

The Daily Worker Fights:
For the Organization of the Un-
organized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two
Sections.
SECTION ONE.

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RUSH IN EVERY DOLLAR COLLECTED FOR THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND

Contributions Dec. 20.....	\$ 223.25
Contributions Dec. 21.....	106.26
Contributions Dec. 22.....	112.00
	\$ 441.51
Balance to be raised to complete \$3,000.....	2,558.49

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

THE DAILY WORKER must have the support of every member of the party in order to overcome a serious emergency during the next few days. The support given the Keep the Daily Worker Fund will be a test of the support THE DAILY WORKER is able to depend upon.

The DAILY WORKER must raise a total of \$5,000 during the first few days of next week in order to meet a bill for a carload of paper, without which THE DAILY WORKER cannot appear, and its plant payroll.

Of this \$5,000 approximately half will be raised thru the regular income of THE DAILY WORKER. The balance must come thru the contributions to the Keep the Daily Worker Fund.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER, EVERY NUCLEUS OF THE PARTY, WHICH HAS FUNDS ON HAND OR CAN RAISE FUNDS DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS IS URGED TO RUSH THESE FUNDS TO THE DAILY WORKER BY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Help is needed urgently and quickly in order to overcome the immediate crisis. That help can only come thru money raised for the Keep the Daily Worker Fund. It can only be secured thru even more energetic and enthusiastic support than THE DAILY WORKER has received during the last few months.

COMPLETE THE \$3,000 BALANCE FOR DECEMBER TO OVERCOME THE DAILY WORKER CRISIS!

RUSH IN EVERY DOLLAR POSSIBLE TO RAISE FOR THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND!

The Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International Points Out Gains of Workers (Communist) Party

For the first time in a period of five years the Communist International found it unnecessary to appoint an American Commission to deal with a factional struggle in the American Communist Party. The work of the American party was dealt with in the general political resolution of the Enlarged Executive, together with the comment and recommendations in relation to other parties. The section of the resolution dealing with the Workers (Communist) Party, received by cable by THE DAILY WORKER, reads as follows:

"THE Workers (Communist) Party of America, despite enormous difficulties, has made notable progress in its work for the winning of the masses (leading a number of strikes, first attempts in organizing the unorganized, increasing its influence in the miners' union).

"The weaknesses of the party to be still registered are insufficient influence among American (native) workers and organizational weaknesses. In different fields, like the work among Negroes, among women, etc., the work of the party is not yet well organized. Also, the execution of the decision of the last plenum in regard to the creation of a broad left wing in the trade unions has been lacking.

"As against that, the inner consolidation of the party must be established in connection with a considerable abatement of factional struggles. This fact provides important prerequisites for the further growth of the influence of the party in the unions and among the masses.

"The immediate tasks of the party are as follows:

"The party must not only continue its trade union work (getting its members into the unions, building of a left wing), but it must apply all available energy to redouble this work. At present, the party must, first of all, keep in mind the task of putting political life into the newly created party units and the winning back of the sound proletarian elements lost during reorganization. The whole party must recognize the great importance of THE DAILY WORKER. Not only must the paper be made secure financially, but it must also be put on a higher ideological level."

CURRENT EVENTS

SCANDALS follow each other with monotonous regularity in every field of endeavor, whether it be business or sport. No sooner were the Doheny-Fall, and Hoffman, Drugan, Lake graft scandals disposed of than a baseball scandal burst on our ears. It appears that games are fixed, just as races and prizefights are fixed, those most closely involved betting safe money on the outcome. The players know that the owners are making money on their athletic prowess and precision with bat and glove. Why should they not get theirs? That is the great American question?

GERMANY has not yet won the war. Our recent announcement to this effect was premature, and we hasten to admit error, which is more than the average politician is willing to do. The proof is here: A French army officer on duty in Germany shot and wounded two German civilians. He was arrested and indicted. His plea was that the Germans provoked him into pulling the trigger. The French officer was acquitted and the two Germans were found guilty of provocation and sentenced to prison terms. No, the Germans have not yet won the war.

SINCE well-known Wall Street bankers announced, ten days ago, that they purchased control of the Victor Talking Machine company, the shares of the concern advanced thirty points on the market, netting the bankers a profit of \$10,000,000. This is well above the union scale for ten days' idleness, and again proves that if you

(Continued on page 2)

THOMPSON'S REPORT ON PHILIPPINES FORECASTS GEN. WOOD'S RETIREMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Thompson report on the Philippines, advising that the islands be taken from military control and placed under civilian rule, was accepted in Washington today as forecasting the retirement of Leonard Wood as governor-general in the near future.

Col. Carmi Thompson, who investigated conditions in the islands at the personal direction of President Coolidge, did not recommend Wood's removal, but he did recommend the removal of Wood's military aides and advisers, which was looked upon here as a "roundabout criticism of the whole Wood administration."

U. S. HAND SEEN IN NEW POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

Siege of Shanghai by Cantonese Nears

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Dec. 24.—It transpires that the modulation of the British policy towards China which has occurred in the past several weeks has been executed in collaboration with, if not as the result of pressure from, the United States. The changed attitude expresses itself materially in the altering of the customs arrangement to permit the Chinese to take a surtax over and above that decided upon by the Washington convention.

Change Customs.

The British still maintain that there is no strong central government in China. They have asked the foreign powers to agree to changed customs regulations that will apply equally to Peking and Canton. The Japanese have already declared their unwillingness to support this move.

The British have been forced to this as the result of the growing power of the Kuomintang. This proposal is unquestionably a concession to the strength of the strong Southern government, but Britain at the same time made the same concessions to the Northern generals in order to leave an adequate basis for the continuance of the internal warfare.

Shanghai Siege Near.

HANKOW, Dec. 24.—Marshal Sun Chuang-fang is withdrawing his troops rapidly to Shanghai in preparation for the defense of his capital. The Cantonese forces continue to advance against him and the Cantonese confidently expect Shanghai to fall before the New Year.

NEW CHARGE IS LAID AGAINST TEAPOT TWINS

Sinclair and Fall Held for Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Federal justice handed out a rather grim Christmas present to Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair today when it decided the former cabinet official and the oil millionaire must stand trial on alleged conspiracy to defraud the government of valuable oil lands.

The last Fall-Sinclair barrier to a jury was swept away this morning by Justice Jennings Bailey, sitting in the criminal branch of the District of Columbia supreme court, who denied a motion to quash the indictment, entered on the plea that the two men had been "singled out for isolated persecution."

Trial February 2.

Trial was set for February 2. Immediately following Bailey's decision, Fall and Sinclair were brought forward and arraigned.

"Not guilty," said the former secretary of the interior.

"Not guilty," echoed Sinclair.

Fall and Sinclair stand charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in the leasing of the Teapot Dome Reserve in Wyoming. The government contends, as in the Fall-Doheny case, that the ex-secretary of the interior was without authority to lease the reserve, and in addition government counsel will attempt to prove that \$230,000 in Liberty bonds which figured in subsequent oil sales were traced to Fall's bank account in El Paso.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

BROPHY BACKS LABOR'S RIGHT TO THE STRIKE

Mine Leader Debates in Hartford, Conn.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—Labor's right to strike was debated before the Hartford Get-Together Club with John Brophy, president of District No. 2, United Mine Workers, taking the affirmative against Walter Gordon Merritt, former counsel for the coal operators and now lecturing for the League for Industrial Rights. The latter organization publishes Law and Labor and stands with employers for legal limitations on labor organizations.

Merritt referred particularly to the decision of the United States supreme court in the Dorchy case, where even the two justices usually termed "liberal"—Holmes and Brandeis—concurred in the distinction made on "permissible purpose" in strikes. The court ruled that August Dorchy, vice-president of the Kansas District Union of Miners, conducted an unpermissible strike under the Industrial Court Law.

Are Illegal.

Dorchy was later denied a rehearing when he pleaded that the Industrial Court Law did not apply to coal mines and must now serve a year's imprisonment. Merritt used the case to show that legal limitation on the right to strike does exist. He mentioned strikes which he declared were also scarcely for "permissible" purposes, attempting to show that labor abuses the strike weapon.

Organized labor strikes for self-preservation, Brophy argued. If the right to strike is denied, workers become as serfs under degrading conditions and low pay. Society would have to intervene and assume the responsibility evaded by employers if the strike weapon were taken from labor, he indicated. Even on public utilities and in government service, the right to strike should not be limited by law, Brophy urged.

Don't Give Up Right.

He said that in such work and even where the corporation had legally limited funds, when strikes occurred a way was found to improve the conditions of the workers. Under public ownership or nationalization of industries, the right to strike should hardly be necessary, but should not be surrendered, he argued.

