

"DIRT FARMERS" HEARD AT DES MOINES

UNITED STATES SENATE VOTES GOVERNMENT INTO WORLD COURT TO DEFEND MORGAN'S INTERESTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States is in the world court. The combination of Butler-Coolidge republicans and Morgan democrats adopted the measure that puts Wall Street's government into the world court, thus paving the way for American imperialism more effectively to penetrate Europe with its vast financial power.

The court was put over by a vote of 39 republicans and 37 democrats, with 14 republicans, 2 democrats and 1 farmer-laborite voting against it.

Wheeler, the democratic running mate of LaFollette in the 1924 presidential campaign voted for Morgan's proposal, while Jim Watson of Indiana, voted against it because he is running for re-election this fall and learned that the petty bourgeoisie of his state, for the most part organized in the Ku Klux Klan, were opposed to it and might support Albert J. Beveridge against him, thereby accomplishing his defeat.

McKinley Straddles the Issue. William B. McKinley, the Campaign, Illinois, traction magnate, who is also up for re-election and who is opposed by Frank L. Smith of Dwight, who has the powerful backing of the International Harvester trust and the Chicago Tribune, tried to evade the issue by supporting the reservations introduced by Senator Moses of New Hampshire to the effect that the United States should not be involved in any wars to carry out the court decisions and that other nations must accept these reservations before the entry of this government.

This last reservation was defeated with McKinley voting for it in a last minute effort to create an issue on which he could face the voters of the state of Illinois in the coming election. Both McKinley and Watson are stalwart supporters of Coolidge and his gang in the senate, but the machine permitted them to digress from the policy sufficient to enable them to have campaign issues so they may be returned, thereby hoping to maintain the administration strength next session of congress.

Both Claim Victory. The adherents of the world court claim a great victory, and rightly so, while the opponents indulge in hair-splitting generalities and claim the insipid reservations adopted for the purpose of home consumption constitute a victory for them. That this claim is without foundation (Continued on page 2).

Debs Urges Aid for I. L. D. Fight Against Gag Laws

IN a telegram to the International Labor Defense, Eugene V. Debs, national committeeman of that organization, calls on the American working class press to rally to the support of the I. L. D. in its campaign to wipe from the statute books all anti-syndicalism and anti-sedition laws "which have been enacted for no other purpose than to gag the lips of the working class and strangle all progressive tendencies in the labor movement."

COAL OWNERS REFUSE NEW LEWIS OFFER

Insist on a No-Strike Agreement

(Special to The Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 28.—At the conference of officials of the United Mine Workers and the anthracite operators held here, John L. Lewis, president of the union offered another compromise of the miners' demands which the operators rejected.

Want No-Strike Clause. The new proposition provided for a two-year contract at the old wage scale as a basis for continued negotiations. The operators rejected this because "it contains no protection for the industry, no means for preventing deadlocks, no assurance against strikes."

In other words the operators are holding out for the complete crippling of the miners' union thru a no-strike clause in the agreement, as a beginning of the smashing of the union. They see that Lewis will not call a hundred per cent strike with the withdrawal of the maintenance men and are taking advantage of this refusal of Lewis to really fight them to force the acceptance of a contract favorable to themselves and disastrous for the miners.

Violates Miners' Demands. This latest proposition by Lewis is a clear violation of the demands of the miners formulated at the Tri-district convention which demanded a ten per cent wage raise and the checkoff.

The hard-boiled attitude of the operators in insisting on the acceptance of their terms for the settlement of the strike is increasing the demands of the miners for a real struggle by the calling out of the maintenance men.

ARMOUR CLEANS LOCKER ROOMS AFTER EXPOSE

Workers Must Organize Into Unions

By Shop Nucleus No. 23, Correspondent.

Since The DAILY WORKER exposed the unsanitary conditions on the hog killing floor at Armour & Co.'s plant in Chicago, in which it was pointed out that the men must stand in slime in the locker rooms and must shiver while they undress and put on the scanty clothing which they wear on the hog killing floor, the bosses have begun to clean up things.

The locker rooms have been cleaned out and made so that a worker can stand on the floor to dress. They have scrubbed them out now and promise to scrub them every week, that is not enough. Every time that they wash the floor above, the filthy water drips into our lockers and onto our clothes.

Steam pipes are also being put in so that there will be some heat in the locker rooms. Hogs that went thru half-clean before, are more carefully watched and when they begin to leave the shaving machine with a great deal of the bristles and hair, the chain is slowed up so that the machine takes off more of the bristles and hair.

Previously the company kept back one week's pay and two weeks' bonus. Since The DAILY WORKER campaign in which it was shown how the bonus system works and that the workers must throw the bonus system onto a scrap heap and demand a higher pay and abolition of the speed-up system, also showing up how the company kept the bonus checks way behind the pay checks and thus a worker would lose two weeks' bonus if he quit, it has now been changed. A "sop" has been thrown to the workers. The bonus check has been evened up with the pay check. They now keep back one week's pay and one week's bonus.

The workers on the floor know that these are sops that are being thrown to them and that these things do not change conditions much in the plant. Low wages, bonus, speed-up systems and the attempt of the packers to bring back the 12 and 14-hour day are he things the workers oppose. The packers have thrown us these sops to keep us from organizing into a real union to demand the union conditions that at one time prevailed in the industry. The workers should remember this. We want shorter hours, more pay, abolition of the speed-up system and the bonus. Regardless of whether the workers are colored or white they must join hands and get into unions that will really fight the bosses and get these conditions.

At a mass meeting held immediately following the walkout pickets were appointed, and plans laid for conducting the strike in the most efficient fashion. (Continued on page 2).

OPERATIVES OF PASSAIC MILLS DECLARE STRIKE

United Front Committee Leads Walkout

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 28 — The Botany Worsted mills, largest of the great woolen mills here, has been tied up by a walkout of operatives after the management had refused the demands of the workers. The delegates of the operatives demanded that the 10% cut in wages made last year be restored, that time and one half be paid for overtime, and the union officials who had been dismissed for union activity be reinstated. The management refused the demands and the walkout resulted.

5,000 Workers Affected. Over 5,000 workers are affected by the walkout. They are led by a united front committee, known as the Mill Workers Council composed of delegates from each department in the mill. It was this committee that presented the demands to the management.

At a mass meeting held immediately following the walkout pickets were appointed, and plans laid for conducting the strike in the most efficient fashion. (Continued on page 2).

IOWA ELECTION FIGHT NEARS END IN U. S. SENATE

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Arguments were concluded today before the senate privileges and elections committee on the Brookhart-Steck senate election contest in Iowa it was announced a report would be drafted "at the earliest feasible time."

The committee must decide on the legality of approximately 6,000 contested ballots. Thru agreements by opposing counsel, the issue has been reduced to these ballots, all of which bear various marks considered in violation of the Iowa election laws.

Steck now holds a lead on uncontested ballots but if Brookhart's contentions are supported by the committee he would have a majority of votes.

LAND TILLERS ARE ENRAGED AT DILATORY TACTICS OF BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND THE LANDLORDS

BULLETIN

(Special to The Daily Worker) DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 28.—"Dirt farmers" of the middle west, enraged at the dilatory tactics of the bankers, merchants and others here striving to utilize the conference for political gain are staging a revolt this afternoon and have served notice that "unless agriculture is shown the same consideration and given the same protection from the government that industry now enjoys, there will be a political upheaval in this country that will be felt for the next fifty years."

Spokesman for the "dirt farmers" was William Hirth of Columbus, Mo., president of the Mississippi farm clubs, who desisting his prepared speech sounded the first political note in the farm conference here today.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 28.—The assembling here today of the motley crew of bankers, businessmen, politicians, and well-to-do farmers, with a scattering of middle class farmers is noteworthy inasmuch as it revealed the total incapacity of such a gathering to deal with the present farm crisis.

Conservation was thrown into their ranks by the formal news from Washington that the federal farm loan board had directed an annual 20 per cent depreciation to be charged off the real estate acquired by the federal joint banks thru foreclosures.

With an annual depreciation of 20 per cent the holders of mortgages will be forced to throw upon the market tens of thousands of small farms, because the value would sink to zero in a period of a few years, according to the middle class elements among the farmers here.

Move Is Viewed With Alarm. The business men from the towns and villages view with alarm this move as it means an exodus of many thousands from the farms, the tearing down of fences and the application of heavy machinery to agriculture.

The small bankers are panic stricken and have ordered their clerks thruout all the eleven states represented here to unload farm foreclosures as quickly as possible. For them it means they become more than ever agents of the big bankers and industrialists.

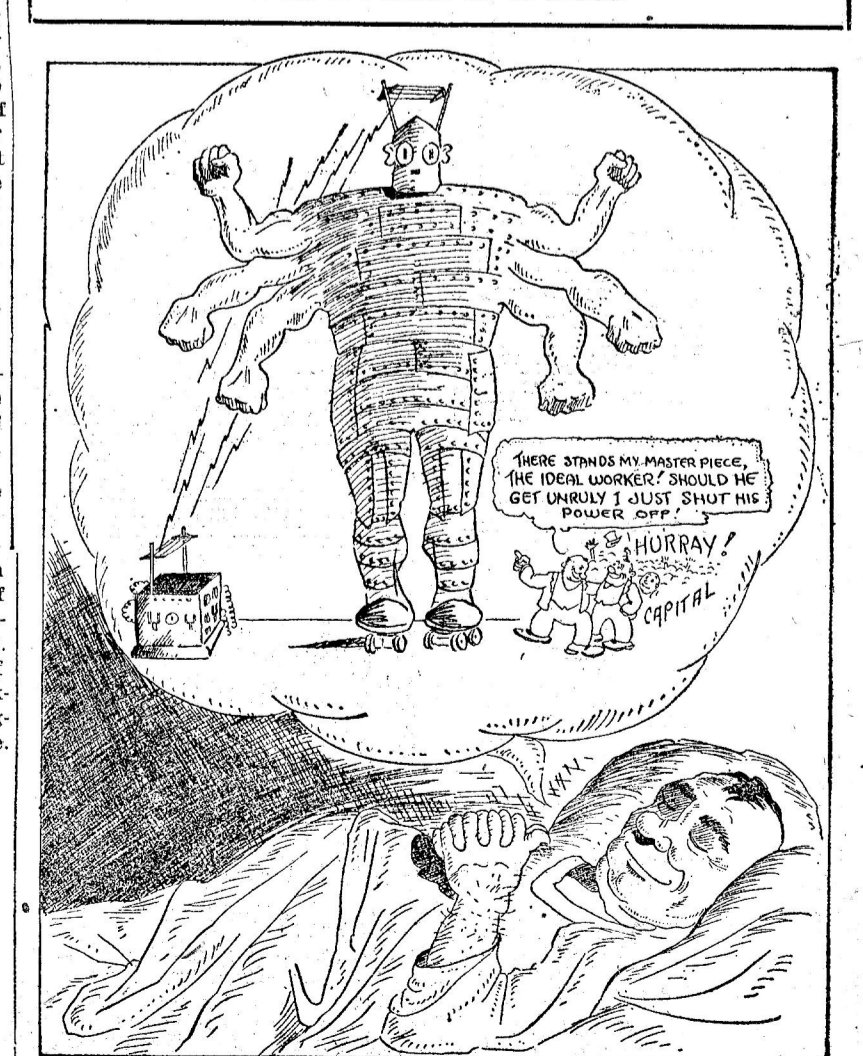
Stuns Meeting. The notice was contained in a letter signed by O. F. Schee of Des Moines, vice-president of the Chicago Joint Stock-Land Bank to banks in the Chicago district which was made public by L. A. Andrew, state banking commissioner of Iowa, after reading of it had stunned a meeting of the joint executive committee of the corn belt federated committee.

Today leaders of the conference were loudly crying against what they declared was a new example of the "crime of defating the farmer," which they blame for all the farmers troubles in the first place.

Will Ruin Farmers. The effect of the order upon the (Continued on page 2)

Milwaukee Holds Meeting. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28. — Despite frigid weather over 600 workers attended the meeting held in Milwaukee. Comrade James Dolsen was the main speaker. Comrade Paul Cline and a local comrade spoke for the Young Workers' (Communist) League. (Continued on page 2)

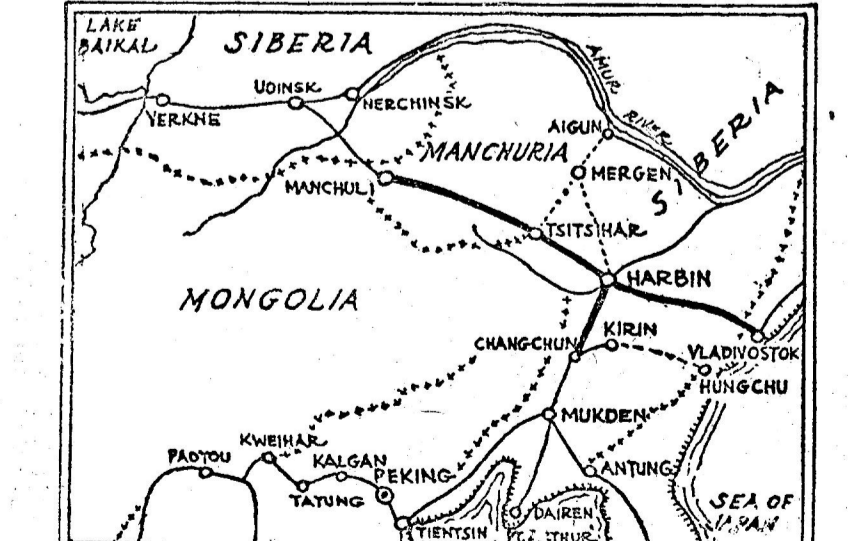
The Dream of a Boss



"Oh if they only made 'em that way!"

