

COAL BARONS PLAN ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Keep the Daily Worker

For the "A Labor Party in the 1928 Election" Campaign

Table with 2 columns: Contribution date, Amount. Rows for Dec. 4, 6, 7, 8 and a TOTAL TO DATE row.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund during the past three days have been the lowest since the campaign was begun.

The president's message to congress and the statement of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party raising the slogan of "A Labor Party in the 1928 Election" again brings to the forefront the need of mobilizing all the forces available to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FOR THE FIGHT FOR A LABOR PARTY IN THE 1928 ELECTION. THE DAILY WORKER WILL BE A TOWER OF STRENGTH IN THIS CAMPAIGN TO CRYSTALLIZE THE MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION BY THE WORKERS AND FARMERS.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY MUST RAISE \$5.00 FOR THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

EVERY DISTRICT MUST RAISE 100 PER CENT OF ITS QUOTA.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

GREAT BRITAIN'S generous soul is exuding good will for the Cantonese. The bayonet having failed John Bull now hopes to save a few chestnuts out of the commercial conflagration that resulted from the brutal British policy in China.

THE imperialists may well worry over the prospect of 440,000,000 Chinese beginning to exert a determining influence on world politics.

THE SUPERINTENDENT McANDREW of Chicago's public schools is under fire, not because he was and is a tool of big business but for the fake reason that he hails from New York and is therefore an "alien" in the metropolis of the middle west.

MURDERED girl will hold the front page and most of the second (Continued on page 2)

TOMSKY SCORES BRITISH RIGHT WING LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 8.—The Soviet trade unions consider the refusal of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress to send fraternal delegates to their congress as an unfriendly act towards the workers of the Soviet Union.

The committee known as the Anglo-Russian trade union committee, Tomsky said, was not a block of leaders, but a block of many millions of workers in Russia and England.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation and fraternal delegate of the miners to the congress, is assisting in the congress sessions.

Losovsky Tells Comintern Plenum How to Combat New Defenses of Capitalism; Ruth Fischer on Way

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 8.—"Trustification and rationalization are the chief new methods of the capitalist class," said A. Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, in his report on the general situation in the trade union movement before the plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International on Monday, under the chairmanship of Rennele (Germany).

SZE TOA CHAN, OF CANTON GOVT. TO SPEAK HERE

First Envoy of the New China to Make Address

Chicago workers are to have the opportunity Sunday night of hearing a message direct from embattled China. Sze Toa Chan, commissioner of education in the Canton government, who has come to the United States on a special mission, will address a mass meeting at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues, his subject being: "China's Great Struggle for Freedom."

Other speakers will include C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who will greet the eminent Cantonese in the name of the revolutionary working-class movement of this country, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

First Envoy.

Special significance attaches itself to the visit of Sze Toa Chan, as he is the first authentic representative of the Chinese revolution to cross the Pacific since the Cantonese forces began the victorious march northward under General Chang Kai Shek, which has swept aside one opposing army after another and has already wrested control of three-fifths of the territory of China from the reactionary war lords in the pay of foreign imperialism.

Comrade Sze was an early sympathizer with the revolutionary movement led by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, which resulted in the formation of the Kuomintang party. Since he became a member of the party he has held a number of important posts in it.

Inasmuch as the visitor speaks on behalf of an organization which controls what must soon be universally recognized as the only government in China having the support of any considerable section of the population, it is expected that his meeting here will be attended by many Chinese as well as American workers.

At the office of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 106 N. La Saie street, it was stated that leaflets for Sunday's meeting have been printed in English and in Chinese. The meeting will begin at 8 p. m. Admission at the door is 25 cents.

A feature of the meeting will be a series of Chinese musical numbers, including vocal as well as instrumental pieces.

Steamers Stranded in Lake Michigan, Rescue 52 Sailors in Day

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Fifty-two men have been rescued from stranded steamers on Lake Michigan within the last 24 hours by the Eagle Harbor coast guard crew, it was announced at headquarters here today.

The crew took 23 men off the steamer Thomas Mathan. After landing this party, the other men were rescued from steamer City of Bangor.

FRANCE ARMING AGAINST ITALY; TROOPS AND HEAVY GUNS MOVING TO BORDERS

PARIS, Dec. 8.—France is arming against Italy. At the same time that French and Italian ministers are at Geneva negotiating ostensibly for European peace, the French army is secretly being massed on the Italian border. Every effort is being made to keep the operations secret, but even the newspapers now are publishing reports of the movements.

Long convoys of troops have been passing thru Nice each night for two weeks on the way to Mentone. In the port four destroyers and three submarines are kept moored. Tanks, ammunition, heavy guns are being moved to the border.

Inhabitants have been assured by the government that the measures are "only precautionary" and that they are not cause for alarm.

MINERS' UNION ELECTION STIRS THE COAL FIELDS

First Real Contest on Lewis in Years

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 8.—Closing days of the biennial elections in the miners' union are bringing excitement to the coal fields. December 14 is the first time in six years since the campaign led by Harlan and Howat in 1920, that the re-election of John L. Lewis to the international presidency has been seriously challenged.

In 1922 no candidate appeared against Lewis. In 1924 his rival was an unknown rank and file from Illinois. This year the progressive ticket is led by John Brophy, for 10 years district president of the central Pennsylvania miners, and well known in the union as the chief spokesman for the nationalization of mines. Brophy achieved high standing in the union for his leadership of the Somerset strike in 1922, when non-union bituminous miners joined the big fight.

Brophy is running on a "Save-the-Union" slogan and accuses Lewis of losing 200,000 members and steering the union to defeat. The administration counters with the charge that Brophy and his associates are a group of radicals who are incapable of leading the United Mine Workers.

Turmoil has been added by the administration's action in ruling Alexander Howat, Powers Haggood and other prominent progressives off the ballots. On his return to Kansas from a stumping tour of the country for the Brophy ticket, Howat found that his name had been stricken from the Kansas ballot, where he was running for district president. No reason for the barring was given. Howat is a working miner and in good standing in the union and had the endorsement of the majority of the Kansas local unions for the post. He was Kansas president for 20 years till removed in 1921 by Lewis.

Charges Frame-Up.

Howat has also been stricken from the national ticket, where he was running for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. Powers Haggood, another delegate candidate, (Continued on page 2)

WALL STREET WANTS BOLIVIA TO TAKE OVER TACNA FOR A REASON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Bolivia has accepted unconditionally the plan of settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy proposed this week by Secretary of State Kellogg, the state department announced today.

Under the plan, Chile and Peru would turn over to Bolivia the territories of Tacna and Arica for a consideration. Arica would be made a free port. Needless to say, Bolivia is almost entirely dominated by American capital. A recent Wall Street loan places a mortgage upon Bolivian national revenue for 25 years.

MILLION VOTES CAST AGAINST THE OLD PARTIES

Must Unite All These Workers and Farmers

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party today announced, following its statement analyzing the message of President Coolidge to congress, that a widespread campaign of agitation and organization would be launched in support of the movement for "A Labor Party in the 1928 Election," which was the keynote of its statement in reply to Coolidge's capitalist program.

Unite Workers and Farmers. "Probably more than a million workers and farmers cast their ballots against the republican and democratic parties in the 1926 elections," said C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, in discussing the campaign of the party.

"The formation of a labor party, which in alliance with the farmers will carry on an independent political struggle for the interests of the workers and farmers, depends upon the uniting of these workers and farmers for a common struggle against the capitalist class." The Workers (Communist) Party will make a major point in its program of work during the next year of bringing about the unification of these groups of workers and farmers.

The first move in the campaign for the labor party will be made thru a campaign of agitation to drive home the meaning of the president's message to the workers and farmers. To achieve this, distribution of statement of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party on the president's message among the workers and farmers is being organized. It is expected that at least a million copies of this statement, printed in leaflet form, will be distributed thruout the United States.

Organize Trade Union Committees For a Labor Party.

The organization of a network of trade union committees, supporting the formation of a labor party, will be undertaken as the second step in the campaign. There are scores of local trade unions and central labor bodies in every state which are on record as favoring independent political action thru a labor party. Such local union and central bodies will be asked to elect committees to carry on an agitation campaign for the labor party, laying the foundation for later conferences of delegates to take the initial (Continued on page 2)

COOLIDGE ASKS FOUR BILLIONS TO RUN NATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Congress was asked to provide \$4,014,527,124 for the running of the federal government next year in President Coolidge's budget message delivered Wednesday. The budget represents an increase of 16 million dollars over last year.

In his message Coolidge incorporated his proposal that the surplus in the treasury be reduced by refunding tax payments to be made in 1927, and urged against any tax reduction. The budget provided for an expenditure of \$574,000,000 for military purposes, and \$30,000,000 for the enforcement of the prohibition act. Coolidge admitted that the military estimate "seemed a large amount for peace time," but he said it was necessary as a means of maintaining peace by being prepared.

The report stated that the national debt is now \$19,500,000,000. During the present fiscal year a reduction of \$872,977,572 was made in the debt.

Enough Dry Sleuths.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—America's dry army is adequately manned and no additional personnel is needed, the house appropriations committee reported today in presenting the \$892,806,568 treasury and post office departments supply bill, of which \$27,341,905 goes for prohibition enforcement.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

ANSWER COOLIDGE!

Support the Movement for a Labor Party in the 1928 Election

THE statement of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in answer to Coolidge's message has been printed in a four-page leaflet, which is now ready for distribution.

This leaflet should be given the widest possible distribution. It should be distributed quickly among the workers and farmers.

All units of the Workers (Communist) Party are urged to organize this work immediately. Each shop and street nuclei should order at least a thousand of these leaflets. The leaflets can be secured from the national office at \$3.00 per thousand.

A half million of these leaflets should go out immediately. With the support of other workers' organizations a million copies can be distributed.

Act quickly to bring the answer to Coolidge before the workers and farmers.

IMPERIALISTS IN PANIC OVER CANTON POWER

U. S., British Charges Rush to Hankow

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8.—Representatives of the imperialist powers in China have abandoned their stand on the Washington conference treaties and are scrambling to make the best possible arrangements with the new Cantonese force for a continuance of foreign trade and concessions.

Miles Lampson, new British minister and Ferdinand Meyer, American legation counselor have hurried to Hankow, which, with Wuchang, constitutes the center of the new Kuomintang power and are supposed to be planning negotiations with the Kuomintang government concerning new arrangements.

At the same time Lampson is quoted as saying he received word from Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, that he must not allow himself to be restricted by old treaties but must proceed with a free hand in adapting British trade to the new conditions caused by the existence of the powerful new government.

Threaten "Drastic Action."

He is also quoted as saying that "drastic action" may be a step in the British policy from now on and warned commercial interests to be prepared to adapt their business to new treaties. The Chinese agitation against the British is increasing. Strikes in the south are crippling the Hong Kong trade. In the central provinces strikes are also numerous against foreign firms, particularly British and Japanese. In the circumstances it is that that British diplomacy may try hard recognition of the Wuchang government, acknowledging its "de facto" (Continued on page 2)

Swallows Radium Tube.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 8.—A tube of radium, valued at \$3,500 today was removed from the stomach of Miss Ruth Ballah of Spencer Iowa. The operation not only saved the life of the girl but restored the precious supply of radium to the hospital.

BIG AMALGAMATION MEETING OF NEEDLE WORKERS TONIGHT

To forward the movement towards one big powerful union in the needle industry, a big amalgamation mass meeting of needle trades workers will be held tonight at Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren at 8 P. M. under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League.

Ben Gold of the New York Furriers' Union, Sascha Zimmerman of the New York cloak and dressmakers' union, Ben Gitlow of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and H. Sazer of the Cap and Millinery Workers will be the speakers.

The meeting will also consider the question of organizing the unorganized workers in the industry and demand the reinstatement of the left wing members who have been expelled from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

A point will be made of the recent attack upon the strike leadership of the cloakmakers of New York by the combined right wing officialdom of the large needle trades unions. Workers are urged by the committee in charge of the meeting to come early.

SECRETARY OF LABOR URGES BOSSES' UNITY

Coolidge Message Asks Strike-Breaking Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The passage of anti-strike legislation by the present congress and a united front of soft coal barons and the government to meet the crisis that will be precipitated when the Jacksonville agreement between bituminous operators and the United Mine Workers' Union expires in April—these are the plans up the sleeves of the operators and the Coolidge administration reflected in the proposal made by Secretary of Labor Davis on Wednesday for a conference of the employers of the bituminous coal industry to "evolve a practical plan to make coal mining a peaceful and prosperous industry."

This proposal was made before the American Mining Congress meeting here. Davis said that the coal industry was the only one in which, for many years, the country had been "afflicted with nation-wide strikes" and that it is now time to "let a little daylight into the coal mines."

Boss Strategy. In calling for this conference of operators Secretary Davis is merely carrying out the strategy of the Coolidge administration which was made clear in the president's message to congress on the coal situation. That section of the president's address makes it plain that the administration is going to press in congress for new laws that will give the executive a free hand in dealing with a possible coal strike in April.

The president said: "No progress appears to have been made within large areas of the bituminous coal industry toward creation of voluntary machinery by which greater assurance can be given to the public of peaceful adjustment of wage difficulties such as have been accomplished in the anthracite industry. This bituminous industry is one of primary necessity and bears a great responsibility to the nation for continuity of supplies.