Placing limitations on labor's right to strike ties workers to the job, Brophy stated. Such action does violence to the whole scheme of constitutional civil rights and brings compulsory labor. A new theory of government, other than the constitutional democracy under which the United States is supposed to be governed, would have to be given for such action.

Brophy, answering the usual charges that strikes inconvenience consumers, asked whether mismanagement of industry did not also. He referred particularly to the bituminous coal industry which he has studied while a working miner twenty years and a union official later.

Capital Profits.

"Capital exacts its return from the consumer," said Brophy, "and in over-developed industries like the soft coal, the drain on the consumer is considerable." He asserted that strikes in his familiar industry had too often been caused by employers attempting to deny by force and with private armies the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. The operators were then to blame for inconvenience and the cost to the consumer. He claimed that his opponent and some of his questioners took the attitude that a strike was a contest for power between equals and pointed out the fallacies of that promise.

Christmas Is Pagan Holiday, Says G. B. S.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—George Bernard Shaw has been misunderstood. The statement made by the sage of the Adelphi that "Christmas is a nuisance" has aroused a storm of protest and Shaw has slipped away to an undisclosed destination in the west of England, but before he went he explained his anti-Christmas statement.

Shaw stands on his condemnation of the modern Christmas, but declares he has been misunderstood, for his great complaint is not with Christmas, but with the fact that the Christmas spirit does not spread over the whole year.

"I don't hate the Christmas spirit," said Shaw, "but I think it should spread over the whole year."

"There may be some families who are by nature in such an entirely miserable condition that they require to be made merry at Christmas. I do not."

"Christmas has become to be merely a pagan carnival."

U. S. Stops Shipment of Planes to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A request by the Mexican government for permission to take a shipment of airplanes from California into Mexico has been denied by the state department, it was learned here today.

The planes were purchased by the Calles government from the Douglas company in California, and presumably were to be used in Mexico's army.

The state department considered that airplanes came within the arms embargo to Mexico and so denied the request. There is no present intention of lifting the embargo on arms to Mexico, it was said, at the department.

A Fighting Union for the Workers or a Fake Union for the Bosses?

HAVING declared that the regularly elected officials of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union must resign and allow their positions to be filled by appointees of the Sigman machine, to which proceeding the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has given official sanction, right wing officialdom now demands that the rank and file register in its offices in order to obtain permission to work.

This is an idle threat.

The Sigman machine has no right and no power to prevent members of the union working in shops that have agreed to the union terms, and the New York Joint Board, certain of the support of the membership which a year and a half ago defeated the agents of the Sigman machine and the bosses, has acted within its rights in recommending that the demand of the right wing officialdom be disregarded.

In order to put itself in as favorable a light as possible before the membership the right wing has agreed to remit all back dues and assessments to those members who register. This attempt to bribe thousands of needle trades workers is proof of the desperate position in which the right wing finds itself. It has on its hands, just as it had in the struggle led by the rank and file Committee of Action early in 1925, a revolt against its strikebreaking tactics by the great majority of the New York membership.

The tactics of the right wing would long ago have split the union if the Communists and the left wing were not solidly interested in preserving unity and building the union into a more powerful organization of garment workers from which all agents of the bosses have been driven.

A fighting union of and for workers or a fake union for the bosses—this is the issue in the I. L. C. W. and in the whole labor movement.

TO FIGHT FAKE 'REGISTRATION' IN N. Y. UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The progressive leaders of the joint board of the Cloakmakers' Union have decided to ask the membership of the union to ignore the registration being taken by the international officers of the New York membership of the union. They declare that this registration has as its sole purpose the reorganization of the New York union out of the hands of the present leadership which was elected regularly.

Illegal Action.

The appointment by the international of an entirely new set of officers for both the strike and the joint board, the progressives declare, is an illegal step which they will oppose by appealing to the members who elected them. Morris Sigman and his aids in the international have told the New York members that registration with the international will offer them the opportunity of avoiding back payment of dues. The international asks only for a fee of 50 cents from members in arrears.

This is shown up by the joint board as bribe on the membership and is one more indication of the lack of support that the international receives from the members. The joint board also charges that the Sigmanites have an arrangement with the bosses regarding employment that makes the registration a veritable black-list system.

Appeal to Members.

The joint board has appealed to the membership to make the final decision in the struggle and at several large mass meetings has received overwhelming mandates to carry on against the intrigues and maneuvers of the right wingers, who are supported by the "socialist" needle trades leaders, the trade union bureaucracy and the bosses. One of such meetings, in Madison Square Garden, was attended by 18,000 members.

Cloakmakers Will Not Permit Sigman Ruse

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Congress started home today to spend a vacation in a nervously fearful mood and with most members convinced that a special session cannot be avoided after March 4th next.

Almost a third of the present session is gone and nothing concrete has been accomplished except the passage of three appropriation bills. For the rest of the time congress has occupied itself with piling up the most staggering army of future fighting that any congress, lame duck or otherwise, ever faced.

Cannonading January 3.

The cannonading will begin on Jan. 3rd, when congress reassembles for the eight weeks of life that remains to it. The republicans are fearful and the democrats are hopeful that it will be so fierce that circumstances will compel President Coolidge to call the new seventieth congress into session immediately in order to transact necessary business. The seventieth congress will be more anti-administration than the dying one, with the insurgents and independents holding the margin of control.

Most of the bombardment will center in the senate. A dozen major investigations are in the cards, ranging in scope from the bribery charges against Senator Arthur R. Gould (R.) of Maine, to the ability of huge corporations to escape federal taxation by issuing stock dividends; from the alleged sale of federal offices in Southern states, to the activities of the alleged bread trust; from the handling of alien property to the real condition of the American navy.

Smith Question.

In addition to these, the senate is

(Continued on page 3)

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS IS ALMOST CERTAIN

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(Continued on page 3)

HUGE STEAL BY RIGHT WINGERS OF N. Y. UNION

Gratt Scandal Revealed in I. E. B. W.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 24.—Following the defeat of Philip Zauner for secretary of the New York District Council of Painters as a result of charges of wholesale graft, a new scandal of huge proportions has been revealed in the New York local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Conservative union officials are alarmed at the corroboration of left wing charges.

Five hundred affidavits charging with the utmost detail that the electrical contracting industry in this city, doing an annual business of \$350,000,000, is honeycombed with graft, and that seventeen officers and members of the local union have been guilty of bribery, corruption and conspiracy to prevent workers from entering the union, were filed in the Supreme court yesterday by H. H. Broach, vice president of the International Electrical Workers' Union. This was the reply of the national union to an attempt by the local union to restrain the parent body from removing the accused men.

Accuse Seventeen Officers.

The seventeen local union men cited for trial before the International Union of Electrical Workers in Washington were President Richard L. O'Hara, Financial Secretary Charles J. Reed, Recording Secretary John Goodbody, Martin Mullarkey, Henry Lutz, Henry Imhof and Joseph Morrison, executive board members; Florence Stanton, first assistant financial secretary; Michael J. Stanton, member of the trade board; Edward Power, trustee; William Donnelly, Frank E. O'Reilly, Peter Gilroy and William O'Toole, business agents, and George Davis, Charles Sissler and William Grieshaber, members of the examining board.

Detailed Charges.

The affidavits literally bristle with details. They give names, dates, amounts and places where the seventeen men are said to have accepted graft.

Here are some of the charges sworn to in the affidavits:

1. Union officers permitted electrical contractors to operate what were known as "two-way shops," employing crews of union and non-union men at the same time.
2. Men who knew nothing of electrical work were inducted into the union on the order of business agents. One such new member, inexperienced in the craft, was wanted in the union by a business agent "because we've got to have sluggers in case the other faction starts something."
3. The chairman of the board which had to examine new applicants said he learned so much about the work

(Continued on page 2)

OIL STOCK GOES TO \$2,000 A SHARE; THE HIGHEST IN HISTORY

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—For the first time in the history of the New York stock exchange, transactions were made today at \$2,000 for a share of stock.

The record breaker was Texas & Pacific Land Trust, which jumped 200 points to \$2,000 a share, the highest price ever paid for a share of stock on the exchange. Earlier in the year the Land Trust certificates sold at \$510 and prior to their spectacular advance Atlantic Refining held the record—\$1,575 a share.

The Land Trust holds valuable oil lands in the Texas Panhandle district.

EVERYONE PREPARED FOR I. L. D. XMAS PARTY FRIDAY AT EIGHT; BE THERE, AND WITH BELLS ON

Thirty years from now your grandchildren will ask you: "Grandpa, where were you on Christmas Eve, Friday, December 24, 1926?" And you will reply, with a smile at the fond memories of that day: "I went to the Christmas Party of International Labor Defense at the West End Women's Club, Ashland and Monroe."

