

MINERS FORM JOBLESS COUNCIL

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

HERE is a gentleman here in Chicago known as Mr. Well, popularly called the "Yellow Kid." The appellation is not due to any public suspicion that Well is averse to taking chances with his person provided the speculation has any promise of financial returns. It appears that the additional nomenclature had its origin in the liberal equipment of hirsute adornment, which keeps the elegant Well's chops oblivious to the icy winds of winter and also assists him in selling his various stocks to those who like elegance and yellow whiskers.

HAVING disposed of the "Yellow Kid's" chin underbrush, so to speak, we can go on with the story. Mr. Well works for a living, after a fashion, but not in the usual sense. He is not a wage slave and refuses to walk up to a little window outside a factory building and wait to get exploited. Upon that mode of making a living he frowns. He is not a capitalist and is very unpopular among that fraternity. Yet he lives luxuriously, whenever he is not in jail, which is quite seldom and not for long. Once he managed to get to Joliet, but Len Small, who feels that he has a craft kinship for the "Yellow Kid," turned him loose after Mr. Well promised to spend the rest of his life preaching the gospel.

BUT after Well's release from Joliet he developed a feeling of morbid jealousy of Small. The latter got away with several million dollars from the state treasury and was rewarded with the governorship twice in succession. He may be elected president if he gets away with a billion during the present term. The "Yellow Kid" thought it unfair that an ordinary confidence man like himself should have to spend the rest of his life reading the bible, the worst possible kind of punishment, while prominence and public esteem would be his lot through the simple expedient of carrying out his financial plans in man fashion, and on a grand scale.

HITHERTO when the "Yellow Kid" wanted to purchase a few limousines for members of the fair sex who took a fancy to his whiskers, he was obliged to represent himself as an ordinary stockbroker with a good line of gilt-edged securities representing possibilities of large profits thru

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CULTURAL LIFE AMONG WORKERS EXPANDS DAILY

Thousands of Working Men and Women Study

By ANISE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
RUSSIA, Dec. 30.—Every day life in Russian city and village is growing and changing daily. New manners, new social connections are building up a manifold culture.

Take, for instance, the tremendous growth of workers' and peasants' correspondents, writing to the newspapers not a single complaining letter, but a series of letters for the purpose of fighting some graft or inefficiency.

These men and women until recently never put pen to paper. Now they are taking special courses in newspaper writing, and every newspaper in Russia likes to brag of the number of its worker correspondents. Pravda in Moscow boasts of more than 8,000 letters published in a single year.

A Workers' Government! There are courses for Tartar worker correspondents in Kazan; there are clubs of worker correspondents in all the districts of Leningrad. There is a group of working women correspondents in Sokolniki.

Then there are the wall newspapers which one sees in every factory and club, gay with cartoons spotted with jokes and terse comments upon the factory life, edited usually by the young people of the factory and full of energy. A contest of wall newspapers

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GERMANY MAY UPSET WHOLE DAWES PLAN

Trade War Looms Over Cologne Evacuation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Failure of the Dawes plan was predicted today by Foreign Minister Stresemann, unless the allies withdraw their troops from Cologne. Stresemann made the statement to foreign newspaper correspondents.

"If the allies remain in the Cologne zone without endeavoring to compromise, or find a possible solution for later simultaneous evacuation of both Cologne and the Ruhr, then it will mean complete bankruptcy of the conciliatory policy which led to the acceptance of the Dawes plan," he said.

Disillusion for Workers.

Stresemann then hotly declared that if troops remained in Cologne, it meant "Bottomless disillusionment for the German workers and will drive them into the hands of the extremists."

"Allied troops staying on in Cologne make fools of us all, including myself, who fought bitterly for acceptance of the Dawes plan against the Communist opposition," he continued. "We welcome the full text of the report of the military control commission. We do not want excerpts and generalities. Come out with it! Give us all the findings."

Stresemann and the social democrats, both of whom worked loyally to save German capitalism by making it an appendage to American imperialism, are now somewhat at odds, particularly are the socialists trying to lay the coalition with the nationalists at the door of Stresemann who is still unwilling in his demand that the nationalists should be formally invited to accept representation in the government in order to remove them from the reichstag opposition.

Can't Tell 'Em Apart.

"Vorwärts" complains that nobody can tell where Stresemann's policy leaves off and Chancellor Marx's policy begins. The Communists sarcastically add that neither can anyone tell where both Marx's and Stresemann's policy leaves off and the socialists' policy begins.

One critic who, among the many now disillusioned with the Herriot capitulation to Marshal Foch, raises a voice against the French "socialist," says, "It is not an edifying spectacle to see this reconciler of nations using as a crutch the sword of Marshal Foch."

Trade War Perils Dawes Plan.

On every side the resentment at the allies grows hourly, and while German officials refrain from making threats, rumors are flying about unofficially that Germany will hit back with a trade war, even if it means the wrecking of the Dawes plan. Germany is able to begin a trade war because on Jan. 10, the date set by the Versailles treaty for the evacuation of Cologne, Germany regains her freedom of commercial control.

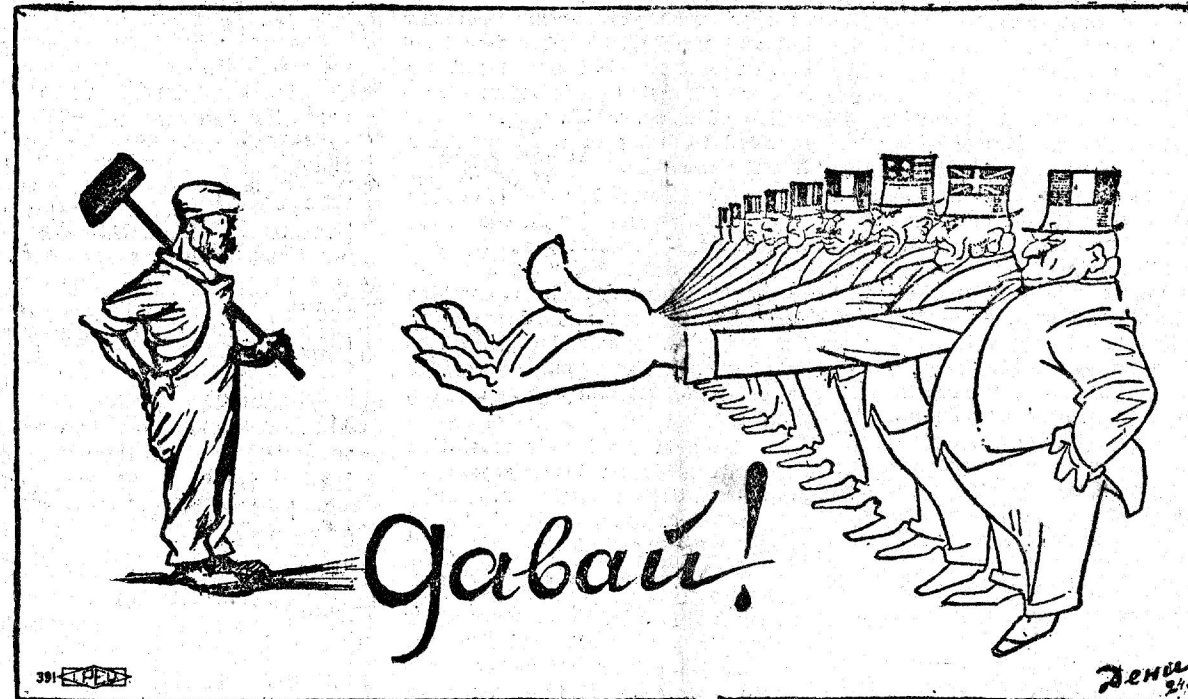
After Jan. 10 Germany can discriminate commercially against the allies as much as the allies discriminate against her.

It is suspected that the whole allied outcry against Germany still being armed is merely a pretext for France to remain in the Ruhr and in Cologne to exert pressure on Germany in the trade negotiations now going on. In any event the Dawes plan scheme is in danger.

They Part with Their Shelves.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—South Americans arriving aboard the steamship, Lucretia, discovered today they had been made victims of the Polish counterfeiter, Jelka Goldman, in changing French francs for supposed \$50 bills on board ship. The bills had been raised from smaller denominations.

THE MORGAN-DAWES PLAN



The Clique of Nations that made the world "safe for democracy" demands of the German worker: "Give!"

WALL STREET AND COOLIDGE MENACE FRANCE

Use International Exchange and Credit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The American government's determination to collect the war debts owed it by France and other European nations, and not to engage in any international or round table discussion of pooling or cancelling, was reaffirmed at the White House today with great emphasis. To concede this would surrender the whiphand American imperialism now holds over Europe.

And the intimation was plainly conveyed that if nations owing the United States repudiated their debts or default in them, the American government is possessed of retaliatory powers in the way of checking private credits such as Morgan grants, that might prove extremely embarrassing to the countries concerned. American imperialism is speaking with its blood up, determined not to lose its grasp upon Europe.

The debt discussion was projected at the White House, because of the Clement report to the French parliament, in which the French finance minister classed the \$4,000,000 debt France owed this government as "a political debt" and intimated that pay day was a long way off.

"Officially" We're Clams.

Officially it was said at the White House, the United States government can take no cognizance of the Clement report, because it was not addressed to Washington, but it was made plain that this government has a very lively "unofficial" interest in the epochal French balance sheet, which ignored the American debt.

With the minister of finance in Paris talking openly and officially to parliament of repudiating the debt, and making no effort to arrive at an agreement with creditors, members of the debt funding commission here declared today they are at a loss to account for the reiterated pledge of Ambassador Jusserand that France intends to pay the \$4,000,000 borrowed here.

"M. Jusserand talks one way; his government talks another," one member of the commission said today. "Which are we to believe?"

Wall Street Begins To Act.

In this situation, the American government's only recourse, it was said today, is to move for a show down

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RIVALRIES BETWEEN ALLIES OF VERSAILLES PEACE SHOW CONFLICTS SHAKING EUROPE

GERMANY—Disillusioned at allies' refusal to evacuate Cologne as twice promised, German workers blame socialists who forced Dawes plan acceptance, and turn to Communists who opposed. Government desperate, threatens wreck of Dawes plan by trade war against allies.

ENGLAND—Tentatively approves allied 'ambassadors' decision not to evacuate Cologne. Now held by British troops. Fears to leave France alone in Germany to capture trade advantage. British trying to keep America from claiming reparations, says claim is "not legal."

FRANCE—Holds in evacuation of Germany in violation of both Versailles treaty and Dawes plan, to force favorable trade agreement; under pretext Germany is still armed. Finance minister declares the \$4,000,000 debt to America is "political" and does not have to be paid. Does not include it in liabilities.

ITALY—Exposure by Cesare Rossi, a former fascist minister under Mussolini, that Mussolini ordered murders and persecution of opponents threatens to force out Mussolini from power and wreck fascism. Italy insists that she must have at least 10 per cent of all reparations from Germany.

SPAIN—Continuous defeat of Dictator Primo De Rivera in Morocco gives republican capitalist opposition to his regime and the monarchy much strength. Abdel Krim, Riff chief, refuses all compromise and threatens to drive Primo De Rivera into the sea.

JUGO-SLAVIA—Riots mark attempt to suppress all political freedom under new dictatorship, outlawing Communist Party, then the Croatian peasants' party. Threatens to annex Albania by force against threat of Italy.

ROUMANIA—With other Balkan countries is demanding that they, too, get reparations from Germany and obtain equal hearing with big powers in inter-allied finance conference at Paris Jan. 6.

PRESS AGENT FOR T. U. E. L. NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL LEARNS A THING OR TWO EVEN ON MADISON STREET

While walking down Madison street recently, some weeks before the cold spell, my curiosity attracted me to a swarthy person of stout build who walked around the corner (corner of Green) and tossed half dollars and quarters on the ground, wearing a rather quizzical smile as he did so.

After dropping each coin, the street faker (that is just what he was) would ring a bell over it.

It was very mysterious and within a very short time a large crowd gathered. When the audience looked respectfully large, the faker mounted an automobile and proceeded to sell snake oil.

Do you get the point?

New For The Story.

Dances happen so often that if I started out to urge you to come to such and such a place, you might yawn and turn to Piggley Wiggley. Hence the tantalizing introduction. The fact of the matter is that the New Year's eve ball of the Trade Union Educational League needs no introduction. It has become an institution in Chicago and every radical goes there whether he or she dances or not.

Using the Optics.

It is not a social event in the society sense because radicals do not go in for that sort of thing, but you cannot prevent girls from looking their prettiest and we cannot prevent the boys from looking at them. What

Your Policy Must Be
—Buy a Policy—

ENGLAND, TOO, JOINS CHORUS AGAINST U. S. MORGAN IMPERIALISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Rome and Carthage in the days of their greatest glory and profligacy were nothing compared to America today. The accusation is made in a lengthy editorial in the Daily Chronicle today. It is evidently propaganda for repudiation of the debt owed the United States by England.

Commenting on America's great wealth, it said. "The suction of America's vast wealth is rapidly drawing in all that money can buy. There has been nothing like it before in the history of the world. The power of Rome and Carthage was small compared with that which America wields. All this power has been won not by physical conquest, not by the sword, but by a new kind of imperialism—economic imperialism." The Chronicle bewailed moreover, that Europe is being stripped of art treasures by rich Americans.

PROGRESSIVES GET THE VOTES; FAKERS COUNT

Militants Wallop Lewis in Alberta, Canada

SESSER, Ill., Dec. 30.—The progressive miners scored heavily against the reactionaries in the recent elections in this mining center. Despite widespread fraud and downright stealing militants made a splendid showing.

In local union 3160, the vote was: Lewis, 24; Voyzey, 79; Phil Murray, 13; Arley Staples, 84; Green, 24; Nearing, 71.