Asks Power.

"As the wage agreements in the unionized section of the industry expire on April 1 next, and as conflicts may result which may imperil public interest, and have for many years often called for action of the executive in protection of the public, I again recommend the passage of such legislation as will assist the executive in dealing with such emergencies thru a special temporary board of conciliation and mediation and thru administrative agencies for the purpose of distribution of coal and protection of the consumers of coal from profiteering."

This official statement of the republican administration, the lackey proposals of Secretary Davis, and the undisguised intention of the operators to smash the coal miners' union, are all clear proof that in April the miners will be confronted by a consolidated employers' machine backed by the full power of the government ready to wipe out the United Mine Workers' Union as a job controlling factor in the coal fields and to lower the wages and worsen the working conditions of the miners.



# BECKERMAN IN THREAT ON N. Y. CLOAKMAKERS

## Confers with Woll on Anti-Militant Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
 NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—On the eve of a threatened lockout of 20,000 New York cloakmakers by the American Association of Cloakmakers in an ultimatum delivered to the general strike committee of the cloakmakers' union, Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, speaking before the board Monday night, made a statement that he had had a conference with Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, who is directing a drive to exterminate Communists from the unions and said that he will give support to a fight to drive the left wing and the Communists from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Threaten Seizure.  
 Beckerman further informed the board that in a few weeks it can expect the cloakmakers' union offices now in the hands of the left wing to be seized and kept in the possession of the right wing under Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W.

However, the American Association has backed down in its lock-out threat against the cloakmakers and has decided to confer with the union representatives beforehand. On Monday morning the association issued a statement in line with a letter sent to the union that unless the latter agreed by evening to accept the proposals of the association that the strike be settled on the same terms granted the Industrial Council of inside manufacturers that the association would look out all workers in the sub-manufacturers' shops.

Take Up Challenge.  
 The union took up the threat of the manufacturers and replied in a letter stating that conferences would be held. The association retreated on its lockout ultimatum and agreed to hold a conference with the union Tuesday afternoon.

The left wing is mobilizing its forces to meet the attacks of the right wing Sigman machine in the I. L. G. W. U. Monday night a general meeting of the Trade Union Educational League brought out 2,000 workers to Webster Hall where a mass demand was made that the strike must be loyally supported by all cloakmakers until it is victoriously ended. This action was taken as a repudiation of the right wing maneuvers being made in the midst of the strike against the bosses by the Sigman group and was carried with thunderous applause.

The meeting also endorsed the amalgamation of all people trades unions into one and voted to maintain the trade unions as militant organizations in the struggles with the bosses.

To Map New York Legislation.  
 ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Dec. 7 and 8, the executive council of the New York State of Labor will meet here. Its work will consist largely in mapping out its legislative program for 1927, along the lines proposed at the federation's annual convention.

# Defeated Old Guardists Are Taken Care Of



Ogden L. Mills.



JAMES W. WADSWORTH

Representatives Ogden Mills who was licked for governor of New York on the G. O. P. ticket will become under-secretary of the treasury while James Wadsworth, defeated for senator in New York is mentioned as a possible successor to Leonard Wood in the job of saving the Philippines for profit.

# MILLION VOTES CAST AGAINST THE OLD PARTIES

## Must Unite All These Workers and Farmers

(Continued from Page 1.)  
 steps in forming local and state labor parties.

Where official support of the local trade union or central labor bodies cannot be secured, efforts will be made to organize unofficial committees of trade unionists who will carry on the fight for the formation of a labor party.

Through the organization of hundreds of such committees a solid foundation for the later crystallization of the movement will be built. Supplementing these committees among the organized workers, efforts will be made to establish similar committees of farmers in the agricultural states.

In those states and localities in which labor parties or farmer-labor parties are already organized, efforts will be made to secure the affiliation of all trade unions and farmers' organizations to these parties, thus strengthening the movement for independent political action.

United Labor Tickets in the Municipal Elections.  
 Another phase of the campaign will be the launching of united labor tickets in the municipal elections which take place in many states during the year 1927.

This will take the form of supporting the calling of conferences of all workers' organizations which are ready to unite to support labor candidates in the city elections.

The launching of united labor tickets in scores of cities next year will be a high step forward toward the actual formation of labor parties in these cities and for the building of the labor party on a national scale. These local united labor tickets will be built upon a program in the interest of the workers in various cities. The fight against the use of the injunction against strikers will be a central point in such programs.

All of these efforts will have as their objective the crystallization of the widespread sentiment among the workers and farmers for a party which will fight their battles and the launching of such a party in the 1928 presidential election, which will at its very beginning have such broad support that it can put up a real fight for workers' and farmers' program.

# UNCLE SAM'S WORD ON TERRITORIAL DISPUTE: "SELL DAMNED THING!"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The United States government, after trying in vain for some time to effect an arrangement between Chili and Peru over the Tacna-Arica provinces, has virtually thrown up the sponge by saying to the contestants: "Sell the damned thing!"

The suggestion is that the provinces be sold to Bolivia for \$50,000,000, of which Chili and Peru shall each receive \$20,000,000, while the other \$10,000,000 will be reserved to Bolivia, from which to meet the claims of the nationals of the two countries now living in the provinces in question.

It will be recalled that General Pershing went to South America with great eclat to settle this matter—and came home with the toothache.

How Bolivia will raise the necessary \$50,000,000 is not told, but it is a twenty to one shot that Wall Street will be the banker.

# CHICAGO JOINT BOARD ENDORSES NEW AGREEMENT

## I. L. G. W. U. Pact Gets Local's Support

The favorable agreement wrung by the negotiation committee of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, from the cloakmakers' employer association last Sunday was unanimously endorsed at a meeting Tuesday night of the Joint Board and the executive committees of all the local unions.

Wage Increases.  
 The report of the conference committee was made by Manager J. Levine of the joint board and detailed the provisions of the new agreement, accepted by the bosses. This includes wage increases of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week of all classes of cloakmakers, guarantees of a forty-hour week and shop control by the union.

Philip Davis, a right wing member of the conference committee who had, several weeks ago been chairman of a right wing "protest" meeting against the present progressive administration of the union, spoke of the new agreement in the highest terms.

Praises Levine.  
 "This agreement," Davis said, "is the best that could possibly have been gotten under even normal circumstances. The entire conference committee is to be credited for this achievement, and Manager Levine is to be highly congratulated for his able conduct of the negotiations."

A mass meeting of all the members in the Chicago union will be held this coming Saturday at Schoenhofen Hall, at 2 p. m. to ratify the agreement.

# LOWDEN FLAYS COOLIDGE ON FARM RELIEF

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and republican leader, took issue with President Coolidge's stand on farm relief as outlined in his congressional message, and came out flatly for price-fixing as a solution of the farm problem in a speech before the American Farm Bureau Federation in convention here. Lowden, himself one of the "old guard" openly scoffed at Coolidge's arguments against price fixing. He cited the British rubber monopoly as an example of how stabilized prices can aid industry.

The convention indicates that the long expected alliance between the farmers of the south and west is now assuming reality. The controversial equalization fee, which caused the split in the farmers and defeated farm legislation in the last session of congress was reported approved by the southern members of the resolutions committee, which was preparing to throw its work into the convention for approval.

The McNary-Haugen bill, opposed by Coolidge, was not mentioned by name, but it is generally understood, that the bill represents the legislation that the farmers want and will demand.

Lowden's speech, although plainly his bid for support of the farmers as presidential candidate in 1928, was the feature of the session.

"Our rural civilization," said Lowden, "is in a perilous state. Our nation cannot long survive the decay of its agriculture. It is evident that in the interest of the consumer as well as of the producer, we should find some means of stabilizing prices of farm products."

# LEWIS MACHINE ELECTION TACTICS IN DISTRICT FIVE

## Many Things Miners Must Watch

By A MINER.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 8.—The United Mine Workers of America is on the eve of election of officers—district and International. The vast majority of the membership of District No. 5 is unquestionably for the "Save the Union" candidates headed by John Brophy and Fred Siders. The district officials are therefore determined to use any means in order to keep themselves in power despite the wishes of the membership. A few instances of the tactics used by the machine in District No. 5 deserve to be mentioned here.

It is now reported that some locals failed to get the International ballots. This means that these locals must take immediate steps to get the ballots and not wait to the last moment.

It is also reported that the district officials intend keeping the ballots in the district office until three or four days before the election. This means that these locals are in danger of not getting the ballots in time for the election. Do not wait to the last moment, but send someone down to the district headquarters to secure the ballots, if your local did not get them. And do not rely on the mails, but send a special representative to get the ballots.

Candidates Are Taken Off the Ballot.  
 Candidates who received at least 30 nominations were taken off the ballot in some mysterious way. For instance, Charles W. Fulp, who was endorsed by the "Save the Union" committee for the office of district teller, received between 30 and 45 nominations. He was acting president of his local for the last two years.

Andi Horning, candidate for board member of Sub District 4, received the necessary amount of nominations to be placed on the ballot. However, his name did not appear on the ballot. He was told that one return sheet did not bear the signature of the secretary. Investigation shows that the secretary of the local, which has a membership of 1,400, signed the return sheet in the presence of at least three miners.

A special assessment was levied on the miners. Several locals, it appears, failed to get the official notification about this assessment. The machine undoubtedly hoped that if these locals failed to pay the assessment the machine will have a "good" case against them. Locals must therefore be on guard and take the necessary steps to pay up this assessment and all the per capita taxes, so that the officials may have no excuses for throwing out good votes in the coming elections.

It is reported that during the last few weeks a large number of "exonerated" members were added by the machine to locals known to be for the present administration. Progressives in all such locals would do well if they would report all such cases to the "Coal Miner" so that a check can be made on them.

It is reported that certain candidates on the "Save the Union" ticket were offered a money bribe to withdraw their names from the race. It is also to be expected that the present panic stricken officials will issue last-minute statements against the progressive candidates, knowing that there will be no chance to reply to the lies of the machine. The supporters of the "Save the Union" candidates must be on guard and be ready to counteract any such lying statements.

# Miners' Election Stirs Coal Fields

(Continued from Page 1.)

has likewise been barred. At the same time an attempt is being made to expel Hapgood from the union. International Organizer Ely came 2,000 miles from Montana to prefer charges that Hapgood never joined the union there in 1920 and that the withdrawal card Hapgood brought to Pennsylvania was given him by mistake. Hapgood retorts "frame-up" and produces receipts of dues paid.

Another Case.  
 In Brophy's own district there is commotion over the barring of Patrick McDermott, labor party assemblyman, and working miner. McDermott was the progressive candidate for the post of district president that Brophy lays down to run for the international office. The technical charge against McDermott is that he worked in another union mine from the one at Hastings, Pa., over which his local union had jurisdiction. Brophy, defending McDermott, said that the Hastings mine had shut down and McDermott and other miners had gone elsewhere for jobs. They retained their membership in the Hastings local, with the consent of district officers, in order to be on hand there to fight a move of the operators to reopen the mine on a wage reduction. James Mark, the Lewis candidate for district president, is now unopposed unless McDermott wins his appeal.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

# Government Facts Show Farmers Losing Land in Plunge into Peasantry

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THIS is being written as the annual series of resolutions is about about to be presented to the American Farm Bureau Federation gathering at the rather exclusive Hotel Sherman here in Chicago.

Close to three thousand so-called farmers and their "friends" jam into the grand ballroom to watch the proceedings, not so much to participate in them. The official "machine," directed from the speaker's platform, is well oiled. There is practically no discussion.

No voice is raised anywhere for the independent political action of the farmers in co-operation with the city workers. That would be "Bolshevism," these well-to-do "farmers" adopting the phrases of their worst oppressors. The Soviet Union is never mentioned, although the agricultural situation within the Workers' and Peasants' Republic seriously affects the farm problem throughout the entire world.

One resolution openly urged that "agriculture co-operate with industry." The suggestion that agriculture co-operate with labor as well as industry was bitterly opposed. The final decision was that agriculture co-operate with all the groups, an apparent dodging of the issue.

This condition merely indicates the failure of this so-called farmers' organization to grapple with the problems of the land. The gathering cheers Frank O. Lowden, the multi-millionaire, who wants to be president, it frowns on Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, as "too radical" and the slightest breath to the effect that the workers and farmers must unite to fight both the old parties is attacked as Moscow inspired.

This does not mean that efforts are not made to inject vital discussion of the farm crisis into the gathering. "Peasantry or Power" was the title of an address by Prof. Macy Campbell, head of the department of rural education, Iowa State Teachers College, at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Prof. Campbell bluntly pointed out that farm ownership is on the decrease, that rural "young power" is decreasing, that rural life is "pale and weak," that the most intelligent of the farm youth are being driven off the farms, with the result that only "the little potatoes are left," an investigation conducted in the rural communities of Indiana showing that as high as 27 per cent of the children in the rural schools were found to be feeble-minded. This is the black picture presented by the educator that the capitalist editorial writer, the propagandist of the farmers' enemies, has a very difficult time brightening up for rural consumption.