Certainly that can be your only reply for you cannot miss the colorful evening that is in store for you tonight when you hand in your ticket, check your hat and coat, and join in the festivities. Features galore, and unrestrained jollity await the lucky lads who make up their minds to come. Music, dancing, singing, booths, christmas tree, auctions—just everything!

And don't forget that the party is being held for the Christmas fund of the I. L. D. which goes toward making the holidays an enjoyment to the class war fighters behind prison bars, and toward providing adequate defense for those who are being threatened with imprisonment.

Come on! Be there on time so that you can absorb as much of the good time as can be packed into the hours of a Christmas Eve!

(Complete list of class war prisoners on page three.)

Just Another Bed Time Story



Returns from Seven More Locals in Miners' Union Show Brophy Is Leading Lewis by Big Margins

Further returns received by The DAILY WORKER from miners' local unions from three states are tabulated below and show the progressive ticket led by John Brophy well in the lead of the Lewis machine candidates both in the national elections and in District 12, Illinois:

Table with columns for Local, 1797 O'Fallon, 2686 Livingston, 1018 Taylor, Valeir, 4390 Frontenac, 3574 Klein, 4476 Verona. Rows include National Ballot (President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer) and District 12 Ballot (International Board Members, President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer).

HUGE STEAL BY RIGHT WINGERS OF N. Y. UNION

Graft Scandal Revealed in I. B. E. W.

(Continued from page 1)

ings of the union that when he went to bed at night he "could feel the hand of the district attorney reaching thru his window." Money was offered to him "on every nook and corner" to pass applicants and he was greeted as "a lucky Irishman," whose job was worth from \$250 to \$500 a week. He was told to "take the money and not be a damn fool."

\$200 From One Job.

4. An electrical contractor on the Fourteenth street power house for the New York Edison company swore that he paid Richard L. O'Hara, president of the local union, and Business Agent William O'Toole \$200 a month each on the understanding that "things would go smoothly on the power house job." The local union voted the two men \$3,500 "for expenses and expert advice on the power house situation."

5. A business agent took cards from union men and, for a consideration, gave them to a non-union employer who used them on union work.

6. Applicants for membership into the union paid money to business agents and were then "double crossed," their money was retained and they were barred from the union.

7. Non-union electrical contractors were compelled to pay graft when business agents of the union kept them "on probation," sometimes for a year before allowing them to have union mechanics.

Paid For Contract Breaking.

8. Contractors employing union men paid business agents so that the union rules might be violated.

9. Many of the 2,500 men whose applications to enter the union had been on file for two or three years were secretly induced into the union prior to April 1, when the international officers were scheduled to begin organizing the field so that employers might find available plenty of union men to supply the shortage concerning which they had been complaining for years.

10. Men who failed to pass the technical examination of the union's Examining Board were accepted after paying a local officer.

AFFIDAVITS ARE BASIS OF DEMAND FOR SACCO QUIZ

Sabath Asks Congress to Investigate

By Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A congressional investigation, to be conducted by five members of congress to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, of the charges that agents of the federal department of justice, acting under instructions from the heads of the departments, secured false evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti, is proposed in a resolution just presented by Representative Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois.

Second Bill.

This is the second resolution presented to the house on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The first was presented last July by Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, who proposed that a similar investigation be conducted by the house committee of the judiciary, pending the outcome of which he asked that the chairman of the committee be directed to appeal to the governor of Massachusetts to stay the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Both resolutions are before the house committee on rules, of which Congressman Snell, of New York, is chairman.

Sabath's resolution calls attention to the affidavits of Leatherman and Woyand, the two department of justice agents involved in obtaining false testimony, have made confessing the falsity of their testimony, and asks that the files of the department be opened to ascertain just what connection it had in the conviction of the two men. It provides that the committee submit a report to congress on or before January 12, 1927.

Many Appeals.

The appeals that have been coming to various members of congress regarding the Sacco-Vanzetti case will have, it is believed, a salutary effect in forcing the department to show its hand. The more numerous the appeals the sooner will the officials either yield to the demand or take affirmative steps to undo the damage.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

Graduate of Moscow University, recently from Moscow, gives private and group lessons in Russian (theory and practice). Evenings at the Russian Children's School, 3925 South Kedzie Ave.

New York Instructs Workingclass Women in Meeting Problems

NEW YORK—The course in "Problems of Working Class Women" will open at the Workers' School, Room 46, 108 East 14th street, on Monday, Dec. 27, at 9:15 p. m. The opening was necessarily postponed one week from original date set.

The first part of the course will be conducted by Arthur C. Calhoun and will deal with the history of the family in the United States.

The fee for the course is \$3.50. All women who are in any way interested in the working class are urged to enroll.

Extra Session of Congress Is Certain

(Continued from page 1)

to throw out Senator-designate Frank L. Smith (R.) of Illinois, when and if he presents his credentials, and it is to engage in a bitter struggle over another of Mr. Coolidge's appointments—that of Cyrus H. Woods of Pennsylvania to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It appears not unlikely that Woods will fail of confirmation. He will be opposed not only by a majority of the democrats and insurgents, on the ground that he was director of the Pepper-Fisher campaign in Pennsylvania, which cost nearly \$2,000,000, but also by the regular republicans from coal-producing states contiguous to Pennsylvania. Woods was formerly general counsel for Pennsylvania coal interests that have been seeking preferential freight rates.

The Lausanne treaty fight in the senate promises to be extremely bitter and prolonged, with the outcome in doubt.

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

"Wheat Mine" on Arctic Circle Leaves Farmers of United States Cold

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Chicago Daily News, organ of the La Salle bankers, waxes hysterical in the firm conviction that "There Will Be No Last Frontier." At least that is the title of an allegedly serious editorial in that sheet. You can take it or leave it.

The editorial writer, who gets his inspirations from the jingle of gold coins in this center of western finance, has discovered that "the prize wheat this year was grown as far north as Toronto, Canada, as Toronto is north of Florida."

He frantically grasps at this "important" discovery to dodge serious consideration of the farm relief legislation proposed here at home. Here is surely an opportunity for the millions of landless in the United States, an opportunity that "calls across the wintry air to the pioneer spirit which won our western plains from the Indians and the bison, and made them so safe they are almost dull. There are other vast domains to be conquered by the men who love the sky and wind, sun and ice, work and liberty!"

Millions of farmers, mortgaged, bankrupt and landless, in the United States, and in Canada as well, will laugh at this attempt of the bankers' daily to divert attention to the far and frozen North in order to make the American peasant forget his troubles at home. There is nothing heroic about camping close to the North Pole. There is more adventure in fighting writ-bearing sheriffs, usurious bankers, gouging landlords and thieving speculators on this side of the Canadian line. The story of Herman Trelle, of Wembley in Peace River Valley, lighted by the midnight sun, is therefore not very interesting. The picture drawn by the Daily News does not attract. Yet it is worthy of reproduction as an example of capitalist editorial idiosyncrasy. So here it is:

"Trelle is a city boy and a college man who homesteaded 160 acres near the Arctic circle, married a town girl and built a house for her in the wilderness. Their house burned down, their cow fell ill and the railroad that was promised never came; but Trelle and his wife moved into a lean-to against the woodshed and stayed. They now own 480 acres of the world's best wheat land and have a new house. Trelle is going into the seed wheat business, in which he expects to get rich.

"Peace River Valley is called 'the last wheat mine on earth.' That sentence should not discourage boys and girls of today who dream of adventure. Other 'wheat mines' will be found on the frozen fringes of the world, and when all these are peopled man will grow cheaper and perhaps better food on the bottom of the oceans under conditions fascinatingly dangerous."

Wheat in Peace River Valley within the arctic circle or on the bed of the ocean would be valuable and worth seeking on one condition only. That is, if wheat and other foods happened to be so scarce and there would be a great demand for it from a hungry population, according to the nightmares of the Malthusians. Men sought gold, and died for it in California in '48, and more recently in the Klondike. Divers plunge into the Indian Ocean for pearls. But the gold that was once in the Klondike would still be there if gold ore were as plentiful as iron ore in northern Minnesota, and Michigan. If pearls were as plentiful as pebbles on New England's rock-bound farms, no "one would risk his life battling sharks for jewels in southern seas."

The fact that there is a great abundance of wheat in the United States, and vast opportunities to produce more, leaves the American farmer cold to the story of Peace River Valley. Years ago American farmers began to trek from Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other states, over the Canadian line, into Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but they soon learned that they faced the same capitalist evils there that they left behind them.