For district president, Farrington received 24 and John Hindmarsh, 62. Fishwick, 18 and E. B. Hewlett, 86. Nesbit, 26 and Contrariaux, 43. Freeman, Thompson, Hindmarsh and John Watt, got the highest number of votes for delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

Lewis in Canada.

HILLCREST, Alta., Canada, Dec. 30.—The returns from the elections here show: Lewis, 22 votes, Voyzey, 288; Murray, 65; Staples, 243; Green, 24; Nearing, 272.

In Christopher.

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., Dec. 30.—The vote in local union No. 2376 for Lewis was 71 against 285 for his opponent Voyzey; 91 for Phil Murray and 303 for Arley Staples; 121 for Green and 268 for Joseph Nearing.

The vote in local union No. 2468 was: Lewis, 160, Voyzey, 190; Murray, 136; Staples, 198; Green, 150; Nearing, 180.

Voyzey Beats Lewis.

O'FALLON, Ill., Dec. 30.—The official returns from the elections in local union No. 705 gives the following results: Lewis, 80; Voyzey, 230; Murray, 93; Staples, 206; Green, 118 and Nearing, 177.

For president of sub-district No. 7, the vote was: Dan L. Thomas, 240; and for vice-president, William Jack, 163, and Luke Coffey, 134.

The vote for district president was: Farrington, 69; Hindmarsh, 145.

Removes Ban on Literature.

SYDNEY, Nw South Wales.—The federal government has removed the ban on international labor literature coming to Australia from Europe, which was refused entry since last July. Apparently the literature which was considered dangerously red last July is now considered to be quite safe for circulation. The Red Trade Union Bulletin and other international labor publications will now circulate freely amongst the workers in Australia.

FIRST MOVE IN ILLINOIS MADE AT CHRISTOPHER

2,000 Coal Diggers Idle in Franklin County

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., Dec. 30.—The formation of unemployment councils in the southern Illinois coal district is beginning, according to Arley Staples, the left wing candidate for vice-president of the U. M. W. of A. in the recent elections.

On Sunday last a conference was called at Christopher attended by delegates from a dozen of the big mines of Franklin and Williamson counties.

Both Communist and non-Communist miners participated. It was estimated that 2,000 miners are out of work in Franklin county alone.

For some time the members of the Workers Party have been demanding in their unions that the United Mine Workers officially act to relieve the unemployment among the miners and make demands upon the authorities for support. The left wing candidates in the miners' election, Voyzey, Nearing and Staples, made unemployment an issue in their program for the international organization.

The delegate conference decided that organization of unemployment councils should be undertaken city by city in the coal mining district, beginning with Sesser, where the mines have been closed for over a year.

Joint Action With the Employer.

It will be the particular aim of the new effort among the miners to get the employed workers, even of other trades, to participate in the unemployment councils as the growth of the army of jobless threatens the wage and hour standard of every other worker. Appeal will be made to the labor unions to see that by their co-operation with the unemployed, the bosses will not be able to attack the unions and union conditions with a starving horde of unemployed bidders for jobs.

A resolution was adopted by the conference demanding that, since the government required "Work or Fight" during the war, the workers now demand "Work or compensation." This compensation must be at union rates, to be raised by local and state government by a levy on profits to make the industry bear the burden of supporting its workers. The fund for relief must be administered by the organizations of the workers—by the unions, to prevent discrimination against union workers.

Such are the demands of the southern Illinois coal miners, and an executive committee of twelve was elected to proceed to effective action along these lines. This organization follows the program given out by Arne Swaback, district organizer of the Workers Party for work in the coal fields.

ESTIMATE OF 95,000 CHICAGO JOBLESS TOO LOW, SAYS SWABECK

The estimate of 95,000 unemployed for Chicago is far too low a figure, according to Arne Swaback, district organizer of the Workers Party. The figure is that given by various estimates made by some authorities connected with the state, city and private employment agencies and published by the capitalist press.

"The usual unemployment minimum must run considerably higher than 95,000," says Comrade Swaback, "as the unemployed minimum for the country as a whole is 1,750,000 and Chicago's share must reach over 100,000 by quite a good deal. In addition there are the seasonal unemployed who are out of jobs temporarily in particular lines."

"The unemployment record of recent months shows how the relation stands between jobs and jobless. In July there were 203 applicants to every 100 jobs; in August, 165 to 100; in September, 147 to 100; in October 150 and in November a slight rise with 156 asking for jobs to every 100 jobs open. And this does not count the seasonal unemployed who are not generally applying for work."

If you are WITH THE T. U. E. L. come to the
NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL, 8 P. M. Tonight
West End Women's Club Hall, 37 So. Ashland Blvd.

CARPENTERS IN FIGHT AGAINST LOCAL FAKERS

Hutcheson's Henchmen Use Gag Rule

The members of Local No. 181 of the carpenters' union were given another dose of autocracy from their officials on last Monday evening when they tried to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of their former local president who quit office after he discredited himself as a servile tool of General President Hutcheson and District President Harry Jensen, who wanted the progressive members of the union expelled.

The expulsion without trial of five members of Local 181 aroused the anger of the rank and file since that occurrence every meeting has been a battle between the membership and the officials, the latter enforcing gag rule to prevent action by the members against the illegal expulsion of the most active workers in the organization.

Tried to Elect President.
On last Monday evening the members attempted to elect a successor to the official who quit. The vice-president claimed that he was entitled to act as president until the end of the term of the constitution to the contrary.

Harry Jensen, district president, who is also president of Local 181 upheld the decision of the vice-president. Jensen was one of the signers of a scab agreement which forces the carpenters to use material manufactured under Landis award conditions. For protesting against this treachery by resolution the five members over which the fight now rages were expelled.

Refused the Floor.
Several members of the local tried to take the floor but the vice-president refused them the privilege of speaking. One member was fined one dollar by the chairman. He protested and was fined another dollar. Another member made a motion that both fines be remitted but the chair refused to entertain the motion. This was also a violation of the constitution but such trifles as that do not bother the fakers.

The membership is rallying behind the expelled members one hundred per cent. An appeal has been sent to general president. Hutcheson, protesting against the illegal action of the chairman of the trial committee in bringing in a cooked-up report and falsely declaring that the defendants pleaded guilty. The members of the local insist that their fellow unionists did not have a trial and they are more determined than ever that they shall have a square deal.

Thieves Enter Bank Via Sewer.
MILAN, Dec. 30.—Many millions of lire's worth of jewels and securities were taken by the thieves who tunneled from a sewer, thru a steel lined wall and into the Genoa branch of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, officials admitted today.

Build the DAILY WORKER!

JAPANESE DIPLOMAT ASKS SOFT PEDAL ON IMMIGRATION BUNK

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TOKYO, Dec. 30.—In an interview today with Japanese newspapermen, foreign minister Shidehara advised Japanese newspapermen not to stir up questions over the United States Pacific naval maneuvers and the immigration law.

He declared such agitation was detrimental to international relations and likely to have an unhappy outcome.

The foreign minister declared that Great Britain's Singapore naval base project was not intended as a menace to Japan. The newspapermen were polite, but accepted this statement with sly smiles.

Discussing the immigration ban, Shidehara said Japan had never been informed that the United States considers the immigration question a closed incident. He declared that he believed the exclusion law was a blunder and thinks that America will some day recognize it as such and rectify the error.

In the meantime he warned the Japanese newspapermen, Japan cannot force the United States to rescind the ban.

GOOSE-STEP PROFESSORS RANT ABOUT GLORIES OF CAPITALISM WHILE UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES

Twelve hundred college professors, teachers and upholders of bourgeois economics, sociology and psychology, who make poor salaries teaching economics, because they don't know enough about economics to organize into unions, admitted the failure of the system of society which they are paid to uphold, in their convention here.

Goose-Step Economists.
"The deadliest enemies of man at the present time are not disease, war and famine, but the industrial conditions of the city," Warren S. Thompson, of the Scripps Foundation, Miami University, told the American sociological society yesterday afternoon.

"They not only take their heavy toll in deaths, but prevent their victims from participating in the future because they sterilize them." The sociological society which, is now in session at the Congress Hotel, is one of seven economic organizations promoted by business men to uphold the capitalist system of exploitation of the workers.

The close connection between these organizations, which include the economic foundation, the statistical association, farm economic association, university instructors, and association for labor legislation, and the large business interests which supply them with funds is shown by the fact that all the arrangements for the convention of these organizations are in the hands of Chicago business men.

"Swift's" Manager a Member.
Among those who took a leading part in organizing the convention of the bourgeois economists are—L. D. H. Weld, manager of the "commercial research department" of Swift and Co. packers, who is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements; C. H. Crennan, of the Continental and Commercial Bank; Walter Lichtenstein of the First National Bank; Rudolf Clemen, of the Illinois Merchants Trust company; John Bowman, of the Chicago association of commerce; and H. W. Moorhouse, of Brookmire's agricultural service.

Purpose: Bigger Profits.
Most of the speeches were advice to business men as to how they can make bigger profits. "Train college students to win white collar jobs by means of the overall route" was the suggestion of Professor Charles C. Leeds, head of the department of machinery production of the Carnegie institute of technology, which is controlled by the United States Steel corporation. Leeds advised that the college students must learn how to fit themselves into the profit system.

"They must learn the value of discipline," said the goose-step professor. Culture and science have largely been forgotten by these professors. They openly bow down to big business and admit they use the colleges in the service of the large corporations.

Thorstein Veblen admitted this in his address before the American economic association yesterday. "No argument on economic matters will get

ELECTRIC TRUST BACKS SHOALS BILL IN SENATE

Coolidge Pushes Private Control Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The power trust organized around the General Electric and the Westinghouse companies, is sponsoring the Underwood bill which would turn Muscle Shoals over to these private interests, senate debate disclosed yesterday. The "insurgent" bloc, however, has signified its willingness to accept the Jones bill as a compromise between Senator Norris' government ownership bill and the Underwood power trust bill. The Jones bill would put the matter of Muscle Shoals before a committee of three, which would not be required to bring in a recommendation for one year.

Senator Norris has introduced a trust busting resolution in the senate which cites "rumors" that a power trust is in existence, "which wholly or partly controls various combinations of water companies, large manufacturing and industrial corporations, banking institutions, public utilities, power companies and other corporations."

Speaking on the Norris resolution which demands an investigation by the federal trade commission, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, declared, "A gigantic monopoly that can extend its tentacles everywhere and crush the substance from out the people, crush out their very life, has sprung up in our midst. If we wait until fines and threats of imprisonment restrain monopoly we will wait until we grow gray."

Ashurst advised that the government go into competition with the monopolies, evidently closing his eyes to the fact that the large monopolies control the government.

POSTAL CLERKS WANT WAGE BILL PASSED AT ONCE

No Excuse for Delay, Union Head Says

A fight is being waged in the senate against 300,000 postal employees, who are virtually disfranchised by their civil service status, David W. Johnson, chairman of the Chicago postoffice clerks, local union No. 1, charges in an open letter to Senator William B. McKinley.

"There is no fight being made against the president; the fight is being made against the postal employees," Johnson states. "It is unprecedented. There is no record in the history of congress that can be compared with it. This fight is being made against a defenseless body of employees virtually disfranchised by their civil service status."

The postal employees believe that there is no excuse for the senate delaying the passage of the bill, according to Johnson. "The general opinion of the postal employees is that, according to all previous parliamentary rules and legitimate practices of the senate, this bill should have been passed within at least four days after congress convened," the Chicago postal clerks' official writes. "However, since it was not, there should be a showdown. Since the economic situation has not improved any, we believe the senators will vote for the bill, if they are relieved of the obstructive tactics and given an opportunity to register their will."

The obstructive tactics referred to by Johnson are being carried on under the direction of President Coolidge, altho Johnson seemed to lack the courage to directly place the responsibility upon the Coolidge administration. Coolidge has induced Senator Sterling to confuse matters by bringing in a dual bill, raising postal rates on newspapers, which has no chance of passing. Coolidge is trying to forestall the passage of the postal bill over his veto of the wage increase passed by the last congress.

POLICE AID GLASGOW LANDLORDS EVICTING WORKERS' FAMILIES

GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 30.—Evictions of unemployed workers continue here. They are now executed with the support of Glasgow sheriffs and the assistance of the police who are out in full force. Four evictions were carried out today in the vicinity of the banks of the Clyde river. The police smashed into the barricaded doors and drove men, women and children out into the freezing streets while large crowds of workers stood by and looked on. No attempts were made to resist the police who were armed ready for murder.

When you buy, get an "Ad" for the DAILY WORKER.

Mexican Socialist Wing of Fascism Shows Face Under Rule of Calles

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAHL.

TODAY, the regime of the "socialist," Plutarco Calles, president of Mexico, has the endorsement of The New York Times. That is getting results very quickly. But the results are not on the side of the workers and farmers of the Mexican republic. They are on the side of the dollar dictatorship.

Calles, the "socialist," has already shown that he is willing to use the proverbial "strong arm" of international capitalist rule against the workers and peasants of his own country.

Putting on the face of an Italian Mussolini, this Calles recently announced a decrease in wages on the railroads, declaring that any strike would be put down with every available force at the command of the capitalist state. This was to be only the beginning of a drastic campaign of "economy" that hits only the workers, as usual.

Wall Street's New York Times is happy over Calles' reason as well. It waxes ecstatic over the announcement made by Calles that he is going to reduce the Mexican army from 75,000 to 25,000. Wall Street's pet organ declares this is a sign of real "courage." It even compliments Calles on his features, claiming they are of the kind "not to be trifled with." It said something of the kind about the crumpling Italian fascist dictator.

In the past few years Mexico has been spending from 60 to 70 per cent on her army. The United States spends 80 per cent to maintain her militarism, past, present and future.

Soviet Russia devotes 20 per cent of her budget to military expenditures, for the Red Army and the Red Navy.