THE workers are slow to understand this fact. Most of them are still worshipping the fetish of democracy. The capitalists have no such illusions. The socialists lift the hems of their virtuous skirts and chirp in falsetto tones that the workers must not be (Continued on page 2)

Imperialist Tool Gets Setback



The seizure of Soviet Union trains on the Manchurian railway south of Harbin by the Chinese fascist General Chang Tso-lin led to an exchange would not allow the seizure to continue and that if it did continue she would take steps to protect her trains. Chang Tso-lin, tool of the imperialist powers in China, was forced to give up his intention of turning this road over to Japan. This road, the Chinese Eastern railroad, is the connecting link between Vladivostok and the Soviet Union's Siberian railway

greet the many millions of the people of China who have taken up the struggle for the freedom of China from the yoke of imperialism and who thru the bloody sacrifices which they have made, have won the right to a free development and existence. To our party fell the historic role of honor to lead the first victorious proletarian revolution in the world upon the territory of the one-time czarist empire, the bulwark of the world reaction. We are proud that we have destroyed this bulwark and in the Soviet Union have built up the bulwark of the movements of the oppressed and exploited in the world for freedom. We are convinced that the Kuomintang Party will be successful in playing the same role in the East and in this way destroying the basis of imperialist dominance in Asia. This task, we are convinced, can only be performed with success, if the Kuomintang consolidates the alliance of the working class and the peasantry of China in the present struggle and if the Kuomintang continues to lead the revolution in the interests of these basic forces. And when the Kuomintang at the same time supports all oppositional movements directed against the yoke of world capitalism and for the mental and economic freedom of the toiling masses.

Signed: The Presidium of the Fourteenth Party Congress, of the Russian Communist Party.

WHITE GUARDISTS TRY DISRUPTION OF DEFENSE MEET

Cleveland Poles Gather Despite Sabotage

By CARL HACKER, I. L. D. Press Service.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22.—A meeting arranged by the Polish branch of the I. L. D. of this city was interfered with by the Polish white guardists here, but their attempts were unsuccessful.

The meeting arranged for January 12 at the Polish National Hall, 7205 Fulerton Ave., came near becoming an open air meeting when the crowd began to assemble before the hall for the meeting which was arranged with Comrade Sokolis as the main speaker. When the crowd began to assemble and the secretary of the branch arrived he found that the management refused to open the hall with the explanation that no agents of Moscow were going to speak there. However, upon threat of the secretary that a suit would be brought against the owners of the hall the manager finally agreed that he would open it but demanded the rent in full which was promptly paid him. Evidently he thought there was not enough money in the crowd to pay for the hall in advance and in that way thought he might succeed in preventing the meeting.

The meeting finally got under way with some 150 present and Comrade Sokolis was denounced the next day in the Polish daily "Monitor" as a direct agent from Moscow sent here for the purpose of undermining Polish nationalism and to organize the foreign-born workers of this country for the ultimate purpose of overthrowing the United States government.

Another meeting was held two days later in another section of the city, this time without interference.

Chinese "Aid Society" Helps Wounded Victims of Imperialist Attacks

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28.—The "Aid Society," recently organized in Shanghai, is more and more increasing its field of activity. At the conference of 80 delegates held in Shanghai, about 50 labor organizations, 36 students and likewise a number of Kuomintang organizations were represented. The trade union organs, especially the Council of Trade Unions in Shanghai, has most actively participated in the work of the "Aid Society." The "Aid Society" already embraces 3,000 individual members, and in the near future an enrollment of from two to five thousand more is expected.

Already a few hundred prisoners and their families have received aid. The wounded victims of the imperialist slaughter in China are being taken care of. The "Aid Society" has likewise instituted a most energetic educational campaign, having published up to the present time over 100,000 copies of mass literature.


Bishop Brown Speaks in Philadelphia Sunday

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Bishop Brown will speak here at the Labor Institute, Eighth and Locust streets, Sunday evening, Jan. 31, on Labor and Religion. Fred Biedenkap, secretary of International Workers' Aid, will speak on Relief Not Charity. The meeting is held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

ITALIAN ROYALTY WAITS FOR PRINCESS HESSE TO GIVE BIRTH TO OFFSPRING

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.) ROME, Jan. 28.—The royal court is excited today over the impending birth of a whelp to Princess Hesse, formerly Princess Mafalda. The official announcement reads "Princess Hesse is said to be awaiting an interesting event." Such language is calculated to create the belief that offspring of royalty in the domain of Mussolini arrive on earth in a manner different from dogs or swine.

BISHOP William Montgomery BROWN speaks in **PHILADELPHIA** **SUNDAY, JAN. 31** AT 8 P. M. on **"Labor and Religion"** at LABOR INSTITUTE, 8th and Locust St. **ADMISSION FREE.** Auspices Int'l Workers' Aid.



CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1.) like the capitalists. "Because they believe in violence is no reason why we should" they declare piously, their own conduct in England, Germany and other countries to the contrary. Ramsey McDonald sent airplanes to bomb the Hindoos, which made even Oswald Garrison Villard unhappy for a moment. Mr. MacDonald ordered the building of six new cruisers, not for pleasure but for use.

IN Germany, the social-democrats killed the Communists but never touched a hair of a royal head, unless a social-democratic barber attended to their tonsorial needs. But the Communists were shaved from the shoulders up by socialist executioners for wanting to put the royal family and the capitalist class out of business. The socialists, like the Communists found themselves using violence, with the difference that the socialists were shooting the revolution in the heart while the Communists were shooting for it. Neither side had any time to worship at the shrine of democracy. People caught on their knees in those days were liable to receive what Brian Boru, the Irish king got from a Dane after the battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. Brian's troops had defeated the Danes but Brian was not aware of the fact. He was on his knees praying for divine aid when an infuriated and perhaps none too pious Norseman, beating a retreat to some friendly seaport came across the kneeling warrior. The Dane chopped Brian's head off immediately and without malice aforethought—just because he thought it was the logical thing to do at the time.

THOMAS P. LAMONT of the House of Morgan and another banker, the head of the House of Kuhn, a great lover of art by the way, are not particularly crazy about democracy. It's alright with them as long as it serves their purpose. It is not a question of principle with them but one of expediency. They favor democracy in the United States because the capitalist system is able to afford the luxury and the workers are in favor of capitalism—yet. But in Italy they favor fascism because it works—for the bourgeoisie.

A HARVARD professor lectured before the committee on foreign affairs in New York recently. His subject was fascism and he tore into Mussolini and his bloody regime very savagely. He correctly stated that the black shirt government was propped up by bayonets and would fall inside of twenty-four hours if the bayonets were withdrawn. The professor said that the great mass of the people were against it but were terrorized into submission. One or two other speak-

ers harped on the same string much to the displeasure of several fascist leaders who were present.

WHAT the professor said was true yet he was talking thru his hat as the bankers Lamont and Kuhn proved in short order. The bankers declared that the Mussolini regime must be judged by results. And what were the results? No strikes! Before the fascist regime appeared, several billions of working days were lost in Italy every year. Now there are none. Strikes are illegal and so are labor unions unless they are fascist unions, which means company unions controlled by government bayonets. The budget was balanced, chimed the bankers. One would not think so judging by the tales of financial woe related by the fascist debt commission to the United States. But Lamont did not tell how at a critical moment for the fascist regime the House of Morgan poured one hundred million dollars into the fascist treasury to bolster up Mussolini's power.

THE bankers are not crazy about democracy except in the sense that a fox is crazy. Lamont and company are opposed to the recognition of Soviet Russia because its government is a dictatorship. Secretary Kellogg refused recognition to the new regime in Nicaragua because it came into power thru a coup d'etat. Really? Or is it not more likely because the new regime is not satisfactory to whatever American interests exploit the resources of that country? There are as many sins committed in the name of democracy as in the name of patriotism.

THE bankers are realists. They have to be. The running of this complicated world is no job for Simple Simons and the bankers are doing the running outside of Russia. There they are among the "also ran." The workers should not hesitate to learn from their enemies. It has often been said and with considerable truth that the Irish owe the British a debt of gratitude for giving them a good language which they have used to good advantage in helping to make John Bull's life miserable. If the bankers don't find the fascist dictatorship heavy on their stomachs because it's their dictatorship why should American workers join with their enemies in denouncing Russia because the workers and peasants rule with an iron hand. If the dictatorship of five per cent over 95 per cent, as in Italy, is good in the eyes of the bankers why should not the rule of 95 per cent over five per cent as in Russia be good in the eyes of the workers? The choice today is not between dictatorship and democracy but between a dictatorship by the capitalists or by the producers.

obtain better loans from American bank capital and also be able to gain other advantages. They fail to perceive that Morgan will use the entrance of this country into the court to try to further extend his power over Europe.

The outstanding reaction is that it means entrance to the league. This much was inadvertently admitted today by Premier Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, after they had held a two-hour conference. Premier Briand was in favor of openly stating that it was hoped that the United States might enter the league, but Sir Austen hushed him when he attempted to speak his mind. "The American senate's vote for entry into the world court is an excellent thing and very important," said Premier Briand as he left his offices with Sir Austen. "It pleased France and I hope it is the first step." Here Sir Austen appeared to be rather nervous, for he quickly interjected: "That mustn't be said, it's too dangerous." Premier Briand and Sir Austen today discussed Germany's entry into the league, the German request for reduction of the allied army of occupation, and the forthcoming disarmament conference. They arrived at no decision.

U. S. Goes Into the World Court

(Continued from page 1.) tion is evidenced by the announcement of Borah and other opponents that they will carry the fight thruout the nation and that as soon as the thing is ratified the fight begins to repeat it.

White House Jubilant. The White House "spokesman," who is the president, was jubilant over the outcome and Colonel House of the House of Morgan, who was in constant touch with the situation considers it the entrance to the league of nations, his pet project while he was the watch-dog for Morgan over Woodrow Wilson, the war president who was the mouthpiece for American imperialism in the struggle to defend Morgan's investments in Europe.

An embossed copy of the senate resolution authorizing American adherence to the court was delivered to Coolidge this afternoon. The resolution was signed only by Edwin P. Thayer, of Indianapolis, secretary of the senate.

This is consummated the first step that will culminate in the sons of workers and farmers being conscripted to fight on the field of war the battles that cannot be fought out thru the court and the league.

Europeans Pleased. PARIS, France, Jan. 28.—France and Great Britain are highly pleased over the entry of the United States into the world court and they consider it the first step toward entrance into the league of nations. Their jubilation is based upon the notion that they can

obtain better loans from American bank capital and also be able to gain other advantages. They fail to perceive that Morgan will use the entrance of this country into the court to try to further extend his power over Europe.

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Boston, Mass., Workers Meet to Honor Lenin

(Continued from page 1.) A musical program was rendered by the Freilheit and Ukrainian singing societies.

Gardner Has Good Meeting.

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 28.—The workers of Gardner, Mass., by their meeting held here showed that they have not forgotten Lenin. This city is not a large one, yet over 200 workers came to commemorate the death of their leader, Lenin.

Al Schaa spoke of the accomplishments of Leninism thruout the world during the past year, showing that while Lenin was dead, he is still felt in the struggle of the masses.

Aaro Hyske, of the editorial staff of the Eteepain, spoke in Finnish on the achievements of Lenin, pointing out the role of the party of Lenin in the struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeois state. A workers' band played several revolutionary songs. A number of recitations by members of the Young Workers' International of Gardner, were given.

INCREASE TAXES FOR BIG FIRMS; BUILD SCHOOLS

Chicago Faces Chronic Shortage of Seats

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

Little relief is seen in the report of the bureau of building survey of the board of education to provide workers' children in Chicago schools with a sufficient number of seats.

The report points out that the seat shortage in the elementary schools is the greatest, there being a need for 53,184 seats. Most of the workers' children never get beyond the elementary school as they must go to work to aid their parents support the family so that in the high schools there is a shortage of but 21,312 seats. This makes a total shortage of 74,496 seats.

To Have Chronic Shortage.

The new schools that are under construction will only provide 23,592 seats in the elementary schools, 5,200 in the high schools, a total of 28,792 seats. This will cut the shortage to 45,704 but as the increase in the number of pupils it is estimated, will be at least 12,000, there will be a shortage of 57,704 seats when the school year opens next September.

According to the report, Chicago will have a chronic shortage of from 40,000 to 50,000 seats due to the failure to tax rich combines for the full value of their holdings. Most of the children that are affected are workers' children and many of those in school today are forced to study in foul, dark schoolrooms. Many of the school buildings in use are nothing more than firetraps and have few of the modern sanitary conveniences.