Just as soon as Herman Trelle and others like him develop anything worth while in Peace River Valley, the railroad will come along with its

extortionate rates, the banker with his usurer's interest, the grain trust with its rigging of the market and all the other evils that grow out of the plundering of the producers by the profit takers, abetted in their robbery by capitalism's every sinew.

The Daily News seeks to leave the impression that Herman Trelle, raising seed wheat, will win riches. It says Trelle "expects to get rich." There is no desire here to discourage Herman Trelle. But he is due for a great disappointment.

If the price for seed wheat becomes attractive there will be plenty of farmers right here in the United States raising it to glut the market for it in no time. And that will result in a low price, usually a price that does not meet the cost of production.

Millions have tried to raise something that others do not raise in an effort to catch a favorable market. The livestock market was poor and the Texas farmers went to raising cotton. As a result, this year, the South presents the nation with the largest cotton crop in history. But the price offered for it is so low that it is left to rot in the fields. When there was an overabundance of wheat in the north, the farmers were told to raise corn. They did. Now there is too much corn, so much that hundreds of thousands go into bankruptcy under the weight of it. Farmers were urged to get dairy herds. Many have, with the result that milk producers are everywhere entering life-and-death struggles with the milk trusts trying to get a worthwhile price for their products. Southern democrats declare that the abolition of the tariff would help. But this would only open the gates of the United States to the crops of other countries, increasing the supply and robbing American agriculture of its "protected" domestic market.

These conditions, from which there is no escape under capitalism, inevitably force American agriculture into bitter struggles. But in order to fight it must organize and base its battles on a class program. The rural workers must be organized in farm labor unions. The demand for "Land to the users of the land!" must be raised. Relief must be sought thru the control of the management and operation of marketing facilities thru the economic organizations of the working farmers. There must be an amalgamation of the producers with the consumers' co-operatives. The demand for the government ownership of the railroads must include worker participation in the management of the railroads. These are some of the fundamental needs of the immediate struggle that will finally result in the abolition of the profit system.

No escape from this struggle can be found, not even in Peace River Valley in the frozen wilds of northern Canada. The fight is here. And now!

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

work hard enough, never look at the clock, except when you awake in the morning, attend to your religious duties and padlock your brain, success and wealth will be your reward. It seems there is not the slightest doubt about this.

WHILE President Green of the A. F. of L. and his under-tuchans are busily engaged smashing the I. L. G. W. U., another set of trade union grafters in the Electrical Workers' Union are quarreling over the funds. The president of Local 2, New York, and sixteen officers, business agents and members are charged by the heads of the international union with being engaged in a conspiracy to loot the treasury of \$268,000. Naturally, the defendants deny the charges and defend themselves in court, being able to do so thru the generosity of the local machine, which passed a motion authorizing the defendants to plunder the union treasury thru legal fees. This particular local has long refused to take in any more electrical workers. Why should it? With \$268,000 in sight the problem of making a living should be easy of solution.

"RED" GRANGE means nothing in the young life of Dallas, Texas. Grange may get by with such a luxury as a little extra noise in the wee small hours of the morning in Chicago, but let anybody except a revivalist evangelist try any monkey business down south and see what happens to him. Grange and some merry companions were pulling off an imitation of an angry diva at 4 o'clock in the morning in a hotel, when the proprietress phoned the police. The judge fined the boys for disorderly conduct. The south is dry, so the boys denied charges of intoxication.

OSWALD MOSELEY, laborite, won out easily in the parliamentary contest for the Smethwick constituency, defeating both conservative and liberal candidates. He was supported on the hustings by his wife, the daughter of the aristocratic Lord Curzon, and by Oliver Baldwin, the premier's son. A daughter of Baldwin's supported the conservative. The Moseley is of "gentle" blood he is much more radical than many members of parliament who came of "poor degree," which is the exception and not the rule. One Moseley does not make a revolution, but the tendency on the part of scions of the British aristocracy to throw in their lot with the labor movement indicates the growing lack of faith in the stability of British imperialism.

HIS HOLINESS, in a recent allocution, bitterly assailed the Mexican government for its efforts to dig the Mexican population out of the swamp of superstition and ignorance in which they were bogged by the clergy. Let it go at that. The pope also severely criticized the fascist government for its hostility towards the catholic boy scout organizations. The fascists have their own scouts and do not trust a rival organization. Mussolini is praised in the allocution and it is extremely unlikely that the vatican and the fascist government will allow the differences to become serious unless the pope thinks that fascism is slipping, in which case his holiness would be trimming his sails for the new breeze.

TONIGHT!

Tonight, Saturday, December 25, at 6:30 o'clock, the Novy Mir masquerade ball will be held at the beautiful Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., near Division St. All young and old comrades and their friends will be there. Enuf said!

POPULAR BARGAIN DRY GOODS STORE

Ladies', Gent's and Children's Wear 236 E. 23rd St., New York City. Lowest prices. Extra discount for those presenting this ad.

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in a gay party for the benefit of political prisoners.

WEST END WOMEN'S HALL Ashland and Monroe CHICAGO Friday Eve., Dec. 24



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Xmas Party and Dance

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FINE BUFFET GRAB BAG PACKAGE AUCTION AND DANCING

Dickerson's Dance Orchestra

Bring a package to be sold for the benefit of a class-war prisoner to the affair, or to 23 So. Lincoln Street.

Auspices: Chicago Local I. L. D.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

The Chicago worker correspondent who describes conditions in the Goss Printing Press company here, a union shop, is awarded first prize this week for worker correspondence. He will receive a copy of "Lenin on Organization," consisting of collected speeches and writings on fundamental problems by our great leader.

Second prize is awarded to the worker correspondent in Delawan, Wis., a small town that is the site of a large knitting goods factory, where a wage cut has been ordered by a boss who goes to India to "study morals." He will receive six months' subscription to the Workers Monthly as prize.

Third prize is awarded to the New York worker correspondent, who tells of the corrupt tactics of the right wing "machine" in the election held by the Pocketbook Workers' Union. The Red Cartoons book is awarded him.

PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK.

More and more worker correspondents throuth the land is the need of The DAILY WORKER. Gather up those FACTS about conditions in your mill, factory, mine, shop, and send them in, workers. This week three splendid prizes are offered to worker correspondents who send in the best facts in the best manner. The prizes are:

- 1—ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, by A. Berdnikov and A. Svetlov. A complete course for self-study. Every worker should own it.
- 2—RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE ON SOVIET RUSSIA. An attractive board-bound edition of the well-known debate.
- 3—"100%," by Upton Sinclair. A great working class story.

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

DESPITE UNION, CONDITIONS IN PRINTING PRESS FACTORY HERE NO BETTER THAN IN OPEN SHOP

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Officialdom of the American Federation of Labor likes to boast about the "wonderful things" they have accomplished for the labor unions. But conditions in union shops are not as fine as they imagine them to be, while they are sitting in magnificent offices in Washington, D. C.

Goss is Example.

There is an example of a union shop in district 8 of the Chicago Machinists, The Goss Printing Press Co. This company, or rather workers in it, are manufacturing mammoth printing presses and parts, each costing several thousands of dollars. At the present time due to its competitor, the Hoe Co. of New York being crippled by the last strike, the Goss Printing Press Co. is quite a busy place. They run day and night shifts, employing about 650 men on day and about 250 nights. The journeymen machinists are paid the scale of 98 cents per hour. There are also specialists whose scale is lower. The helpers and the laborers are not members of the union and are paid low, about 40 to 50 cents per hour. The apprentice boys are kept at the same kind of machine operations for a long time, which is a poor way of trade education.

Called "Gas House"

This company is located between two railroad yards in an old building. In summer the shops are always filled with smoke and gases from passing locomotives and rightly so, that the factory has been nick-named a "gas house". There is no ventilating system, except thru windows which are kept "hermetically shut" on cold days during winter and therefore, the air inside the shops is very stale from dust, metal and oil fumes.

Factory is Dirty.

It seems that the factory is never given a general clean-up and white-washing, for the walls are dirty, the floors dirty from cast iron and soaked

Here's the Idea



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(SECOND PRIZE WINNER)

KNITTING MILL IN WISCONSIN SLASHES WAGES

Boss Who "Can't Pay" Takes World Tour

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

DELEVAN, Wis., Dec. 24.—The Bradley Knitting company here for more than ten years, has just recently announced a cut in wages of the young boys and girls, whose average wages are from 22½ cents an hour to 25 cents. The reason for the cut was posted on all conspicuous places of mill as being due to dullness of business.

Cut Down Hours, Pay.