Wall Street's New York Times is happy over Calles' promise. It not only means that Mexico will be called on to pay interest and principle on loans advanced by Wall Street, away back to the terror regime of Diaz, out of the alleged "saving," but that the threat of American intervention over a disarmed people will have more effect. The Times does not urge a reduction in the strength of American militarism, north of the Rio Grande.

Calles, however, like Obregon before him, has shown that he is willing and ready to go still further. He is not only ready to cut down the military forces of the Mexican republic, but he is also ready to disarm the workers and peasants. Thus his real intentions are revealed.

When the Russian workers and peasants quit the imperialist world war and returned to their homes, they took their arms with them. They used these arms to rid themselves not only of the czarist regime, but also of the makeshift capitalist governments that followed.

The Mexican workers and peasants fought for the Obregon-Calles regime as against the De La Huerta counter-revolution. The struggle victoriously ended they returned to their homes, taking their arms with them, like their Russian comrades.

The danger is not so much that Calles may reduce military expenditures, but that he may carry out his threat to disarm the workers, just as the regime of the "socialist" Ebert, has tried to do in Germany, ever since the kaiser was overthrown.

An armed Mexican working class is the promise not only of valiant struggles when necessary against Wall Street rule, but also against fascism, parading as socialism, in the seat of government in Mexico City.

Calles has not only carried out arrests of Communists since coming to power. He threatens retaliation against all radical elements among the workers and peasants. The New York Times says "Amen!" to his threat to "show no favor to extremists."

Under these conditions the Mexican workers and peasants can be relied upon to cling to their arms, at all costs, and carefully preserve them against the day when they will be badly needed in the struggle to win the proletarian Mexican revolution, the Bolshevik Revolution for the establishment of Soviet Rule in the hands of the workers and peasants fighting for Communism.

NO PEACE EVEN FOR PACIFISTS UNDER BOSS RULE

Militarists Place War Foe on Grill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Because he wanted to disarm the nursery of toy pistols, toy soldiers and other means of inculcating in the impressionable minds of children a hatred for war, representatives of various patriotic organizations, the United States marine corps and anti-peace organizations denounced Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of National Council for Prevention of War as a coward and a "white-livered imbecile."

The attacks against the representative of the organization opposed to war occurred at a special committee hearing of the local board of education, which was appointed to investigate charges of unpatriotic remarks made by Libby while addressing the school children in the public schools. Libby is Grilled

The grilling to which Libby was subjected became particularly vicious during the testimony of Maj. Gen. Barnett, former commandant of the marine corps. The deportation of all who refuse to aid in preparing the young for war was urged by Barnett. Representatives of a number of peace societies appeared in defense of Libby. One of the accusations made was that Libby is an agent of the Soviet government.

FASCIST PARTY NEAR BREAK UP OVER ROSSI MEMO

Liberal Ministers Have Resigned

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, Dec. 30.—The extremists in the fascist party have sent a statement to Premier Mussolini, warning him that if he shows signs of weakness they will act against him. The movement to replace Mussolini as leader of the fascist party, and elevate Deputy Farinacci to that position is growing. The extreme fascists are opposed to the calling of a new election, fearing defeat.

The "Cremona Nuova," fascist organ, has openly declared that Farinacci must be made the leader of their party, which they declare must be reorganized if defeat is to be averted.

The opposition accuses King Emanuel of being an accomplice of the fascist government, charging that the king is not using his influence to bring the fascist accused of violence into the courts.

The Rossi memorandum, accusing Mussolini of being the inspirer of the murder of Matteotti and attacks on other deputies, has gravely compromised Mussolini's regime. The sentiment for Mussolini's resignation is growing, and even a large portion of the fascist party believe Mussolini's early resignation is inevitable.

The council of cabinet ministers was urgently convoked yesterday afternoon. The meeting has been summoned, it was stated, to discuss the resignations of the liberal ministers Senator Casati, and Gino Sarrocchi, minister of education and public works, respectively.

Wall Street and Coolidge Join to Menace France

(Continued from page 1)

as early a date as possible. The machinery of international exchange has already started to move in this direction by the emphatic warning that emanated from the state department yesterday that this government will not tolerate nor listen to any talk of cancellation.

Members of the debt funding commission have been prepared for something of the sort, it was disclosed today, ever since the Parmentier debt commission came to the United States two years ago. M. Parmentier came ostensibly to discuss "settlement," yet he politely and firmly rejected every overture made by American officials, anxious for any kind of settlement, and returned to France leaving only wonderment behind in Washington as to why he had come.

100 Years Not Enough Time!

In this connection, it was revealed today for the first time that when M. Parmentier was here, members of the American debt commission asked him to take back to Paris a settlement providing for a ten year moratorium, and payments to be stretched over a period of 100 years, with a rate of interest approximating that paid by the British in their settlement.

Parmentier replied to the offer by stating that his government had not "authorized" him to receive or transmit any such concrete proposition.

The same proposition M. Parmentier rejected was also broached to M. Jusserand, it was learned today, and the ambassador replied: "When the time comes to take up the question of paying the debt my government will send a commission here."

TEMPERATURE GOES UP SO HEAVY FOG MAKES DAY NIGHT IN CHICAGO

Chicago yesterday was enveloped in an inky blanket of fog and smoke which transformed day to night and at noon gave the loop an appearance of midnight.

Automobiles and street cars travelled slowly with headlights blazing, street lights gleamed faintly thru the murk and office buildings were ablaze with electric light. Trains in the fog area were under "slow" orders which failed to prevent one fatal accident. There were scores of minor accidents in the streets.

The darkness was caused, according to the weather bureau, by the rise in temperature after the cold wave.

NO "DAILY" NEW YEAR'S DAY

The next issue of the DAILY WORKER will be dated Friday, Jan. 2, 1925. The DAILY WORKER plant, editorial and mechanical, will be closed Thursday, New Year's Day. Many party members will utilize the holiday to collect subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER, and sell policies to "insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925." What better New Year's gift could a worker receive than a one year subscription to the DAILY WORKER or the WORKERS MONTHLY?

Insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925 with a New Year's present of a ten dollar policy! If you are a member of the working class, it will be a New Year's present to yourself.

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ALL RADICALS TO BE DEPORTED, SAYS KLANSMAN

Secret Meetings Plan Fight on Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 30.—The Ku Klux Klan, in its secret meetings openly states its purpose of "deporting every radical in the United States." At a secret meeting of the Klan in the Walker Auditorium, Isaac Kushner succeeded in gaining admission with a Klan pass, and found that the entire meeting was devoted to denunciation of labor organizations and radicals.

The main speaker, Mr. Kemel, a "realm lecturer," and Baptist preacher from Georgia, declared "the main and primary mission of the Klan is to war upon the radicals. It proposes to check up all radicals and liberals in the country, and deport every foreign born radical to his native land and every native radical to some far away island."

The speaker stated that "there are thirty-three million dollars in gold deposited in New York banks by the Soviet government for propaganda purposes against the government of the United States. All radicals are opposed to our institutions, and the Klan intends to exterminate them all. The inferior races are the Poles, Russians, Roumanians, Italians, etc., and we must maintain the supremacy of the protestant Anglo-Saxon race."

The Klan speaker spoke against birth control. He declared against intermarriage between whites and Negroes. "There are already 1,600,000 mulattoes in this country and we don't want any more," he said.

Coolidge Leading Drive Against Pay Raise for P. O. Clerks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—President Coolidge's latest scheme for beating the postal salaries bill is to have the reactionary majority in the senate adopt the Sterling postal revenue bill before the vote is taken, Jan. 6, on the setting aside of his veto of the salary increase measure.

If the senate adopts the Sterling bill, it will then be likely to use that fact as an excuse for upholding the veto on the salary bill. And the Sterling bill will then be killed in the house.

If the friends of a living wage for postoffice workers become so active in the house as to force the passage of the Sterling measure—as a last resort—during the present session, Coolidge and Postmaster General New will have one last trick to play. They will call upon the house machine leaders to change the date for the higher postal salaries from July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1925. That will cheat the workers of their \$225 apiece for the year 1924-25, anyhow. The amount involved is \$68,000,000. As the Sterling bill now stands, it provides for raising \$68,000,000 a year from July 1, 1925, and for payment of this sum in higher salaries for the year beginning July 1, 1924.

Knowing that the Sterling measure will probably die in the house because so little time remains for its passage before March 4, several republican senators who have been wavering are now said to be prepared to stand the issue of upholding Coolidge's veto with Coolidge and against the postal workers.

Building Trades Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—George Herdick, president Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, succeeds John Donlin of the Plasterers as president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, headquarters in Washington, on Jan. 1. William Tracy, of the Plumbers, residing in Philadelphia, replaces William Spencer, of the Plumbers, as secretary of the department. Spencer has been secretary since the formation of the department in 1907, and Donlin has been president since 1916.

RANK AND FILER TELLS OF BIG LEFT WING VICTORY IN NEW YORK GARMENT UNION ELECTION

By a DRESSMAKER.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 30.—The election for executive board members and secretary-treasurer in Local No. 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, held here on Dec. 11, will long be remembered. It was a thoro sweep and sent the reactionary clique into oblivion never to be resurrected. The entire left-wing ticket got in by majorities of four to one. What adds great interest to this election, is that unusually heavy voting was done, about 2,200 ballots having been cast.

On the morning of the election, the main polling place looked like veritable scenes of combat. Groups of girls and men of all ages and nationalities, marched back and forth on the sidewalk defying provocation of the reactionaries actively manning the interests of the machine. The old executive board members who marshalled their armies of rough necks, were exasperated when they saw the crowds of workers marching to the polling places.

Particularly was this the case at the 21st street office, where an old war-horse for the machine was doing his bit marshalling his cohorts. He assailed everyone with his vile language and pointed out well-known lefts to his haggard crew. When a girl worker came along and passed the Freiheit to some of her fellow workers, he determined to have it out with her.

Faker Gets Furious.
"Who gave you leave to distribute this paper here?" he shouted. "This is my union and I won't let you sell that paper here," he yelled at the girl, shaking his fist furiously. His cohorts immediately closed in, ready for some dirty work, but a few husky workers stepped forward and prevented a fight. The girl worker gained courage and took the machine thugs to task with some pertinent questions.

"Who gave you this union?" This union belongs to the workers and not to you. After today, this union will be in the hands of an executive board which will take care of the workers' interests. The workers, and not a few politicians, will own this union. What have you done since you are in power? Have you done something constructive to better the lot of the workers? You drew checks for some unknown expenses? You raised our dues against the expressed wishes of the members. You defied every decision made by the members!"

Reactionary Nonplussed.
The reactionary was so befuddled by the rapid succession of questions fired at him that he took refuge by saying, rather sheepishly, "You are a Bolshevik; you take orders from Moscow."

Such scenes were duplicated at practically every important polling place. In the meantime, the workers kept up their voting, and when they emerged from their polling places, their faces were aglow with joy at the opportunity given them to do their share to oust the old guard.

When the voting was over, it was evident that the gang received as thoro a thrashing as they well merited. Notwithstanding the tricks they employed to defer the election for months, the day of their doom had to come.

The tallymen sat thru the night anxiously counting the cheering votes. Practically every ballot was voted straight left; the right votes were very difficult to find. When the counting was over, the lefts were literally swept in by the greatest majority in the greatest election ever held in local No. 22.

The venomous secretary-treasurer of the local, who was only recently honored with a vice presidency of the international for his diabolic attacks on the left and for enthusiastic support of every vicious crime committed against the interests of the workers, was so completely snowed under, that he was to be found neither on the ballot nor in office.

The left administration of local No. 22 is now getting ready for serious work to meet the pressing issues awaiting solution.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 30.—

The proposed new agreement of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union of Baltimore includes unemployment insurance and sanitary label provisions. The new agreement, if accepted, will go into effect at the beginning of the year.

CONDITIONS ON CANADIAN SHIPS WORSE THAN JAIL

Crews Subjected to All Kinds of Graft

By SYDNEY WARREN (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 30.—Conditions aboard the Canadian government's vessels lead seamen of Vancouver to believe that the government has deliberately settled upon a policy to force white seamen from the vessels as an excuse to replace them with coolie labor, as is the case on vessels belonging to the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.

Seamen on these vessels are subjected to conditions worse than those prevailing in most jails ashore. Food is so scarce that it is a common thing for vessels to arrive in port with the crew half famished and ill from working for days on short rations of very inferior food.

Fines Are Assessed.

Apart from general living conditions aboard the government's vessels, the crews are subjected to almost every conceivable kind of petty graft and discipline. Fines are assessed for the slightest infractions of the ship's articles and in many cases at the whim of the commanding officer. In cases where the men appeal to the shipping master of the home port to arbitrate, that person usually is job conscious and gives his decisions accordingly.

A specific example of the treatment meted out to the men is found in the crew's complaint of conditions prevailing aboard the government boat Canadian Importer, commanded by Capt. C. Wallace. This vessel left Vancouver August 18, 1924, bound for Australia and arrived at the first port of call 31 days later, at Melbourne.

The Tailor Graft.

During the voyage the crew had worn out most of their "gear" and asked for an advance of money to refit themselves for the remainder of the voyage. The captain refused to allow the men any money advances, but told the crew that he would get them a tailor and they could buy their clothing thru him. The "tailor" graft, hoary with years, is still notorious aboard Canadian government vessels. Briefly it is this: this captain arranges with some cheap clothier in whatever port the vessel happens to be, to sell his crew slop clothing at tailored-to-measure prices. The clothier to placate the men usually advances them a few dollars and later collects this along with the exorbitant price of the goods he has sold from the crew's wages. The captain comes in for his rakeoff in the form of a commission.

Men Were Fined.

So bad were conditions aboard the Canadian Importer that two members of the crew deserted at Brisbane, Queensland, and when the captain attempted to put to sea shorthanded, five other members of the crew refused to go aboard the vessel until the full complement of men was obtained. They succeeded in forcing the captain to get the full crew, but afterwards were fined \$11.25 each for having refused to sail shorthanded.