The facts shatter all false arguments on the farm crisis. The U. S. census records, for instance, reveal that during each decade the percentage of landless farmers has been on the increase. In 1880 it was 26 per cent; in 1900 it was 35 per cent; in 1920 it was 38 per cent; seven states have almost reached the 50 per cent mark, and in two, more than 50 per cent of the farmers are now landless. In Campbell's own words:

"Two generations ago a young man secured a farm by homesteading or by purchase of new land at a few dollars per acre. One generation ago the young farmer secured a farm by working as a hired man, then as a tenant for a time, then presently he bought a farm at a reasonable price per acre and gradually paid for it. He did this out of the fair profit in farming at that time. Now, the margin of profit in farming is so small and the price of land is so high that many a young farmer must remain a landless tenant for life. Hence landlessness constantly increases."

The farmer who is forced by ruthless profiteering interests to mortgage his property is also destined for the army of the landless. The records show that in 1890, 28 per cent of the farms were already encumbered by mortgage; by 1920, 40 per cent were so encumbered. Now the mortgaged indebtedness is more than seven billions of dollars. The farmers' equity in these mortgaged farms is steadily decreasing; in 1910 it was 72.7 per cent; in 1920, 70.9 per cent, and in 1925 it was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 60 per cent.

Campbell points out that "the fruits of the farms are eaten by strangers," showing that the equity held by others is increasing as the farm land at about 3 per cent there. With the average interest rate on farm mortgages standing at 6 per cent and the average income on farmland at about 3 per cent there is as little hope of paying off the seven-billion dollar farm mortgage as there was for the European debtor nations to pay their \$10,000,000,000 war debt to this country.

Wall Street forces its Washington government to settle with the European debtors on easy terms, so that the overseas debts of the international bankers will be paid, and new loans made possible. The same bankers will only permit such farm relief as will safeguard their own interests, and these interests do not permit the escape of the farmer from the plunge into peasantry. Thus the ownership of the farms passes out of the hands of the farmer into the lands of the absentee landlords and profit takers in the cities.

In the early days of the nation the discontented workers in the industrial hells of the east sought the free land of the west. The pioneer, the more active and aggressive section of the population, sought the opportunities the west was supposed to offer. Horace Greely, the New York editor, coined the slogan, "Go West, Young Man, Go West!" thus indicating that the setting sun called to the youth of the nation.

But now the drift is back again, from the land to the city, from the farms into industry, of the youthful, intelligent, pioneering section of the farm population. Campbell says:

"Recent investigation which I have made personally, in rural communities in Maine, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas reveal a momentous fact. They show that the young people from farm homes who have intelligence and enterprise and spunk enough to get a high school education—the cream of the young people of the community who are sufficiently competent and well-educated to be offered other opportunities—that from 80 to 95 per cent of them quit farming because they can find better opportunities in other lines."

But Campbell offers no solution. He lists "organized labor" with "organized capital" in the cities as two of the leeches that feed off the farmers. This is only another tune of the malicious and untruthful kept press propaganda that the prices of the things the farmer must buy are higher because of the wages received by workers in the cities. This helps, of course, to create a barrier between the city and land workers. Farmers drifting into the cities and into industry learn to their many regrets that the reports of high wages have little basis in fact, especially in the great basic and in the highly specialized industries.

Campbell urges the panacea of co-operative buying and co-operative marketing. This organization of the selling and purchasing power of the farmers will help the land workers battle their problems and win concessions, but it offers no permanent solution of the farm problem, any more than the organization of the industrial workers in trade unions completely solves the struggle between the employing class and the working class.

In their bitter struggle the farmers, like the wage workers, will learn that their enemy is the profit social system that continues to operate in spite of the strongest co-operative organizations, no matter how efficiently they battle the forces of capitalism entrenched within the battlements of the capitalist state.

Even large numbers of the farmers attached to the American Farm Bureau Federation will grow to learn that their enemy is this capitalist state, that they must unite with the city workers for its abolition, and that one of the first steps that must be taken is the organization and building of the labor party to fight the capitalist parties.

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# MEXICAN CONSUL TAKES UP CASE OF JAILED MEN

## Inquest Into Death of Sanchez Is Adjourned

The joint inquest at Melrose Park into the deaths of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl, and Jose Maria Sanchez, a Mexican laborer, which resulted from a mysterious shooting affair in the suburb in the early morning hours of Tuesday, was adjourned till Jan. 5, on motion of Mary Belle Spencer, who appeared as attorney for the Mexican consulate. The consul, Luis Lapien, and an interpreter, J. B. Durand, were also present.

Augustin Morales, a Mexican of about 25 years of age, was presented to the coroner's jury as the defendant in the case. He was taken off a street car in Oak Park by the police of that city shortly after the shooting, and a revolver and two quarts of moonshine were found on him, although, in the testimony of the police, he was perfectly sober at the time, with no smell of drink about him.

Only Police Chief Testifies.  
 Morales did not testify, but the Melrose Park chief of police, Henry Pein, was permitted to relate an alleged statement that the defendant had made to him. It was to the effect that Morales was not living in the box cars where the shooting occurred, but at 123 20th street, that he had been visiting at the box car and was leaving when the shooting began, that he had found Sanchez dead and had taken off of him the revolver and bottles, that he had then gone to the home of Sanchez, who, it appears, did not live either in the string of box cars in Proviso yards, and that arriving there, he notified the two brothers and uncle of the deceased of the death. He then took a street car for Chicago.

On cross examination by Attorney Spencer, the chief said he did not know how the gash and bruises came on Morales's face, but one of the Oak Park officers, when questioned by the attorney, said that "he fell down and bumped his face on the ice as he was getting into the patrol wagon."

Miss Spencer urged an adjournment on the ground that little if any direct evidence had been presented to justify the holding of Morales, and that the alleged identification of the defendant by Officer Charles Kolwitz, who lies in a hospital badly wounded in the arm, ought to be made by direct testimony and not by hearsay.

Has Confidence in Jury.  
 Chief Pein, in opposing the adjournment, said: "It will do no good, anyway. I'll see that the grand jury indicts him."  
 "That," remarked Miss Spencer in deliberate tones, "is taking considerable responsibility, since the grand jury is a body sworn to do its duty."  
 "Well," countered the chief, "I only meant I'd present the matter to the grand jury."

The coroner's officer granted the attorney's request for an adjournment, but Morales will be held in the meantime.

# Imperialists in Panic Over Power of Canton

(Continued from Page 1.)

existence, in an effort to ameliorate the situation for a time.  
 As northern troops pour into Shanghai preparing to defend it against the southerners it takes on the aspect of an armed camp. The Kuomintang armies are continuing their march down the Yangtze and it is a matter of days when the Shanghai siege will begin.

Canton Tells The League.  
 GENEVA, Dec. 8.—The League of Nations secretariat admitted receiving a letter from the Chinese Kuomintang government informing the league, now in session that the Peking government of the north was no longer a power and that all treaties hitherto made with China are abrogated.

The letter told the league that the claims of Belgium and other imperialist powers in China are null and void. Officials, in acknowledging the communication said that it was unofficial and had no recognized authority behind it, although everyone here knows that the reverse is quite true.

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# GARIBALDI TOOK MONEY FROM BOTH ITALY, FRENCH

## Fascist Spy Handled With Care

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Herald sends the following account of the Garibaldi trial now going on in the French capitol and over which France and Italy have glared somewhat martially at each other:

Ricciotti Garibaldi, the arrested spy who was bribed by Mussolini to betray the Catalan "cooperators," is to be charged with complicity in the accumulating of forbidden weapons. Since this charge has been carefully framed, because everyone knows that Garibaldi happens to be innocent of it, the maneuver is clear. He has been charged with an offense of which he is not guilty in order to prevent disclosures regarding charges of which he is guilty.

If the French police were to accuse him in court of having taken 400,000 lire from Mussolini in order to foment trouble between France and Italy, and to betray his friends, the accused would have had an easy retort. He would have proved that on the other side he had received 500,000 francs from the French secret service funds under Herriot in order to attack Mussolini.

One of Many. This, however, is but one of a series of scandals.

There is, for instance, the decorations scandal. This is a pretty little contrivance by means of which government officials in the ministry of commerce, in league with two obscure gentlemen, fed on the imbecility of the bourgeoisie by taking bribes for the granting of the Legion of Honor and other titles and decorations.

One manufacturer paid down 300,000 francs to the combine in order to secure the coveted cross. Needless to say he had squeezed this amount out of his unfortunate employees of whom not one earns as much as 1,000 francs per month. Rather imprudently perhaps, M. Bokanowsky, the minister of commerce, ordered a prosecution. New names are being trotted into the mess daily and, unless the thing is speedily hushed up, there is no knowing where it will stop.

There then is the naturalizations scandal.

Naturalization Farce. Hundreds of thousands of foreigners have within the last few years applied for French naturalization papers. Each case is made the subject of an inquiry. In some cases the inquiry started in 1919 and is not ended yet. In others the inquiry lasted an hour or so, and yielded a satisfactory result. Needless to say the latter cases were those of wealthy men, the former those of humble workers. And the secret was that the officials in charge of the inquiries gently "tapped" the aspirants with results very satisfactory to their own pockets and to the wealthy candidates' desires.

Finally, the Varenne scandal. Varenne is, or rather was, a right wing socialist deputy. Last year he was offered the governor-generalship of Indo-China, and like so many others, threw his socialism to the wind and accepted the job. That in itself was a minor incident. But, being in Indo-China, he apparently thought it well to improve the shining hour.

Banquet Boycotted. Now the ex-socialist governor has come home for a little vacation and a big public banquet is to be given in his honor. A shower of letters was immediately published from various well-known persons refusing to attend the banquet till M. Varenne has cleared himself of the charge openly brot against him in the press of having sent home ahead of him twenty large packing cases full of the valuable "presents" he is alleged to have accepted from his loving "subjects" in Indo-China.

# WIDOW OF DR. SUN YAT SEN WHO MAY BE PRESIDENT OF CHINA



Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, widow of the founder of the Kuomintang Party and a prominent leader in the national liberation movement founded by her late husband, may be chosen by the people's government, now removed to Wuchang, as provisional president of a new all-China government whose announcement is expected momentarily.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# A SEAFARER VISITS SOVIET RUSSIA

By A. SEAFARER.

OTHER narratives have been penned under this heading, but I offer no excuse for the repetition. In writing this humble account of life here as I have seen it I am merely trying to make amends in a small way to the people of Russia for the numerous false accounts which have been broadcast to all English-speaking people regarding domestic affairs under Soviet rule. With but few comments, I shall proceed to relate those experiences which led me to alter my opinion concerning the outcome of socialism. Being but a seafarer, and not a scribe, my readers must be prepared to bear with patience my lack of style.

Visits Theodosia.

On looking at the map of Russia you will observe that the peninsula of Chimeia lies on the northern boundary of the Black Sea. About three-quarters of the way along the southern coast of Chimeia towards the sea of Asof Theodosia is situated. A mere glance will indicate to the casual observer that it is a possible seaside resort. Altho Theodosia is the only town in Russia which I have had the pleasure of visiting, yet, since I have there met and conversed with quite a number of people from Moscow and Leningrad, the unbiased reader will agree that I am justified in heading these lines a visit to Soviet Russia.

Given Entertainment.

On our first evening in port some members of our crew were met by a gentleman who surprised them by his air of hail-fellow-well-met. He conducted them to a little park where some of the inhabitants had collected to enjoy selections from Cavalleria Rusticana rendered by an excellently-trained band.

Having enjoyed the intermezzo, rendered "a la belle etoile," their escort, whom I shall call the Theodosian, conducted them to a cinema, where they were being workers—were admitted free of charge. The necessary translations were made by their new-found friend.

Workers on Holidays.

Next morning the Theodosian came aboard and invited all, officers and men, to a concert, which was being held in a palatial building where a number of people from Moscow were spending their annual holiday. All Russian workers are given an annual holiday free of expense, ranging from two weeks to a month, according to individual requirements. The period of the holiday is regulated by the medical officer in charge of each holiday camp. Those castles which were formerly occupied by the wealthy people of Russia are maintained by the proceeds of Russian industries for the use of the Russian people. How ideal, I cannot refrain from reminding the reader that similar resources are squandered at Cannes, the Riviera and Monte Carlo, which could be utilized by the British government for the benefit of the British people.

Made to Feel at Home.

The concert was most enjoyable. We were received at the castle by the holiday workers, and such a reception! One would think we were long lost friends, we were made so welcome. Our friend, the Theodosian, by a judicious arrangement of seats, made it possible for us to converse with our neighbors. Those who spoke French or German were seated amongst corresponding "savants." The others were supplied with interpreters. We had a few introductions to the foot-lights and—we did our best. What impressed me most of all was the evident happiness expressed by every

# MAY FORCE WOOD TO RESIGN FROM FILIPINO POST

## Revolt Feared If He Continues

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Rumors that Gen. Leonard Wood may resign his post as governor general of the Philippine Islands are given more credence here following reports on what Col. Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's special investigator to the islands told the president. Thompson's report, although supposed to be confidential, is reliably reported to contain the warning that civil strife is imminent in the islands because of friction between Gen. Wood and the Filipino legislature.

Can't Heal Breach.

Thompson reported that there is no chance of healing the breach between Wood's administration and the local government. Wood's action in abolishing the board of control, thus establishing a virtual dictatorship in the islands has so incensed the Filipinos that "drastic action" must be taken to prevent revolt, the report hinted.

Would Give U. S. More Power.