The cut was to be made by having all slaves who receive 22½ cents an hour to work eight hours a day instead of nine, and those receiving 25 cents, to work 7 hours. At the former wage rates, the girls' checks for two weeks amounted to \$22.50, which were barely enough for any young person to pull thru, and at the newly announced rates it will reduce it still further.

Owner Goes on Cruise.

With the cut in the daily bread of the young workers a local paper announced that Mr. Phoenix and family, president of the knitting company, will leave for a world cruise on Dec. 20 and will make his headquarters in India to study the morals of that country.

Speaking to one of the girls, who is daily slaving at the mill, about having the 500 workers of the mill organized, I was told, "It is impossible, because the 500 workers belong to six different churches and in speaking of organization there would result disagreement, because of the pastors' attitude toward union organizations—which is that labor organizations imperil the peace of a community."

(THIRD PRIZE WINNER)

FRAME MEMBERS IN POCKETBOOK UNION ELECTION

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Election in the International Pocketbook Workers' Union was held Dec. 15 to 18. The left wingers who were nominated for manager, business agents and other offices were taken off the ballot on the most villainous framed-up charges. Instead of having a left and right wing ballot, the "machine" gave the members only the privilege of voting "no" for right wing candidates.

Gangsters Hired.

Gangsters were hired to watch the polling places and to chase left wingers away. Some who refused to leave were given severe beatings.

The right wing machine gave out marked sample ballots to hundreds of members. Letters were sent to right wing shops to come down and vote or get fined \$5 for each member.

Make Big Promises.

Unemployed workers were promised jobs if they would vote a straight right wing ticket. The members were threatened and bullied into re-electing the present right wing administration.

Count Own Votes.

When the election objection board was elected at a regular members' meeting, A. I. Shiploff, who ran for re-election as manager, counted the votes, instead of appointing an impartial man. Besides the regular ten members of the board, some others have been put on who are themselves running for some office.

This is the state of affairs that has been created in the International Pocketbook Workers' Union by Shiploff, the socialist leader, who is heading the committee to ban Communism in the unions.

Correspondence Class Plans Unique Stunt for Novy Mir Affair

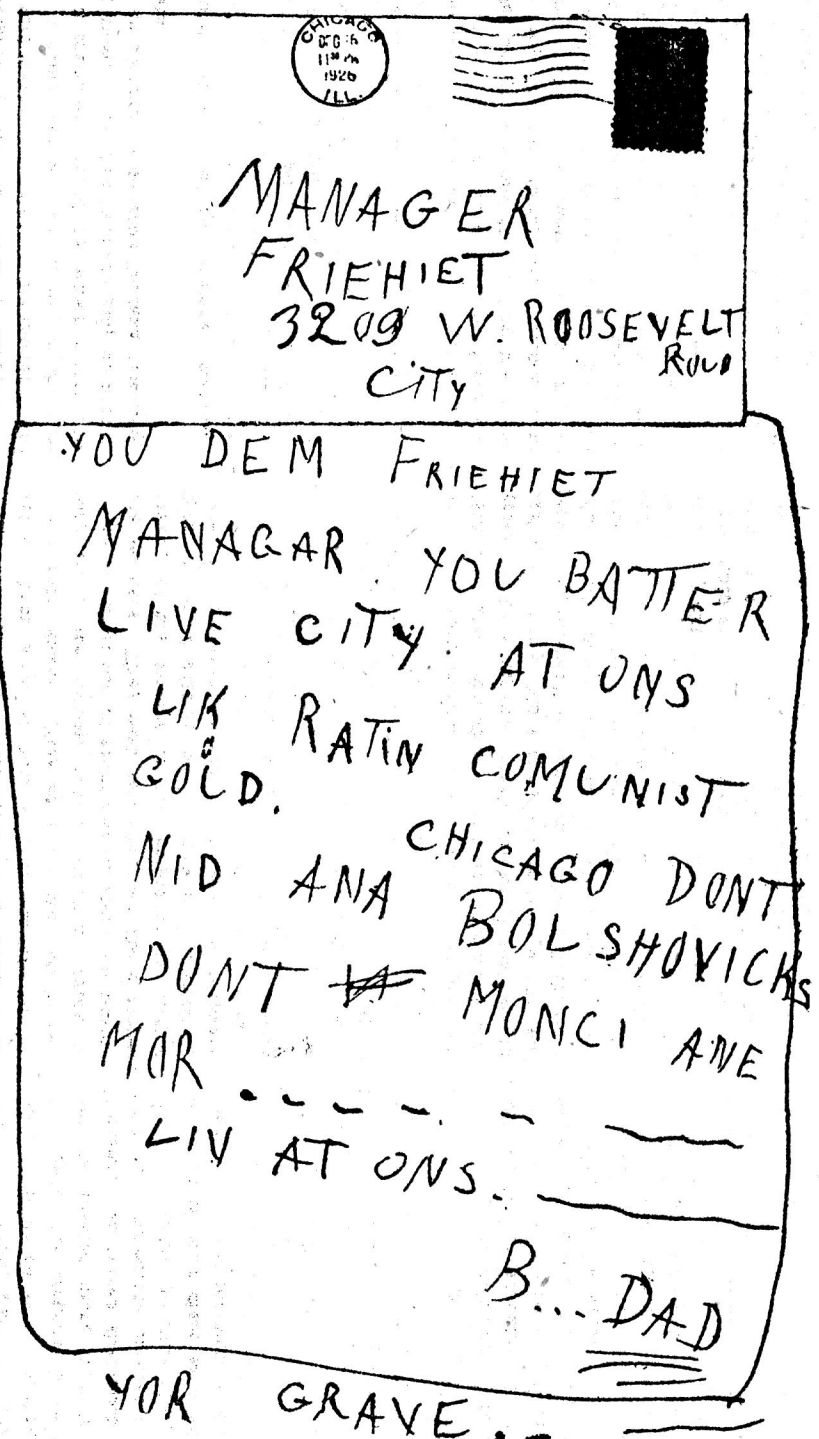
(By a Worker Correspondent.)

With the slogan, "Write As You Fight!" a committee of the Worker Correspondents' Class of The DAILY WORKER met with representatives of the I. L. D. and other groups to discuss ways of participating in the Novy Mir affair, scheduled for this coming Saturday (Christmas) evening, at Mirror Hall, 1140 North Western avenue, near Division street.

It was decided to have members dressed in the various garbs of their trade, such as miners with cap and lamp, machinists, painters, etc. They will parade about the hall, and in their midst will be carried a huge pen and pad to symbolize their volunteer work as writers and reporters in the field of labor news, and also signs inviting the workers to join the Worker Correspondent movement.

All members of the class are urged to be present on Saturday evening, dressed to represent some trade.

Stupid Right Wing Threat



Above is a reproduction of a letter sent to A. Ravitch, Chicago manager of the Freiheit, Communist Jewish daily paper published in New York. The Freiheit has been a vigorous advocate of the militant wing in the needle trades unions. Ravitch, as the Chicago manager has, in his work, come regularly into disagreement with the right-wing elements. As to who sent the letter, Ravitch suspects that the recently deposed right-wing officials of the furriers' union headed by ex-manager Millstein, may have caused it to be written. The reactionaries in the United Hebrew Trades have also nursed grudges against the Freiheit manager.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FUND REVEALS GRIM WANT IN GOLDEN GATE CITY

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The sand in the bearing to the Good Fellow movement at Christmas is that, in order to collect the money, startling disclosures of poverty amid the Coolidge prosperity are forced into the open.

The Examiner of this city, in putting across its sob stuff, tells of finding Sergeant Pat, so-called because of his army service, a man of 42, with a wife and seven children, reduced to 95 cents in his pockets and a piece of tripe in the pantry. One by one his possessions had gone, the cow, the battered automobile, the rugs off the floors, and finally the last two of a flock of 30 chickens, which had been reserved for Christmas dinner.

Leaving the army when he was ordered transferred from this city to Reno, Nevada, Sergeant Pat had worked at odd jobs, but, as the Examiner states, owing to "long gaps of unemployment," he had become reduced to nothing.

After a spurt of Christmas relief, Sergeant Pat, his odd jobs, and his periods of unemployment will be forgotten until another Christmas is capitalized by a newspaper to start a Christmas Cheer Fund.