Returning to Vancouver the food ran short and for 10 days the crew were forced to work and subsist on mush three times a day with no sugar or tea. On arrival in Vancouver several members who complained were discharged and placed on the government's blacklist. The water the men were compelled to drink was putrid and the color of mud.

The secretary of the Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, W. Donaldson, attempted to have it analyzed by the Vancouver city analyst, but that official refused to do this, giving as an excuse that there was not sufficient water to analyze, despite the fact that a large bottle full was submitted.

Break Agreement.

Similar conditions are reported aboard the Canadian Spinner and the Canadian Miller, where in addition to poor food the government officials lowered the wages of the ordinary seamen and deck boys below what they had signed articles for at Montreal. On the Canadian Traveller sometime ago an old stoker, 60 years old, was fined \$80 from his wages because he fell sick as the result of the treatment he received aboard the vessel and was unable to work. The captain charged him with shirking his work. The aged worker appealed to the shipping office in vain.

Colds That Lead to PNEUMONIA

We have known men and women who have taken cold compounds, syrups, cressets, plasters, etc., with no abatement whatever of the trouble. When these same people tried DRUGLESS METHODS they made quick recoveries from their colds. No matter what the ailment, try first Chiropractic and Electrotherapy (natural, drugless methods). Consultation and advice free to all comrades on matters pertaining to health.

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CULTURAL LIFE AMONG WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)

papers took place recently in Leningrad; a similar contest in Moscow many months ago.

The living newspaper is another popular form of entertainment used in club work and evening programs. The central club of the Moscow unions maintains a group of workers which now give all their time to putting on such programs, in addition to the amateur programs organized by separate groups of workers themselves. A newspaper is acted out by living people in words and gestures. Cartoons and propaganda and important events are portrayed seriously or humorously.

As another instance of the vital cultural life among the workers of Russia, I notice that the Moscow trade unions last year had 4708 lectures, 8520 excursions carried on in 176 clubs and 200 red corners, the latter being a smaller social group which does not boast a building or establishment of its own.

Study Classes for Housewives.

In Leningrad, 57,000 working men and women are studying in classes for illiterates. An illiteracy census was made this fall and other classes are also planned. The largest number of illiterates are in textile workers, the next largest in the metal workers' union. The medical workers are liquidating illiteracy among the hospital servants. The first attempt to organize classes for housewives has also taken place in Leningrad, where 2000 are registered.

Restaurants and day nurseries and clubs are being opened now under co-operative home-societies organized in the shop committees of Moscow. This also is spreading, as are other forms of co-operative house-building and house management.

Meantime the city-country connections are still a matter of close attention. There are societies all over the Soviet Union for the purpose of improving this connection. Leningrad has two hundred thousand members of such societies of whom more than ten thousand are active workers, going as volunteers to the rural districts to establish there cultural connections with the town. They have given special attention to the most backward parts of Leningrad province, which, being far north, has many extremely primitive districts. They have organized reading huts, co-operatives, peasants mutual aid, and have helped the village schools.

Rural School Improved.

As a result of their work the general condition of rural schools in the Leningrad district is much improved.

ed. The fuel question has disappeared, the peasants having donated the necessary work for this, under stimulation of outside interests. The text book question is not so difficult any more as the various city groups acting as guardians send out quantities of books. There are now 1,000 special schools for reading and writing in Leningrad district for the purpose of teaching adult peasants.

These cultural guardianships by city groups take various forms. The all-Russian central executive committee is guardian for several rural districts and is electrifying them. In Shumsky district a special "Day of the Red Peasant" was organized, in which propaganda on new methods of agriculture was the order of the day. Groups of workers' correspondents assume guardianship of some village and send periodicals and books.

Rural Districts Get Newspapers.

The newspaper is coming to the village at last. There are still relatively few villages which receive them regularly, on account of great distances and bad transport. But a postoffice near Leningrad is now making a special experiment opening 23 small rural stations for the special purpose of delivering newspapers which it guarantees to supply within a day of issue, to the farthest corners of its district.

Besides the movement which comes from the city to the village, there are plenty of movements among the peasants themselves. Independent Peasant congresses for the purpose of discussing local improvements are organized by local soviets. In one district with which I am familiar, 1500 peasant delegates attended for four days discussions; half of them were women. The move to bring women into active work in public life is increasing, and this in itself will cause great changes in the daily habits and life of Russia.

Daugherty Trusts Friend.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Former Attorney General Harry Daugherty's report of March 8, 1924, containing the report of two trustees on the attempts made by the Chicago meat packers to obey the "consent decree" of the federal court is used in a circular issued by Armour & Co. in their press propaganda in the capital. The packers want to get rid of the decree, under which they were required to stick to meat packing and certain related lines of business. The trustees claim that the Armour and Swift groups tried to sell their holdings in these other enterprises, as directed by the court. The sale was not made.

MORGAN RAISES BAN ON MADISON AVENUE BUILDING

Has Plenty Sunlight at Glen Cove

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—John Pierpont Morgan's power in the government of New York City has long been shown by his ability to prevent the intrusion of sky scrapers on Madison Ave., across from his old mansion on 36th St. In 1916, thru a residence zoning resolution put thru the board of estimate, he blocked the plans of the late Baron Astor to shut off some of his sunlight by a high building across the way.

J. P. Has Plenty Sun.

But times have changed. Morgan no longer needs the sunlight on Madison Ave. The old Morgan mansion is little more than a private museum. Madison Ave. is no longer an aristocratic neighborhood and the multi-millionaire banker is firmly established in his feudal estate at Glen Cove, Long Island. So the announcement comes that the Morgan interests have come to an agreement with a syndicate, headed by Robert M. Catts, which now controls the former Astor property, for a 25-story, \$11,000,000 building across the way. And legal authority for the project comes by the decision of corporation counsel Nicholson ratifying an amendment to the zoning regulations.

The old Morgan mansion was the scene of some historic financial deals. Among the most celebrated of these deals consummated in this house was the great anthracite pool of March, 1886, when representatives of the railroads dominating the hard coal mines met there in conference with the elder J. P. and made a compact limiting anthracite production to a definite tonnage and penalizing any railroad that should exceed its quota.

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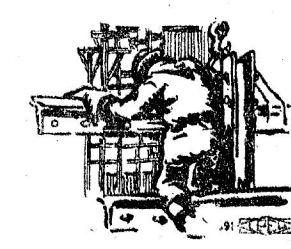
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Discussion of Our Party's Immediate Tasks

WORKERS PARTY REPUDIATING FARMER-LABORISM

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

The results of the membership meetings held in five principal cities on Sunday, Dec. 28, show that our party is definitely emerging from its farmer-labor illusions. Six weeks ago practically the entire membership of the Workers (Communist) Party was profoundly convinced that it could very profitably use the slogan of the farmer-labor party. In spite of the tremendous obstacles that have had to be overcome, the inertia, the organized resistance to the discussion in some sections of the party, the smoke screens that have been thrown out by the minority to hide the real issue, the herrings that have been drawn across the trail—yet, after six weeks' discussion, the central executive committee can say that it has convinced a majority of the membership for the Communist policy laid down in its thesis.

New York City and Chicago are the largest centers of our party, where party life is most intense and where, therefore, the discussion penetrated deepest among the members. The vote in these two cities is therefore most interesting.

Chicago, for example, had a membership meeting six weeks ago which was carried by the minority over-whelmingly—by a vote of 175 to 76.

Even after the discussion in the party press for six weeks, the membership in Chicago was still largely in favor of the farmer-labor slogan. When the membership meeting, the largest in the party history, opened on Dec. 28, the farmer-labor advocates undoubtedly would have carried their proposition if a vote had been taken without discussion.

But when the minority, advocates of the farmer-labor party, were forced to defend their position in open debate, before the assembled membership, they collapsed entirely. During the actual progress of the debate, in the few hours between 3 o'clock and 11, the block of farmer-labor sentiment was shattered. When the smoke cleared away, the central executive committee had a clear majority of 399 against 362.

New York City showed us this process carried even further than in Chicago. The farmer-labor advocates had banked upon New York. They exerted every effort to win it, and sent their star speaker there. The central executive committee not only won a majority there, completely overcoming the illusion that the farmer-labor slogan can be used to assemble masses under present conditions, but the majority vote was very decided, being 482 against 330. We can see that in New York it is a question of but a few weeks until the farmer-labor ghost will be laid to rest.

The twin cities meeting, Minneapolis and St. Paul, where the central executive committee gained a decided majority vote of the membership, is also interesting. There our party is actually faced with a functioning farmer-labor party, something that exists nowhere else in the United States. It might have been supposed that there, if anywhere, the membership of the Workers Party would be the most obsessed with the illusion of the farmer-labor slogan. But it seems that practical experience with the farmer-labor section of the LaPol-

lette movement is also a help, as well as the party discussion, in overcoming the illusions of our farmer-labor Communism. The Minnesota cities cast their vote for the central executive committee thesis.

Detroit and Cleveland are just beginning the process of laying the farmer-labor ghosts. Unfortunately it has been impossible for the C. E. C. to give these cities much special attention during the discussion and these two cities could not reach the Bolshevik point of view so quickly as did New York, Chicago and the Twin Cities. But even in Detroit and Cleveland, where the farmer-labor minority in our party won the vote, we see that the farmer-labor illusion is speedily fading. Whereas six weeks ago the vote would have been almost unanimous for the farmer-labor party yet on last Sunday, it just barely squeaked by. Give Detroit and Cleveland a little while more and they will redeem their record.

It is very illuminating, it is very educational, to see this tremendous reorientation taking place in our party with such rapidity—and it is also a matter of gratification to see how sound is the heart of our party, how readily it responds to the Communist line in political debate. Consider the tremendous difficulties that the central executive committee has been forced to struggle against. It went to a membership that was totally unprepared, with the proposal to change a basic policy, for which the entire party had been educating the movement for two years. As a consequence the C. E. C. had almost the entire party against it at first.

In addition were other obstacles. Certain language sections of our party have carried on no discussion whatever. Following an un-Bolshevik line, their officials decided to save their members from the disturbance of a discussion and, picking what looked like the easiest way, cast in their lot with the old slogan. In these sections it is only now, after six weeks, that the C. E. C. is finally penetrating with the discussion.

Other groups of the membership had been poisoned by the underground propaganda that has been carried on through the year by the minority national caucus, which brought many groups to the discussion caucus-bound, with the legend of the Lore alliance, with lurid tales of the "opportunists" sins of various members of the C. E. C. All of these things required the open discussion of the membership meetings to dispel.

In spite of all obstacles, however, and starting with the party almost entirely against it, the policy of the central executive committee has in six short weeks won a majority of the membership. The farmer-labor advocates are making their last stand. The policy of the C. E. C. is sweeping the party, and in another month or so it will have the support of the overwhelming mass of the party. Everyone will soon be admitting that the farmer-labor ghost will quit walking before the party comes to its convention. That is the meaning of the vote taken by our members in New York, Chicago, the Twin Cities, Detroit and Cleveland on Dec. 28. The Workers Party is emerging from the farmer-labor illusion.

WHY NOT CHEAP MILK?

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

PARADOXES are often highly illuminating. Consider the astonishing paradox of our minority: farmer-labor Communists who insist that the idea of a mass farmer-labor party was a childish illusion from the start.

The comrades of the minority profess to be greatly amused. They take their amusement seriously and the party should take it seriously too. It would seem that they have been suddenly struck by the "naive innocence" with which our party entered originally into the movement for a "broad, all-inclusive" labor party. Their present attitude—an attitude of ridicule toward the conception that there must be a broad mass base for any labor party agitation—is too important to let go by without analysis. It proves conclusively that the majority has been right in labeling the minority tendency opportunistic.

The labor party campaign was an application of the united front. But why do Communists go into united front campaigns? For the purpose of building the Communist Party. Of course, but that is not all. "It is a question . . . of going forward with the rising masses of the workers," said Comrade Zinoviev at the meeting of the enlarged C. E. C. of the Comintern, Dec. 4, 1921, when the united front policy was being formulated.

Independent of what organizational benefits may accrue to the Communist Party, a Communist united front campaign must be based upon an issue which in itself constitutes a forward movement for the work class. Every step of our policy must be rooted in the understanding that "the Communists have no interests separate and apart from the working class as a whole."

Consequently, when local farmer-labor parties were springing up on all

sides—when great masses were responding to the farmer-labor slogan—when large numbers of workers were moving, and apparently, for all their confusion and vacillations, in the right direction—the Workers Party threw itself into the campaign for a nation-wide farmer-labor party, based on the trade unions, organizations of poor farmers and working class political parties. We did this in an effort to win the leadership over the masses, to unmask the reactionary labor bureaucracy, and to gain influence and members for the Workers Party. But it was not just a trick to outwit the A. F. of L. fakers, altho every one of them from Johnston to Fitzpatrick, tried to make the masses believe the whole business was nothing but a cynical Communist maneuver. It was a sincere move on our part to participate in the creation of a federated party of workers and farmers—not an "all-inclusive" party necessarily, but one based on organized masses, in which the Workers Party would be a militant left wing.

Communists realize the shortcomings of a "farmer-labor party" and its creation is certainly not a matter of principle with us, but we were confronted with what might possibly have been a major historical development in the United States and we were obliged to take an attitude toward it. In any case, we held to the conception that a farmer-labor campaign must be considered objectively (from the point of view of the interests of the broad masses) as well as subjectively (from the point of view of the Workers Party as an organization).

Now the minority refers to this as our "illusion." Following upon the hectic adventures in the field of farmer-laborism, under the guiding star of

Comrade Pepper, they have developed a penchant for farmer-laborism and farmer-labor slogans, under any and all circumstances, irrespective of the movement of the masses—in spite of the fact that the historical development in the United States may take an entirely different road from that of the farmer-labor party.