Thompson recommended, it is indicated, that Wood would be given a financial bureau with authority to supervise government expenditures. This is seen as a further attempt to weaken the Filipino legislature.

Some close to the administration believe that Thompson stated that the only way for the United States to prevent an uprising was to remove Wood. Sen. James Wadsworth, of the senate military affairs committee has already been prominently mentioned as Wood's successor, as is Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war.

# PROGRESSIVES IN MACHINIST UNION REVEAL STRENGTH

## Poll Big Vote in Eighth District Election

In the election held Sunday for district officers of the machinists' union in Chicago the progressive opposition slate carried an average of approximately 35 per cent of the vote cast on a clearcut program based upon class issues versus the administration's "cooperation" program with the bosses.

Poll High Vote.

The progressive candidate for district president, Waterworth, received 769 votes against the administration candidate's 1,165. I. Iverson, candidate for vice-president on the progressive ticket, received 643 votes. The administration candidate received 1,273 votes. The progressive candidate for secretary, J. Woydert, received 885 votes against 1,034. For financial secretary the opposition received 598 against 1,324. The progressive candidate for sergeant-at-arms, Schlimback, received 926 votes, against the administration candidate's 974 votes, thus only losing by a close margin of 48 votes.

Independents Split on B. A.

For business agents the candidates of the progressive group received a smaller vote, due to the fact that two independent candidates were in the field and only helped to split the votes of the opposition. J. Read, progressive, received 545 votes. E. Holt received 395 votes. John Brievogel, independent, polled 215 votes, and John Radovan, also independent, polled 461 votes. The administration candidates received 1,154 and 1,075 votes. The two independent candidates, altho stating that they were in favor of the program of the progressives prior to the nominations, thus helped the administration candidates to be re-elected. The votes cast for these two candidates, however, represent the opposition to the present policies of the administration.

Fight B. & O. Plan.

The struggle centered mostly around the issue of the B. & O. plan of class collaboration introduced in one of the contract shops in Chicago and the methods of organizing the unorganized. The administration in power was charged by the progressives for not carrying on an aggressive policy in dealing with the bosses, but pursuing a policy of surrender.

The progressive group's policy calls for: 1. An active organization campaign to organize the unorganized, paying special attention to the need of organizing the semi and unskilled workers in the trade. 2. An immediate increase in wages of the specialists. 3. Militant struggle against the B. & O. plan and its introduction in the contract shops, repudiation of the Speedomatic agreement, where the plan has already been put into effect. 4. Militant struggle against injunctions during organization campaigns and in time of strikes. 5. Separation of the union from the republican and democratic parties and support to the movement for a labor party. In spite of the administration's cry of "Save us from Bolshevism," and other fake arguments used by them, the progressives are satisfied with the outcome of the election, as this represents a real development towards the building of a progressive and left wing group in the I. A. of M. that will challenge the class collaboration policies of the administration and give new leadership to the union road.

# Catholics in Poland Launch Fascist Move to Oust Pilsudski

WARSAW, Poland, Dec. 8.—A movement against Marshal Pilsudski, Polish dictator, is being launched in western Poland by catholic fascists. Dmowski, who controls the reactionary faction in that district, is the leader of the movement. The intention of Dmowski is to establish a government on fascist principles, to abolish elections and the parliament. The catholic church will dominate the "government," as all officials are to be catholics.

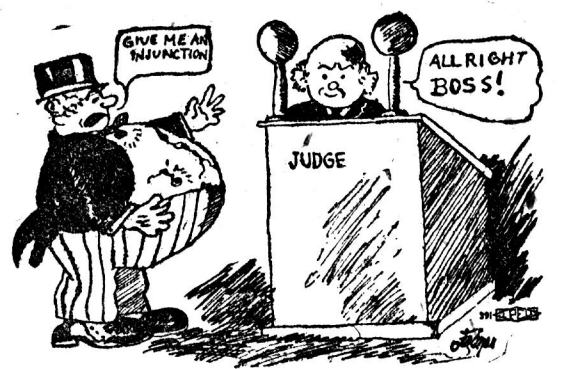
To crush this opposition, as well as other opposition, Pilsudski has issued two new decrees. One is that not only are writers and publishers liable to criminal action for speaking against the government, but private individuals are also restrained. The other rule is that newspapers are forced to print government denials conspicuously on the front page.

# HUNGRY AND JOBLESS, AUSTRIAN YOUTH STAND IN LINE TO JOIN ARMY

(Special to The Daily Worker) VIENNA, Dec. 8.—When the government called for 3,200 recruits for its army of 17,000, waiting lines formed, where 10,000 young men, urged on not by patriotism or war fever, but by unemployment and hunger, sought the jobs, which would assure them at least of decent living. Lines formed at 6 o'clock of the evening preceding the day when the offices would open at 9 o'clock, the men standing in line all night. The period of enlistment which this mob is seeking is for twelve years. Austria's unemployed now number 200,000, and many are seeking service in the French and Spanish foreign legions and in the Dutch colonial forces.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

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# NEW YORK LABOR TO COMBAT RULE OF INJUNCTIONS

## Asks State Federation to Take Action

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK. (Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 8.—Accepting the recommendations of Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for the calling of a conference to devise ways and means of combating injunctions, the Central Trades and Labor Council, passed a motion that the executive committee of the New York State Federation of Labor should be enlisted in the fight. It will be brot before its next meeting for action, by Joseph Ryan, a member of the committee.

It is proposed that the conference which it is hoped will be held in the near future, should draw up a bill to be presented to the next session of the New York state legislature.

"Not only do we want a bill passed by the state legislature prohibiting injunctions in labor disputes," said Emma Yenetski, representing Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., "but we want it to be a struggle backed by the participation of the workers themselves. All labor must become a part of the fight."

Delegate to Pan-American Congress. The meeting also decided to have a delegate representing organized labor at the annual session of the Pan-American Commercial Congress, to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, beginning Dec. 13.

It was stated that the commercial status of south and central America will be discussed at its meeting. Pres. Ryan was empowered to select the representative.

The request of the Brooklyn (New York) Chamber of Commerce, for a delegate to their conference on the "boy problem" was referred to the executive committee, who will decide whether to send one. It will be held Dec. 7, and representatives of the church, the school, Y. M. C. A., etc., will lead the discussion on their work along that line.

Traction Organization Continues. P. J. Shea of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union, stated that the campaign to organize New York's traction workers is continuing. He asked for volunteers in the distribution of their local organ, "The Traction Workers' Bulletin."

Delegate Yenetski pledged twenty-five members of her union for that work.

It was decided that the next regular meeting of the council would not be held, it conflicting with a banquet given to Peter J. Brady, of the Federation Bank. A special joint meeting with the conference on the Lefkowitz school discrimination, to be held Dec. 9, at 22 W. 16th St., will take its place.

All local unions in New York City were urged to give their support to the bazaar to be held in Passaic, N. J., beginning Dec. 11, at Kantor's Hall. It is being run by the General Relief Committee, of the textile strikers.



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# JOHN L. LEWIS IGNORES PROBLEM ARISING FROM NEW MINE MACHINES

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

ACCORDING to the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Mines, there is a very rapid increase of the automatic machines which load coal, displacing hundreds of workers in the coal industry. In 1925, according to the report, 95 mines in 15 states had installed 340 machines which loaded 6,243,104 net tons of coal. Fourteen other mines had 42 machines but did not report the tonnage loaded by them.

Lewis Ignores Issue. Tho the use of machine in loading coal in the United States is only in the experimental stage, but since 1923 it is reported that the increase of coal loaded by machines has been over 5,000,000 as yet John L. Lewis has not taken it into consideration. No provisions in the contracts have been made for the miners who are being displaced daily by the use of the coal loading machine.

In 1925, it seemed that the coal operators had been trying to put this coal loading machine into operation especially in the non-union fields or where the operators are making strenuous attacks on the union, and where the union is somewhat weakened such as West Virginia, Virginia, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana and these are the states which the production of coal by the coal loading machine leads.

Union Needs Program. A fight cannot be made in the progress of the machine in the coal industry for the loading of coal, but the union must have a program in trying to solve the problem as to what is going to become of the thousands of miners who will be displaced by the machine, for eventually these miners will be used against the miners' union. The miners must force the leadership to immediately recognize the problem, which in the past year has made such headway, and which in a few more years will be a very big problem for the union and for the mine workers in general unless the miners recognize it, and try to find ways and means of solving the problem of what is going to become of the thousands of miners who are displaced by this automatic coal loading machine.

As yet, according to the report, no data has been received for the year of 1926, but the report states that there will be shown an increase in the coal loading machines in 1926, and according to the statements of different coal magazines, it is going to be a bigger increase than from 1923 to 1925.

The miners must recognize that the one way of solving this problem to a certain extent is the adoption and the carrying out of the program of the opposition candidates against the Lewis machine led by John Brophy as is explained in his larger program for the miners' union and also in the open letter which was sent to the membership of the U. M. W. A. by John Brophy and the opposition candidates; the organization of the unorganized miners; the nationalization of the coal mines, a Labor Party. This will to a certain extent solve the situation.

# VICIOUS ATTACK MADE ON BROPHY BY LEWIS PAPER

## U. M. W. Journal Raises Red Scare Again

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—Under the caption, "Warning to Members," the United Mine Workers' Journal, official organ of the John L. Lewis machine of the United Mine Workers' Union, makes a scurrilous, and in so far as the paper is supposed to be the official union mouthpiece, an atrociously unfair attack upon the militants in the union who are supporting John Brophy for president against Lewis in the elections to be held on Dec. 14.

Work of Searles.

The article, unsigned, is plainly the work of the editor of the journal, Ellis Searles, notorious for his "red mania." The burden of the attack falls upon the Coal Miner, a semi-monthly newspaper published at Springfield, Ill., under the editorship of Frank Kenney, well-known progressive, and receiving the unqualified support of the progressive miners behind John Brophy, president of District 2, who is running against Lewis for president of the international.

Searles resorts to the old stunt of raising the bolshevik bogey. He charges that the Coal Miner is edited by Communists, that Brophy's election statements are written by bolsheviks and that the object of the Coal Miner and the supporters of Brophy for president is to take over the United Mine Workers' Union for the bolsheviks and use it as a lever to overthrow the United States government.

Coal Miner Warns. As if sensing the article appearing in the United Mine Workers' Journal dated Dec. 1, the issue of the Coal Miner for the same date prints an editorial containing the following: "It is almost certain that the 'red' bogey will be used at this time, and we have no means of discovering yet what other lies will be told." The Coal Miner warns the union members against last-minute pre-election fabrications that may be circulated by the official union press against Brophy and his supporters.

Illinois Vote Totals.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—The state canvassing board today checked over Illinois' vote at the election of last November, no unexpected changes appearing during the canvass. Officials' totals reached were as follows: For U. S. senator—total vote: Smith 842,273, Brennan 774,943; downstate total: Smith 507,089, Brennan 57,553; Cook county: Smith 335,184, Brennan 417,390.

# POLICE TACTICS IN BOX STRIKE TOLD TO MAYOR

## C. L. U. Forces Walker to Investigate

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Brutality of police officers against the striking paper box workers has been brought forcefully to the attention of Mayor Walker by the American Civil Liberties Union and he has ordered the police department to explain. Mayor Walker was visited by a delegation from the union and informed that the department had consistently ignored protests against attacks made on strikers by policemen.

Have Affidavits.

The delegation, headed by Attorney Henry T. Hunt, informed the mayor that they possessed affidavits describing the attacks. The affidavits told of police beating men and women strikers with fists and clubs, of arrests made on trumped-up charges to interfere with picketing, of fines imposed for offenses the workers did not commit, and of harrasing of children. Such incidents have occurred daily, the mayor was told.

Mayor Calls Meeting.

Walker appeared astounded that his police should commit such acts and immediately arranged for a meeting between the police commissioners and himself, and the Civil Liberties Union. Those who were in the delegation included: Hunt, Rev. J. Howard Melish, of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, Rose Scheiderman, president of the New York Women's Trade Union League, and Mary E. Dreier, vice-president of the union.

# HARDWARE SETTERS CALL STRIKE IN NEW YORK FOR BETTER WORK CONDITIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The hardware setters, part of the carpenter trade, have declared a strike against their employers and will not return to work until their demands are granted. The demands are: Elimination of sub-contracting, day work instead of piece work, and general conditions of carpenters. All hardware workers are called to support these demands, and come to headquarters, located at 1347 Bos-

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# NEW YORK HOLDS CONCERT SUNDAY FOR DAILY FUND

## United Conference Is Called for Dec. 17

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Two big affairs are planned by New York DAILY WORKER boosters to aid in the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. The first is a concert on Dec. 12, Sunday afternoon, at Yorkville Casino, 219 East 86th street, New York City. With the announcement that the paper is to be published in New York in January, the concert is called "The Bring The DAILY WORKER to New York Concert." All receipts will go to the fund.

**Conference on Dec. 17.**  
On Dec. 17 a united front conference for the establishment of The DAILY WORKER in New York has been called, and all fraternal, language, co-ops, and unions are urged to send delegates. The conference will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street.