'LEST WE FORGET' CLASS WAR PRISONERS ON XMAS, I. L. D. GIVES THEIR NAMES

"Lest We Forget," the I. L. D. gives the following list of class-war prisoners in United States jails this Christmas, who will be "silent guests" at parties to be held in their behalf:

- Alcatraz, Calif.: Paul Crouch.
- Folsom Prison: Warren K. Billings, Joe Clohessy, John Hiza, Leo Ellis, C. J. Sullivan, Leo Stark.
- San Quentin, Calif.: Ivan Barnes, No. 38530; Jack Beavert, No. 40628; A. Bratland, No. 38363; John Bruns, No. 40054; William Bryan, No. 39344; Roy Carter, No. 39533; Tom Connors, No. 40950; H. M. Edwards, No. 38292; Roy House, No. 38535; J. B. McNamara, No. 25314; R. W. Minton, No. 37492; Tom Mooney, No. 31921; A. Nicholson, No. 39348; W. Rutherford, No. 38308; M. A. Schmidt, No. 25314; H. B. Stewart, No. 38794; R. V. Taylor, No. 39350; G. J. Terrill, No. 38132; F. W. Thompson, No. 38579; Joe Varella, No. 38133; Tom O'Mara.
- Lansing, Kan., Prison: Joe Niel.
- Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, Mass.: John E. Merrick, Bartholomeo Vanzetti.
- Norfolk County Jail, Dedham, Mass.: Nicola Sacco.
- Moundsville, W. Va.: Edgar Combs.
- Oahu Penitentiary, Oahu, T. H.: Pablo Manlapit.
- Ohio State Prison: Dominic Venturo.
- Sioux Falls, S. D.: Frank Godlasky.
- Thomaston, Me., Prison: Don Fallon, Tom Hart.
- Walla Walla, Wash., Box 520: Eugene Barnett, No. 9414; Ray Becker, No. 9413; Bert Bland, No. 9411; O. C. Bland, No. 9049; Dan Curtin, No. 9434; John Lamb, No. 9412; James McInerney, No. 9410; W. F. Moudy, No. 9432; Britt Smith, No. 9481; Tom Nash.
- New Jersey Textile Workers Framed. Garfield: Adolph Wisniewski, Thomas Ragan, Nicholas Schillaci, Joseph Toiti, Paul Kovac, Joseph Bellene, Paul Oznik. Passaic: Tony Pochno. East Paterson: William Sikora. Clinton: Alex. Kostamaha, Charles Current.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 481.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

- FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24. 6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour. 6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Vella Cook, Gerald Croissant, Little Joe Warner, Will Rosette. Ann Post. 9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.
- SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25. 6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour. 6:30—Brevoort Concert Trio. 8:00—Joe Warner, Vivian Lawrence, Mildred Goulet, Ann Post. 10:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.
- SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26. 4:00 p. m.—Wielan Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long. 7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. He

The Manager's Corner

How the Politicians Do It.

David Lloyd George, arch demagogue of the British Liberal Party, has just realized a profit of \$5,500,000 from the sale of the Daily Chronicle. Of this sum, \$5,000,000 goes into his campaign fund and \$500,000 is personal profit. It seems that several years ago, Mr. George became the sole custodian of a campaign fund of about \$15,000,000 with which he bought the Daily Chronicle with a circulation of about one million and which he has now sold at a handsome profit. The report does not state who the generous donors to this campaign were.

American public life is full of similar examples of men, who use their monopoly of the press to control public opinion, especially on the political field. Men like Munsey, Hearst, and Capper are plentiful in American politics. These men are the men, serving faithfully the interests of the capitalist class, who are seeking to control the minds of workers, by determining what they shall read in the daily press, and what they shall think.

Against the press of personal profit, against the press of the exploiters, the workers must have their own organ, owned by the workers, supported by them and run in the interests of the working class. Such an organ will not be easy to maintain. It will not have the advantage of \$15,000,000 funds from undisclosed sources. It will demand the greatest sacrifices on the part of the workers. It will demand a high degree of organizational skill to overcome the difficulties of keeping up such a daily paper. It will demand attention to detail on the part of those who are willing to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the important task of maintaining a newspaper that shall speak the language of the workers, that shall stress their needs, and be in truth a political organ of the workers.

These Comrades Have Been Challenged to State What They Are Doing to Keep The Daily Worker.

WATCH FOR THEIR ANSWERS!

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Emil Honegger,
Rochester, N. Y. | H. F. Mins,
New York, N. Y. |
| J. Peterson,
Stratford, Conn. | E. E. Ramey,
Pocatello, Idaho. |
| Leo Hofbauer,
New York, N. Y. | Theodore Suderland,
Berkeley, Cal. |
| Louis Touby,
Miami, Fla. | P. Lukachic,
Cleveland, O. |
| Emil Niva,
Frederick, S. Dak. | Herbert Newton,
Roadbury, Mass. |
| William Deitrich,
Denver, Colo. | David Milgrom,
Philadelphia, Pa. |
| George Blawie,
Spokane, Wash. | Geo. Rupert,
Elko, Nevada. |
| E. Resetar,
Woodlawn, Pa. | Waino Mellin,
Waukegan, Ill. |
| A. D. Boroff,
Juneau, Alaska. | H. Hogenes,
Houston, Tex. |

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Concert 8 to 10 Dancing 10 to 4
Arranged by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

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"A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections"

have already been distributed.

This statement (in 4-page leaflet form) is the reply of the militant class-conscious workers to Coolidge's challenge to labor in his presidential message.

This Leaflet Must Reach the Working Masses!

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- Of Every Party Organization—
 - Of Every Militant Workers' Organization—
 - Of Every Party Member and Militant Worker—
- To Bring Labor's Message to the Workers!

Rush in your orders! Drive up your quota!

The 4-page leaflet sells at \$3 a thousand. Order on blank below.

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Morris Plan Swindle

Four hundred workers, employed by Morris and company before its merger with the Armour company, have been told by the court of appeals that they cannot collect the pensions for which they had paid three per cent of their salaries into the Morris company treasury.

These workers have been swindled in a shameless manner and the swindle was perpetrated, not by some cockroach capitalist, but by what was one of the largest concerns in the United States.

What the capitalist gives he can also take away. In this respect he measures up to scriptural standards of the Christian god of whom it is said: "The lord giveth and the lord taketh away." This similarity with the practices of the lord is about all the consolation these 400 workers have.

Pension schemes, social insurance schemes, welfare schemes, bonus schemes, all manner of devices to fool the workers into believing that they are considered in advance of returns on capital investment, are being advertised as solutions of the conflict between labor and capital.

For the capitalist these methods undoubtedly tend temporarily to turn workers into docile servants. But for the working class to surrender organization responsible to the workers for the transient benefits of these schemes is to court exactly such swindling as has robbed the former Morris and company workers.

But the loss of pensions is after all a minor one compared with the loss of power and self-respect which the workers suffer when they trade THEIR unions for COMPANY unions or company "welfare" schemes.

This danger is not always immediately apparent. Poisoned by the companies' propaganda against "outside" influences—meaning trade unions—large numbers of workers, lacking leadership and confronted with a well-organized system of industrial espionage, which in plain English means stoopigeonism, tacitly accept the company schemes.

The official labor movement has to take a large share of responsibility for this state of affairs. It has not dared to make the issue class struggle versus class peace, but has put forward the worker-employer co-operation theory which makes it impossible for the average worker to see any difference between company unionism for "saving waste in industry" and trade unionism for exactly the same purpose.

Exposure of concrete instances like the Morris swindle, coupled with a clear program for building unions and making them real weapons of the working class, are the methods the labor movement must use, and can use successfully, in smashing company unions, fake pension schemes and other methods by which organizations of workers dominated openly by capitalists seek to demoralize and wipe out the trade unions.

The Thompson Report Is an Imperialist Document

American imperialism has no intention of loosening its control of the Philippines to say nothing of granting independence under the conditions laid down in the preamble of the Jones bill on which the fight for Filipino independence has been made so far. On the contrary, control will be tightened thru a larger bureaucracy.

This is the gist of the report and recommendations of Carmi Thompson, special investigator for President Coolidge.

But there is some evidence that the Thompson report has been compiled with the view of placating middle class liberalism. This is shown by the criticism of the military government of the islands under the regime of Major-General Leonard Wood and the recommendation for a purely formal extension of autonomy.

The opinion expressed in the report that withdrawal by the American government "might complicate international relations in the orient" can be taken as removing the question of Filipino independence from the list of domestic issues. The Philippines, especially because of the rapid rise to power of the Chinese national liberation movement, are now more than ever an outpost of American imperialism in the Pacific and the struggle of the Filipino masses part of the world-wide struggle of the colonial peoples against imperialism.

The intensified and extended plundering of Philippine natural resources and the Filipino masses which will take place as a result of the influx of American capital which will follow the adoption of the Thompson recommendations, will tend to set in motion great sections of the population which hitherto have demanded little if any voice in the conduct of the independence movement.