Population Increases 754,000 in Japan

TOKIO, Jan. 27.—Since the last census, five years ago, the population has increased 754,000 annually in Japan proper, including South Saghalien and Formosa, but excluding Korea. This increase is due to the increasing birth rate and not immigration, the government service announces. The total population is now 59,736,704, according to the government census. When Korea with its 18,000,000 is added, it brings the population in the Nippon empire to 60,000,000.

In 1924, according to the official statistics, there were 1,998,520 births in Japan proper—one every fifteen seconds. There were approximately 1,200,000 deaths that year—the living gaining on the dying by one every six minutes.

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

I. L. D. Conducts Fight on Gag Laws

(Continued from page 1.)

Debs to James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., reads as follows: "The case of Richard Ford and Herman Suhr from first to last has been one of the most brutal and shameless persecution and a disgrace to the courts of California. The acquittal of Ford is a matter of hearty congratulation thruout the American labor movement. I hope the fact of there having been three women on the jury had something to do with the verdict. In any event it is a distinct victory for organized labor, but we must not for an instant pause in our activities in behalf of the victims of the class struggle. We must remember and never for a moment forget Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings, Matthew Schmidt, Anita Whitney, Sacco and Vanzetti, Rangel and Cline and seventy members of the I. W. W. in the festering blackholes of California and all other rebels against capitalist imperialism in prison or on trial or placed under arrest for their loyalty to the working class.

"Not only this but all the liberal, radical and progressive forces of the labor movement and all others who believe in the right of free speech, free press and free assembly should rally to the support of the International Labor Defense in the campaign to wipe all anti-criminal syndicalism and anti-union laws from the statute books of the states which have enacted them for no other purpose than to gag the lips of the working class and strangle all progressive tendencies of the labor movement.

"Eugene V. Debs." For Release of All Prisoners. In addition to the telegram from Debs and those published yesterday the national office of the I. L. D. received the following messages from: Charlotte Anita Whitney: "Ford acquitted after unfair trial before judge manifestly biased against defendant as shown by court ruling is first hopeful sign of break in reactionary forces dominating California. Labor must unceasingly work for release of all other class war prisoners. Will need aid of International Labor Defense to win here."

David Starr Jordan: "Congratulate you and the cause of decency on Ford acquitted. We have had far too much of giving men what is coming to them regardless of whether guilty of offense or not."

American Socialists Are Swinging into Line for Wall Street's League

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, the vote in favor of the world court in the United States senate finds an echo in the sharpening divisions within the socialist party. Thus the American socialists are now more than ever forced into the open on this issue, even as European socialists have already been revealed as mere appendages of the capitalist social order.

The nominal leadership of the American socialist party is found in the name of Eugene V. Debs, the chairman of the party, who is also the official editor of its organ, the American Appeal. But the actual leader of the party is the New York lawyer, Morris Hillquit, who shares that leadership occasionally with the socialist congressman, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Hillquit is in favor of Morgan's court and league, spawn of the Versailles Peace. He takes the position openly now of the "government socialists" of Europe, who helped frame the Treaty of Versailles, and who joined in creating the League of Nations and the world court. Hillquit stands with the traitor Socialist International against the Communist International, born of the workers' victory in Russia.

Both Debs and Berger, however, have leanings against the Versailles treaty. Debs was anti-war on pacifist grounds. He opposed the war and he rejects its peace. But he has had little to say about the world court and the league. While the debate has been raging in Washington, the American Appeal, that Debs edits, has been strangely silent. Debs has a leading editorial on "Youth and the Church," and much space is given to the pacifist utterances of the "Christian College students," who recently gathered at Evanston, Ill. But there is not one word against Wall Street's court and the league, that are favored by Hillquit, that are instruments of the world imperialists plotting new wars against the Union of Soviet Republics and carefully scheming to maintain their tyranny over oppressed and subject nations.

Berger was anti-war from purely pro-German motives. He was and is against the Versailles peace for the same reasons. Berger has not felt at home in the gatherings of the Second (Socialist) International since the war because it has been in the hands of British-French-Belgian socialist pay-triots, of the type of MacDonald, Vandervelde, Longuet and others. The German capitalist republic is not yet in the league of nations. When it does Berger will doubtless follow.

That many socialists thought they were still opposed, as a party, to the court and league, is shown by the furore created following the announcement that Hillquit is planning to support these two imperialist institutions in a debate with Clarence Darrow of Chicago.

The New Leader, the expression of Hillquit's New York "socialists," says:

"Since when do the socialists favor the league? has been the query heard from many persons who are not familiar with the proceedings of the International Socialist Congress and its large affiliated parties."

It is certain that the few workers who still follow the socialist-Morgan alliance becomes clear to them. Now that the issue has been definitely raised, these workers will ask, "What is Debs going to do about it?"

DISTRICT TWO HOLDS MANY MEETINGS TO HONOR LENIN'S WORK

Perth Amboy, N. J., Jan. 31.—7:30 P. M.—308 Elm St., speaker Rebecca Grecht.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 31.—2 P. M.—Lutwin Hall, 69 S. Park St., speaker Charles Krumbin.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Ukrainian Workers Home, Beacon and Springfield Aves. Speaker Wm. Weinstein.

West New York, N. J., Saturday Feb. 6, at 8 P. M., 17th St. & Tyler Place. Speaker Ben Gitlow and others.

New Haven, Conn., Friday Feb. 5, at 8 P. M., Herminson Hall. Speaker Bert Wolfe.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 7, at 8 P. M., 20 Warburton avenue. Speaker: J. O. Bentall and others.

Passaic, N. J., Sunday Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., 50 Howe Ave. Speaker: Jack Stachel and others.

"Dirt Farmers" Heard at Des Moines

(Continued from page 1.) \$30,000,000 of loans made upon farms by the Stock-Land Banks, they declared, would be to throw upon the market at forced sale thousands of small farms thruout the middle-west whose owners had been unable to redeem them.

Notwithstanding over-night assurances from Washington that the order was only a 20 percent real estate charge-off and does not affect continuance of the Stock-Land banks, as some feared, members of the resolutions committee prepared to deal with it vigorously.

They declared that state banks in the middle west which make secondary loans on farms already mortgaged to the stock-land banks would be seriously concerned as a result of the fact that the farmer already was having a hard time paying off his notes.

Mr. Schee was to appear before the resolutions committee and explain just what, in his opinion, the effects of the order would be.

The notice stated that Land acquired by the stock-land banks, either by foreclosure or conveyance, must be carried on the books at the face value of the loan and not credited at

FINGERPRINT ALL WORKERS, IS OHIO SENATOR'S GOAL

Canton Central Labor Union Opposes Move

By ISRAEL AMTER

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Senator Willis of Ohio is worried about the alien worker in this country. He declares the foreign-born workers run around free and wild and fill the prisons. Why should we not keep him out of the prison by having him report to the police, say, every week? asks this spokesman of the rich.

In Canton, Anne E. Bow, a "social and welfare worker" has been "collecting" material for Senator Willis. She published an article on the material collected and made recommendations in her article to fingerprint foreign-born workers. This same article came to the attention of a delegate to the Canton Central Labor Union who introduced the resolution in part as follows which was unanimously adopted by the Canton Central Labor Union:

"Whereas, We believe such a law would make possible the establishment of a form of industrial slavery, under police control, and would permit capitalists to use these registered aliens as a great strikebreaking agency to the detriment and injustice of organized labor, and make it possible to create a political as well as industrial autocracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Canton Central Labor Union hereby registers its opposition to the above recommendations, and we solicit the united and solid support of all fellow unionists thruout the United States to use the fullest extent of their power to defeat any attempt to amend the immigration laws as proposed; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Senator Willis, to the chairman of the senate and the house immigration committees, the American Federation of Labor, the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and all affiliated labor organizations."

The American working class must awaken to the danger confronting it. An attack on the foreign-born workers is an attack on the entire working class. The foreign-born workers must organize to protect themselves. Councils for the protection of foreign-born workers must be formed at once. American workers—especially trade union members—must support these councils.

Operatives of Passaic, N. J., Mills on Strike

(Continued from page 1)

Gustav Deak, addressing the meeting, stated that the united front committee had the backing of many unions in the struggle, including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Try to Excuse Wage Slash. A statement issued by the management gives the usual excuse for continuing the wage slash as their desire to ensure steady employment for the workers. They also try to split the ranks of the workers by aimlessly talking about "outside agitators" who are stirring up trouble.

The walkout is the outcome of the wage cutting of the management, followed by the dismissal of active union men. The united front committee is actively working to bring solidarity into the ranks of the strikers, and to secure the organization of the operatives.

Plans are under way for the collection of a relief fund. All funds collected should be sent to Gustav Deak, secretary-treasurer, United Front Committee of Textile Workers, Room 14, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

the actual valuation of the property. Loans to be Stopped. No loans that have not been perfected by March 1, next will be granted, it was ordered. Coming on the heels of a telegram of regret from President Coolidge which leaders had called "a stroke of evasiveness," the order on loan reduction brought a nettled feeling that the national administration in which those represented in the conference today could not hope to go along together toward a solution of agricultural problems.

Inviting the president to attend the conference those in charge had hoped, they said today, that he might indicate a willingness to alter his stand against the government taking leadership in the matter of disposing of surplus products.

Instead his 150 word telegram, pleading a stress of duties that prevented him from going to even the bedside of his father, who is ill, disposed of the conference and its aims in a pleasantly worded hope "that out of your conference there may develop additional information which will assist in providing better marketing conditions."

CRIBBEN, SEXTON POLISHERS WIN UNION DEMANDS

Bosses Must Deal with Workers' Committee

The strike of the metal polishers at the Cribben, Sexton & Co. plant, Sacramento Blvd. and West Chicago Ave., has ended in a victory for the strikers. After a strike that lasted over five months, the Cribben, Sexton stove manufacturers have been forced to grant the demands of the union men.

The polishers will now have a 48-hour week, a closed union shop, shop committees and will receive \$1 an hour where they formerly received but 65 to 85 cents an hour. Piece work rates will be so arranged that the polishers will be able to make \$1.10 instead of the 75 to 85 cents an hour they received before the strike. Time and a half is to be paid for overtime.

The Cribben, Sexton plant at the time the men went on strike refused to have anything to do with the union polishers. All grievances in the shop will be adjusted by the committee of the workers in the shop and foreman. If the dispute is not settled, it will then go to the union business agent and the plant head.

The agreement, which will be formally signed in May, is in force at present and will remain in force. The open shop superintendent which this company acquired from the Edison Electric Appliance company, which has a strike on its hands now, has been told that his employment will end with the last day of January.

Inter-Union Contract of Engineers and the Firemen Still Stands

OMAHA—(FP)—Continuance of peace between the mighty brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen seems assured with the failure of the Engineers referendum to abrogate the Chicago joint agreement, regulating interunion relations regarding seniority, promotion, mileage and other disputed points.

Although a majority of the Engineers' brotherhood is understood, according to advices here, to have voted for abrogation of the agreement, the referendum failed to receive the two-thirds majority of all the members, as required. Abrogation would have meant the negotiation of a new agreement, with turmoil between the workers in the engine cabs in the meantime.

The Chicago joint agreement, negotiated in 1913 and revised in 1918 and 1923, replaced a bitter war for members carried on by both brotherhoods for many years. At that time the firemen added the words "and Engineers" to their official title and accepted full-fledged engineers into membership. Although the Chicago joint agreement conceded the right of an engineer, fireman or hostler to seek membership in either or both brotherhoods, the hostilities between the unions was allayed by the truce.

TOILERS, BEWARE OF TETRA-ETHYL LEAD GASOLINE

Danger of Poisoning Is Great

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 — Workers are warned to watch their city and state health departments to see that regulations concerning the manufacture, mixing, distribution and use of tetra-ethyl lead and ethyl gasoline are adequate to protect the human life involved. Following the United States public health service conference at which tetra-ethyl lead investigators reported, the workers' health bureau issues the warning.

Press reports conveyed the impression that the committee saw no danger in the use of tetra-ethyl in gasoline and thus served as a whitewash over the menace of this serious poison. Such grave dangers were recognized by the committee that it stipulated that production of tetra-ethyl lead and sale of ethyl gas be resumed only after the introduction of careful and effective regulations by state and city health departments.

"Few if any substances more toxic than tetra-ethyl lead have been manufactured on a large scale," the committee reported. This poison is 15 to 20 times as poisonous as benzol, recently condemned in a report of the National Safety Council. The committee stated that "if the use of leaded gasoline becomes widespread, conditions may arise very different from those studied by us which would render its use more of a hazard than would appear to be the case from this investigation. Longer experience may show that even such slight storage of lead as was observed in these studies may lead eventually in susceptible individuals to recognizable lead poisoning or to chronic degenerative diseases of a less obvious character."

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

TOM MANN VISITS HARRY POLLITT IN JAIL CELL

Strike Planned to Force Release

The imprisonment of twelve leaders of the British Communist Party and the Young Communist League by the conservative government has been roundly condemned by the entire labor movement of Great Britain. The demand for their release is growing in volume every day, and each evening there is a mass meeting held outside Wandsworth prison where the Communist leaders are held.

We reprint the following interview with Harry Pollitt by Tom Mann from the Sunday Worker, the organ of the left wing of the British labor movement. Comrade Pollitt is the secretary of the British National Minority movement, the revolutionary left wing of the British trade union movement organized on the basis of the program of the Red International of Labor Unions. Under the able leadership of Comrade Pollitt this movement has grown into a mass movement embracing in its ranks over six hundred thousand trade unionists. Comrade Pollitt is a member of the Boiler-makers' Union, and well known for years as a revolutionary fighter.