**Must Raise Quota.**  
In the letter to all agents and builders announcing the conference, L. E. Katterfield, manager of the New York agency, reminds the workers "if we don't keep The DAILY WORKER alive this month, there will not be any to move to New York next month. So the first step is to finish the job of raising the New York quota. Don't let it drag all winter. Do it, and have it over with. Raise your full quota of \$5 per member at your unit meeting this week. With your help we'll announce the successful completion of our quota Sunday afternoon at Yorkville Casino, and give the campaign to BRING THE DAILY WORKER TO NEW YORK a solid basis and a flying start."

**Concert Program.**  
C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be the speaker at the Sunday concert. He will talk on "The New York Daily Worker."

The musical program will be: The International Workers' Amateur Orchestra; piano quartet, Joseph Stopak, Joseph Stillman, Naoum Benditzky, Samuel Jospe; violin solo, Joseph Stopak; string trio, Joseph Stillman, Naoum Benditzky, Joseph Stopak; piano quartet; dance, Vera Milcinovic; cello solo, Naoum Benditzky; piano quartet; selections, Felicit Gsang Varin.  
Admission to the concert is 50 cents.

### Baldwin at Workers' School

NEW YORK.—Roger Baldwin will speak at the Workers' School in the symposium course in American Labor Problems, this Friday night, Dec. 10, at 8 p. m., on the subject: "Civil Liberties and the Class Struggle." This is a controversial subject in which the viewpoint of many of the students of the Workers' School is believed to differ materially from that of Roger Baldwin, the lecturer, and an interesting discussion is expected.

On the following Friday night, A. J. Muste will speak on "The Aims of Workers' Education" and on January 3, Wm. Z. Foster on "Strike Strategy." The American Labor Problems course is scheduled to run for three months and includes among its lecturers: Ben Stolberg, Ben Gold, S. Zimmerman, Dr. J. P. Warbasse, Theresa Wolfson, Harry W. Laidler, Morris Kolchin, Thomas J. Curtis, W. Jett Lauck, William Pickens, Dr. Wm. Leiserson, Paul Wander, and others.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

## Losovsky Speaks at Comintern Plenum

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the working day in a practical manner, take the initiative in uniting all workers in one trust and put forth new demands for state care of the unemployed.

**Unemployment.**  
Dwelling on new developments in the labor movement, the speaker pointed out the abnormal growth of unemployment in Germany and England, the growing rapprochement between the social-democratic leaders and the capitalists in all countries, the growing will of the workers towards a united front and the appearance of new sections in the world labor movement such as in China, Japan, Indonesia and other countries destined to play an important role in international events.

Among the working masses, Losovsky said, there is noticeable many groupings with a leftward tendency and new political differentiations. The Communists must support all left elements in the trade union movement, altho criticizing and fighting their theoretical mistakes.

**Continue United Front.**  
United front tactics, in spite of the weak points that develop in their operation, must continue to be practically adapted to new conditions. Communist work in the trade unions must be more intense and more practical. Communists must consolidate minority organizations in the trade unions bringing these new elements more under Communist influence and causing them to come closer to the newer sections of the international movement such as the Chinese trade unions. The Communist parties must, in a practical way, prepare for the impending economic fights.

Resuming the debate on Murphy's (Britain) report on the British miners' strike, Rimmela (Germany) stated that one of the reasons why the continental proletariat failed to render more adequate assistance to the fight was because the Communist work in the trade unions was itself inadequate, and the connections between the trade union centrals of the various countries were insufficiently established. The British Communist Party, Rimmela said, worked splendidly; the most important task now before them is the creation of a mass party.

Gallacher (England) said he also

considered of paramount importance the task of the British party to enlist new members. The situation in this respect is favorable because while the reformist leaders are drawing closer to the capitalists, the working class is leaning towards the Communist Party.

The speaker further emphasized the political character of the general strike which was a struggle for power. Today, like after the defeat of Chartism, the bourgeoisie is again attacking the labor movement, Gallacher concluded.

Devisser (Holland) stated that the Dutch Communist Party had made big efforts to prevent the export of coal to Britain but the campaign failed owing to the strikebreaking tactics of the right wing leaders of the unions. The speaker also took occasion to defend the Dutch party from the reproaches made by Smeral (Czecho-Slovakia) in regard to the party's position on the Indonesian uprising. He declared that the party corrected its initial mistakes and pursued tactics in full accord with the Comintern's.

### Murphy Sums Up.

Murphy (England), summing up the debate on the British strike remarked that most speakers agreed on the main points he brought out in the beginning and stressed the immense importance of winning Communist influence in the trade unions. In conclusion he pointed out that the revolutionary situation was favorable in England owing to the decline of industry, the inability of the bourgeoisie longer to bribe the labor aristocracy and because no peasantry exists. The plenum unanimously adopted Murphy's report amid loud applause.

A protest against the British treatment of fourteen members of the Kuomintang Party in Tientsin when they were arrested and turned over to the militarists illegally by the British legation there, was passed by the plenum.

### Fischer On Way.

Chairman Rimmela announced that Ruth Fischer, Maslov and others who had been expelled from the German Communist Party wired informing the plenum they will arrive shortly in Moscow, Maslov excepted, to personally defend their appeal against their expulsion from the German Party.

## HUGE CROWDS THAT COULD NOT SEE "BREAKING CHAINS" HERE TO GET OPPORTUNITY AGAIN, DECEMBER 18

The showing of "Breaking Chains," the Russian photoplay, was so enthusiastically received in Chicago on Dec. 3 that it was impossible to accommodate all who came to see the picture. There were two showings that evening and both times the house was packed. More than three thousand people could not get in, but remained standing around the Auditorium and left only after they were assured time and again that another showing of "Breaking Chains" will be arranged for the near future.

True to its promise, the International Workers' Aid announces to all those who were turned away and all those who want to see the picture that a return engagement has been arranged for Saturday, Dec. 18, at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland Ave. and Van Buren street, at 7:30 p. m.

**Is Last Chance.**  
The showing at Ashland Auditorium on Dec. 18 is positively the last chance that Chicagoans will have to see "Breaking Chains," for it is being booked for nation-wide showings and will not be back in Chicago for at least 10 months, if at all.

Those who desire to see the picture are therefore urged not to miss this opportunity on December 18. There will be two showings that will be able to accommodate 9,000 people. There

will no crowding—plenty of seats for all.

### Better Projecting.

The large projecting machines which will be used will produce an excellently clear picture, much better than the first showing.

Tickets should be gotten early at the following places: 1553 W. Madison St., Room 303; 1806 Racine Ave.; 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd.; 2409 S. Halsted St.; 2733 Hirsch Blvd.; 3116 S. Halsted St.; 19 S. Lincoln St.; 1902 W. Division St.; 3451 Michigan Ave.; 1532 W. Chicago Ave.; 2720 W. Division St. (Ceshinsky's).

### WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

The American Worker Correspondent  
1113 W. Washington Blvd.  
Chicago, Ill.

## PASSAIC RELIEF STAGES EIGHT-DAY BAZAAR FOR STRIKERS; APPEAL FOR ARTICLES; SPECIAL UNION BOOTHS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 8.—The relief committee for the Passaic textile strikers announces a big eight-day bazaar which will run from December 11 to Dec. 18 for the benefit of the strikers. The committee makes a special appeal to labor organizations for packages to be sent to the bazaar for sale.

The furriers' millinery workers, full fashioned hosiery workers and other unions will have booths of their own as will also the labor councils of Essex and Hudson, N. J. Special nights have been set aside to greet labor of New York, New Jersey, Patterson and Newark who are giving Passaic workers abundant support in their struggle.

## I. L. D. TO GIVE UNIQUE PARTY CHRISTMAS EVE

### Chicago Workers Will Show Solidarity

A unique party will be given by the Chicago International Labor Defense on Christmas Eve, Friday, Dec. 24, for the class war prisoners in America.

The affair, which will be held at the West End Women's Club hall, on the corner of Ashland and Monroe, will include a tableau which will show in swift, dramatic style the arrest, trial and imprisonment of a worker. In four scenes will be enacted the frame-up against the worker, the atmosphere in the court while he is on trial, his imprisonment and the final release by the organized work of labor on the outside. The last scene, in which the liberation of the prisoner is obtained, is an impressive triumphal procession of workers.

### Other Features.

Besides the tableau a number of other features will be seen at the Christmas party. There will be mass singing of prison songs and the display of a Christmas tree in connection with a "grab bag." The last-named will be the occasion for a good-humored time, and for effective aid to the work of aiding the class war prisoners.

### To Show Solidarity.

The universal custom of revolutionaries and advanced workers to express their solidarity and do their duty towards their fellow-workers in prison at Christmas time will be followed by the International Labor Defense in this country this year, not in the spirit of charity, but of solidarity.

Those who were present at previous affairs of the Chicago I. L. D., in particular the recently held cabaret, know that more than a good time will be had at this new party. The hearty satisfaction that always goes with these affairs will be gained at the Christmas party more than is usual.

Workers are urged to secure their tickets in advance and avoid the rush at the door when the hall is opened. Wardrobe is free.

## Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

Flint, Dec. 10.  
Muskegon, Dec. 11.  
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W.  
South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.  
Gary, Dec. 15.  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St.  
Kenosha, Dec. 18.  
Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde-Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.  
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20.  
Minneapolis, Dec. 21.  
Superior, Wis., Dec. 22.  
Duluth, Minn., Dec. 23.



WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY

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## DETROIT Banquet for ALBERT WEISBORD

Leader of the Great Passaic Strike

G. A. R. Hall, Grand River & Cass Ave.

THURSDAY DEC. 9, 8 p. m.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS INCLUDING LUNCH

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### Natl. League School Comes to a Close

The National Young Workers League Training School has come to a close here. The sixteen students have now gone back to their various districts with renewed energy and acquired experience for their league work.

The last part of the school's work was taken up with the various league problems with the Comrades Herberg, Shachtman, Darcy and Kaplan acting as the instructors for the subjects. At all times a lively discussion was held with the full participation of all students.

On the last day of the school there was a lively discussion on the question of what the school has accomplished and its further utilization for league work. All the students were agreed that the school had been a success and that its main aims had been achieved. Many practical suggestions were rendered by the students on the question of better technical preparations for the school.

The National League School has succeeded in training a cadre of comrades who can take over leading roles in their districts; a cadre of comrades who will be close to the national committee of the league and who have during their stay at the school acquired the national perspective of league work. Comrade Walter Trumbull, one of the students, has already been chosen district organizer of the Detroit District of the league and there are other district organizer material among the national students.

The other students will also take over important functions in their districts upon their return.

### Industrial Democracy Conference to Discuss Many Social Problems

NEW YORK CITY—Many questions pertaining to college life will be discussed by the annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy.

This is the seventh annual conference, and it will extend from Tuesday, December 28 to Thursday, December 30, in New York City. Not only does the L. I. D. invite delegates from its college chapters but welcomes representatives of other college groups, as well as unattached individuals.

A variety of discussion subjects, a galaxy of speakers—liberals, socialists, Communists, and business men are promised in the L. I. D.'s tentative program. The subjects include: "Soviet Russia," "The Future of Capitalism and Socialism in America," "What Can the Student Do for Democracy While in College and What Students Can Do for Democracy After College Days." Among the speakers will be Professor Jerome Davis of the Yale Divinity School, Arthur Garfield Hayes, Norman Thomas, Solon De Leon and A. J. Muste, Director of the Brookwood Labor College.

**Organize Australian Youth.**  
MELBOURNE — (FP) — A youth movement, known officially as the Labor Guild of Youth, has been launched in Australia. It will function as an auxiliary of the Australian labor party.

The main principles of the guild are enlisting young people in the labor movement, education of youth in the ideals and principles of labor; furtherance of culture; creation of a social center, permeated with labor idealism. Enrollment of youths in the guild is taking place.

## WHOEVER?

Whoever has money on hand for "Breaking Chains" tickets is hereby urged to remit without delay. Thousands of tickets have been sold by those who received them by mail. We must have the money to meet the expenses incurred in connection with the showing of the picture. Please do not make it necessary for us to expend postage and time to write to you individually, but make settlement at once.

Anyone holding tickets for the showing and who could not get in on account of the crowd can use the tickets for the showing on December 18, at the same hall.

INTL. WORKERS' AID, Room 803, 1553 W. Madison St.

### Navy Mir Masquerade Here Dec. 25.

A Russian masquerade for the benefit of the Russian Communist weekly Novy Mir, has been arranged for Saturday, Dec. 25, at Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., near Division street.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

## This Is Good News For Detroit

The ladies have arranged a social evening for the DAILY WORKER. A gay, good, sociable and simply stunning selection of the best kind of fun—the best kind of food—and the best kind of crowd of workingmen and women.

The ladies of the Central Women's Progressive Association have arranged this evening and are charging only 50 cents admission. It sounds impossible, but it's true and will occur at 8 p. m.

## Saturday, December 11

5770 Grandy (Cor. Hendrie)

## CHICAGO DANCE

Enjoy yourself and have a gloriously good time at the entertainment arranged for The DAILY WORKER and EMPROS our fighting Greek labor weekly. The affair takes place at Bowell Hall, Hull House, at Halsted and Polk St., at 8 p. m.

## Saturday Dec. 11

The arrangements are all being made by the Chicago Greek Fraction. A splendid orchestra will furnish the music—there will be singing and the refreshments are fit for the most particular palate. It will only cost you fifty cents for the whole evening of glorious pleasure.