The following apology is from Comrade Bedacht, who has organized the deviations of the minority into a system of pseudo-Marxian deviation:

"The campaign for a labor party may or may not result in the formation of such a party, yet, the process of the campaign itself, the maneuvers of the campaign, would bring us in contact with the masses, would strengthen our party numerically, would teach our party maneuvers and activities, and is bound to extend the influence of the party to greater numbers of workers and exploited farmers."

In this paragraph we have the whole secret of the errors of the minority. Here we have the idea of maneuvers without a practical goal (the minority comrades themselves speak of a broad labor party as an illusion). Maneuvers without any basis in the forward movement of the workers. Maneuvers for practice, maneuvers for the sake of experience, maneuvers for the purpose of making immediate contacts for the Workers Party. For this, Bedacht is willing to educate the masses to farmer-laborism, with the farmer-labor slogan, against their own ultimate class interests.

Now we are in a position to see why it is that the minority is constantly shouting for "action," "organ-

ization," without the slightest regard for the objective needs of the masses, and why they ridicule the majority for thinking in terms of the masses. The minority wants to "organize," "crystallize," "maneuver" everything in sight—or out of it. A half-dozen fake, camouflage farmer-labor parties (which could, no doubt, be "crystallized") would not help the working class onward, but would only confuse it. Nevertheless, we might get a few members for the Workers Party.

And we find ourselves in the comfortable paradise of the subjectivist. If it is good for us organizationally, it must be good!

Comrade Bedacht and his group have turned our revolutionary motto upside down. Instead of "The Communists have no interests separate and apart from the working class as a whole," we find the fatuous doctrine of "The working class has no interests separate and apart from the Communists."

A queer sort of Marxism this, which bases its policy on the Workers Party instead of on the working class as a whole! Such policy logically translates itself into the slogan, anything to get members! Which is a slight variation of the old S. P. slogan of, anything to get votes! Our minority comrades are to be sharply differentiated from the opportunistic fakers of the S. P., but that is where their tendency leads.

Eduard Bernstein, the father of revisionism, wrote in 1893: "The final aim is nothing, the movement is everything." This is the beginning and end of opportunism.

WHAT SORT OF AN ANIMAL IS A FARMER-LABOR PARTY ANYHOW?

R. BAKER.

THERE is a tremendous fear among the defenders of the minority thesis that if we abandon, for the time being, the farmer-labor party slogan, (and that is all that remains of this great mass-class movement) we will remain naked and isolated from the masses.

What do we mean by going to the masses? We mean fighting side by side with them on their many battle fronts to improve their living conditions, to ward off the attacks of the employers, rallying them for struggles against the misdeeds of the unions, fighting the capitalist state and its tyranny, and, in these battles imbuing the workers with a revolutionary ideology.

A farmer-labor party, as we know it is an occasional conference of delegates from the unions, generally party members, but, our real contact with the masses is made in the unions from which the delegates are sent to a F. L. P. conference.

Let us not forget that our past labor parties were successful only insofar as we had prestige, influence and leadership in the unions, and now that these labor parties disappeared in smoke, we still remain in the unions and our prestige and contact with the masses remains unchanged.

We have developed our leadership there, not by talking alone, (this is for the information of those comrades who carry no union cards) but, by participating in their strikes, and that means our strikes as well, by initiating movements to improve the unions as fighting organs of the class struggle; by discrediting the reactionary leadership; but, above all by fighting side by side with the organized workers when there was fighting to be done. That is how we did it, comrades, and not by talking about farmer-labor parties at a time when wages are being slashed right and left, at a time when unemployment is scourging the working class, at a time when vicious and concentrated efforts are being made to destroy what there is of the labor movement in America.

I have read plenty of arguments and heard them too, that you can safely talk about a farmer-labor party in a union, but, when you begin speaking about the Workers Party, then you get kicked out of the union. This may be true about those who go into the union just to talk. But we are still judged by what we do and not by what we say. We can't fool the workers into a farmer-labor party, in the unions we are known as Communists, and the workers know that when we organize a farmer-labor party, we are but organizing a poor imitation of the Workers Party.

Let me reiterate again; that the workers will follow us into any united front movement only insofar as they have confidence in us as Communists and by that time they are ready to follow us into the Workers Party or at least to support it.

Locally, we notice that those comrades who could not be reached by any means during the time we were building the Philadelphia farmer-labor party are now violently in favor of it. Comrades, where were you when we needed you; when we pleaded for your support; when we sent you mandatory letters calling for your support? And, if we start another F. L. P. where will you be? To you comrades, who are not in the unions, I am almost tempted to give you another one of these parties. Perhaps, you would take a little more interest in it, now that you are talking so much about it, there being, unfortun-

ately, no samples left. If you could see one of these queer animals that we were building right and left only a few months ago, you wouldn't speak of the united front in the same breath that you speak of a F. L. P. But, isn't it strange comrades, how these mass-class parties disappeared when we deserted them for just a few short months to carry on the Communist campaign?

It is interesting to analyze the lineup in this controversy; the comrades who claim to be the "theoreticians" and the "Marxians" of the party, with few exceptions, want a farmer-labor party "dead or alive," and the comrades fighting against it are the crude or proletarian elements to whom the class struggle is a hard bitter fact, who bear the scars of many battles against the bosses and the misleaders of labor, and incidentally, the comrades who made possible the labor parties that we had. To those comrades of the minority who are in the unions, I just want to say; after reading all these articles take an evening off to visit your union and raise the question there, and you will discover that these strange people will not listen to you, they are too busy trying to prevent the impending wage cut, or planning an organization drive to strengthen the union or else discussing the problems of unemployment as they effect the local union.

Also, remember that the trade unions after all, (putting aside the sick and death benefit societies for a moment) are the basis, the raw material, from which any labor party is to be built. Let us not pay too much attention to the panicky fear of "isolation." A good percentage of our membership is in the unions, and we couldn't isolate them if we try.

We are a part of the masses, and we fought on the united fronts against the masters before the slogan was issued. This is the most hopeful sign in our party. It is the iron fact that will always guard our party from isolation. That will keep it healthy and in direct contact with the masses. And if our non-union comrades would utilize the splendid energies they are displaying in this discussion, towards organizing the workers in their trades, there would be no need for them to grow panic stricken about isolation.

We have a limited number of comrades in the unions, with a limited amount of time and energy at their disposal, and we want to utilize this most effectively by fighting for leadership as Communists on the burning issues confronting the workers now and not by yelling about artificial slogans and movements. As Communists we are fighting today and we will continue doing so and lead our followers into the political party we represent and typify, the Workers (Communist) Party.

How I would like to put some of our college graduates into the unions for a while and make them fight there not just listen and watch us fighting.

Our district organizer writes a brilliant article on "Words and Deeds" but for four months battles raged in his union on important issues and we could get neither words nor deeds from him, he sat quietly, philosophically observing our "syndicalists" carrying on the fight.

Go to the masses! We are there comrades, and we couldn't separate ourselves if we try, but we will lead the masses into our party. Philadelphia comrades should remember that during the four months of our local F. L. P. campaign we gained 27 new members and during the four months of the Workers Party campaign we gained 125 new members and four

A FEW FACTS ABOUT MINNESOTA

By H. M. WICKS *

SO desperate are the majority at their complete rout in the present party discussion that their sole remaining weapon of offense and defense is personal attacks. This desperation has permeated even the wind-swept plains of Minnesota, where Comrade Hathaway diverts attention from the facts of his great "united front" with Mahoney by charging that Wicks, while in Minnesota, evidently misunderstood the instruction of the C. E. C. and thought he was on a "vacation." He assails me on account of my article concerning Leninist leadership, but he does not reply to the article!

Hathaway says the "blood of the Minnesota comrades boils" when they read my article. I strongly suspect Comrade Hathaway presumes too much when the professor speaks for all Minnesota comrades. It seems rather strange that at this late time, in the period of party discussion their "blood" should "boil."

As to the part I took in Minnesota, as the representative of the then central executive committee, I will remind Comrade Hathaway of the fact that the district committee in Minnesota, of which he was a member, unanimously adopted a resolution praising my work there, and sent it to the C. E. C. and a copy to me personally in New York which I have before me at this moment. Evidently my imperfections only became apparent to Comrade Hathaway in this month of December, 1924, but certainly not in September, 1923.

As the late unlamented Mr. Post, of Battle Creek, would say: "There's a Reason!"

I think this assault can be taken for what it is worth.

As to other Minnesota comrades, I am certain they will recall that there was never a meeting of our comrades that I did not attend. In addition to that I spoke at meetings of the defense society, Young Workers League celebrations, a picnic, lectured before branches, attended general membership meetings in both Minneapolis and St. Paul, wrote publicity daily for our press regarding the convention we were helping arrange, familiarized myself with the complicated election laws of the state, straightened out a local fight in the party, held conferences with progressive labor people, wrote a constitution and by-law for the proposed organization, besides preparing exhaustive and detailed reports to the C. E. C. and writing articles for the DAILY WORKER in my capacity as one of its editors. Aside from these few tasks that kept me occupied from twelve to sixteen hours a day I devoted my time to "private" matters.

The one time I left a committee meeting before it was concluded, when there was nothing but formal routine to finish, I spent the evening at the home of Comrade R. C. Hedlund, who was not then a member of our party, but who was a supporter and whom Comrade Hathaway, personally, advised me to cultivate.

On the few occasions I did not spend the whole day at party headquarters, engaged in preparations for the convention, I attended the sessions of the convention of the American Bar Association and listened to Mr. Hughes dilate upon the Monroe Doctrine as applied to this stage of capitalist imperialism, Mr. Taft, John

new branches, and above all, we mobilized our membership into action. We enthused our comrades to fight for our party as never before, and during this same period we carried on a splendid and successful campaign to help the Paterson strikers. Our comrades were responsible for more unions endorsing Foster and Gitlow than we could muster to the second conference of the local F. L. P. to hear the report of the delegates from St. Paul. Our comrades couldn't get enthused over a F. L. P. because they knew it to be a huge joke. We can learn several lessons from our local situation.

First, our party needs Bolshevization, lot of education and discipline. Second, our membership will much sooner fight for our party than for a diluted F. L. P. Third, that even if we decide for a F. L. P. we must develop a real Communist Party to do it with. Let us not fool ourselves, even our Workers Party campaign, which was about 400 per cent better and more effective than our F. L. P. campaign, it was conducted by a comparatively small percentage of our membership. If you don't believe it, ask the secretary of your branch to read the City Central Committee minutes dealing with the reports of the campaign committee, or ask your delegates about it. Compared with what we had before the party campaign, we made great strides forward but there is much more to be done. Let us build our party for a while so that when we are fighting for it in the unions we will be conscious that we are fighting for a real Communist Party capable of participating in all united fronts.

In the meantime, this discussion does not stop us from carrying on the work in our unions today, even though, we have to pause every now and then to answer an argument.

W. Davis and Lord Birkenhead of Britain. As one of the editors of the WORKER it was my obvious duty to cover such a gathering. Every important detail of this pow-wow was published in the WORKER and written by me. This may have been a purely "personal" matter, in the eyes of Comrade Hathaway. This meeting of the bar association was the only time I got near those who practice at the bar.

A Few Facts.

Just what was our strategy in Minnesota and how was it carried out in practice?

Our task there was to break away the farmers and workers from the leadership of the petty-bourgeois political machine that dominated the farmer-labor movement.

The former majority of the C. E. C. laid down three manouvers:

1. We were to endeavor to organize the delegates to the Minnesota convention into a branch of the federated farmer-labor party. This was our major demand. (The present majority would have tried to organize them into the Workers Party.)

2. We were to yield a point and simply call the organization the Minnesota federated farmer-labor party, without affiliation with the national party organized at Chicago in July of that year, and send delegates to the January unity conference proposed by the federated party.

3. As a very last resort and to our minimum demand we were to elect delegates to the proposed unity conference. Failing this we were to withdraw.

We yielded the first two before the convention started and in spite of my instructions to the contrary, Hathaway and the steering committee refused to make a fight for the later.

Comrade Hathaway says I rushed up the aisle and told them to "split the goddam thing wide open." Possibly those were my words. Unquestionably they were my sentiments. I sat thru the whole convention, watched every move, and the last moment, late Sunday night, after we had successfully fought Van Lear and a railroad brotherhood faker, the critical moment arrived, when we, as Communists, were to strive for our one and only demand from the convention. A certain Jules Anderson, editor of a labor sheet at Crookston, Minnesota (the delightful symbolism of the name of the town in which Anderson lives strikes one forcibly) made a vicious attack upon the Workers Party the federated party and the world Communist movement.

Then came a fraudulent point of order which Mahoney, with his customary trickery, sustained. Why did not our comrades at least appeal from Mahoney's decision and endeavor to defend us against this vile assault as

I demanded they should? I leave the answer to Hathaway, who was chairman of the steering committee.

This capitulation was the logical result of the whole policy pursued by Comrade Hathaway in Minnesota. It is of a piece with his lamentations over the fact that he failed to be elected secretary of the working people's political league at the Duluth convention of July 18, 1923, where someone "exposed" the fact that he was a member of the Workers Party and of the executive of the federated farmer-labor party. His exposure (?) as a Communist came quite by accident. It was no fault of his. No one would have ever suspected his affiliations from his actions.

In my humble opinion, had we challenged Mahoney's ruling at Minneapolis in the September convention, we could have carried our point. But we had no floor leadership. Hathaway, of the majority's prize trade unions, is helpless as a child on the floor of a convention. His forte is conducting diplomatic negotiations with gentlemen of the Mahoney calibre and preserving "unity" with them.

Even after the contemptible performance of Mahoney, Hathaway still sang peans to this fakir and knight of the double-cross!