By TOM MANN. (Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON.—(By Mail)—Permission having been obtained, I accompanied Mrs. Pollitt to see Harry in jail on Saturday, January 2. Immediately I saw him I recognized the chocolate-colored jacket, a replica of the one I was encased in some few years ago when sampling the menu at a well-known government establishment in Manchester.

Harry, I am glad to report, was looking pretty fit. He stated that at first he felt very much off color because of the insufficiency of food, but that, since that has been rectified, he is getting along as well as many be expected in such a holiday resort.

He is up at 6:30 in the morning, and work stops at 5:30 at night. He added, with much satisfaction, "I then have two hours for reading."

Makes Light of Discomfort.

Harry soon brushed aside personal matters, and was keen to know how the Minority Movement was going. He asked in detail about local and national conferences, membership, and so on. He seemed to think he was at a committee meeting; and was anxious to get things moving a bit faster, and appeared to be ready with heaps of proposals for the social and economic betterment of the workers.

Prison regulations being as rigid as they are, the general secretary of the Minority Movement had to be content to talk on general matters only; but I was very glad to see where and on what his mind was centered.

He made light of the absence of personal comforts, and made much of the efforts being made to get the trade unions on to the true militant path, to secure freedom for all.

Shirt-Making.

Harry, and some of the others making up the twelve apostles, should be well domesticated, and extra useful in the house, after this spell, as he and they are making shirts! Harry said the other boys were in pretty good health, the none of them was under the illusion that they were enjoying the beach at Brighton.

Marjory Pollitt received sufficient instructions, or shall I say loving requests, to write to various folk, and to get this, that, and the other done, as will keep her going on systematic overtime. How dearly I should have loved to have had an hour with the full dozen in their suits in well-fitting browns!

I much wanted to see Wallie Hanington and to hear him chant his favorite anthem: "The captain said, 'I'll stick to my ship,' so they stuck him on deck with glue!" but I could not get a chance.

A word now, comrades, please! I know that numberless meetings have been held and that many others are being held and that at every one the resolutions demanding the release of the twelve Communists and also the release of the miners in the anthracite district are carried unanimously. The opinion is now practically universally held that there must be resort to a stoppage of work to secure prompt attention. Most are in favor of a twenty-four hour stoppage.

A Rest Cure!

Some think that a stoppage of two hours per day from 12 o'clock noon to 2 p. m. would be most effective, and to repeat this as often as might be necessary.

It is believed that this would land the bourgeoisie where they would feel it to some purpose. But the latter scheme requires a highly disciplined power of organization, which may militate against its application on this occasion, thus leaving the 24 hours' rest cure for men, animals, and machine for our adoption. I personally stand for this and right heartily recommend it.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

"The Story of the Earth" and "History of Mankind," by Samuel Ball, every Sunday, 7:30 P. M., 641 W. Washington St. Every Saturday, 8:21 Cottage Grove Ave., 7:45 P. M. Questions and discussion from the floor.

Men's Garment Workers Battle Bosses in N. Y.; Strike in Other Cities

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Several hundred knee pants workers quickly returned to work in shops that settled with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers after a strike had been called to force wage increases and union conditions. Two thousand more are still striking. Five men's clothing manufacturers have yielded to a short strike against threatened wage reductions and the fight is on against several other men's clothing manufacturers who are trying to evade union requirements. The New York cutters' local has taxed its members a day's pay each for the organizing drive.

Across the Hudson river, a brisk drive continues against open shop firms. In Passaic, Kopp, Feldman and Kopp, who caused the arrest and fining of four Amalgamated organizers recently, have their plant still tied up by the strike. Boston has nearly 1,000 Amalgamated strikers.

MINERS DEMAND LEWIS CALL OUT NATIONAL STRIKE

Stop Bosses' Onslaught on Union!

VALIER, Ill., Jan. 28.—The following resolution adopted by soft coal miners of Valier calls upon John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to call a national strike of the anthracite and soft coal miners to force back the onslaught of the open-shoppers which threatens to destroy the miners' union and to force the operators to restore union wage scales and union conditions in the mining industry.

"Whereas, The open shop campaign has intensified thruout America against the workers, and the miners' union is the one which the large capitalist interests are concentrating on, feeling when it is destroyed the others will be easy, and

"Whereas, The anthracite miners on strike are in danger of having their union destroyed at a time when the bituminous miners are unable to finance them, because of their long unemployment, and

"Whereas, The soft coal miners have been the victims of the same open shoppers who have wrecked our union in Nova Scotia, Alberta, Colorado, the southwest and in the east, and

"Whereas, The Jacksonville agreement has been torn up by the operators and our union weakened on a national basis due to the national onslaught of the open shoppers.

"Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we ask our national president, John L. Lewis, to meet this onslaught against the union by a national strike, to save the anthracite and soft coal miners' union, wages and conditions, and

"Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent the International President, John L. Lewis, and a copy to all labor publications."

Esthonian Peasants Framed by Fascisti

REVAL, Estonia, Jan. 28.—The trial of a group of peasants accused "of expressing their readiness" to aid insurgents has ended in prison terms at hard labor for the peasants. The trial is a result of provocations by the local fascists and secret service agents, who appeared at the trial as witnesses. The accused were sentenced to three to four years at hard labor. Simultaneously the case of peasant Reinson living on the outskirts of Reval was investigated. He was accused of "that in December last he was seen near his cottage with a stranger." Due to the fact that the prisoner has relatives who participated in the December insurrection, the secret service agents testified that "this stranger was no other than the rebel, for whom they were looking." The court sentenced Reinson to three years at hard labor.

Evolution Theory Is Outlawed in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28.—Approximately 20 pages of Truman J. Moon's "Biology for Beginners" for students in the elementary schools has been deleted by the school board as unfit for children to read. The parts expunged deal with the evolution theory of Darwin.

A typical paragraph that has been expunged follows:

"With an egotism which is entirely unwarranted, we are accustomed to speak of 'man and animals,' whereas we ought to say men and other animals, for certainly man is an animal just as truly as the beast of the field." Any reference which tends to show that man evolved from a lower animal is expunged and teachers will not be permitted to teach anything in the schools contrary to the fairy tales compiled in the bible.

After that talk with your shopmate—hand him a copy of THE DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him.

WOMAN'S PARTY AIDS CAPITAL AGAINST LABOR

Don't Fight for Men and Opposes Women

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(FP)—Women miners, bell hops, bootblacks, seamen (or seawomen?)—any kind of work without restriction should be every woman's "privilege," Mrs. C. N. Smith, N. Y. state chairman of the Women's Party, argued in a debate with Mabel Leslie, secretary N. Y. Women's Trade Union League, on legislation for women workers.

The Women's Party opposes the 8-hour day, minimum wage, no-night-work, and all other legislation which aims to protect women workers from the special abuses which employers impose on them.

Mrs. Smith gave the usual statement that the Women's Party does not oppose labor legislation as a whole but that it wants labor legislation to include men as well as women. Miss Leslie showed how women are subject to special discrimination in industry, how difficult they are to organize in unions, and argued that legislation was necessary to give them any improved conditions.

The Women's Party representative would not accept the idea that whatever is gained by women workers thru legislation is a gain to all workers, reducing the tendency of employers to put lower paid women workers into men's jobs in which they have equal skill.

Mrs. Smith has not yet announced her intention of becoming a miner.

IMMIGRATION SHIFTS FROM U. S. TO S. A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—European emigration has fallen off since the war, and the idea of restricting immigration has not been peculiar to America, but has spread to many parts of the world.

The average emigration from Europe in the four-year period 1920-23 fell to 685,000 as compared with 1,368,000 in the three years preceding the war. In 1924, the emigration was only 516,000, with one country omitted, and in 1925, it was about 450,000. Even in relation to population the tide of emigration steadily subsided during the years 1920-25.

Barring of most of the immigration from the United States has deflected large numbers of Europeans to South America. Argentina received 99,400 in 1920, and 195,000 in 1923, with 160,000 in 1924. Brazil has shown a less notable gain. But migration from one European country to another has increased—and this in spite of the presence of great masses of political and racial refugees from Russia, Armenia and Turkey in neighboring countries.

Thus Belgium, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Sweden and Czechoslovakia had a combined emigration in 1923 which was 34 per cent higher than the average for the four-year period 1920-23.

Immigration laws have been tightened up since the war by Brazil, the British African colonies, Roumania, Greece, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Serbia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Palestine.

FEDERAL JUDGE UNDER FIRE FOR ALLEGED GRAFT

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Arguments continued today before the house judiciary committee on the impeachment charges against Federal Judge George W. English, of East St. Louis, Illinois.

Impeachment was recommended by a sub-committee but the house ordered the case investigated by the full judiciary committee. Pleas against impeachment of Federal Judge English were made today before the house judiciary committee.

William M. Acton, of Danville, Ill., contended that a misinterpretation of the duties of an office, no matter how prejudicial to the state, did not constitute grounds for an impeachment. "This reviewing body should not set up its standards for efficiency or diligence and measure accordingly," he said.

Charges against Judge English included that of profiting thru his court appointments out of the proceeds of receivership settlements passing thru his court.

Defeat Dry Law.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Prohibition advocates met reverses when the reichstag defeated by a vote of 191 to 164 a proposal establishing local option thruout Germany. The bill was referred back to committee.

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

To Confiscate Property Owned by Anti-Fascists

ROME, Jan. 28.—The senate accepted a bill providing for the seizure of property of political emigrants guilty of acts against the fascist government. The bill has been signed by the king and is now law.

Carpenters' Local Aids Coal Miners

Chicago Carpenters' Local No. 80 at its union meeting voted to give the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania \$1,000.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

JUST-- ONE-- MORE--

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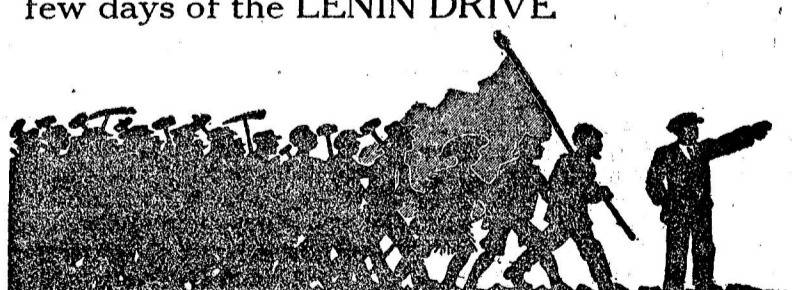
NEARLY 1,500 new subscribers are reading The DAILY WORKER since the LENIN DRIVE began! For the past two weeks workers have talked to their shopmates—they have gone door-to-door in every house in their block—they have talked—sometimes argued—and CONVINCED 1,500 working men and women that The DAILY WORKER is the ONLY paper for a worker!



HAVE YOU?

Comrade, Brother, Sister, Fellow-worker

Have you turned in at least ONE new sub as evidence of the fact that YOU also are with us in the good fight for and with the working class? Prove it, worker, prove it—in the last few days of the LENIN DRIVE.



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

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'THE JAIL,' RUSS PLAY, WILL BE PRESENTED AT WORKERS' HOUSE

"The Jail," a drama in 4 acts will be presented in the Russian language Sunday, Feb. 7, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., under the leadership of the well-known Russian actor Anatoly Pokotilov.

Another NEW Article by



LENIN

Explaining how labor leaders become agents of the capitalist class. Read the first American publication of this article by our great leader in Saturday's (Jan. 30) issue of the new

Magazine Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

The New Price of One Dollar

For

The Awakening of China

By Jas. H. Dolsen

The price change made on this unusual publication is due to the changes in content made necessary by the latest developments in that country.

Original documents have been secured which will be added in full. Many illustrations will be a feature—

And a beautiful and novel binding will make this the first publication of its kind ever issued for workers.

The changes have also made necessary the postponement of publication to about

March 15 at \$1.00

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Order now and receive first copies off the press.

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Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

New York City Has 58 Per Cent of Membership in Unions

By JACK STACHEL.

THE last registration taken in connection with the reorganization of the party discloses the fact that out of a total of 2420 registered in the city of New York, 1420 belong to the trade unions. The 2420 include many such as housewives, physicians, students, salesmen, etc. who are not eligible to join a union. Of the number eligible about 2,000—1,420 or 70% are members of unions.

This figure is far above the number in the unions only about 6 months ago and shows that during the last few months the industrial department of the district succeeded in making hundreds of comrades join the union. Our aim is 100% of those eligible must become union members. While it is true that many of our comrades find it difficult to join because of the many obstacles such as high initiation fees, the closing of the books of the union for new members etc. Every Communist must make every possible sacrifice and become a member of a union—the mass economic organization of the workers.

In What Industries are Members Employed.

The following are chief industries in which members are employed:

Table with 2 columns: Industry, Total. In the unions. Needle trades 725, 697; Building trades 294, 207; Shoe and leather 150, 143; Metal 134, 45; Food workers 104, 76; Printing 61, 10; Public service 52, 11; Office workers 86, 23; Clerks (retail) 61, 3; Laborers 32, 3; Teachers 29, 15.