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# Passaic Strikers



# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

## PRIZES FOR THIS WEEK.

Three very fine books are offered as prizes for worker correspondence stories this week. They include:  
1—Selected Essays by Karl Marx. A new book, and an unusual one of unpublished work of the great leader.  
2—Red Cartoons. A collection of the work of 17 proletarian artists.  
3—Education in Soviet Russia, by Scott Nearing. A new book and a splendid addition for your library.  
Write that story, workers!

## INSULL AND NEW ENGLAND BANKERS IN WAR TO GET CONTROL OF POWER COMPANIES; MERGERS AFFECTED

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD  
(Worker Correspondent)

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8.—Keen competition between the Samuel Insull interests of Chicago and the powerful investment banking public utilities group of Boston, now rages for the control of electric light, power and gas companies in the New England states. Local mergers have been taking place here recently, and the latest move is the almost completed negotiations for the merging of the Worcester Gas Light Co., with the Worcester Electric Light Co. on a local scale, thus making it a paying proposition for the Insull interests or the Boston financiers—whichever of the two make the first haul.

Insull Gets Rights  
After much lobbying at the state house, the Insull interests have secured permission from the public utilities commission of New Hampshire to put these local companies together in one holding company known as the Public Service companies of New Hampshire. As a result of the competition to gain control of the shares as well as the increased profits of the companies, the Insull interests, it is reported, paid a price for their stock which was much above the market quotations for the past two years. However much was paid for the companies as well as incidental expenses for greasing the palms of the New Hampshire politicians, etc., it may be considered cheap as this deal puts the Insull interests on the Merrimac River which supplies the bulk of the textile centers of New England with light and power.

Insull will now be in a position to hook up with his upper New York state and Canadian interests, thus placing himself in a most strategic position to fight the Boston group that must eventually surrender to the mighty Sam Insull.  
However, the merger of the two Worcester companies will, in all probability, result in its control going over to the New England Power Co., which is part of the Boston group, known as the New England Power Association, a holding company which controls also the Connecticut River Power Co., and the Rhode Island Power Transmission Co.  
Not to be outdone by the Insull group, the New England Power Association has already effected an arrangement for the purchase of the Lawrence (Mass.) Gas and Electric Co., which supplies gas and electricity to the city of Lawrence and the neighboring towns of Andover, North Andover, Methuen and Boxford, Mass. The territory is contiguous to territory centering in Ayer, Massachusetts, where Camp Devens is situated. The control of Lawrence, which is also

on the Merrimac River, will enable the Boston group to checkmate the onward sweep of the Insull group.  
The New England Power system operates over an area of 8,000 square miles in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, its chief sources of power being the great hydraulic stations on the Deerfield and Connecticut Rivers. The New England Power Co., is also hooked up with the St. Lawrence River. Thus the complete elimination of the small local light and power companies have been eliminated either thru mergings or sale, and going into the control of either the Insull or the New England power interests.

Now that the process of elimination of the small fry is about complete, and the Insull group having planted its feet on New England territory, the main bout will now be fought to a finish between the two heavyweight champions for the control of New England's light and power. Either it will be a draw by a merging of the two giants or the Insull interests will lick and take over the control of the New England Power interests. In any event the monopoly of the natural resources of New England will be completely in the hands of the financial lords of America.

## See Attempt to Quash Proceedings Against Aimee and Her Cohorts

By L. P. RINDAL  
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—Because District Attorney Asa Keyes was not ready the conspiracy and perjury case against Aimee Semple McPherson, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, her mother, and Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Sellaft, confessed "Carmel hoax" woman, was postponed until Jan. 10. In some quarters this is called a "victory" for the evangelist. In the opinion of many, the case will not be tried before February or March, 1927.  
On the other hand, strong forces are at work trying to stop the prosecution altogether. Aimee does not appeal to the K. K. K. for nothing. Firemen and policemen of this city are on her side, and so is the case with the Los Angeles Record, an "independent" capitalist sheet.

Prolet-Tribune Will Be Out Dec. 18.  
The next number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of Novy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. A picture of the audience will be taken at the request of the worker correspondents of the Soviet Union. The picture will be sent to Soviet Russia.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent. The latest issue is off the press. Send in your subscription now. 50 cents a year

## FILTH IN KODAK PLANT IS HARD EVEN TO RELATE

### Gelatine Plant Rivals Stockyards

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 8.—If Upton Sinclair ever visits this "Flower City" of ours I shall petition the officials of the Eastman Kodak Co. to show him thru the gelatine department of the Kodak Park plant, commonly referred to by the workers as the "gut factory." I have concluded, after reading his description of the filthy conditions under which the slaves of the packing industry toil, especially during the strike, in his "The Jungle," that no other person could describe the plight of these gelatine workers in the same realistic manner as could Sinclair.

Until such a time, however, as Sinclair finds it convenient to visit this city I shall offer my insufficient description of the plight of these workers.

Rotten Hides.  
To begin with, all gelatine, edible as well as industrial, is derived from hides, principally cowhides. These the Eastman Kodak Co. buys in carload lots from various sources. While some of these hides are dry when received, a goodly portion of them are "green," excepting in the summertime, when they are white with maggots. One good feature of this is that in the process of unloading the car some of these hides crawl into the wheelbarrow, thus saving the worker the job of shoveling them in. On the whole, tho, this job is not the kind to stimulate a good appetite.

The Vat Gang.  
The next step in the manufacture of gelatine is the soaking of these hides in lime and water to loosen the hair. When they have been in the vats a sufficiently long time the "vat gang" crawls into the hides and proceeds to shovel the hides into a truck. After about ten minutes' work in one of these vats the men appear eligible for membership in the K. K. K., plastered with lime from head to foot. Next, these hides go into the washer to clean them off, the loose hair being washed into the sewer. These hairs and stray hides quite often plug the sewer up and it becomes necessary for the sewer gang to force the obstruction thru with the help of a fire hose bursts, drenching the sewer "rats" with this lime, hair and rotten hides mixture.

Stockyards Smell Mild.  
"But that's not the half of it." After the jell is cooked from these hides there remains an indescribable substance, compared with which the worst smell around a slaughterhouse is mild. I speak from experience, for I have worked around both. This substance is saved in open cans for several weeks, sometimes months, until it is taken away by some farmer to be used as fertilizer. During the time that it stands around the flies swarm on it as thick as bees on a hive and from this they fly into the room where the men eat their lunch. I sometimes lose faith in the germ theory of disease, for certainly if flies carry disease germs most of these men should be stricken with horrible diseases.

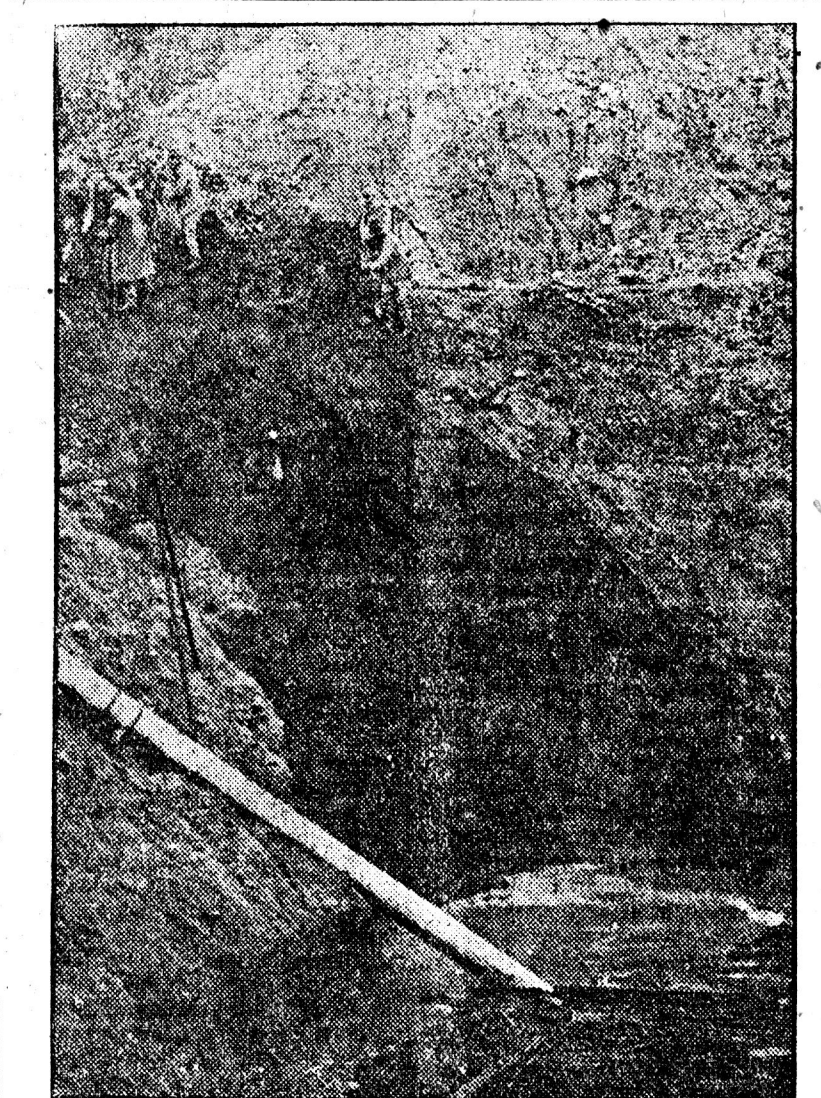
Get Low Pay.  
For working under these conditions these workers receive from \$29 to \$35 per week, depending upon their agility, for they, too, are afflicted with "Bedaux-itis."  
The writer knows of one case, that of a sewer rat, where the worker was "rewarded" with 3 cents for two weeks' efforts, in the form of a bonus. The following week he received notice from the payroll department that there had been an error in his pay and he was compelled to return the 3 cents. About two weeks after that the workers in this same department, as well as many others, were intimidated into giving ten hours' wages to charity thru capitalist channels.  
This is typical of how the company which takes such a serious interest in the welfare of its workers uses these workers. It seems to the writer that aside from this professed interest, the workers would "have nothing to lose but their chains and the whole world to gain" were they to organize themselves into a union.

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## Try to Reach Entombed Men



Using dynamite, rescuers try to reach ten men entombed in Claremont a cofferdam. The men were trapped seventy-five feet below the surface. Photo shows a wall of earth scores of feet thick separating the rescuers from the bodies. On the left is portal closed by the flood.

## HUDSON MOTORS COMPETES WITH FORD SLAVE-DRIVING SYSTEMS

Men, materials and machines scientifically handled are pouring millions of dollars in profits into the coffers of the Hudson Motor Car Co. How this is accomplished is described in six articles prepared for the Wall Street Journal by its Detroit bureau.

The pride of the management, according to this survey, is the gang system, by which the workers are induced to act as speed bosses over each other.  
The first series of labor-displacing devices affects the handling of materials. Today two men with a 10-ton truck unload a 40-ton car of steel in one hour, where the job formerly required 32 man-hours. The saving of 30 hours per carload means \$57,600 a year to the stockholders. The adoption of standardized containers and the warning tag system of providing an automatic flow of materials displaced about 150 stock chasers, but saved more than \$250,000 a year for the company. The frame castor method of handling the body output reduced the men required from 118 to 49, saving \$145,000 a year.

New Machinery.  
The development and arrangement of automatic machinery is responsible for further money-saving changes. A new gear-cutting machine saves one minute per gear, but that means \$60,000 a year to the company. A new milling machine enables one man to displace five and saves the company \$72,800 a year. A new lathe for machining crankshaft bearings displaces six engine lathes operated by six workers, saving about \$78,000 a year.  
The new bolt drivers enable the same number of men to tighten all the body bolts on 1,200 cars a day as formerly tightened bolts on 300 cars a day. Similar tools have reduced the force for attaching springs, axles and brake shafts from twelve to eight. Eighteen men now paint 1,200 chassis a day, where formerly 20 painted only 275. For assembling fenders six men and 14 women are handling the larger output, where under the old system 28 men were required.

Gang System.  
In assembling radiators the daily output has increased from about 75 per assembler to 105. In the assembly of dashboard instruments female operators now turn out 90 a day, where formerly men workers averaged 40 a day. A power instrument enables a girl operator to turn out terminals for 350 cars a day in place of 100 cars under the old system.  
The gang system, by which groups of men are paid a lump sum for a given output, in place of the old individual piecework system, is the crowning achievement of the motor industry. It is described as breaking down the resistance of the men to changes that mean lower costs, and as securing their co-operation in establishing la-

bor-displacing methods. Says the journal:  
Sweat Each Other.  
"Summed up, the gang system accomplishes the following: 1. Supervision is automatically accomplished by the men themselves. 2. Inventory of materials in process is automatically controlled and production of parts is harmoniously balanced with car output schedules. 3. Economical administration is attained. 4. Wages can be adjusted without changing labor costs while providing efficient workers with higher than average wages."  
Under this system the pay of all the workers may be adversely affected if one man or one group falls behind the production schedule. Hence the men are induced to sweat each other. The man who fails to keep the pace is forced out by his fellows. Similarly, if a gang feels that it could turn out the work with fewer men and so increase its average pay it "quickly insists that the surplus manpower be laid off."  
The slave-driver type of foreman, says the journal, is not needed. Timekeepers and checkers are obsolete. Overhead is cut. The Hudson concern says the system "works to the satisfaction of the men and cuts down costs, at the same time securing high-grade workmanship."