To encourage, stimulate and actively assist in this new phase of the Filipino's fight for independence is the task of our party and of the American labor movement.

From now on the Filipino independence movement, if it is to be anything more than a feeble parliamentary opposition to imperialist domination, must prepare to base itself on the masses of Filipino workers and peasants who bear the heaviest burdens placed on the population by profit-hungry conquerors to whom the Filipino masses are merely pawns in the bloody game whose stakes are world supremacy.

MRS. MOSLEY'S HUSBAND WINS OUT IN ELECTION AND GETS GOOD ADVICE

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Oswald Mosley, the wealthy husband of Lady Cynthia Mosley, who was known for campaign purposes as "Mrs. Mosley," has won as a labor candidate in the by-election in Smethwick. He goes to parliament for the fourth time by a smashing majority over the conservative and liberal contenders.

His campaign was spectacular, with Premier Baldwin's son electioneering for Mosley, while the daughter, Betty Baldwin, acted as chauffeur for the conservative candidate. Disorders marked the whirlwind close.

The Communists had no candidate, but Comrade Gallagher remarked in commenting on Mosley: "In order that he can better battle for the workers he ought to go to the Clyde or some other industrial center and work with his hands for a year or so."

The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

ARTICLE VII.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

CO-OPERATION of the official trade union, capitalist and socialist press in the drive against militant unionism has been shown.

Co-operation of the right wing trade union leadership with government agencies such as the industrial commission of Governor Smith has been shown by the attempt of President Sigman and Morris Hillquit, leader of the socialist party, to settle with the governor's commission over the heads of the duly elected leadership of the New York joint board in the cloakmakers' strike.

The clubbing of strikers by police and right wing gangsters during the demonstration of strikers before the Sigman headquarters and the Forward building is another instance.

The condemnation of the left wing strike leadership contained in the report of the arbitration board of three which passed on the controversy with the sub-manufacturers, written in by appointees of Governor Smith to aid the right wing, is another example.

AMERICAN Federation of Labor officialdom takes a more active and open part in the drive against militant unionism in the needle trades and thus gives it the character of an official movement on a national scale. This is shown by the appointment of Vice-President Woll, also a vice-president of the Civic Federation, as honorary chairman of the finance committee of the Sigman machine.

Here is shown again a close connection between labor officialdom and capitalist agencies like the Civic Federation. (In the mad scramble of officialdom for the favor of the bosses, it has been generally forgotten that the largest union in the A. F. of L., the United Mine Workers, prohibits membership in the Civic Federation under penalty of expulsion.)

VICE-President Woll is one of the important links binding labor officialdom to the employers' organizations and their instrument—the United States government. Woll keeps President Coolidge informed of the activities of labor officialdom. In a letter given wide circulation in the official labor and capitalist press during the week of November 21-28, written by Woll and addressed to President Coolidge, he said:

For a year past the country has been watching the efforts of Communists to capture and direct all the more important strikes, especially in and around New York, such as those of the cloakmakers, the furriers and the Passaic textile mill workers. The American Federation of Labor is steadily defeating these efforts but there is no question that by confusing the real issue between employer and employee, the Communists have made the task more difficult.

VICE-President Woll (of the A. F. of L. and the Civic Federation) does not openly ask assistance from Coolidge for the A. F. of L. campaign but Coolidge would have to be much less astute than he is not to be able to understand that such assistance would be welcomed as Woll is making what he believes are serious charges against the Communists.

How have the Communists, in the strikes mentioned, confused the "real issue between employer and employee," as Woll charges, and what does he mean by such a statement?

Is it a crime for Communist workers to lead or to try to lead strikes? BEFORE an answer is given to these questions it should be noted that there have been only four strikes of any consequence this year—the anthracite strike, the furriers' strike, the Passaic strike and the cloakmakers' strike. As Woll does not mention the anthracite strike in his indictment we

may conclude that the Communist influence was not an important element in this strike and that Woll therefore has no criticism to make of the outcome.

It will be interesting to compare the methods and results of three strikes which Woll charges the Communists with "trying to capture and direct" with the methods and results of the anthracite strike under direction of one of the most bitter opponents of militant unionism—John L. Lewis.

IN the first place the fact that a strike occurred under such reactionary leadership is sufficient proof that even in this period of "prosperity" strikes cannot be prevented except by surrender on the part of unions. Surely Vice-President Woll will not charge that John L. Lewis called the anthracite strike as part of a revolutionary plot against the government

which in 1919 he said "we cannot fight."

But Woll, and all the other apostles of "worker-employer co-operation," are insistent that militant unionism in the garment industry, the fur industry and the textile industry has nothing whatever to do with wages, hours and working conditions but is simply the result of the activities of Communists who are trying to stir up trouble. The New York Times and other capitalist organs make the same categorical statement.

THESE spokesmen of the bosses go farther and say that Communists do not care whether the workers win strikes or not, that the strikes in the fur, garment and textile industry were unnecessary. They then try to prove their assertions by claiming that the cloakmakers have won nothing, have in fact suffered a defeat. The New York Times makes the same state-

What Money Gifts from Workers on 'Outside' Mean to Those 'Inside' Is Told by Noted Class War Prisoner

THE value of money and little gifts to the class war prisoners confined in the penitentiaries of capitalism for their devotion to the labor movement is told in a letter received by International Labor Defense from Warren K. Billings, now in Folsom Prison, Reppesa, California.

Billings was sentenced to life imprisonment in the famous Mooney-Billings frame-up which aroused the attention and protest of workers throughout the world in connection with the San Francisco "preparedness" parade of 1916. Subsequent revelations showed a whole network of perjury in the testimony of the prosecution which sought to railroad the two labor leaders to legal death because of their activities in the organized labor movement.

Little Thing Means Big Thrill.

"Suppose now," writes Billings in his letter, "that you had been in prison for eight years and a half or more and that all during that time you hadn't had a piece of chocolate candy, and suppose some of your friends 'outside' handed together and took up a little collection and sent you—let us say—five dollars, and this five dollars enabled you to buy some of that chocolate candy that you'd been craving for eight years or more—now wouldn't you be pleased and grateful? And would you not be very liable to say to yourself, 'Well, I'm damned glad to see that I've still got some good friends on the 'outside'?' Well, that's just the way I feel about it.

Peace and Security.

"Of course, chocolate candy isn't the only thing that money enables one to buy in a penitentiary although it is an important item at that—especially to a man who hasn't enjoyed the liberty of buying it at any time he wanted it. But money means much more to the "convict" than mere chocolate candy. It means peace and security—it means that he can buy stamps and thus keep in touch with his friends "outside," that he can buy writing materials—that he can buy books with which to improve his mind or to while away the time—it means that he can also enjoy such common, every-day luxuries as possessing a Turkish bath towel; a comb; a brush; a mirror; real toilet soap to use instead of the "Jimmy Hope" brown soap that is the only "free" kind to be had.

"Prison Luxuries."

"It means that he can buy extra tobacco with which to assuage the only vice the law allows him in a place of this kind; that he can buy chessmen and checkers or dominoes with which

to amuse himself and his companions and that he can buy a thousand and one other little things which folks on the outside have come to consider as necessities rather than luxuries because they have had them always at hand and have never been denied them. We 'inmates' are not denied them, either, but neither are we supplied with them.

State Doesn't Provide.

"There are no provisions in the laws governing the running of prisons which state that each inmate shall be supplied with toilet soap, bath towels, amusements, text books, bed sheets, summer underwear and safety razors, yet all of these things are within the reach of an inmate who has a little money at his disposal and it is all this that makes the prisoner so greatly appreciate what little assistance friends and friendly organizations can give him.

"If you want to truly realize what all this means to the man behind the bars, try it out on yourself. Go without the toilet articles you use daily, wipe on a linen towel as rough and sturdy as a cement sack, get shaved once a week in the Moler Barber College and do all this while all the men around you are enjoying the benefits of all these little luxuries. If you tried to live that way for a year, the mere sight of a Turkish towel would make you envious and seeing the other men smoke when they wanted to and grin at you over their chocolate bars on "commissary day" would make you want to commit robbery or "general mopey" or some other such heinous crime. But when it was over you'd realize what a few dollars might mean to the man 'inside.'"

Is Reason For Christmas Drive.

The Christmas Fund of the I. L. D., for which a campaign has been conducted in the past weeks, is being raised for the purpose of sending to all class war prisoners some of those gifts and money which bring to them the realization that the workers on the outside have not forgotten them and their cause, and are continuing the work of solidarity which will end only when all the working class prisoners have been released from the penitentiaries of the capitalist class.