The rest of the membership is in industries and trades where we have less than 25 members, in addition to those above mentioned as not eligible to join a union.

There are in all about 825,000 workers engaged in manufacturing in New York distributed in the following industries:

Mens' and ladies' wear, 243,685; metal workers, 113,021; food workers, 82,677; printing trades, 81,454; leather goods, 24,339; wood working, 30,821; miscellaneous, 212,620; chemical and drugs, 26,379.

The percentage of party members in these industries is approximately as follows:

Needle trades, 35%; leather, 60%; food workers, 12 1/2%; printing, 7%; metal, 12%.

FROM the above two sets of figures we can readily see that the party is best represented in the leather and

shoe industry. The needle trades come next. The party is particularly weak in the printing industry and the food industry is one third that of the needle trades and one fifth that of the shoe industry. In the chemical and wood working industry the strength of the party is next to nothing.

HONOR ROLL FOR 1926

New York Sets the Pace

THE magnificent success of the Lenin memorial meetings all over the country show how reorganization on the shop nucleus basis serves to bring our party into closer contact with the masses.

Now the shop and street nuclei must begin to discuss and plan for more mass work.

The party's program for 1926 must be made the basis for moving large masses of the workers into action.

Councils for the protection of foreign-born must be organized in every city in all districts. The capitalists' scheme for the deportation of militant workers and the smashing of the unions must be defeated by the working class. All workers must be organized to defeat the bill introduced into congress by Representative Oswald calling for the finger-printing, photographing and registration of the foreign-born workers.

Defense and recognition of the Soviet Union must be discussed in every nucleus and all party fractions and brought on the floor of every trade union and workers' organization for action in forming a united front committee.

A united labor ticket for the elections of 1925 must be made the basis for the campaign FOR A LABOR PARTY. Independent working class political action thru a labor party must be discussed in all nuclei and then with the workers in the shops, in unions and everywhere.

Organization of the trade union fractions and their proper functioning in the trade unions; every member of the party a member of a trade union; get the non-party workers to join the union; this will tie our party up to the mass organizations of the workers.

Here is work to do—mass work—the kind of work that counts.

Let there be an end to sterile factional discussion.

Throw the whole party into mass work upon the basis of the party's program for 1926.

The way to begin is to raise the \$20,000 campaign fund for 1926.

"Every member of the reorganized party must be an active member."

"Every member should be given a party contribution list and a record kept by the nucleus secretary of the activity of each member in the raising of the \$20,000 campaign fund.

The speed with which our reorganized party will raise the \$20,000 fund will be a proof of its effectiveness for the campaign of 1926.

Loyalty to the party and to the Communist International will be proven not by words but by DEEDS.

The party now calls all Bolsheviks to action.

Get your section and nucleus on the party's HONOR ROLL FOR 1926. Raise the \$20,000 fund. This is the immediate task of the party.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Amount. NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH FALL IN LINE. Previously acknowledged \$16.25; District No. 2 (New York City), a Worker 100.00; Street Nucleus No. 1, Pittsburgh (List 3984) 7.00.

\$123.25

Every Bolshevik on the Job

LIBERAL DEBATES WITH COMMUNIST ON GOVERNMENT

Prates About Democracy; State Jails Workers

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—A debate on the "government and the new social order," was held by the league for industrial democracy at the Rand School between Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School and the Rev. Norman Thomas, socialist leader, before a select audience of smug and self-satisfied liberals and socialists.

Rev. Thomas prated about democracy as the only salvation for the world, making one think that they were in a church. He criticized Communism and bemoaned the fact that counter-revolutionists are today in the jails of the Soviet Union. In opposition to this reverend's whining speech, Wolfe, in a concise manner presented the Communist point of view.

"Democracy for Whom?"

Comrade Wolfe assailed Thomas and his theories of democracy declaring:

"Government means two things, administration and the domination of one class over a subject class. When the classes and the distinction between them disappears, then the government will disappear. The essential thing in America, where the majority of the workers still support the republican and democratic parties, is to have class-consciousness developed and show the shams of the old parties, and view conditions from a class point of view. Questions such as democracy, political prisoners, etc., must be viewed from a class point of view."

Wolfe pointed out that during the war a censorship of the press was established. Labor leaders like Frank Little were hung. "And still we talk about democracy, when today the American government is the most dictatorial government on the world, with its Dawes plan, subjection of Germany, and penetration into South America. Are we going to change all this by talking about democracy?"

Dictatorship or Democracy.

Thomas, in speaking for the second time, said that government is not control of one class over another, also that the principal question is, dictatorship or democracy.

He continued, "If you think you can talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat and use it against Mellon, you will find you will have trouble. The Communists are the chief obstacle to make democracy effective. You cannot expect the support of the American labor movement for you mean not the proletariat, but only a part of it."

Wolfe in answering Thomas declared that the reverend was under the impression that western civilization is superior to that of the rest of the world. He showed that no ruling class ever gave up its power without a struggle. He pointed out the ridiculousness of the position of expecting to obtain power by the ballot-taking power when you have 51 per cent support—and giving it back when you only have 49 per cent.

Daily Worker Not Welcome.

The writer, who was covering the debate as The DAILY WORKER reporter, was a very unwelcome intruder in the midst of the assembled liberals and socialists. From the very moment he entered the hall, and took a seat in the front row near the stage, until the very close of the meeting he was continually harassed by the ushers, who said that The DAILY WORKER reporters' card "is no good," and "you must have a police card if you want to stay here." He ignored their remarks and continued to cover the meeting.

Lenin Memorials

MISSOURI. Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31, NEW YORK.

Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29.

PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburgh—Jan. 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker: D. E. Earley.

Cannonsburg—Falcon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Earley.

Daisytown—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m., W. B. Bright.

WEST VIRGINIA. Purglove—Union Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

ILLINOIS. Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 7:30 p. m.

Tacoma—Jan. 28, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117 Tacoma Ave.

"Big Masquerade Dance."

Given by South Slavic fraction of Workers Party Chicago, Ill. Jan. 30, 7:30 p. m. at 1926 W. 18th St. Five prizes will be given. First class music. Do not miss this great time.

SETTLEMENTS FOR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING MUST BE MADE IMMEDIATELY

The Chicago local office of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all the party nuclei, shop and street, and all individual party members and members of other organizations to settle up for the 6,000 Lenin memorial meeting tickets that were sold in advance.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

THE EXPERIENCES OF BRITISH LEAGUE IN ECONOMIC TRADE UNION WORK

By HARRY YOUNG.

(Continued from yesterday's issue)

TURNING to the third question under review, that of the work in trade unions, and the organization of the fractions. On this field, the British league has an exceedingly difficult task, in view of its extremely limited forces, the great difficulty of entering or working in many of the important unions for young workers, and lastly, the diversity of the trade union movement itself, namely, the existence of 1,311 registered trade union societies with, for instance, 49 different unions in the shipbuilding industry alone. How did the British league tackle this problem? The first task, it is clear, in the organization of fractions, is to make every member of the league a conscious and active trade unionist. This is an ideological battle, and cannot be accomplished by any disciplinary threats or excommunications. Secondly, without the help of the party organization in the trade unions it is clear that our work is rendered extremely difficult, and in some cases even impossible. Therefore, the British league undertook a number of measures in connection with the party, particularly with the object of bringing the league into close contact with the minority movement of the British trade unions.

Among these was a special section dealing with the league's tasks in the economic trade union work, in the resolution to the party conference in Glasgow, May 31, which pledged the party to the slogan: "By every party fraction, a youth fraction." Moreover, through this means coupled by its own energetic independent work, the league was successful in organizing a fraction at the Second National Conference of the Minority Movement on August 31, representative of at least four times its own membership, getting its resolution unanimously adopted, calling for the trade union organization of the young workers, and finally securing the election of its candidate to the executive committee of

the minority movement, as the young workers' representative.

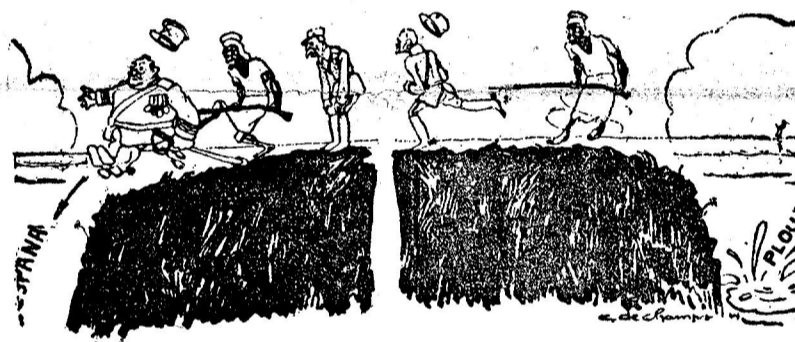
The significance of this achievement can only be appreciated when we remember that the Second Annual Conference of the Minority Movement of the British Trade Unions, represent 800,000 organized trade unionists, and is fast becoming the leader of the British trade union movement.

Further results of this class cooperation with the minority movement, are to be seen in the resolution of the Scottish trade union congress at Dumfries, adopting the economic demands of the league in toto, the resolution adopted by the Scarborough trade union conference, calling for the carrying out of a campaign for the organization of the young workers in the trade unions, and the resolution of the Liverpool labor party conference in October, embodying two important demands of the Y. C. L., "abolition of night work for all under 18, and trade union rights and conditions for government trainees."

In this question of international and national trade union unity, in the negotiations of the Anglo-Russian committee, as in the question of the industrial alliance, the Y. C. L. and G. B. has consistently brought the question of the unity of the young and adult workers to the fore, placing this question as one of the most important tasks before the trade unions in the forging of the united front against the capitalist offensive.

The further important consideration in connection with this work is the question of the Young Workers' Conferences, which until now, have not been organized in England. These will probably take two forms, as two possibilities offer themselves, first, the conference of workshop delegates, second, the conferences organized by local trade's councils, composed of trade union delegates, and unorganized youth, for the purpose of discussing young workers' demands, their adoption by the trade unions, and the young workers' trade union organizations.

(To be continued).



Attendance at Nuclei Meetings

By Martin Abern

MANY districts and virtually all of the large cities are now organized on the shop and street nuclei basis. They are now faced with the task of getting the nuclei to carry out the party program of work. Everywhere the registration of the members has been high. This is encouraging. Nevertheless, every district has found that just good mechanical reorganization is not enough to start the party on the upward grade in conducting party work. It was to be expected that there would be difficulties. There are the language problems and inexperience in the work.

But there is an elemental matter, upon which depends the correct solution of many others. That is the question of the attendance at the shop and street nuclei meetings. This is of prime political importance. Until solved, it will result in deep growing difficulties for our party. Attendance at the meetings immediately after the reorganization was low, reports show sometimes only 30%.

This was caused by many reasons. Some comrades evidently believed there was a period of transition between the period of shop nuclei organization and beginning to function in them: this was a vacation period. Many language comrades no doubt hesitated at the beginning, to attend, because of a feeling of inability to function effectively. Some comrades were busy at important work; others were merely indifferent.

Attendance at Nuclei Meetings a Vital Political Problem.

Experience of the nuclei nationally show that this weakness of attendance is remedying itself gradually and

sometimes swiftly. The increase is by 2's, 3's and 5's in the nuclei in the districts where reorganization has been completed for some time. The attendance has risen to 50% and 75% of the membership rolls and in many cases is already higher than in the old form of territorial organization. Furthermore, where the attendance has increased to normal and above, the nuclei report an enthusiasm and spirit in activity, such as, union work, Daily Worker and literature distribution, education, etc. The shop nuclei have from the beginning done better, than the street nuclei.

However, this problem of attendance has been by no means solved. To continue or to assume the continuation of the present situation would involve at once a strong financial crisis in the party, already manifested. This would certainly impair carrying out the wide program of activity outlined by the C. E. C. and result in an inability of the party effectively to conduct its work. To be unable, because of a mass of inactive party members, to carry on the campaigns for the defense and recognition of Soviet Russia, for protection of the foreign-born, labor party campaign, etc., would mean a different course in the political life of our party, and would affect our responsibilities and influence among the masses.

Leninism Demands Every Member Active in Party Work.

The presumably simple problem, of full attendance and individual activity of every member in party work, resolves itself into a condition involving the very political life of the party. Attendance at the meetings, drawing every member of the party into some kind of responsible work, simple or complex, must be demanded. This very question of attendance at the meetings and individual responsibility was a root problem in the great struggle finally developing into a split in the Russian party at the London congress in 1903 between the Bolsheviks led by Lenin and the mensheviks, led by Martov. On the one hand, Martov proposed that the party constitution provide that membership shall include all those who declared their willingness to support the party.

Lenin on the other hand proposed that party membership shall be limited to those who not only support the party, but who are individually engaged in party work. The right wing, the supporters of Lore, everywhere will take great comfort, if our party does not solve this question, and will feel that a blow has been struck at the reorganization.

However, as stated before, the party membership is rallying and proceeding to give life to the reorganization. In the meanwhile, some additional measures should be taken to help as follows:

1. Every language paper should carry articles, impressing the language comrades with the necessity to attend and confidence in their ability to function effectively in the shop and street nuclei.