**WCFL Radio Program**  
Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.  
TONIGHT.  
6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.  
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accordion; Anna Boehm; Lucky Wilber; Great Lakes Saxophone Kings.  
9:30—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.  
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

Gets Life and One Day.  
MADISON, Neb., Dec. 8.—John Wenhelk was sentenced to life imprisonment and one day for the murder of Arthur Carrico of Tilden last June.  
The district court jury returned the unusual verdict after hearing Wenhelk's defense that Carrico broke up his home.

## The Manager's Corner

### Bolshevism by Absent Treatment.

You know him. He is found in the ranks of the movement everywhere—the absent-treatment Bolshevik. He can talk ABOUT the movement for hours. He can reel off dates and names glibly. He can tell you how wonderful the movement used to be and the prominent part he once played in it. He can point out to you the inferior quality of the present-day revolutionists, as compared to those of the past. He is a wonderful critic and can detect a deviation at long range. As an observer he is a super expert. As a connecting link with the masses he is a zero.  
This variety has been known by various names—"the parlor Bolshevik," "the spittoon philosopher"—in other words the comrade who has separated himself entirely from the masses, and who tries to carry on the movement in a vacuum of his own. The revolutionary movement is too real at this time, too close to every-day life of the workers, and too fast moving to rely upon such allies. The real revolutionist must be a man of the masses, and must maintain at all times an intimate contact with them.  
Literature sales and distribution has become with these "phrase revolutionists" an activity to be looked down upon and to be scoffed at, something to be left to "inferior elements." Such an attitude must be fought and exterminated from our movement. Every comrade should devote a part of his time to this necessary and most important phase of our movement. Failure on our part to do this will result in the rapid deterioration of the revolutionary movement into sectarianism and impotence. Let us all put the shoulder to the wheel and become, by active contact work, LINKS TO THE MASSES.  
BERT MILLER.

## FARMERS' DRIFT TO PEASANTRY IS DANGER IN U. S.

### Farm Meet Is Told of Tenancy Increase

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The American farmer must bend all his efforts to stem the present drift toward peasantry, Prof. Macy Campbell, head of the rural education department, Iowa State Teacher's College, told delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation today.

Farm Tenancy Increased.  
"The percentage of farm tenancy increased from 26 per cent in 1880 to 38 per cent in 1920, according to census records," said Campbell. "Already the bargaining power of agriculture is below par. It is up to the farmer to make use of every aid at his command to check this drift."  
Campbell said farming communities today were like "fished out" fish ponds.

Farm Exodus.  
"The intelligent and enterprising farm boys," said Campbell, "quit the farms when they get an education because they find better opportunities in other lines."  
"This exodus leaves the poorer stock behind, and we have an increasing number of communities from which the capable young folks have been drawn."  
Send 500 to Europe.  
The federation decided to send a delegation of approximately 500 farmers next July 30 on a trip to study farming conditions in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland and Denmark.

## Jail Warden Becomes Witness Against Pals in Beer Conspiracy

Wesley Westbrook, former county jail warden, became a government witness today when Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake, dapper beer barons, Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman and others were placed on trial for conspiracy to obstruct justice.  
The move came when Westbrook, accused as a party to the granting of unusual jail liberties to the millionaire beer runners, asked for a severance, which was granted.

## Love Me, Love My Dog, Says General Nobile, Leaving Chicago Hotel

General Umberto Nobile, designer of the Italian dirigible Norge, which flew over the North Pole last summer, was comfortably ensconced today in a hotel where dogs are persona grata.  
Titano, General Nobile's pet fox terrier, must go wherever his master goes, even to the North Pole in a dirigible and when a "no dogs allowed" sign barred the way in one hotel, a quick move was made to another.

## Important Conference on Public Utilities

A joint session of the Illinois municipal conference and the Illinois Municipal League will be held in Chicago on Dec. 16 and 17.  
Among the speakers will be Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war; Brand Whitlock and Samuel M. (Golden Rule) Jones, formerly mayors of Toledo, and former Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, all supporters of municipal ownership of public utilities.  
The joint meeting in Chicago will formulate a program on utility regulation to be presented to the 55th general assembly in January.

## TWO YOUNG WORKERS DIE OF ETHYL POISON IN BEACON OIL PLANT

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
EVERETT, Mass., Dec. 8.—Two young workers are dead and another may die from tetra ethyl lead poisoning at the Beacon Oil Co. plant. The workers were measuring the contents of a large tank used in making ethyl gasoline, the company officials say. The two dead were first overcome on the job and the third, who came up to rescue them, was likewise knocked out by the poisonous fumes. All three had to be carried down from the tank top, 40 feet above ground. It took an hour and a half to revive the one who is still dangerously near death.

Can Sell \$30,000,000 Stock.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. was authorized in an order issued by the Illinois Commerce Commission to sell a part of its capital stock to net the company \$30,000,000.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

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## Amalgamation and the Cloak and Suit Contractors' Lockout

The American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, which is the grandiloquent title by which 800 cockroach capitalists who do work by contract for the big bosses in the industry are known, is trying to smash the union and force 20,000 workers back to slavery in the fetid atmosphere of their lofts.

These lesser lords of cloaks and suits are demanding that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union concede them the right to hire and fire—especially fire—as they see fit. With rigid restrictions—providing that this policy could not be carried out in shops employing less than 35 workers and that the reorganization must take place only at the beginning of the season—the union made this concession to the industrial council representing the large manufacturers. It was provided further that workers who are discharged at the beginning of the season by some employers shall be placed in some other shop. Blacklisting is prevented.

But the fly-by-night contractors cannot be held in line by these methods. With the right to hire and fire indiscriminately and the speed-up system for which this would afford a perfect base, the contract shops would inevitably take on the most loathsome characteristics of the old sweat shop system.

The contractors have threatened to lock out the workers. They are backed by the big bosses, who see in this struggle the possibility of seriously weakening the union, and are also getting aid from the right wing leadership of the union which is fattening on every difficulty with which the left wing leadership is faced.

It was no accident that meetings of the right wing officials—Sigman, Dubinsky, Ninio and their following, manufacturers, contractors and strong-arm underworld squads—were held simultaneously and that the capitalist and socialist press of New York began the attack on the union together.

No good purpose is served by trying to minimize the seriousness of the situation which the union confronts. The right wing is desirous of a defeat for the union in the present struggle. It is willing and ready, and has been doing so ever since the strike was called twenty-seven weeks ago, to hamper the struggle in every way possible, even to the extent of a united front with the bosses and the police.

The needle trade unions are in a fight for their existence. Special conditions in the industry, with which we do not need to deal here, have created a crisis in the industry. The signing of the recent agreement by the New York section of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in no way challenges this statement for the reason that precisely while a condition of nominal peace prevails in the men's clothing industry the union is being undermined.

The left wing has raised the issue of amalgamation of all the needle trades unions into one powerful union for the industry. This is the only effective reply the unions can make to the challenge of the bosses, but it is now clear that the right wing leadership of all the unions is willing to see the organization destroyed before they will consent to this logical and necessary step.

The threatened lockout by the contractors places the question of amalgamation first on the order of business of the needle trades unions and altho to those who view the situation superficially it may appear to have little connection with the present struggle, it is actually the one and only way of assuring victory for the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the rest of the unions in the industry.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By  
T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Continued from Page 1.)

and third for at least one week, because murder has a sex angle. A grocer shot himself because a mortgage on his home was falling due and he worried himself into insanity over his financial condition. The accidental death of an ironworker goes unnoticed unless he falls on a passing policeman, but let a wealthy parasite have a stomachache and see what will happen.

COMMENTING on a new item that recently appeared in the press, that a Clown's Academy has been opened in Moscow, J. B. Salutsky, editor of The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, remarked that the Russians are taking the humor business seriously and follows with a suggestion that if the workers and peasants, who are—through their representatives—constructing a socialist society in an area comprising one-sixth of the earth, did not take themselves so seriously, they would be more popular.

OF course Salutsky is of the opinion that most of the sins attributed by less precocious people to the Russians that live in Russia have been committed by the Communists of the United States. Which might convince the average reader of The Advance that the paper was friendly to Russia but critical of the active friends of the Soviet Union. I once knew a man who could not tolerate the Communist Party of whatever country he happened to be in, but was quite loyal to the Communist International until he found himself obliged to live up to decisions of the Comintern. Those who profess devotion to the Soviet Union—the base of operations of the world revolution—but at the same time jibe at the very men whose leadership made success possible are only false friends of the Workers' Republic.

THE official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is splendidly

gotten up. It is well illustrated and well written. But it is shot right thru with a cynicism of which the editor Salutsky is the chief exponent. "What's the use?" seems to be the message that Salutsky wants to convey to his readers, outside of the necessary compliments to the various business agents and organizers who know enough to work with the machine and at the same time chant a revolutionary litany.

IT is not hard to prove that all men are fools and all women for that matter, provided one has assimilated a respectable dictionary. Words can work miracles. But people must eat. A man drawing a salary of \$125 a week can afford to be more philosophical in the Will Durant sense than the poor devil who has to put on a guessing contest every pay day as to whether he gets full pay, half pay or no pay. But stern necessity drives the masses into action, when necessity becomes sufficiently stern, and it is then that the leaders who have spurned the philosophy of doubt march at the head of the profession while the word ticklers retire to their fastnesses and are forgotten unless they get too hungry, too thirsty or too serious.

THE issue of The Advance that I am commenting on is of December 3. There is a big garment strike on in New York. There is a textile strike in New Jersey. There is an important election campaign in the United Mine Workers of America. I did not notice a single reference to any of these outstanding labor struggles in The Advance, tho Mr. Salutsky indulges in facile abstractions about the civilization that will be born when labor in some vague way that Salutsky has not yet juggled out of his wordy head, will bring Greenwich Village into every proletarian home. For an organ of a needle trades union the omission speaks louder than words.

# Shall the U. S. Government Be Mussolini's Bloodhound?

By JAMES P. CANNON,  
Sec'y., International Labor Defense.

IN recent months the department of labor of the United States has tracked down a number of Italian workers who have fled their home land and come to the United States. Many of them have been in the forefront of the struggle for liberation from the iron heel of Mussolini and fascism. Among them are some of the best representatives of the suffering people of Italy. They have fled in desperation to the United States since it means assassination instantly for some of them were they to remain in the land of Mussolini any longer.

In the United States the ferocious blackshirts of Mussolini cannot put their prospective victims into prison cells, to be tortured or murdered. They cannot conveniently repeat the assassination of Matteotti. But in the department of labor of the government of the United States they have found a bloodhound to run down the political refugees who have sought asylum in America from the hangmen of Mussolini! The machinery of the department is servilely placed at the disposal of Mussolini. It is used to run down these hunted workers, to find some super-legal pretext of false entry, to destroy completely the tradition of the right of asylum which the United States has accorded to so many distinguished rebels in the past.

This machinery, under the direction of Mr. James J. Davis, the secretary of labor, is being utilized to deport workers who have been active in the struggle against fascism in Italy and its agents in the United States, to deport them to Italy to be turned over to the bloodthirsty executioners of the Mussolini dictatorship!

SPIES of the fascist government of Italy swarm through the Italian population in America. During recent months the department of labor act-

ing in cooperation with this vermin and on information furnished by them, has been arresting many of the Italian refugees on deportation warrants. Many Italian workers have already been deported to Italy. Only recently Vincenzo Vaccra, formerly a deputy of the Italian chamber, upon whose head Mussolini has placed a price, was threatened with deportation to Italy. The menace of deportation is still held over him by Mr. Davis of the department of labor.

Now Enea Sormenti, one of outstanding leaders of the anti-fascist movement in the United States, has been arrested at the direct instigation of the fascist ambassador and is being held for deportation into the hands of Mussolini. To be sent back to Italy means for Sormenti, as for his many Italian brothers who have been deported, certain imprisonment, torture or death!

THE department of labor is acting as the bloodhound and agent for a government which is looked upon with abhorrence by workers in every part of the world. Who does not know the bloody record of fascism? Every one is acquainted with it. Under fascism in Italy, the life of the workers has become a nightmare of terror. Their homes have been destroyed. Their families have been murdered or broken up. The trade union movement has been wiped out and its organization made illegal. Only the fake, emasculated "fascist labor unions" which are the instruments of the fascist bosses, are permitted. The splendid co-operative movement of the Italian workers has been demolished. Not only the homes of the workers, but their trade union and labor centers have been burned down. Their press has been made illegal and their political organizations smashed or driven underground. Thousands of the flower of the Italian working class have been brutally murdered by the fascisti. Thousands more have been tortured and imprisoned for long

terms solely because of their devotion to the cause of labor. Hours of labor have been increased by fascist decree. Wages have fallen, while the cost of living has gone up. No strikes for improved conditions are permitted under Mussolini's rule, and the workers know the frightful penalties that await them if they dare to express their organized power—or their opinions.

Italy under fascism has become a living hell for the workers and the poor peasants. Every semblance of "democracy" has been removed and a naked capitalist dictatorship rules the land.