In the report of the steering committee of this convention, signed by Hathaway, Comrade Otto Wangerin and J. O. Johnson, the statement is made that one of these comrades had been active in the railroad labor movement, but not in the political phase, and the other had consistently opposed political action and declared himself a syndicalist. So, our sole political expert was Comrade Hathaway. I am certain either Comrade Wangerin or Comrade Johnson could have done equally as well without the guidance of Comrade Hathaway.

When Hathaway stated that I left the building after the adjournment of that convention and before our party members met to review the deviation, he is right. That was a strictly "private" matter, tho it might have had some effect upon the membership. I was so infuriated that I considered it inadvisable to vent my ire on many of our comrades who had done the best they could under the circumstances.

After I calmed down a bit I came to the meeting and endeavored to make the best of a bad situation, knowing that many of our comrades were inexperienced and that even Comrade Hathaway, despite his pose as a clever political manipulator, was after all, but a mere novice in the hands of Mahoney.

The school he is now following will not contribute to his political acumen, if his attempt to assail me with slander, instead of replying to my argument, is indicative of the direction of his development.

CANNON RECITES HISTORY

By ABRAHAM JAKIRA

THE right wing never has any courage to stand up and fight directly for its policy, but tries by devious ways, by indirection and by shifting issues, to advance its influence and smuggle in its policy," says Comrade Cannon in the DAILY WORKER of Dec. 11th. We are not going to discuss the validity of this statement, but will try to show that it applies to the majority fully one hundred per cent.

What Are the Issues?

The theses of both groups deal with several important issues. The farmer-labor party, undoubtedly, occupies the outstanding place among these, but each of the other issues are at least of sufficient importance as to be discussed by the party membership. We must not try to smuggle in these issues just because we are discussing the farmer-labor party. The issue of the Second-and-half International tendency was important enough to be seriously considered by the enlarged session of the Communist International last spring. So why all the excitement of Comrade Cannon when Comrade Ruthenberg raises "the issue of the opportunistic errors of Comrade Lore"? Before the discussion is over many other issues will undoubtedly be given consideration whether Comrade Cannon likes it or not.

What is Not the Issue

The majority on the other hand raises quite a number of "shifting issues" which have little to do with the present discussion. An active comrade here suggested to me that an article be written entitled—"What is not the issue." This was after he participated in the discussion in one of the party branches where another comrade reported for the majority comrade that the majority spends considerable time to "prove" that the amalgamation slogan is good, that the trade unions are important factors in the class struggle, that there are many issues which can serve as basis for our united front campaigns etc. Are these the issues involved in the present discussion? And in order to further befog and confuse the issue the cry of "opportunism" and "right wing" is raised by the majority against the minority. "Stop Thief," Comrade Cannon, will not do at this later hour, it

is the right wing that is resorting to shifting issues."

No Courage to Stand Up

Comrade Cannon tells us that it was not before "the August meeting of the C. E. C." that "Comrades Foster, Bittelman and myself began to ask a few questions." It was only after the August meeting that Comrade Foster "was beginning to assert his right and duty to participate actively in the party leadership." What does it mean? Does it mean that Comrade Foster while a leading member of the C. E. C. until August did not assert his right and duty as a member of the C. E. C.? Does it mean that he did not have the "courage to stand up and fight directly for his policies?"

History

Now, as to "history" quoted by Comrade Cannon. He rightly reminds us that the former C. E. C. was in disagreement with him on a number of occasions. We can add, we also opposed the expulsion of the "right wing" led by Comrade Olgin from the Jewish Federation despite of the bitter opposition of the Comrade Bittelman. But we also did something else. We split the "right wing" (and not the federation) of the Jewish federation, we broke the open alliance between Salutsky and Lore and between Lore and Cannon. For Comrade Cannon has always occupied the extreme side of the right wing in the party.

The present minority never had any illusions about Lore and if he "was carried around," to use Comrade Cannon's expression, it was just as a nurse carries around a sick child. (But the moment Comrade Lore made an effort to make the F. F. L. an individual membership organization he was called to order.) At the same time serious efforts were made to centralize both the party machinery and the party press and with considerable success. There was no danger of the right wing exerting his influence as long as the party was controlled by the left elements. The fight against the Second-and-half International tendency in the party becomes imperative when it is openly encouraged by the ruling centrist group of the C. E. C.

As to Comrade Foster. The present minority never had any illusions about (Continued on next page.)

The Workers Party in Action

WORKING WOMEN HOLD MONSTER PROTEST MEET

Condemn Firetraps Used to House Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 30.—All available standing room was utilized in the protest meeting against the fire-trap tenement conditions that was held in the hall at 64 East 104th St. under the joint auspices of the women's committee of the Workers Party and the united council of working class women.

The audience was a significant one from the fact that fully ninety per cent were plain people of the neighborhood who had no connection with either organization and were clearly not accustomed to attending such meetings.

The messages delivered by Sonya Diamond, chairman, Sadi Amter, Rose Nevin, Mrs. Fabricant, Kate Gitlow, Rose Pastor Stokes and A. Landy received hearty applause. A man who tried to disturb the meeting only helped to create greater enthusiasm for the meeting and resentment against himself. The full Communist message was delivered and not one of the crowd left the hall till after midnight. A batch of DAILY WORKERS was sold, fourteen women joined the united council of working class women, and a great many expressed a lively interest in the announcement that Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, in the same hall, a lecture would be delivered under the auspices of the U. C. W. W. and expressed their intention of coming and bringing their friends.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by a standing vote:

WHEREAS, we working men and working women in mass meeting assembled recognize that not only the tenements that burn down but, also those we live in, are FIRE-TRAPS BECAUSE PROFITS ARE MORE PRECIOUS TO THE BOSSES AND LANDLORDS THAN ARE THE LIVES OF WORKERS and

WHEREAS, we are convinced that the city, state and national governments permit these fire-trap conditions to exist because the interests of bosses and landlords are more precious to a capitalist government than the interests of the men, women and children of the working class, and

WHEREAS, we realize that these terrible conditions will change ONLY WHEN THE WORKERS USE THEIR UNITED POWER TO CHANGE THEM, be it therefore

RESOLVED that we do now protest against the conditions in which we are forced to live; and that we furthermore pledge ourselves to organize as workers and to work with determination for the establishment of a government of and by workers and working farmers, to replace the present government of and by bosses, landlords, speculators and their political lackeys.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

PIANO, VOCAL and HARMONY LESSONS

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RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN CONCERT AND DANCE SUNDAY, JANUARY 11

The concert and dance which was announced by the Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party for Dec. 28, was postponed on account of the party membership meeting, to SUNDAY, JAN. 11, at the same hall, Schoenhoffen Hall, take cars to Milwaukee and Ashland Aves. Tickets sold for Dec. 28 will be accepted on Jan. 11.

It is expected that the party membership and sympathizers will help to make the affair a success.

Y. W. L. Will Mobilize Youth Workers for Leibknecht Meeting

Carrying on as they do factory campaigns at almost a dozen of the largest factories employing youth labor, the Young Workers' League of Chicago, will mobilize all these young workers to celebrate with them the International Karl Leibknecht day, January 11, 8 p. m. in the Northwest Hall.

They have issued a number of demands which have been printed on the posters which will be put up around the factories where these campaigns are being carried on and will also appear on the leaflet which will be distributed a couple of days previous to the Leibknecht day.

The slogans are: Against capitalist wars and militarism.

Against the enslavement of German workers thru the Dawes' plan.

For abolition of child labor.

For maintenance by the state of all school children of workers under sixteen years of age.

For a six-hour day and a five-day week for all youth labor with full pay.

And for a Workers' Republic!

The speakers who will give a brief biography of Karl Leibknecht, who will tell of his significance to the youth labor and who will touch upon every one of the slogans enumerated are: Alexander Bittelman of the central executive committee, Max Schachtman of the Young Workers' League, N. E. C. and Peter Herd of the Chicago League. There will also be a junior speaker who will give a talk on the "school" struggle.

Party branches, language as well as English, should support the International Karl Leibknecht day arranged by the Y. W. L.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

LaFOLLETTE BRINGS DONATION TO FREIHEIT AND DAILY WORKER

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—The Milwaukee comrades have a keen sense of humor. It may have been developed by laughing so much at the mental gymnastics of Vic Berger and his LaFollette socialists but they certainly can appreciate a comic caper.

At a masquerade given by the Workmen's Circle in this city, where a jolly time was had by all, Comrade Gus Shklar, city secretary for Milwaukee, appeared dressed as LaFollette in company with Ostra Sungail dressed as the socialist party, in celebration of the marriage of these two "working class" (?) parties.

The workers attending the dance appreciated the take-off that contributed to the fun of the evening by awarding the "working class" couple, LaFollette and Mrs. S. P., a prize of five dollars.

Comrades Shklar and Ostra Sungail got their money's worth in fun so they contributed the money won on a fifty-fifty basis to help the Freiheit in their present need and to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925.

We thank the socialist party and LaFollette for the donation.

BENEFIT BALL TO AID CLASS WAR PRISONERS

New York Workers Hold Jan. 11th Open!

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Three thousand and class war prisoners are rotting in the vile prisons of Rumania and Besarbia.

Three thousand workers and peasants who are fighting against the impoverishment of the whole working population of that country have been imprisoned and given long sentences.

Political Prisoners Tortured.

Many more thousands have been shot down in cold blood by the brutal capitalist government. The prisoners are starving and shamefully mistreated and tortured. Many of them have been murdered in prison. Their families are starving and to give them relief is to expose them to arrest.

These brutal persecutions are only part of the general campaign thruout Europe against the labor movement. The Communists, who are the leaders in the struggle, are the worst sufferers from this campaign of fury. The Rumanian government is acting on the orders of the French government, who subsidize them in keeping their army. But the world war left the country so deep in debt that the workers and poor peasants must now pay in blood and sweat for what the capitalists have gained.

The International Red Aid is conducting the relief of these brave revolutionaries and their families. The International Workers' Aid is doing the work in the United States. The Rumanian section of the International Workers' Aid has arranged a concert and ball on January 10, 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston Road, New York City, and calls upon all comrades, friends and sympathizers to attend and make the affair a complete success.

The need is great. Comrades and friends, you must do your utmost to help these struggling workers and peasants and their families—to preserve them for the fight that is still to come.

Don't forget the place and date.

Notice to Denver Subscribers.

All branches of the Workers Party are co-operating with the American Lithuanian literary association in the grand ball which they are giving on New Years Eve, Dec. 31 at the Labor Lyceum on Julian St., near West Colfax Ave., for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER. All subscribers to Workers Party papers are urged to attend.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Membership meetings at which representatives of the C. E. C. and minority will present the party policies, will be held as follows: NEW HAVEN—Thursday, Jan. 1, at 2 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St. PHILADELPHIA—Sunday, Jan. 4, 2 p. m., Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring Garden streets. BOSTON—Sunday, Jan. 4, 2 p. m., Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley street. PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 4, 2 p. m., International Labor Lyceum, 805 James St. N. S. BUFFALO—Sunday, Jan. 4, 2 p. m., Finnish Hall, 159 Grider street.

Largest of English Branches, District 2, For Majority Thesis

The Harlem English Branch in Dist. No. 2, the largest English branch in this district, by an overwhelming vote endorsed the thesis of the C. E. C. of the party. The thesis of the minority received 9 votes.

Jewish Downtown Branch, No. 1, N. Y. For Majority Thesis

At the last of the three meetings, where the theses of the party were discussed, the Jewish Downtown No. 1 branch of New York, the second largest Jewish branch in District No. 2 by majority vote endorsed the thesis of the C. E. C.

Douglas Park Jewish Branch of Chicago for Majority, 11 to 6

Dear Comrades:—I am happy to inform you that at our last meeting, after we had heard Comrades Bittelman and Engdahl, who presented the majority and minority theses, and after questions by the membership, mostly to the minority, we have voted 11 to 6 with the majority of the central executive committee.—Fraternally yours, Isadore Garelick, Recording Secretary.

Czecho-Slovak Branch Chicago, Endorses the Theses of Majority

The Czecho-Slovak branch of the Workers Party, Chicago by a vote of 14 to 2 endorsed the majority theses on the immediate tasks of the Workers Party as providing an effective program for building up the party into a mass Communist party in accord with the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International. The minority theses was condemned as opportunistic. The majority of the C. E. C. was represented by Comrade Martin Abern, and the opposition by Comrade R. Minor.

Coolidge's Law and Order Prevails in Nation's Capitol

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Detective Larry O'Dea has been given a clean bill of health for his assault upon workers who had come to the Typographical Temple, to hear Robert Minor speak April 9, 1923.

E. J. Irvine (ex-secretary of the Workers Party of Washington) Clarence Rosenberger, W. C. Smelcer, Comrades Louis Brown, and Jackson, along with twelve other workers were manhandled, and held incommunicado, (Irvine for 3 days) Comrade Irvine's apartment was broken into, and his mother insulted by O'Dea, who read her personal letters.

The relatives of other victims of the raid were also grossly mistreated. The raid was in reality a catholic raid, O'Cullinane, and O'Dea being incensed by Comrade Irvine defending the execution of the priest Budkavitch thru the Washington papers. Rosenberger of Ballston, Va. sued O'Dea for \$25,000 but, today the jury refused damages.

Attorney Selig C. Brez, representing Rosenberger, will ask for a new trial. Attorney George F. Curtis appeared for the detective.

Tickets for Polikushka Performance Are Ready

Tickets for the famous moving picture "Polikushka" are ready and are for sale now at Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., Russian Co-operative Restaurants, 1734 W. Division St. and 760 Milwaukee Ave., at 166 W. Washington St., Room 307, at the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and by all members of the Technical Aid Society, U. S. S. R.

