appeal would be responded to. He surely does not imagine that that will have the effect of frightening workers away from the Communist Party.

Things do not happen that way. Men of faith, will, and understanding—as these seven and the Communists generally have demonstrated themselves to be, no matter what may be

thought of their opinions—are only hardened in their faith and determination by appeals of that kind.

Did Mr. Justice Swift think that they were poltroons or cowards or so lacking in elementary character as to make a public recantation? Was he not aware that such an appeal to desert their party was sure to have the effect of making the party as such more sacred to them and to the other members of the party?

Helps Communist Cause.

To single the party out for attack—to let the workers see that the object of the prosecution was to break and disperse the party—to lay it down definitely, and without ambiguity, that the Communist Party is illegal—all that is bound to have the effect of making the Communist Party more precious to those who are attached to it, and who sympathize with it, and to win the ready support for it of thousands of workers who otherwise would have remained indifferent.

Government Methods.

The government, with its spies and informers, its eavesdroppers and men who hide under platforms and creep behind doors, its shadowers, its make-believe Communists, its "special branch" intelligentsia who crudely wrestle with economic and political theses, its legal lackeys and adepts at

legal casuistry, has certainly cut a sorry figure in the whole business.

Not all the pretense of fairness of the judge in his scarlet robe can dissipate that ugly and reprehensible background.

Then the heavy-footed raiding of workmen's homes; the snatching and retention of private correspondence; the opening of letters in the post—highly delectable business for paid agents of the government to carry on amongst the free born electorate of the kingdom—that also possesses a most unsavory character.

Government methods have been adopted towards the Communists that could scarcely be justified against enemy spies in time of war.

Forget Food Profiteers.

Where are we? In what times are we living? If the government would have devoted half the attention—half the dogging and spying—to apprehending criminals or food profiteers, etc., as it has to persecuting workmen for holding unpalatable political opinions this country would be by far a sweeter and cleaner place to live in.

If it is by such methods the government is proposing to stimulate a new spirit in industry and a closer fraternal relationship between all classes in the community, it will get it, with a vengeance.—Reprinted from the London Sunday Worker.

METAL TRADES STUMPED OVER AUTO WORKERS

Only Industrial Union Can be Organized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Berres of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor announces that the conference of metal trades executives which will plan a campaign to organize the automobile workers in Detroit and other centers will not be held until the end of January. This conference was authorized by the Atlantic City convention early in November, and was to have been held early in December.

As set forth in his annual report by James O'Connell, president of the department, the problem of unionizing the 500,000 men now employed in making automobiles and accessories in the United States is a difficult one. Machinery has wiped out craft lines. Few skilled jobs are left. Most of the men are doing unskilled jobs at top speed, racing with machinery controlled by foremen.

These men cannot be brought into the unions of skilled craftsmen, either as machinists, sheet metal workers, electrical workers or others. They must be gathered into an industrial union, similar in scope to the United Mine Workers in the coal industry.

O'Connell proposes to summon to Washington the executives of the craft unions in the metal manufacturing industry, and to invite them to determine what part of their present jurisdiction shall be turned over to the new industrial union in order that this danger spot in the line of the labor movement may be eliminated.

Railway Financiers Got \$16,000,000 for Air Space Over Bldg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—(FP)—Members of the interstate commerce commission were told that the Van Swearingen brothers and their immediate associates in the Nickel Plate rail merger deal would "clean up" \$86,361,765, by H. W. Anderson, counsel for minority stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio, in his closing argument against legalization of the merger.

Anderson raised the question as to the soundness of the Van Swearingen financing. He asked why it was that seven vice-presidents of the new Nickel Plate are supplied with private cars in which they and their families and friends travel around the country instead of their remaining on duty in their offices.

He showed, among other things, that \$16,000,000 had been taken by the promoters for the mere right to the air space above their terminal building in Cleveland.

No Further Tax Cuts Insists Mellon After Reducing Own Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A warning against reducing taxes more than \$330,000,000 was sounded before the senate finance committee today by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, at the opening of hearings on the new revenue bill passed by the house.

Mellon said the nation's finances would not stand further tax reductions contemplated by a minority senate faction. He was subjected to severe grilling by democratic committee members favoring additional tax cuts in the lower income tax brackets.

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

Where Is the Flag of England?

By HENRY LABOUCHERE
(In the "United States of India")

And the winds of the world made answer,

North, South, East and West—

"Wherever there's wealth to covet.

Or land that can be possessed;

Wherever are savage races.

To cozen, coerce and scare;

Ye shall find the vaulted ensign;

For the British flag is there!

Aye, it waves o'er the blazing hovels

Whence African victims fly.

To be shot by explosive bullets

Or to wretchedly starve and die!

And where the beachcomber harries

Isles of the Southern sea,

At the peak of his hellish vessel

'Tis the English flag flies free.

"The Maori oft hath cursed it,

With the bitterest dying breath;

And the Arab hissed his hatred

As he spits at its folds in death.

The hapless fellah has feared it

On Tel-el-Kebir's parched plain,

And the Zulu's blood has stained it

With a deep indelible stain.

"It has floated o'er scenes of pillage.

It has flaunted o'er deeds of shame,

It has waved o'er the fell marauder

As he ravished with sword and flame.

Go! Search for the once glad islands,

Where disease and death are rife,

And the greed of a callous commerce

Now battens on human life!

"Where is the flag of England?

Go sail where the rich galleons

With shoddy and 'loaded' cottons,

And beer and bibles and rum;

Go, too, where brute force has triumphed,

And hypocrisy makes its lair;

And your question will find its answer,

For the flag of England is there!"

Pittsburgh Labor Defense Membership Meeting Thursday

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4.—A general membership meeting of all members of the International Labor Defense of Pittsburgh and vicinity will be held next Thursday night, Jan. 7, 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa. All members of the defense should be present as an organizer for the defense will be at this meeting to take up some of the problems confronting us. All members make sure to be present and hear what she has to say.

Daily Worker Farmers' Section Will Unify Struggle of Farmers and Workers Against Capitalism

The following letter received by The DAILY WORKER hails the Farmers' Section of The DAILY WORKER, which will make its appearance daily, starting next Monday as one of the "great big ideas" that The DAILY WORKER is carrying on for the unification of the struggle of the farmers and the workers against capitalism:

"J. Louis Engdahl,
Editor DAILY WORKER, Chicago.

"Dear Comrade:

"Greetings to the Farmers' Section of The DAILY WORKER. It's one of the great big ideas of the many you are carrying forward for the unity movement of farm and factory.

"One-half of the population of America consists of farmers and a large percentage of our city population are the children or grandchildren of farmers. It is well then that the city fellow read of what battles the farmer is fighting and at the same time get out to the farmers the battle of wage workers against their exploiters.

"The farmer, must come our way and this Farmer Section in The DAILY WORKER will help bring him.

"Wishing The DAILY WORKER a happy and prosperous New Year,

"I am your comrade,

"J. E. SNYDER.

"Kansas City, Mo.