NOW, fearful of the great and suppressed power that is inherent in the working class, Mussolini has taken the most desperate measures to remove all possibilities of revolt and to insure his tottering power. New repressive laws have been passed by the fascist chamber of deputies. No opposition parties are permitted to occupy seats in the chamber or in the senate. These are reserved exclusively for the fascisti. Mussolini personally now appoints half of the members of the chamber. A new series of arrests of workers and labor leaders has taken place in every center in the country. Attacks upon workers are the order of the day. Fascist raids upon the remnants of the workers' press take place with renewed frequency. Italy is swept by one wave of terror after another.

The American labor movement has made clear its position towards fascism and the rule of Mussolini. The conventions of the American Federation of Labor at Portland and Atlantic City passed resolutions denouncing the rule of the blackshirts. The recent Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. reiterated this position. The workers of America, of all shades of opinion, are a united whole in their opposition to fascism. They recoil with horror from the frightfully incredible fascist record of murder and

terrorism.

Progressive organizations and prominent public men have also added their voice of protest. Farmers' organizations have expressed their denunciation of the regime of blood and iron in Italy.

YET, in the face of this, and of the cherished right of asylum to political refugees, which is one of the proudest traditions of America, the secretary of the American department of labor, Mr. James J. Davis, sinks to the lowest depths of servility to accommodate the assassin Mussolini. Mr. Davis searches out the refugees, arrests them, and deports them into the maw of fascism to be served up as the victims of that insatiable gang of butchers who rule Italy. Mr. Davis who permits the entry into this country of the Queen of Rumania, in whose land the labor movement has been strangled, refuses to allow workers who have escaped the clutches of Mussolini to remain here.

The International Labor Defense, a national non-partisan labor organization for the defense of the rights of workers, is defending the case of Enea Sormenti, and maintains the right of asylum for all political refugees. We call upon the workers of America, and upon all people who believe that America should be an asylum for political refugees and not a fascist trap, to join us in the fight for Enea Sormenti and his comrades. They are in the greatest danger. The Mussolini government is waiting eagerly to execute these courageous and self-sacrificing fighters who are carrying the exposure of the infamous fascist regime before the world.

Hold mass meetings thruout America in behalf of the Italian refugees!

Adopt resolutions, send letters, telegrams and petitions to Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and to the members of congress!

Halt the plot of the assassins by an overwhelming protest movement of the American people!

## United Council of Working Class Housewives Protests Fire-traps

By VERA BUCH

MOVED by the occurrence of a series of terrible fires in ancient New York tenement houses in which workers and their children have recently lost their lives, the Housewives Council of Harlem, Branch No. 1, called a protest meeting Wednesday evening, Dec. 1st, at 212 East 104th St. Workers and housewives of the neighborhood flocked in to the meeting which was very well attended. Those who were not yet familiar with the work of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, of which the Harlem Council is a branch, expressed great enthusiasm for this organization of housewives and working women which is everywhere fighting for the workers' rights.

Mrs. Fabricant, one of the members of the council, acting as chairman, expressed the purpose of the meeting. It was called to protest against the loss of workers' lives in fires, and to take action to force the city to erect better homes. The first speaker, Vera Buch, organizer of the Working Women's Councils in New Jersey and one of the workers in the Passaic strike, explained the significance of the bad housing conditions which make the lives of the workers miserable not only in big cities like New York, but as well in the smaller industrial cities like Passaic.

### The Contrast.

WHY is it that on one side of New York City we have splendid mansions and magnificent apartment houses, and a few blocks away, on the East Side, old tenement houses not fit for dogs, houses literally falling down, but in which the workers are forced to live? The explanation lies in the roots of the economic system under which we live. The capitalists own the shops and other means of production. The workers slave for them. The workers produce all wealth and get a miserable wage while the boss heaps up profits from their labor. Why is it that the city governments do not provide good houses for the workers? If the workers think either democrats or republicans will do this for them, let them try these parties. They will find by experience that these parties are supporting the bosses.

### Minimum of Safety.

IN the shops and mines, the workers are losing their lives daily because the bosses will not put in safety devices to protect them. In the same way, workers and their little children are burned to death in their homes, because they live in decayed old tenements with wooden stairs, with rusty fire-escapes and narrow halls such that they cannot escape from. The landlords are responsible just as the bosses are responsible for the deaths in the shops.

The second speaker, Bonchi Friedman of the Amalgamated Food Workers, gave a moving talk in Jewish along the same lines.

He told how only the day before, in Cherry St. on the lower East Side, a young worker named Samuel Weiner had been burned to death with his two young sons, leaving behind him a wife and one child. The brother of Samuel Weiner, who was present at the meeting, sitting there with his tragic, grief-stricken face,

brought home very forcibly to the audience the horror of this "accident." On that very day, in Brooklyn, three little colored children had met their death thru a fire in their tenement home. There are only a few of many such atrocities which are an every day thing in the lives of the workers.

The following resolution was then proposed to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS the workers of New York City are forced to live in miserable tenements, most of which are so old that they do not conform to the present housing laws and are a menace to the lives and health of the families in them, and

"WHEREAS it is of frequent occurrence in this city that terrible fires break out in these tenements, burning the homes and injuring the families

of workers and in many cases which have happened recently, even causing the death of some members of the families, and

### Talk, Not Action.

"WHEREAS there has been a great deal of talk and many propositions brought forth on this subject on the part of the governor and other officials of the city and state, but no action has been forthcoming to relieve the situation, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, that the workers of New York and particularly the women of Harlem here assembled this first day of December, 1926, protest against the burning to death on Nov. 29th, 1926, of Samuel Weiner and his two young sons in a Cherry St. tenement, and against all other such atrocities which have happened recently in this city. Be it further

## TO FIND "BIGGEST BOOB" SEE PLAY AT WORKERS' THEATER IN NEW YORK

By HELEN BLACK.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—If you have not learned who the biggest boob in the world is, you ought to see the play by that name which was given its first production in this country Saturday night by the Workers' Drama League of New York.

It is to be repeated on Wednesday, Dec. 8, and Friday, Dec. 10, at the Church of All Nations (2nd avenue near Houston Street) and every worker will certainly enjoy seeing it.

The play is about a group of weavers, who foolishly allow all the profits of their hard labor to be stolen by a scoundrel and used for his own pleasure. The play was written in German, by the Communist playwright, Karl Wittfogel, and it has been translated by Rudolph Liebhich and adapted by Michael Gold.

### Local Touches Added.

In the adaptation, many local touches have been introduced which were greatly appreciated by Saturday night's audience. The action of the two prologues takes place in Passaic, New Jersey, and every time the weavers mentioned their home town there was loud applause. Another touch that met with enthusiasm and hearty laughter was the "Fierce Bull Dog" whose name was Gompers and who helped guard the apples belonging to the wicked capitalist.

### Hunt Biggest Boob.

The fact that the story is about Passaic weavers does not limit the action to that city, for two of the weavers go traveling to hunt the biggest boob in the world, and their journey takes them to Africa "among real cannibals," and to China to a Buddhist temple.

### Actors Are Workers.

The actors were all workers, many of them members of the Young Workers League, and they proved themselves just as capable of appearing before the footlights as of other more serious tasks. A few of those who took leading parts had had a good deal of experience which was evident in their excellent performance. But after the caste recovered from a bit of nervousness when the curtain first opened not only the leads, but every single weaver, cannibal and Chinaman played his part well. It would not be fair to pick out the four or five principals for special praise, for there was no one



KARL WITTFOGEL  
Communist Playwright, Author of "The Biggest Boob"

in the production who marred it by a bad performance.

This is the first production given by the Workers' Drama League, and as Michael Gold announced during the intermission, it is the beginning of an attempt to build up a real workers' theater movement in this country.

Those who took part in this first production were William Lenson, Adele Kammer, Ann Chazick, John Vogel, Charles Yuro, Michael Lenson, I. Cohen, Jacob Wasserman, Max Geldman, Max Gelman, Manuel Granich, Simon Rady, Kopel Kopolowitz, S. Auerbach, Edwin Stanley, J. Palchik, Evans Winner, Adolph Bassen, Betty Wolfe, Claire Swartz, Philip Wolfe, Sonya Winet, Madeleine Michaelson.

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## Books for the Worker's Shelf

NEW TACTICS IN SOCIAL CONFLICT. A symposium. Edited by Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas. 230 pages. New York: Vanguard Press and League for Industrial Democracy, 1926. 50 cents.

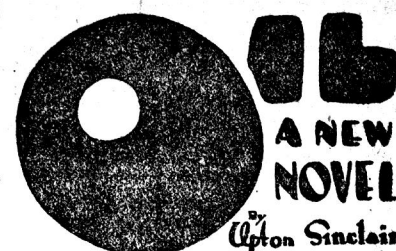
To the student of the labor and industrial situation and to all anxious to keep in touch with the latest developments of American capitalism, "New Tactics in Social Conflict" will prove a source of keen satisfaction, for within this volume may be found the opinions, pithily expressed, of more than a score of students of labor and active leaders in the movement presented by many of them, from diametrically opposed points of view.

The subjects presented group themselves in general under the headings, "Changing Relations Between Property Ownership and Control," "Trade Unions Enter Business," "Changing Tactics of Employers Toward the Workers," "The Sweep of Industrial Combination," "American Economic Imperialism," "The New Propaganda" and "Power, Coal and Forests." But these titles give little idea of the immensely informative and stimulating symposium by thinkers and doers in the world of labor contained within the covers of this book.

## Newspapers Can Print Libel News Without Rule

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The appellate division court here has reversed the decision of the supreme court that publication of libel news by the press, which charges are not proved, constitutes libel. The case involved the Evening Post, that was sued for libel damages when it published the charges against a christian science practitioner as filed. The charges were later dropped. The supreme court held the publication was libelous.

The appellate court declared that when a suit is filed the charges are public property and can be examined by anyone, thus it is not improper for a newspaper to publish the story. The case establishes an important precedent in libel cases.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Then a peculiar thing happened. Vee Tracy came to Bunny; she had just completed another picture—no propaganda this time, no, she had laid down the law to Schmolsky, she would never again have anything to do with Russia, or with strikes, or anything that might wound the sensibilities of her oil prince. This time the billboards announced Viola Tracy in "An Eight-Reel Comedy of College Capers, Entitled 'Come-Hither Eyes.'" Vee was glorious as the flirt of the campus, breaking hearts of football stars by the eleven at a time, and incidentally flogging the plot of a band of bookmakers, who had bet a million dollars on the outcome of the big game, and sought to paralyze the team by kidnapping its mascot and darling. Bunny, having no sympathy with either bookmakers or kidnappers, it had been all right for him to watch this picture in the making, and supply local color out of his own experience with college capers.

The "world premiere" of "Come-Hither Eyes" was to take place in New York, and the star had to attend. "Bunny," she said, "why not come with me, and have a little fun?"

Now Bunny had never been East, and the idea was tempting. He had two weeks' Easter vacation, and if he missed a bit of college it could be made up. He said he would think it over; and later in the day—this was at the Monastery—Annabelle opened up to him, "Why don't you go with Vee, and take Dad along? The change would be the very thing for him."

He studied her ingenious countenance, and a grin came over his own. "What's this, Annabelle—you and Vee trying to get us out of the way of the strike?"

She answered, "If your friends really care for you, they'll wish you to be happy." And when he said something about it's being cowardly to run away, she made a striking reply. "We're going to have roast spring lamb for dinner, but you didn't consider it necessary to visit the slaughterhouse."

"Annabelle," he replied, "you are a social philosopher." And she told him that people went to universities to learn long names for plain common sense.

Evidently the plot was deeply laid, for when Bunny got back home there was Dad, inquiring: "Did Vee say anything about what he wants me to do?"

"No, Dad; what's that?" "There's a conference in New York that somebody's got to attend, and he wanted to know if I could get away. I was wondering if it would break you up at the university if you were to take a bit of vacation."

Bunny debated with himself. What could he accomplish by staying? In the first strike he had managed to keep the workers in their homes, but he couldn't do even that much now, for Vee would be in charge, and would not budge an inch. Annabelle's simile of the spring lamb appeared to fit exactly the position of the old workers' union. The job of slaughtering might take weeks, or even months, but it would be done—and all that Bunny could do would be to torment his poor father.

And then Bertie was called into the conspiracy. Bertie wanted him to go. She was to visit the fashionable Woodbridge Riley's and after that to be on Therna Norman's yacht, and she didn't want her brother getting mixed up in an oil strike and perhaps making another stink in the newspapers! Wouldn't he think about Dad for once, and get the old man to take a rest. Bunny was tired of arguing, and said, all right.

The proposed trip brought up a curious problem. How did one travel with one's mistress, in this "land of the pilgrim's pride"? Bunny remembered vaguely having heard of people being put out of hotels, because of the lack of marriage certificates. Would he and Vee have to meet clandestinely? He asked her about it, assuming that her experience would cover the question, and it did. On the trains one took a compartment, and no questions were asked. As for hotels, you went to the most fashionable, and let them know who you were, and they made no objection to putting you in adjoining suites, with a connecting door. Look at Vee and Annabelle, said Vee. When it suited their convenience they stayed quite openly at the most high-toned of Angel City's hotels, and there was never a peep from either the management or the newspapers. It had happened more than once that Mrs. Roscoe had been stopping at the same hotel, and the papers would report her donations on the society page, and Annabelle's on the dramatic page, so there was never any clash.

(Continued tomorrow.)

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