In connection with the first anniversary of the death of Nicolai Lenin there will be an added attraction: "In Memoriam—Lenin" There will also be shown a Russian comedy: "Soldier Ivan's Miracle." The pictures will be shown only one evening in Chicago, Thursday, January 15, at Gartner's Independent Theatre, 3725 Roosevelt Road, near Independence Blvd. All seats are 50c. Get your tickets in advance.

All friendly organizations are requested to postpone their meetings on January 15.

When you buy, get an "Ad" for the DAILY WORKER.

New York City West Side English Branch On Party Discussion

Whereas, party organizational work is being neglected, as is evidenced by the 100 turnover in membership, by the failure of the party to get its members into trade union work, by the disruption of the United Council of Working Class Women, and by the traditional neglect or makeshift character of educational work; and, Whereas, the spoils system is being and has been used to turn out competent comrades doing responsible work despite the fact that as disciplined Communists they would faithfully carry out the mandates of a convention even tho they disagreed, and,

Whereas, the first principle of Bolshevizing the party; namely, no factions after a convention, has been repeatedly violated by both minority and majority; and,

Whereas, the present and increasingly bitter spirit of the factional fight indicates that whichever group wins, it will neglect the party work for which the opposing faction has stood.

Therefore, be it resolved by the West Side English Branch of New York City that, while it endorses the labor party policy of the united front, it demands that all important organizational work go on despite discussion and convention; that no conscientious and competent comrade be sacrificed to factionalism; that the perennial factionalism in the district executive committee, central executive committee, etc., cease; and that the party close ranks for real Communist work despite factionalism, job-seeking, personalities, charges of "menshevik," "opportunist," "liquidator," and the like.

Russian Branch in Connecticut for Minority Position

ANSONIA, Conn.—The Russian branch here indorsed the minority thesis of—Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Bedacht, Engdahl and Gitlow, and called for a continuation of the use of the slogan for a class farmer-labor party as a means of building the Workers Party.

Chicago Lithuanian Branch Unanimous For Minority Thesis

The Chicago Lithuanian branch, No. 5, unanimously indorsed the minority thesis by a vote of 22 to 0 at their last meeting. A thoro discussion of both the majority and minority theses took place before the vote. No representative of the majority position was invited to attend the branch during the discussion.

Italian Westside Chicago Branch in Stand for Minority

The Italian West Side Branch, No. 2, unanimously indorsed the thesis of the minority, after a thoro discussion. The resolution declared in favor of continuation of the united front class farmer-labor party slogan as an effective means of building the Workers (Communist) Party. The branch members took out insurance policies to build the DAILY WORKER for the year 1925.

Grand Crossing Br. Is Unanimous for Minority Position

The minority thesis was unanimously indorsed by the Italian Grand Crossing branch. The branch voted that every member must take out an insurance policy to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925. No representative of the majority position was invited to attend the branch during the discussion.

Swabeck to Speak at North Side English Branch Next Monday

Open meeting of North Side English branch Monday night, Jan. 5, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Arne Swabeck will speak on: "Strategy and Tactics of the Communist International."

Norwegian Steamer Crew Rescued. WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, England, Dec. 30.—The remainder of the crew of the Norwegian steamer, Atlantic which became water-logged in the violent storms Saturday were safe ashore here today. They were rescued by local sailors.

SOME FACTS FOR NEBR. WORKERS TO PONDER OVER

OMAHA, Nebr., Dec. 30.—"Last year, until November 8, business was slow," says a cockroach, "then it picked up and went double. This year it was slow, and since November has been much worse."

It is estimated that fifty per cent of the restaurants and pool halls will go out of business this winter in Omaha.

The harvester has come home broke. One man known to be a good worker and saving has just returned after his usual eight months on the road. Last year he had about \$80.00; this year all he could save was \$15.00.

Omaha workers are now leaving \$2.50 and \$3.00-a-week hotels, and 35-cent restaurants for 25-cent beds, or 15 cents for sitting up, and eating 15-cent meals at the "Workingmen's Friend."

One of these cheap restaurants, which serve three rolls and all the coffee you can drink for ten cents, resorts to a despicable fraud upon their patrons. A barrel is placed outside of the better restaurants for dumping used coffee, three dollars a barrel is paid for this, which is then dished up to the workers—all you can drink.

Last week the U. P. railroad laid off over 1,000 workers until after the holidays. No definite date has been set for their return and apparently the great majority will be disappointed.

Norfolk, Nebraska, another railroad division point, is reported having laid off 65 out of 120 employed in the shops there. Council Bluffs, Iowa, expects a lay off of about 75 in the shops this week. Two weeks ago 150 were laid off there.

The unemployed situation in Omaha is the worst in years. Over 100 families applied to the Omaha Welfare Board for food and fuel on Friday, December 19. This in just one day.

Armour Packers' "company union," known as the "Fifty-Fifty Club," held a Christmas party last Tuesday. Mayor Dahlman, Forst Crook military band and the Keno quartet produced the harmony. Two tons of candy and nuts and several thousand toys were made possible thru "donations" of one dollar by the majority of the plant employes, the company donating a like amount. Six thousand were expected to attend the affair at the City Auditorium.

Taxi Drivers Threaten Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Union taxicab drivers in St. Louis are negotiating for an increase of wages, with indications of a strike. The drivers demand an increase of \$4 a week over the present scale of \$28.50. The employers offer a \$25 a week guarantee and 5 per cent of receipts, which the union has voted down. Both sides are firm. The 600 organized chauffeurs say they will walk out January 1, when present agreements expire, unless the union demands are granted.

Your Union Meeting

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Bolton Platers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2607	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave. Evanston, Ill.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
139	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
376	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd Street.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave. Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., Teamsters, 176 W. Washington St.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters, 176 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.

J. P. Cannon Recites History, Says Jakira

(Continued from Page 4.)

his Marxism. The open fight against him became necessary not when "he began to assert his right and duty," but when he began to show a complete misunderstanding of the united front tactic, and when he began to apply the united front in Chicago in the wrong way.

The Majority and Lore

Comrade Cannon denies that the majority had any alliance with any other group. I shall leave this to the C. E. C. members and to the comrades of New York to answer. Just a few facts about the last party convention. Comrade Cannon claims that his group had a clear cut majority at the last convention. The true of the matter is that the Foster-Cannon group had at most 20 delegates solidly on their side. The Finnish block of 13 and the Lore group had the balance of power which helped to elect the present C. E. C.

Since the convention the alliance continued both on the C. E. C. and way down the line and this helped not so much the Foster-Cannon group as it did the Lore group. Suffice it to point to New York City to show that since last convention the Lore group has grown in strength and in influence and now represents a real danger to the party.

We welcome any attempt to take up openly the issues involved instead of trying to invent "shifting issues" as the majority was doing up to now.

Patronize our advertisers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Stanley, of Kentucky, paying tribute to the memory of Samuel Gompers on the floor of the senate, said: "Mr. President, the late lamented Samuel Gompers, in his passing, will be regretted by capital and labor alike. He was a sincere patriot. He was the staying hand against the vagaries of socialism and Bolshevism, always sane, well pointed, clear of vision, firm of purpose."

THE MILITANT BRANCHES

Upon THE MILITANT PAGE Of THE MILITANT BIRTHDAY SPECIAL

THE DAILY WORKER was born on January 13, 1924. On January 13, 1925, it will be ONE YEAR OLD. To commemorate this occasion a BIG 12 PAGE SPECIAL EDITION will be published.

A FEATURE of this special edition will be the MILITANT PAGE. The names of MILITANT Workers Party Branches will be printed on this page.

Those BRANCHES are militant branches which know that the DAILY WORKER must be insured if it is to be made safe for the year to come. The MILITANT PAGE of the BIRTHDAY SPECIAL of the daily will contain the names of the militant branches that have REMITTED for INSURANCE POLICY SALES before January 8.

The Name of YOUR BRANCH Must Appear Upon the Militant Page!

Sell Insurance Policies and Remit for Them Before January 8!

Order a bundle of this BIRTHDAY SPECIAL. Two dollars for 100! One dollar for 50.

JANUARY :: 1925

WORKERS MONTHLY

Edited by Earl R. Browder.

Famous Painting

The splendid issue just off the press has on its cover a three color reproduction of a great painting, "Revolution Comes!" by N. Kravchenko—the most famous picture in the Revolutionary Museum in Moscow.

Important Articles

The issue contains the second installment of that revolutionary classic "The History of the Russian Communist Party" by Gregory Zinoviev; "The A. F. of L. and Trade Union Unity" by Wm. Z. Foster and Wm. F. Dunne—ten articles in all that form important contributions on many phases of Labor's problems.

Splendid Cartoons

Included in this issue are also ten cartoons (one of two pages) by such noted artists as Art Young, Adolph Dehn, William Gropper, Fred Ellis and Hay Bales.

Poems

Adding to the value of this well rounded issue are poems by such well known poets as Witter Bynner, Edwin Seaver, Sara Bard Field and others.

A Story Reviews Editorials

A story by Jack Wilgus you will enjoy. An International Review section gives the world Labor situation in a nut-shell. Editorials bring to your attention important points of interest to Labor.

All in the January Issue of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

\$2.00 a Year—\$1.25 Six Months

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE.....Business Manager
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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923, at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application

The Bosses' Courts

Wisconsin has long been held up before the eyes of the American workers as the model state. There the capitalist ogre had to sing low! The terror of evil deeds, Robert Marion LaFollette, had taken the wicked capitalists over his knee and punished them.

One of the accomplishments of Wisconsin "progressivism" was the minimum wage law. Under its provisions employers could not exploit women at a rate less than 25 cents an hour. The employers, nothing daunted, flouted the law and went to the courts. After considerable humming and having the federal district court in Superior, Wis., handed down a decision declaring the law invalid as it applies to women. The court considers it a crime to prevent the employment of women in industry at less than 25 cents an hour.

The plaintiff held that the measure, forcing the employers to pay twenty-five cents an hour to women when the condition of the labor market permitted employment at a lower rate was a violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, which prohibits the taking of property without due process of law and by interfering with the right of contract.

The courts are strong bulwarks of the capitalist system in every country. The workers who think they exist in order to dispense justice are laboring under a misapprehension. They exist to defend the capitalist legislatures that may for some reason or other pass a law which strikes at some basic principle of the robber system.

The capitalist rule by a dictatorship, either veiled or open. Where the system is strong the mailed fist is hidden by the silken glove. The average worker in the United States believes all are equal before the law. The Wisconsin decision on the minimum wage law proves otherwise. All the fine phrases of the capitalists about the "mothers of the race" only prove their hypocrisy, in face of this murder of a law that would throw some little protection around the women who are exploited in the slave pens of the nation.

Trying to reform capitalism is as useless as an attempt to change the tiger's nature by clipping his claws. The only way to remove the evils of capitalism is to abolish capitalism.

Minneapolis Painters Go Left

The whole left wing slate in the Minneapolis Painters' Union has been elected against the opposition of the Minnesota Daily Star and in spite of the fact that Cramer and McKillips of the Minneapolis Labor Review, renegade progressives, canvassed every member of the union on the night of election.

The Star ran articles for three successive days calling upon the members of the union to defeat the Communist menace and published the reactionary slate in a prominent position.

A significant feature of this victory is that the strongest reactionary candidate was unable to defeat the least known of the left wing candidates.

Among the new administration elected are a number of members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The comrades in Minneapolis are to be congratulated on the good fight they have put up against the combined efforts of the A. F. of L. machine and the capitalist press. The Painters' Union is to be congratulated on the fighting workers it has elected to administer the affairs of the union for the next year.

They Want Their Price

The string of small nations, led by Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, that are under the political direction of the big capitalist powers, demand their share of the reparations under the Dawes plan. These little bankrupts are quite useful to the big powers in serving as bases for attacks against Soviet Russia. So they can name their price and act cocky.

The bandits interested in a division of the loot from the Dawes plan will meet in Paris on January 6, to reallocate the German annuities. The little burglars, conscious of their usefulness to their superiors, have seized the occasion to put in a good word for themselves. They need the cash.

Every dollar that will be divided among the plunderers, big and small, comes out of the sweat and blood of the German workers. The German capitalists will not suffer for the necessities of life or for want of their accustomed luxuries. Only the workers pay in the real sense.

The Spanish forces are retreating from Morocco. All the efforts of Dictator Primo de Rivera to bolster up the waning power of Spain have proved abortive. Fascisti dictators are a drug on the market nowadays.

The Last Days of Congress

The sixty-eighth congress is now winding up its last days. No one expects any work to be done by the lame duck legislators. Of course, when we speak of work being done by congress, we do not have in mind the enactment of constructive measures in behalf of the working masses. When we speak of work by congress we have in mind the consideration and adoption of legislative proposals in behalf of a section or the entire employing class of the country.

In the eyes of the Coolidge administration the last days of the sixty-eighth congress are only a matter of formality, a matter of calendar existence.

The sundry proposals that the administration has in mind will be given over to the incoming sixty-ninth congress which will be far more secure for the reactionary clique. The adherents of Coolidge do not believe in wasting talk with recalcitrant, discontented, so-called progressive legislators. The Coolidge crew can very well afford to wait a few months for the more favorable moment. There is every advantage for the ruling class in cultivating the impression of peace and harmony in Washington now that a "safe and sane" administration is in power.

It is in the interests of the capitalists to promote the belief amongst the masses that the source of their troubles is the "interference" with industry by legislators who do not exactly measure up to the line as marked out for them by exploiters. The strategy of the best brains of the employing class will be, therefore, to avoid even the slightest wrangle in congress and to come forth with their numerous plans as soon as the new congress opens. In the latter legislature they will be able, with greater likelihood, to put over all their schemes without much difficulty and therefore without any serious chances of disturbing this precious illusion that they are now fostering.