The Christmas party of the Chicago I. L. D., which is to be held at West End Women's Hall, Ashland and Monroe, on Friday, Dec. 24, will, besides affording those who attend a jolly time, serve to increase the Christmas Fund for the labor prisoners and for those who are on trial or about to be tried for their opinions and work in the labor movement.

ment about the Passaic workers.

These statements have been shown to be without foundation in another article and here we wish only to ask why the self-appointed saviors of the garment workers, fur workers and textile workers do not apply this same test to the anthracite strike.

THIS is a strike that was lost if ever a strike was lost. After five months of struggle by 150,000 miners, during all of which time Lewis allowed the maintenance men to work and keep the owners' properties in better condition than ever before, Lewis signed an agreement with the coal operators which does not provide for the closed shop (the check-off) the union previously had and which accepts exactly those arbitration methods (participation of other persons than representatives of operators and the union) which the United Mine Workers have hitherto refused to be bound by.

These statements may be denied by friends of President Lewis but President Coolidge, whom President Lewis supported for election, knows otherwise. In his recent message to congress Coolidge says:

No progress seems 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 HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY. (Emphasis mine.)

The miners are bound by a five-year arbitration agreement and the president is therefore pleased.

The Mining Congress Journal also states that the coal operators believe they have won a victory, in its issue for December:

The operators claim that it (the contract) PROVIDES FOR A RECIPROCAL PROGRAM OF EFFICIENCY AND CO-OPERATION, which will be the basis of arbitration for any disputed points hereafter. (Emphasis mine.)

The wage scale of the anthracite miners is not even guaranteed by this Lewis "victory." The Mining Congress Journal further states:

It is presumed that on January 1 some operators will ask for a reduction in the wage scale and thus test out the matter.

IF such a condition prevailed in the fur, cloakmakers and textile workers' unions, after the left wing leadership had failed to use the full power of the unions as Lewis did, then the worker-employer co-operationists would have a slightly better case.

As it is, facts show that the only strike that was lost this year was the anthracite strike, led by John L. Lewis, in a section of industry where the Communists did not have sufficient membership at the time to be a decisive factor.

The campaign of the reactionary trade union officialdom, the socialist party, the bosses, the various agencies of the government and the capitalist press appears as a drive on the Communist Party and its members in the unions. Where Communists are numerous and active, strikes are won.

Actually it is a drive against the right to strike and therefore a drive against the whole working class.

(To be Continued)

CLASS STRUGGLE vs. CLASS COLLABORATION

By Earl R. Browder

A keen study of modern class collaboration schemes such as the B. & O. Plan, Labor Banking and Workers' Education. An indispensable book for anyone who is interested in the modern developments in the labor movement. 10 cents



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

Bunny hauled out his checkbook, and sought to save his conscience by making a present to his friends. But Ruth said no, she was sure Paul wouldn't let him do that. They were going to get along all right. Paul was a good carpenter, and sooner or later he would find some boss that didn't mind his having been in jail. Bunny argued, but Ruth was obdurate; even though she were to take the check, Paul would send it back.

Bunny did not wait till Paul came home; he made some excuse, and went away. He just did not have the nerve to sit there, in his fashionable clothes which Vee had selected for him in New York, and with his new sport car waiting downstairs, and see Paul come in, half sick, discouraged, from seeking work in vain, and with all the black memories of injustice and betrayal in his soul. Bunny could make excuses, of course. Paul did not know he had been spending the summer at play with the world's darling, Paul would believe that he had gone away on his father's account. But nothing could change the fact that it was on money wrung from the Paradise workers that Bunny was living in luxury; nothing could change the fact that it had been to increase the amount of this money, to intensify the exploitation of the workers, that Paul had spent three months in jail, and the other fellows were to spend nearly a year in jail. So long as that was the truth, there was nothing Bunny could do but just run away from Paul!

III.
Money! Money! Money! It was pouring in upon Dad and Verna. Never had oil prices been so high, never had the flow at Paradise been so rapid. Millions and millions—and they were scheming to make it tens of millions. It was a game, marvelous, irresistible; everybody was playing it—and why could not Bunny be interested? Why did he have to go sneaking around in the dressing rooms and behind the grandstands, finding out dirty and disreputable facts about the players of this game and their methods?

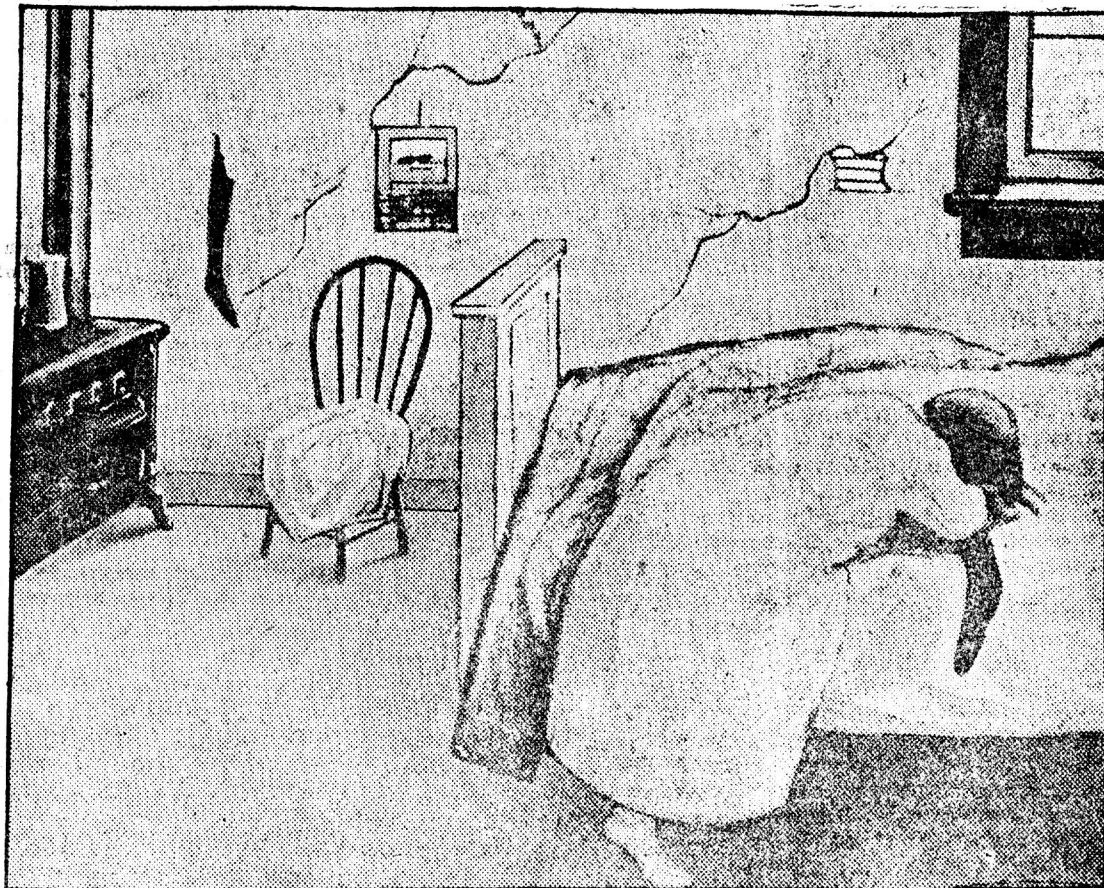
It seemed as if the fates had it in for Bunny. Just as sure as he made some pitiful effort to be like his father and his father's friends some new development would come along and knock him down! Here he had gone to a university, a solemnly respectable university, trying to improve his mind and make a gentleman of himself; he had turned over his young and eager mind to the most orthodox and regular authorities—and surely they would know how to make him good and honest and happy, surely they would teach him wisdom, dignity and honor! Such things were being taught to all students in this great institution, which had begun as a Methodist Sunday school, and still had more courses on the religion of Jesus Christ than on any other subject whatever. Oh, surely yes!

(Continued tomorrow.)

Gitlow at Forum in Baltimore on Dec. 26

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Ben Gitlow of New York has been invited to speak before the Baltimore Open Forum, as a representative of the Workers' (Communist) Party. He will speak there on Dec. 26th. This is the first time that a party member has been allowed to speak at the Forum.

ONE CHILD'S HAPPINESS IS ANOTHER'S TRAGEDY—THAT'S CHRISTMAS



Children of the under-paid or unemployed workers find an empty Christmas a tragedy that blasts the legend of Santa Claus and fill their hearts with bitterness and sorrow.



Children of the sharers in the profits of labor find the illusion of Christmas a cause for happiness because it means a full stocking.