2. Every shop nucleus and street nucleus should elect a permanent committee for the mobilization of the members to attend the nuclei meetings. These committees of action

should divide the list of the non-attendants and inactive members among themselves and be responsible to go after these lax comrades, until they draw each and everyone into party life.

Every party member must be put to the task and strike a blow for effective party organization and functioning. Now, especially in this period of acceleration of the bolshevization of the Workers (Communist) Party, is the time to make of each party member, as Lenin insisted, not only one who supports the party, but is individually engaged in party work. (Another Article Tomorrow.)

ENROLLMENT IN THE CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL NOW GOING ON

Every day is enrollment day for the Chicago Workers' School. Five comrades from Shop Nucleus 20 have enrolled for the class in English. Several comrades have enrolled for the class in historical materialism. The class in trade union organization and tactics has already a good foundation.

Each student of the school during the last term is expected to enroll immediately for the second term Feb. 8th to April 2nd, and to act as an agent to secure new enrollments. The workers' School looks forward to a successful enrollment, because of the large number of comrades who attended its sessions, and were well satisfied.

This is a school conducted by the Workers Party, District 8, and it is the duty of every party member to aid in the enrollment drive. There are only ten days left, which calls for immediate response. We wish to remind the comrades that while it is a party school, it aims to satisfy the educational needs of all workers.

The enrollment drive should be carried on in every factory, union, fraternal organization, co-operative, or other working class organization. Every party member should give out the school folder in any organization he is a member of, and secure actual enrollments. If we can get a live bunch of enrollment agents busily at work for the next ten days, we can get a large enrollment. Get a list of workers, addresses, and the courses they select; and bring it in to the School Office at 19 S. Lincoln St., with the enrollment fee, if possible. Folders can be had at 19 E. Lincoln St.

Class Committees meet. On Monday evening, Jan. 25th, the

class committees and instructors of the Chicago Workers' School met at the school building. All of the instructors were there, but the class committees were not well represented. The main questions discussed were enrollment for the coming term; and review of the past term. Comrades Swabeck and Simons explained the steps taken to ensure a large enrollment. As to the past term, the class representatives gave their reactions to the courses, and suggested improvements. The instructors present were: Swabeck, Hathaway, Engdahl, Simons, Gomez, Shachtman, Dolson, Darcy, Wirkkula. Class committees: Schechter, Kaplan, Lohse, Cohen, Amper. Action was taken to make the research class an arm of District 8, in carrying out the party campaign. Substitutes are to be arranged for, in case instructors are called out of town. This was the first meeting of class instructors and committees during the present term. It will be followed up regularly to discuss important educational questions, as outlines, text books, method of teaching, kind of courses, requirements of students, etc.

Pittsburgh Workers Attention! Come, Saturday night, Jan. 30, at 8 p. m. to the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S. and enjoy the Radio Tea Party given by the International Labor Defense of Pittsburgh and I. W. W. This affair is arranged for the purpose of the members of both groups getting acquainted and enjoying a pleasant evening. Admission is free and also the eats so come and enjoy the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Domovich announce the engagement and marriage of their daughter Katherine Domovich, Gary to Pando Markoff, Gary They will be married Saturday, January 30, 1926. Congratulations from the Bulgarian Progressive Club of Gary, Indiana.

CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION. By Anna Louise Strong. A new addition to the children's library. This booklet has proven of tremendous interest to both young and old. Anna Louise Strong has spent four years in Soviet Russia. Her work with the Russian children has been praised in every corner of the world. Her book gives an interesting picture of it. No one interested in what is going on in the first workers' republic can afford to miss this book. Price 50 Cents. YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

Carpenters' Union Heads Get Setback in Local 80 Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

At a meeting of Local 80 of the Carpenters in Chicago, a letter from the international office was read declaring that all members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League could not hold membership in the union and that all such members would either have to leave the union or the organizations mentioned.

After the communication was read a member of the socialist labor party took the floor and pointed out that this persecution of the Communists was not justified as every member of the union had the right to believe whatever he pleased. He declared that he was not in sympathy with the Communists, the Communists were a militant force in the trade union movement and always fought in the struggles of the workers for better conditions.

Following this member of the socialist labor party, a member of the proletarian party took the floor and pointed out that this persecution must stop as it was aimed against workers who were carrying on a militant fight in the unions.

Another worker followed these two and pointed out that in the application that is signed by every applicant it mentions that the applicant can belong to any political organization he may see fit.

None of the reactionaries in the local who had heard the letter read with great glee dared to take the floor and defend the attitude taken in the letter. The president of the union then declared, "If there is no objection the letter will be filed and as long as no one says he is a Communist nothing will be done."

Two Types of Workers in the Millinery Trade

By K. WOJODARSKY (Worker Correspondent)

There are two types of workers in the millinery trade in Chicago that oppose unity.

Workers' Type No. 1: They admire the small contractors and the small bosses who rose out of their class by slaving long hours, living like pigs and by exploiting other unfortunate workers. They reason, I'll work hard, night and day, and become a boss too. The only hope they have for the workers' cause is that others will benefit by their tragic disappointment.

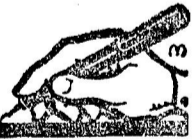
Workers' Type No. 2: They are class conscious but they refuse to fight as a class. Instead they prefer to ferment discontentedly alone. To excuse their lack of courage to enter an organized drive for better conditions they argue: "We'll lose time and money." They lose sight of the fact that they are losing time by being underpaid and overworked.

The base for that kind of reasoning is cowardice, the fear to act. As a consequence the conditions in the millinery factories of Chicago are getting worse every season. Every season prices come down a little more and the millinery worker must drive herself harder to make up her wages. Is it not better to get together with the rest of the workers and start an organized demand for an end to these injustices in our trade?

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

Worker Correspondence

By William F. Dunne



What? Where? Why? When? HOW?

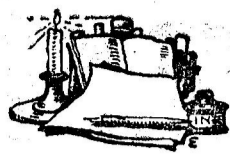
All these questions on the subject of proletarian journalism are answered in this booklet.

It is the first, most essential instruction to workers on how to develop a new phase of proletarian activity.

Get a copy—read it—write!

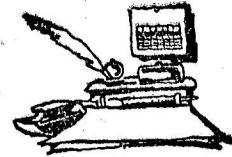
No. 4 in the Little Red Library 10c

The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



The Living Newspaper in Soviet Russia and in the United States

By M. A. SKROMNY (Worker Correspondent)

"Necessity is the mother of invention," says a wise proverb. During the civil war in Russia, when newspapers had to be printed on heavy wrapping paper, necessity pointed to the "oral newspaper," i. e. there were arranged meetings at which the news of the day, everything that is usually printed in a newspaper, was read off from the stage.

This new form of labor journalism proved a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class. In such a country as Russia, at the beginning of the revolution, where they had millions of illiterates, the "oral paper" found a warm reception. It became not only an oral, but also a "living newspaper," bringing the author closer to the reader, in this case to the audience. It inspired the author to do his very best, because he met the reader face to face. The "reader," (listener) satisfied with general statements, would demand explanations, would ask questions, would criticize, etc.

The living newspaper is issued only for the interest of the reader. That is the reason why now, after the necessity—the cause which brought about the creation of the paper, has passed, the living newspaper is still alive and developing not only in Soviet Russia, but also in the United States and other countries.

Begin Page Here.

Besides the Russian living newspaper issued in Chicago by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, preparations are under way for the "publication" of an English living newspaper. The DAILY WORKER already organized a group of worker correspondents who will take care of the living newspaper besides writing for the daily.

Sweat Shop System of Lane Tech Brings About Many Accidents

(By a Student Correspondent)

A young student cut off the tip of his finger on the sheet metal cutters in one of the shops in the "factory" known as the Lane Technical High School.

A few weeks previous to that another student was injured by the same machine. A request for a guard for this machine was sent in to the board of education, but they refused to give us one, giving no reason for not doing so. Many like accidents have happened but the board has been unwilling to do anything, unwilling to even cut down the size of the classes so that the teachers can watch around dangerous machines or devices.

The whole school resembles a large slave factory where the slaves are driven about their work by a gang of heartless task masters. I do not mean to infer that all of our 189 teachers, who teach about 5,500 pupils, are cruel wretches, but the system is such—that they are forced into the role of driver instead of instructor to keep the pace set for them.

So much graft is going on in the board of education that there is barely enough left to keep the schools running in their present poor shape, which is rapidly becoming worse.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

Prospective Worker Correspondents



"I know what this Bolshevism means, Bill—it means us!"

THE WINNERS:

THE first prize, "Flying Ossip," Stories of New Russia, goes to Worker B., United States Steel corporation employe of Gary, Ind. The second prize, "Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky, goes to a Swift's ice house lake worker of Calumet, Ill.

The third prize, "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation, goes to an unemployed worker in Los Angeles, Cal.

Next Week's Prizes!

Next weeks prizes are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE: "Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology" by Nikolai Bukharin. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint.

SECOND PRIZE: "Capital," by Karl Marx, 1st Volume.

THIRD PRIZE: "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

All three are valuable books for every worker's library.

THE FIRST PRIZE.

HE WORKED SO HARD TO DESERVE THAT BONUS AND JUST AS IT WAS COMING DUE HE WAS DISCHARGED

By Worker B., Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 27.—Klime Iusikala, who has been employed in the steel mills of the United States Steel corporation in Gary, for the last sixteen years, was discharged last month. His job was in the store room and during the sixteen years he never missed a day in the mills.

Add Insult to Injury.

The reason given him for his discharge was that he left the door of the store room open and articles were missing from the store, thus adding insult to injury, for all that is nothing but a frame-up.

(1) There is a lesson in this for every deluded worker who thinks he can advance his personal interests by fighting his class. Klime, the simple, is an honest working man. He is the type of worker that is still naive enough to believe that if he does not go on strike for his rights the boss will take

notice of him and give him special favors and by dint of hard labor he will rise out of his class. In 1919 he worked in the mills during the great steel strike. He explained that he did not dare go on strike because he would forfeit his bonus. And that same bonus is the reason for his discharge.

Bonus Was Coming Due.

It was a matter of only a short time when Klime's bonus from the United States Steel corporation would fall due. So say the by-laws of the corporation. In discharging him the boss dropped his obligation to pay him his bonus. And by framing him up in that manner the boss places him in a position where he dares not demand it.

Now if Klime still dreams about the bonus, he must apply for work to the company's employment agent. But he will never get the same job back again. If he gets a job at all he will be made to start from the beginning. And as he is getting older there is no chance of his pulling thru another sixteen years of continuous hard labor. That is what the promise of a bonus by the United States Steel corporation means to workers.

There is always news around you if you will look for it. Don't know how? Come over to the worker correspondents' classes every Thursday night at The DAILY WORKER office.

New York Office Workers' Union Aids Miners on Strike

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—At the last meeting of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' & Accountants' Union Brother Leonard Bright, president of the union, read the official appeal to the membership, sent out by the American Federation of Labor, to help the striking miners and their families in their desperate need.

When he had finished reading the appeal, Brother Bright made the statement that the funds in the treasury of the union were low and therefore he suggested those present send any old clothes, they might have to the union to be forwarded to the miners and their families.

Fortunately, a brother in the meeting understood the real situation, and he took the floor. He said, "Since the need of the striking miners is urgent, I move that a collection be taken up at once." Before the motion could be seconded, everyone waved a dollar bill in his hand, and those who were broke fished out quarters. The collection amounted to over \$22.00, the attendance was very small.

This is evidence of the truth that if an issue is clearly presented, there is a proper response. If there were sufficient vitality in the union, starting with the officials, there would be important and urgent work awaiting the membership.

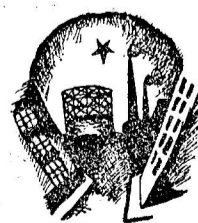
Office workers, you are needed in the union to give it life by doing the work that will reach all the workers who are not yet aware of the necessity for active organization. The meetings of the B. S. & A. M. are held on the third Monday of every month, 6:00 p. m., at No. 3 West 16th Street.

520 Firemen Respond to Ad Calling for 4

By J. P. (Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27.—Five hundred and twenty men jammed the corridors of the City Hall at eight o'clock one morning hoping to get a job as fireman. There were openings for four. Some of the earliest job-seekers showed up at 3 a. m. By 7 a. m. there were more than 300 in line.

The same desperate situation exists throughout the city. At the Seaman Body company the unemployment offices overflow with men, some having to stand outside the office. A recent lay-off at the International Harvester Co. has added still more to the army of unemployed.



Chicago Libraries Handle Bosses' Trash Not Workers' Books

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

The Chicago Public Library does not circulate books with a radical point of view.

Recently I requested a copy of "Chains," by the well-known French Communist writer Barbusse. Shortly after I received a card stating:

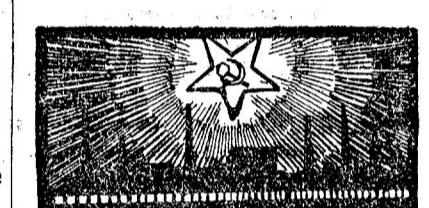
"The book you ordered (Chains by Barbusse) is not in the library. We are sorry we cannot get the book for you."

"Sincerely, Humboldt Branch, per G. G."