The sixty-eighth congress was not a progressive congress in the sense of taking steps to enhance the welfare of the masses. The sixty-eighth congress did not enact a single vital measure in behalf of the working class. At most the sixty-eighth congress did not operate smoothly for the biggest employing class interests. It reflected the class conflicts within the ranks of the exploiters—inner class divisions growing out of a serious industrial and agricultural derangement in the capitalist system of economy. We do not in the least mourn the sixty-eighth congress. We simply say that the advent of the sixty-ninth congress should prove a warning and danger signal to the working masses.

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

Crisis in Jugo-Slavia

The Jugo-Slavian government is not having smooth sailing with the campaign of suppression it has launched. Dispatches tell of enormous mass meetings of protest, fighting in the streets and a conference of leaders of a coalition against the imperialist controlled Jugo-Slavian regime.

The peasants are in revolt and the Communists have acquired much influence among them. The slogan of a federation of workers' and farmers' governments of the Balkans, raised by the Communists, has attracted great masses in all the Balkan nations and with the continued failure of the existing governments to improve the conditions of the masses or to even halt the economic decay, is proving a powerful force in the struggle between the puppet governments and the millions of oppressed workers and peasants.

The united front of reaction against Communism in the Balkans seems to have been impossible of accomplishment and the masses look more and more to Soviet Russia as their friend instead to the imperialist nations of western Europe.

The French Debt

The French government balances its recent budget by leaving out the \$4,000,000,000 owed to American capitalists and discovers immediately that the American finance-capitalists are not going to lose this sum without a struggle.

That the omission of the American debt from the budget was intended to be the first step in entire repudiation of the obligation is obvious. French finances are in a shape that can be described best by the word chaotic and only the fear of the wrecking of French exchange by the American financiers prevents the French government giving itself a receipt in full for the loans made during the war.

The attitude of the capitalist government of France is interesting inasmuch as one of the indictments hurled by it against the workers' and farmers' government of Russia is that it will not pay the debts contracted by the czar.

The mine operators of West Virginia are rushing hordes of evangelists into the heart of the coal fields in order to instill a trust in the coal operators' god into the hearts of the miners instead of in the strength of their unions.

Peace lies in the will of the people, declared Secretary of State Hughes, but of course the "people" must be properly reinforced by adequate armaments whenever one set of capitalists fails to agree over a division of the spoils with another group.

President Coolidge was recently presented with a pair of skis. The American workers will one day present him and the class he serves with a pair of skids.

MINERS PRODUCE MORE COAL BUT GET LESS PAY

They Dig Each Other Out of Jobs

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

If the average coal miner in the bituminous mines of the country had produced no more coal per day than the average miner in 1905 there would have been 33 per cent more work available. In other words, the tens of thousands of coal diggers who have been out of a job a good part of the year would have had employment and a considerable proportion of the part-time work could have been eliminated.

Latest official figures issued by the U. S. geological survey show that the production of coal per mine worker per day in 1923 was 4.28 tons. In 1905 the corresponding figure was 3.24 tons. Machine Development.

This increase in per capita productivity appears from the figures to be due in large measure to the development of machine mining both in underground operations and in the strip pits. It is shown in the following figures of the per capita daily production of miners engaged in the various methods of production:

Method of mining	Per man per day
Mined by hand	3.6 tons
Shot from the solid	3.7 "
Mined by machine	4.4 "
Strip pits	8.0 "
Not classified	2.6 "

The census of mines for the year 1919 shows that 80 per cent of the bituminous coal produced in that year was turned out by enterprises using mining machines. Approximately 57 per cent of the production came from enterprises with an annual output of more than 200,000 tons. Such concerns generally have sufficient capital to install modern management methods and machinery. As a matter of fact 92 1/2 per cent of their production was from mines using mining machines.

Carpenters' Local of Martin's Ferry Small But Choice
(Special to The Daily Worker)
MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The carpenters of Martin's Ferry are not many but they are of good quality. In the union election they gave old King Hutcheson the go-by—he didn't get one vote. The faker, Brown, only got three and Rosen, the left wing candidate, got 14 votes.

JUDGE GIVES FINK O'DAY HEAVY COAT OF WHITEWASH IN FAKE ARREST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—After Judge Bailey in the supreme court of the District of Columbia had instructed the jury that there was no legal excuse for the arrest of the 21 Communists and sympathizers who were seized by police at Robert Minor's meeting in Typographical Temple, on April 9, 1923, the jury refused to find Lawrence O'Day, lieutenant of detectives, responsible in damages for the arrest of Clarence Rosenberg.

O'Day had been sued for \$25,000 for false arrest. The jury let him off, on the technicality that he denied having arrested the plaintiff. Rosenberg was the only witness to his own arrest, which took place during the confusion of a sudden raid. O'Day admitted having arrested many of the other persons in the audience, but the statute of limitation for bringing suit had run against all of these victims.

Immediate notice of motion for a new trial was filed by Selig Brez, counsel for Rosenberg.

The Motion Picture in Politics

NOTE:—This is the second of a series of articles on the "Movies" by Comrade Kruse. The third will deal with "Movies in Church and School".

"Motion pictures are entertainment, not propaganda... any medium capable of reaching the millions who attend the motion picture theatres of this country, imposes upon those who regulate it a trust that is much too significant to be given over to political propaganda."

The speaker is Marcus Lowe, one of the biggest magnates in the film industry whose profits in a single year were boosted from sixteen to forty million dollars, and whose company projects the second largest item on the Pacific Coast production program.

"When propaganda creeps into entertainment," says Millionaire Lowe, "a divided audience will react accordingly, the status of the entertainment is bound to suffer in prestige, in dignity, and not the least of all, at the box office. We cannot afford to have motion pictures suffer from such a cause."

This shows where the shoe pinches—at the box office; the only argument the theater owner understands. This squawk indicates that the kind of propaganda which has been filtered into films of late has become so raw that theatre owners and producers themselves begin to fear its effect upon their profits.

Political Pictures

During the election campaign the lid was wide off on movie politics. Cautious Cal did not open his mouth very often for fear of betraying his ignorance, but the movie cameras did their utmost to keep him before the masses in every pose that could possibly strike a favorable chord with any section. Cal pitched hay (in the movies)—that was for the farmers. He went to church with his aged parents as the organ softly played "Nearer My Job to Thee"; he pitched a ball into a baseball diamond and the tune was changed to "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here." In all history, there never was a more photographed can-

THE MEANING OF JANUARY 15th

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

THAT day stands out in history as a blood mark which the social democrats of the world can never erase. On that day our leaders, Karl Leibknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were murdered. The week preceding it has been one of uprising and revolt of the workers. The German workers were in battle against the government and attempting to emulate their Russian comrades and inaugurate the Soviet Republic of Germany. In battles of this kind one would expect that working class leaders would run the danger of being shot and murdered by the capitalists. Not so in Germany, Karl Leibknecht and Rosa Luxemburg's blood soils not the hands of the capitalists, but of their henchmen, parading under the name of social-democrats. The socialist party of Germany, as in all other countries shot down these working class leaders who were fighting against the capitalist class.

Today in Germany, five years later, the white terror is still being conducted by the social-democrats. In 1919 it was the socialist Noske who murdered our comrades, today it is the socialist Severing, who imprisons them by the thousands. The spirit of revolt was not killed by murdering our leaders in 1919. Since that time the Communist Party of Germany has built itself into a mass organization embracing hundreds of thousands of members. Today, the German working class have been disillusioned and no longer do they have confidence in the social-democrats. The Communists have become the leaders of the workers in their everyday struggles as well as in their attempts at overthrowing the German junkerdom with its socialist defenders.

Karl Leibknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were murdered on January 15, because they dared to challenge the capitalist dictatorship of Germany. These working class leaders were well-known for their constant and consistent struggle against capitalism during their lives. They had suffered at the hands of German capitalism, but it was left to the socialists of Germany to murder them. It was this type of fighter who founded the Communist Party of Germany. Today their comrades are still undergoing the same treatment. At this moment more than eight thousand of our lead-

ing German comrades are lying in jail. Regardless of the persecution of the capitalist class with their hirelings the working class will mobilize its forces and avenge the death of the thousands of our martyrs—the victims of capitalist dictatorship.

The Young Communist International pays tribute to our working class leaders and especially to Leibknecht and Luxemburg on this day. The young Communists of the world call upon the youth of the world to mobilize their forces and rally around the slogans of the Communist Youth movement of the world.

Throughout the world special demonstrations and meetings will be held on January 15, to commemorate the death of our two leaders—Leibknecht and Luxemburg.

In America the Young Workers' League is holding meetings on Sunday, January 11 in every city and town. Rally around the slogans of the Y. W. L.

Against capitalist wars and militarism.

Abolition of child labor.

Maintenance by the state of all social school children of workers under sixteen years of age.

Against the enslavement of German workers thru the Dawes' plan.

For a Workers' Republic!

Los Angeles Meets to Discuss Jewish Colony in Russia

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—The relief committee to aid Jewish colonization in Soviet Russia is arranging a mass meeting and concert at Blanchard Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4. Mr. Hilkovitch, who has recently returned from a journey all over Russia, will relate about the efforts that Soviet Russia is making in helping to colonize the Jewish people on the farm.

Jan. 6 at Brooklyn Hall a mass meeting is called by the left wing committee of action of the Workmen's Circle to organize a mandolin orchestra of workers, which will be to the benefit of the labor movement in general. Comrade Kenner, who is a member of the Mandolin Orchestra of New York, will be the instructor.

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Immediate notice of motion for a new trial was filed by Selig Brez, counsel for Rosenberg.

Polikushka Coming to Roosevelt Road Movie House on Jan. 15th

When the "National Community Center Association" sought the advice of the "National Board of Review" as to a suitable picture for its annual meeting at Hull House Auditorium, Monday evening, Dec. 29, the recommendation was: "Polikushka." W.A. Barrett, executive secretary of the national board, in applying for the film, writes: "I have taken pains to impress upon them how appropriate it would be to show the picture in connection with their discussion on motion pictures."

That this picture is supremely appropriate to those who take the motion picture seriously cannot be denied. Made by the Moscow Art Theater, called by John Corbin in the "N. Y. Times," "the foremost company of artists in the world," from Tolstoy's immortal story of serfdom, it fully merits the high praise lavished on it by the critics. But thus far it has been a "critics' success." Professional theater managers and distributors say it is "too artistic," and except in a few big cities the workers have not realized that the tragedy of the irresponsible, shiftless, lovable serf is the living symbol of the suffering of exploited labor. Thus this film masterpiece is a great treat chiefly to the intelligent liberal and to the more advanced workers, as well as to those interested in Russian drama at its best.

The picture will be shown also under the auspices of the Society for Technical Aid, on January 15, at Gartner's "Independence Theater," Roosevelt Road near Independence Blvd., together with a Russian slapstick comedy and a Lenin memorial reel. The show will be continuous from 6:30 p. m. to 11.

The picture is also being shown in Rock, Mich., (Workers' Hall) Dec. 27; Dowell, Ill., Rex Theater, Jan. 17; Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Music Hall, Jan. 17; Los Angeles, Cal., Philharmonic Temple, Jan. 19.

MUSIC.

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Wednesday night at the Chicago Civic Opera Mefistofele will be sung for the second time with Muzio, Claessens, Van Gordon, Cortis and Chalpan; Miles, Ellilus, Miller, Nemeroff, Shermont and corps de ballet. Moranzonin conducting.

Thursday night the Jewels of Madonna will be given with Raisa, Lamont, Rimini, Qukrainsky, Miles, Nemeroff and Shermont, and corps de ballet, with Cimini conducting.

Friday night the first performance of Tales of Hoffman will be sung with Macbeth, Forrai, Ansegu and Schwarz. Lauwers conducting.

Saturday matinee the third performance of Lakme will be sung with Hidalgo, Schipa and Baklanoff. Lauwers will again conduct.

Saturday night brings the double bill, the cast of Cavalleria Rusticana will be announced later. Pagliacci will be sung by Forrai, Marshall, Formichi and Oliviero, with Moranzonin conducting.

By WM. F. KRUSE

organization, to pictures of W. Z. Foster, and other similar subjects. The regulations set forth by the hundred and one censors, state and local, official and semi-official, make very interesting reading and leave no doubt as to their character as active class agencies. Lack of space prevents going into detail at this time.

"No politics in the movies" is, of course, the sheerest bunk. No ruling class would pass up the most effective means of moulding the thought of the "eye-minded" masses. What they really mean, as every class-conscious worker knows, is "NO LABOR POLITICS IN THE MOVIES." And they enforce this injunction first of all thru their almost complete financial control of the film production sources, and secondly thru their political censorship.

But such a condition can only make the organized workers the more determined to evolve a screen of their own. We never expect the "Chicago Tribune" to espouse the workers' side of any question and we are never disappointed. Nor can we expect Paramount, Loewe, or other "Chicago Tribunes" of the movie field to act contrary to their class interests. We must expect their poison propaganda, we must expose it, we must fight it with the only effective weapons, the labor film, even as we fight the capitalist press with the only effective answer, the labor press.

As to the various censor boards and other restrictive machinery, nothing could more clearly show up the class character of the state than their obvious discrimination against films which tell the truth about labor's cause. And nothing will make the workers so insistent upon seeing their own films as a hated petty tyrant. The approval of a labor film by the censors is a worse blow against its influence than its rejection. Anti-censorship fights raise a class issue against the capitalist state in a most popular and virile form.

The development of the labor film is a task parallel in importance and effectiveness to the development of the labor press.

The Sense of Censorship.

A directly political weapon against labor films is, of course, the official political censorship. When the first International Workers Aid film, "Russia Through the Shadows," was offered for censorship, it was rejected in toto by the Ohio censors, "because it is harmful propaganda." This decision was lifted on appeal. The Pennsylvania censors at first rejected it and then insisted on a list of thirty-five "eliminations," most of them distinctly political. They objected to the statement that machinery was being sent "From the American Workers to the Russian Workers," to the name of the