Some time ago I asked for a copy of "As a Doctor Sees It," a book written by Dr. Liber which shows how workers suffer physically under the capitalist system, which I could not get.

In the magazine room of the library, one can find every publication from fascist Italian to "white" Russian denouncing the workers in any language he may desire to read, but when you ask for a copy of a workers' publication like the Workers Monthly or The DAILY WORKER, it "cannot be procured." It is impossible to find any magazine published in Soviet Russia in the library.

In order to allow workers who cannot buy books to read, the workers should start a circulating library of their own with a small rental and down payment.



School Girls Used as Scabs in Millinery Strike in Long Island

By a Worker Correspondent.

MASPETH, L. I., Jan. 28.—Recently the blockers of Maspeth Hat Works, L. I. asked for shorter hours for they worked 52 hours a week. The boss refused to shorten the hours so the Millinery Union called a strike. We trimmers went out in sympathy with them, though a lot of scabs remained in the shop. The strikers committee appointed me to go to convince the scabs not to work.

When I asked one of the scab girls to stop working she refused. I tried to shame her, but she held she was not scabbing, only working. She even did not know the meaning of the word scab and added she was going to school and never heard of such a word in the English language.

Omaha Ice House Workers Driven and Cursed by Bosses

By a Worker Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 28.—Carter Lake Ice House, owned by the Omaha Ice and Cold Storage company, supply ice to almost all of Omaha. Most of the workers get their ice from that company altho the conditions of work there are known as the very worst in the city. Only men who have been out of work for months take a job there.

I never saw men driven and cursed as on that ice job. One poor Negro was forced off the ice by the boss with the pike pole because he pleaded for his job after he had been discharged.

While on the job one morning I fell in the lake. I saved my life by catching hold of a worker's legs. All that day I stayed on the job altho it was below zero and my trousers froze on me. The next morning I was too sick to report for work. When I came to work on the following morning they fired me, altho they knew why I had stayed out.

Be a worker correspondent. It pays for the workers. It hurts the bosses.

THE SECOND PRIZE.

SWIFT ICE HOUSE LAKE WORKER TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY

By a Worker Correspondent.

I got a job at the Swift Ice House Lake at Calumet, Ill., thru the Chadwick and Wightman labor agency at 564 W. Madison street. I was given work in the ice house placing ice, a very awkward, difficult and dangerous job for one can never tell the moment he will slip and fall between cakes of ice.

The men work from starting time until the end of their ten long hours, which is a day's work, at a fierce pace and not a minute is lost. The job is worth at least 65 cents an hour, the way they must strain all day. The least the company could do is pay a man forty cents an hour. But for this hard work the men are paid the outrageous sum of \$2.75 a day, 27½ cents an hour.

Out of the wages one dollar a day is deducted for board which is supplied by the company. The most degrading living conditions and the poorest food comprises this board.

At meal time the dining room is jammed tight. Everyone fights to get to the tables first because not all the men can get in at once sitting and those who do not get in must wait until some one finishes his meal. The food is the poorest sloppy fare conceivable and the coffee is the cheapest obtainable. But worst of all are the sleeping accommodations. About four hundred men are crowded together in dormitories three decks high, two men in a bed. To get to the top deck one has to climb ten feet from the ground. In spite of the discomfort of having to sleep in the same bed with a stranger, one considers himself lucky if he has a bed at all.

for there are thirty to forty sleeping on the benches every night. The scarcity of space makes undressing and dressing very disagreeable. One must back out that another might get in. There is no ventilation whatever. If a person complains about being cooped up or about being compelled to sleep on the benches, the bosses tell him it only costs seven cents to get back to Chicago.

Of course men do not stay long on this job. They cannot, no matter how much they need the job, because of the inhuman living conditions and the fierce strain of the work.

It is terrible to find that such conditions exist in a country that boasts of being the richest in the world. A rich country with its workers starving and driven in wage slavery.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S DAY EDITION

THE Communist International has set aside March 8, each year, as Woman's Day. Special propaganda is carried on and an intensive effort is made to enlist new masses of the women of the working class in the Communist movement.

The DAILY WORKER is planning to get out a special issue in connection with Woman's Day. A whole page will be given over to worker correspondence stressing the special problems and narrating the experiences confronting women in industry.

It is not too early to begin sending in this material. Women today constitute a large percentage of the workers in almost every industry. Eight million women are employed in industry in the United States. They are a big factor in many trade unions. The wives of workers have organized auxiliaries to many trade unions. Then there are organizations of housewives that help draw the women in the home into the broad stream of the workers' struggles.

Here is a wide field that should enlist the best efforts of an increasing number of worker correspondents. Make the items short. The shorter the items, the more will find room on the page. Send in all contributions marked Woman's Day Edition, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORKER AND FARMER CORRESPONDENTS

MOLOTOV, organization secretary of the Russian Communist Party, told the recent Fourteenth Congress of the party held at Moscow, that, "The movement of worker and peasant (farmer) correspondents plays a particular role in building up socialism." One of the big problems before the congress was the strengthening of socialist forces to combat and overcome the forces of capitalism.

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Advertising rates on application.

Into the World Court

Deeply involved economically in European affairs the House of Morgan, thru the vote of the senate in favor of the United States entering the world court, now has taken a most essential step for its imperialism.

The vote means that henceforth the newly acquired political power gained thru participation in the court, which leads directly to the league of nations, will be used for further economic conquests. That is the sum and substance of this country's participation in the permanent court of international justice.

For a time diplomatic intrigue will proceed thru a maze of legal entanglements and precedents established thru the centuries of international law. When a given point is reached where the antagonisms can no longer be settled within the confines of the court, the next logical step will be taken and the world will again rock under the footsteps of the imperialist legions as they swing into action and endeavor to obtain on the field of Mars the victory that could not be achieved thru the court and the league.

The trail that is being blazed by Morgan's senators leads from the world court, thru the league of nations to the next imperialist slaughter, where we workers will again be called upon to sacrifice our lives as cannon fodder.

Guns will be placed in our hands and we will be ordered into the fray to kill workers of other nations, with whom we have no quarrel. It is against this consummation that we, as Communists, fight today.

Today the capitalists of this nation place ballots in our hand and we urge the workers and exploited farmers to use those ballots in the interest of our class; use our political power to create a class party that will challenge alike the pro-court and anti-court agents of the capitalist class.

Tomorrow, as certain as the sun will rise, they will place guns and other weapons in our hands, and as Communists, fortified with the lessons of Leninism, we will use those weapons in the interest of our class and defiantly urge the workers, as Lenin did in the last war, to turn the imperialist war between nations into a civil war against capitalism.

That is our reply to the traitors who would betray the workers of this nation into the shambles of another holocaust.

While the Morgan senators are mouthing pacifist palaver as a cloak for imperialist conspiracies, we point out to the working class that there can be no peace until the workers themselves, by their own might, throttle capitalism and establish workers' and farmers' governments thruout the whole world. Only on that basis and no other can peace be assured. Meanwhile we realize, as Lenin realized, that before that is attained there is much that must be destroyed by blood and fire and with the lessons of the proletarian revolution to guide us, we prepare with every ounce of energy for the final assault upon the citadels of capitalism.

Not Astronomy—It Was Psychology

The saints who wrote the so-called holy bible believed in the geocentric conception of the universe, the idea that the earth is the center, that it was created especially for man (anthropocentrism) and that everything else exists to shield man upon the earth. Naturally such benighted people imagined the sun a small body compared to the earth. So when one of the bible writers told the tale of Jehovah commanding the sun to stand still so that Joshua could butcher a few more of his enemies by daylight, no one contradicted it.

But the science of astronomy proved that if the sun had ever stood still one moment the entire solar system would have been destroyed, welding into one molten mass the earth, the planets, Joshua and all the gods. No intelligent person believes otherwise today.

Hence it becomes necessary either to repudiate the holy book or devise some other explanation of this clause along with a thousand or so other palatable myths. Now comes a professor from the university of Chicago named Dr. Robert Eisler who says that "psychology played an important part in making the sun stand still for Joshua." The professional gentleman then proceeds to remind us that in times of great stress and conflict minutes sometimes seem hours. In the battle Joshua impetuously and fervently prayed that the day light might last longer and he actually believed it did last longer.

Thus we have another example of science, that ought to liberate the human mind from the pall of superstition, being utilized to apologize for one of the monstrous stories contained in the most vile, filthy and obscene book published in any language—the holy bible.

Perhaps Professor Eisler can explain the psychology of the old buzzards who wrote the obscene stories that abound in the bible. Unquestionably they are objects of physiological investigation, but an unprejudiced examination of the facts would be a tremendous impetus to atheism, and seriously impair the graft of the churches.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, in an editorial, assails the world court advocates for following in the footsteps of Woodrow Wilson and implies—what everyone knows—that Wilson lived the last years of his life an imbecile. All of which proves that one doesn't need brains to be Morgan's president. Mr. House of the House of Morgan supplied the thinking, while Wilson acted as the rubber stamp.

"Shake-up in prohibition forces," announces the kept press. A few thousand of the agents are to be separated from the payroll. We may now look for keen competition in the underworld as many of these worthies return to their former occupations as bootleggers, hijackers, yeggmen, pickpockets, blackmailers, porch climbers, highwaymen and pimps.

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The Permanent Court of International Justice

The Holy Alliance and the Hague—Forerunners of the Court of Today.

By H. M. WICKS
ARTICLE I.

NUMEROUS attempts have heretofore been made to create international legal machinery for the purpose of defending the economic and political interests of certain groups of nations and without exception such institutions have been utilized to crush formidable rivals and prey upon weaker nations.

Compilers of historical parallels can find many points of similarity between the first attempt of modern times to create an international tribunal and the latest attempt. The great upheaval initiated by the French revolution at the close of the eighteenth century which was brought to an end by the Napoleonic wars produced the holy alliance of 1815. The world war and the Russian revolution heralded the league of nations and the permanent court of international justice of our day. Both were used by the world reaction to crush the rise to power of a new class, besides furnishing a battle ground upon which were fought out the conflicts between the nations participating in the alliances. And, quite significant, is the fact that both of these international combinations concealed their greed and malevolence under the most exalted pacifist watchwords.

Czar Alexander's Venture.
WHEN the misfortunes attending his invasion of Russia shattered Napoleon's forces and the treachery of the wily Prince Metternich of Austria isolated the Corsican militarist in Europe the then czar, Alexander I, proposed to Francis I of Austria and Frederick William III of Prussia that an alliance of the three monarchies be created for the purpose of establishing and maintaining peace and guaranteeing security against the spread of the "liberal" ideas of the French revolution to the rest of Europe.

The monarchists trembled at the

victory of the rising capitalist class in France and Alexander, as the head of the most backward and viciously reactionary force in the world, and a fanatic of deeply religious tendencies, actually believed himself the chosen instrument of his barbarian god to stabilize the monarchial system of Europe. In a stupid pact, bedecked with the most monstrous religious trappings, the agents of the three monarchs created the alliance. Even the wily old Machievellian diplomat, Prince Metternich of Austria, could not resist the temptation to brand it a "loud-sounding nothing."

When, a few months later, a quadruple alliance was created including the three parties of the original pact (Russia, Austria, Prussia) and Great Britain "to fix the future peace of Europe on a sound and permanent basis" it was characterized by Lord Casterleigh as "a piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense." Metternich and Casterleigh, experienced though they were in the most subtle diplomatic intrigue, did not properly estimate the significance of this weird instrument and in a few years both of them were exerting their ingenuity to use the machinery of the alliance against Alexander, himself, when, in 1821, he tried to realize designs he had long had upon Turkey.

The reactionary nations of that day tried to use the alliance against each other, just as the world court and the league of today is being used by individual member nations against others. So divergent were the interests of Great Britain and the other members of the alliance that, following the advice of Casterleigh and his successor, Canning, the king of England never became a party to the thing.

The primary motive of the holy alliance was the domination of the world in the interest of the monarchists, with the government of the czars playing the leading role. In two popular uprisings (1830-1848) the hordes of imperial Russia came to the

rescue of the reaction. Thru the alliance Russia was the gendarme of Europe.

Bentham's Proposal
PERCEIVING the role of the alliance against the rising capitalist class in Europe one Jeremy Bentham, who posed as an economist, philosopher and sage, formulated, in 1827, what he called a code of international law wherein he proposed a world court to settle international disputes, reasoning that, if such a tribunal existed, war would no longer follow from "a difference of opinion," since the decision of the court would save "the credit and honor" of the contending parties.

How like the imbecilities of the present-day pacifists speaking in the interest of Morgan's world court was this twaddle of Bentham! Jeremy Bentham's theories attracted considerable attention among European statesmen, who desired to create something that would offset the power of the holy alliance, but nothing came of it. He consoled himself by devoting his energy to plagiarizing and vulgarizing bourgeois economists, until Marx excoriated him for his dullness and placed him in his proper bourgeois pigeon-hole.

Said the theoretical founder of the proletarian revolution: concerning one whom the present apologist of the world court, John Bassett Moore, considers an intellectual giant: "Jeremy Bentham, that insipid, pedantic leather-tongued oracle of the 19th century... takes the modern shop-keeper, especially the English shop-keeper, as the normal man. Whatever is useful to this queer normal man, and to his world, is absolutely useful... The Christian religion, e. g., is 'useful' because it forbids in the name of religion the same faults that the penal code forbids in the name of law... Had I the courage of my friend Heinrich Heine, I should call Mr. Jeremy a genius in the way of bourgeois stupidity."

Yet today Mr. John Bassett Moore, one of the judges on the permanent court of international justice (world court), hails this Bentham creature as a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of history. Indeed the world court protagonists of today are in dire straits when they have to bedeck their apologies in the trappings of a Bentham.

However, there is a certain continuity, for while Bentham served the stupid shop-keeping bourgeois of a century ago, Moore serves the equally stupid big bourgeoisie of today when the system is in its period of decadence.

Another Czar Heard From.
WITH the ascendancy of the young capitalist class thruout all Europe after the series of bourgeois upheavals the military power of the czars became the handmaid of capitalism. The autocratic government of Russia gradually became the collector of revenue and a supplier of raw material for the more highly developed European nations.

Czar Nicholas II, a half-imbecile monarch, filled with the most debasing superstition and a prey of religious fanatics, was a devout admirer of the memory of Alexander I. This admiration for the creator of the holy alliance was the inspiration for the famous rescript of Nicholas II, embodied in the Circular Count Muraviev sent to the European courts (August 8, 1898) which resulted in the first international peace conference at the Hague in 1899.

The minions of the czar hoped to be able to launch a tribunal that would re-establish the Russian monarchy as the policeman of Europe and incidentally place that nation in a position to eventually subdue Turkey, capture Constantinople and thus secure an outlet thru the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles.

The conference ended with the creation of a court of arbitration, or more properly speaking, a board of arbitration, for the 23 nations present selected agents that comprised a panel to be called together whenever it became necessary to adjust disputes referred to it.

In 1904 Roosevelt, president of the United States, started a move to call another conference at the Hague for the purpose of strengthening its power, but the Russo-Japanese war and the revolution of 1905-6 kept the czar so busy that he could not aid the paranoic president.

When the czar was able to resume his job of czaring Roosevelt again appealed to him and he called a conference for 1907. Everything was proceeding nicely until it was discovered that small nations would have a right to select judges the same as larger nations. It was apparent that the large nations dominating the greater number of smaller nations would control the court, so on that question the conference deadlocked.

War Upset Plans.
NOT daunted by the failure of the conference the delegates went home and the Hague tribunal remained merely a board of arbitration. They all agreed to meet at some future time at the call of that eminent lover of peace and democracy, the czar of Russia, at which time they hoped finally to create the court.

But the next year, in 1908, the first Balkan war threatened to inflame all Europe. The Hague was impotent. In 1911 the second war covered all the Balkan states and in 1914 came the world conflagration in which all great nations participating in the Hague court were involved. Before the war closed the people of Russia decided they could do much better without the czar, so instead of permitting the eminent pacifist on the throne of Russia to sacrifice the workers and peasants for the glory of the imperial diadem, the masses sacrificed the czar and so the third Hague conference was never called.

(Tomorrow—The League as an Ambitious Dream of World Imperialism.)

Trade Union Secretary Addresses Russian Congress

(International Press Correspondence)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail.)—In his address to the fourth congress of the Russian Communist Party, Comrade Tomsky, secretary of the All-Russian Trade Unions, pointed out:

As a few members of the politbureau declared at the party congress that the politbureau of the central committee had no firm political policy, all party members must understand clearly how the differences of opinion arose.

The first misunderstandings arose shortly after the end of the last party discussion against Trotskyism, in consequence of varied attitudes to the earlier opposition. Some comrades were of the opinion that the party was not so rich in forces that it should prevent comrades who made mistakes which were corrected by the party, from returning to their normal work. Others were of the opinion that the members of the opposition should not only be defeated, but also, so to speak, crucified.

Nevertheless these differences of opinion were not thrashed out inside the politbureau, the majority of which took the first standpoint, but against this majority and against this first point of view the Leningrad organization and the Young Communist League were mobilized in an irresponsible fashion.

Of course, we knew that the initiative did not come from the Young Communist League, but was pressed upon it. Nevertheless we saw above all to the maintenance of unity and limited ourselves to calling the Leningrad youth to order.

WHEN the resolution upon peasant policy was worked out before the 14th party conference, no one said that it contained concessions to the Kulaks. The dispute in the central committee concerned the question as to whether socialism could be built up in a country.

Zinoviev and Kamenev all the time declared their loyalty to the resolution of the 14th party conference, they always declared to the Leningrad organization that they were in agreement with the policy of the central committee, but afterwards they came before the party with a co-speech.

The Leningrad organization would never have sent delegates to oppose themselves to the policy of the central committee. Instead of thrashing out the differences of opinion inside the central committee, opposition was commenced in Leningrad. Bucharin again and again withdrew his words "Enrich yourselves!" before the whole party, he recognized publicly again and again his error in this connection and this slogan was disavowed by the central committee.

Nevertheless, criticism is raised again and again on this point, for a few comrades are not so much interested in disavowing this slogan as they are in discrediting Bucharin. They attempted to crucify not only the earlier members of the opposition but also Bucharin. This will not be successful. (Applause.)

TOMSKY asked in what exactly did the fundamental difference in the political situation in the time between the 14th party congress and the October plenum of the central committee this year consist. Such a fundamental alteration in the political and economic situation has not taken place.

Nevertheless, in his series of articles written against Professor Ustrulov, "The Philosophy of the Epoch," Zinoviev made suggestions of this nature. In these articles Zinoviev declared that equality was the idea which occupied the people most of all in the present moment. Zinoviev treated the question of equality not in that great measure in which we declare that each day's work brings us nearer to complete equality, to the complete abolition of class society and class contradictions and wage

labor, but he applied it to our epoch. Under the existing circumstances, desires for equality exist for instance amongst the Kulaks who wish for an equalization of their political right with those of the workingclass, further, amongst the working class itself where the less qualified workers wish for an equalization of wages with the highly qualified workers.

It is at least unconcomradly to fling such a slogan before the public without having previously submitted it to a thorough consideration together with the other members of the central committee.

The same refers to the question flung up in the same manner by Kamenev of the participation of the workers in the profits of their shops. Quite apart from the fact that this slogan even theoretically could only come into operation for those shops which have profits to show, and therefore could only represent the wishes of a section of the working class and not of the whole, this slogan even as a slogan for discussion, is false. Kamenev today limits himself to the explanation that he only touched in a general way upon this slogan. He fails to recognize, however, that each such explanation has its practical consequences and he still believes that he is at liberty to attack Bucharin on account of the error of the latter which has been many times recognized and many times withdrawn. ("Enrich yourselves.") Tomsky pointed out that Molotov's resolution on the peasantry in the October plenum was unanimously adopted and that Kamenev and Zinoviev had proposed no alterations whatever. Tomsky then asked who it was that underestimated the significance of the Kulak and the class struggle in the village, as the critics of the central committee contended.

TOMSKY pointed out that the other party members could see the difficulties in the present situation just as well as the Leningrad comrades. The Leningrad comrades are in error when they believe that the party could easier overcome the difficulties by admitting new great masses of the working class to its ranks.

Tomsky regretted that Krupskaya, who was well aware of Lenin's opinions, had not mentioned his opinions in this connection upon the composition and the increase of the membership of the party, at the party congress. Tomsky quoted two letters of Lenin. The first written by Lenin to Molotov in connection with a motion for the plenary session of the central committee in March, 1922. In this letter Lenin proposes to make the candidate test period for entrance into the party six months for workers, as proposed by Zinoviev, apply only to those workers who have served not less than ten years in a real industrial shop, for all other workers the period should be a year and a half, for peasants and red army soldiers two years, for other candidates three years.

LENIN writes: "I consider it dangerous to adopt the short period of candidature proposed by Zinoviev. Without doubt we often regard people as workers who have not had the least serious large industrial training, amongst such people are real petty bourgeois who have accidentally tem-

porarily become workers. All intelligent white guardsists nourish the hope that the allegedly proletarian character of our party will in actuality in the visible future not be able to secure us from the preponderance of petty bourgeois elements. If we have three to four hundred thousand members even that is too many, for it is certain that many members are not sufficiently trained."

Two days later Lenin wrote a second letter to the central committee in which he expressed this thought still more in detail. He writes: "One must always consider how great the temptation is to enter the governmental party. The crowding of petty bourgeois and directly anti-proletarian elements in our party will increase enormously in the near future. The six months' test period for workers will not be able to prevent this crowding, all the more as it will be easy for the petty bourgeois elements to become workers temporarily. In order not to deceive ourselves and others, we must only apply the term worker to those who in consequence of their course of life have actually acquired a proletarian psychology, and who in consequence of the general social and economic circumstances and not for ulterior purposes, have spent many years at the bench. To speak plainly, it must be recognized that at present the proletarian party policy does not depend so much from its membership as from the unlimited tremendous authority of that thin stratum which we call the old party guard."

IN this letter Lenin proposes various concrete measures for testing the suitability of the candidates for the

party and for lengthening the candidature period. Tomsky regretted that Kamenev and Zinoviev had mentioned nothing about the role and the situation of the Communist Party in the present historic circumstances, namely with the capitalist encirclement. Tomsky pointed to the absurdity of the talk as the someone wished to push Zinoviev and Kamenev on one side. The party leadership is not so rich in forces that anyone could have such insane ideas, the attempts of Kamenev to represent the situation as the Stalin was fighting for absolute power, and that the majority of the politbureau supported him in this, were just as absurd.

Tomsky declared that real collective leadership existed in the politbureau, a system of absolute absolutism will never be permitted there, this system can and will not exist. (Stormy applause.)

Tomsky demanded that the critics of the central committee should remain disciplined and work as comrades and he pointed out that Zinoviev and Kamenev had never put the questions of the party leadership inside the central committee which they now put to the party congress. Zinoviev and Kamenev had never made any concrete proposals for alterations to the important proposals of the central committee. The party can see the difficulties, but the critics of the central committee should not create fresh difficulties thru their attitude. They should recognize their mistakes in time and respect the will of the party. (Protracted and stormy applause.)

FORTY-TWO PER CENT WAGE CUT SMASHES COMPANY UNION IN SOUTH; WORKERS ARE NOW OUT ON STRIKE

By ART SHIELDS
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A company union that failed because it did not cut wages deeply enough to suit the boss! It took the worker's shirt, but the boss needed his skin too. It happened in the south where even company unionism was not conservative enough for the employer.

The story of the company union that failed is laid in the 15 miles of the biggest stocking concern in the country, the Durham Hosiery Co. at Durham, N. C. The tale of the rise and fall of the Durham "plan of co-operation" is told in the "Story of Durham," a \$3.00 cloth bound book, financed by Durham chamber of commerce and published from the press of Duke University, the institution that got the \$40,000,000 endowment of James Buchanan Duke last year.

This company union was for whites only. The plants having Negro workers were left out. It started in 1919 and died in 1921. There was the customary house, consisting of the workers, and a senate and cabinet with executives. The cabinet, made up of the president, vice-president and directors of the firm, had full veto power. In 1921 the management asked for a big wage reduction. The house and senate agreed to 25 per cent. And here the company union fell. The management ordered a 42 per cent cut, over the company union's head and the "plan of co-operation" collapsed.

The rest of the story is given—not in the book—by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers' Union. In 1921, the union says, only small reductions were made by northern mills and the latter were still paying twice what the Durham firm paid before the cut. Finally the Durham workers saw the need of a labor union, not another company union, and last summer the Marvin Carr plant of Durham hosiery, its biggest plant where full fashioned hosiery is made, was shut down by a strike for union recognition. The workers had been averaging only \$20 a week and they were amazed at strike relief of \$16 a week each. The strike was won but the company violated its agreement and another strike is in effect.

"The party is the instrument for the dictatorship of the proletariat."—Lenin. Hear the message of Lenin at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS DEFEATED DANGERS OF THE N.E.P.

(International Press Correspondence)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail.)—The leading article in today's Pravda, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party, entitled: "The Opposition is Looking for a Principle," compares the lack of a practical program on the part of the opposition to the policy of the party. The opposition considers the most important part of its principles to be the task of "fighting against the negative sides of the 'Nep.'" Such a program point cannot satisfy the party. The party and the central committee have never left the negative sides of the N. E. P. out of consideration, they have never ceased in their struggle against the N. E. P. and will never cease. The party under the leadership of the central committee has defeated the dangers of the N. E. P. and it will continue to defeat them. In this connection the party has nothing to learn from the new opposition, for the latter has no single practical proposal for the struggle. And this is the most characteristic

fact. Lenin taught that general slogans are of no use, that a slogan must always include the special factors of the existing situation. The struggle against the negative sides of the N. E. P., however, is no such slogan, for this struggle will last thruout the whole historical period of the N. E. P. The wish to transform this struggle into a daily slogan shows the panic of the opposition. The 14th party conference declared the chief task to be the struggle for the middle peasantry not, however, the "concessions to the Kulaks, as the opposition says. The struggle for the middle peasantry gives the party tremendous tasks which are not yet solved. The opposition rejects these tasks under the cover of a left disturbance about the danger of the Kulaks. The article ends with the declaration that the party congress and the whole party would insist with all possible forces upon the strengthening of the firm alliances with the basic masses of the peasantry, for socialism could only be built up on this basis.