

BUSINESS MEETS TO FOOL FARMERS

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ANDREW Mellon, secretary of the treasury almost admitted that it is impossible to enforce the Volstead law. Mellon should be in a position to know. He had his frons in many industrial fires and one of his most lucrative pursuits was his liquor business. On the assumption that it takes a thief to catch a thief Andy was handed the liquor portfolio in the Harding cabinet and still retains it despite the vicissitudes of fortune that swept most of the Harding boys out of office.

WORKINGMEN are given long prison sentences for insisting on their constitutional rights to say what they think about things. In general and about the capitalist government of this country in particular. The declaration of independence and the basic law of the land guarantees this right, but the heirs and successors of the signers of the declaration of independence are not making good on the bond.

IF the constitution of the United States and particularly that part of it which insists on the right of free speech, free press and free assembly for the people of this country—interferes with the present day interests of our ruling class, out the back door goes the constitution and into the can goes the worker who leans on it for support. Mellon can make a laughing stock out of the Volstead law and get away with it. It makes a difference who violates a law.

LUTHER Burbank, the famous horticulturist, frankly admitted in a recent interview that he is an atheist. He declared that all religions are on a tottering foundation and are bound to perish. Clergymen are as plentiful as ever he said, but "science refuses to let them step over the bounds of common sense." Here is a good crack from old Burbank: "The idea that a good God would send people to a burning hell is utterly damnable to me. I don't want to have anything to do with such a God." This is hot stuff and refreshing. If this kind of talk was indulged in at the Scopes trial it is not unlikely that Tennessee might consider applying for membership in the Bushbaptists' Evangelical Federation.

WITH Burbank on the west coast hurling brimstone at religion and Bishop William Montgomery Brown in the east doing very much the same thing in a different way, the devotees of spiritual hocus pocus are completely surrounded by trouble. It is not easy for them to represent such a venerable and kindly person as Bishop Brown as a representative of Boelzebub, but they are quite resourceful when hard pressed. And their flocks have hitherto swallowed their mysteries without gagging. But times are changing, old social systems are tottering, kings and queens are earning an honest penny writing movie scenarios or lending their names for the advertisement of powder puffs and tooth paste and we see by the papers as Dooley would say that Lenin's picture has taken the place formerly occupied by that of the Czar in every corner of Russia.

J. H. THOMAS, one of King George's privy councillors has rendered another service to the ruling class of his dear empire. The members of his

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Another
NEW
Article

by

LENIN

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

Magazine Supplement
of
THE DAILY WORKER

LYNETT PLAN IS REJECTED BY OPERATORS

Operators Holding Out to Smash Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The joint conference between John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and the operators, meeting after the breakup of the conference in New York two weeks ago, rejected the Lynett plan for "settling" the strike, and adjourned until today. No plans are announced for the future sessions of the conference.

The conference was called at the request of Lewis who had accepted the Lynett plan, rather than accede to the demand of the general grievance committees of the anthracite miners that he call a general strike by withdrawing the maintenance men who are actually scabbing on the striking miners even though they are working with permission of the union.

Mine Owners Reject Plan.

The operators refused to accept the Lynett plan, or any other plan which does not tie the miners up for a long term of years, arbitration, no increase in wages and outlawing of strikes in the industry.

The operators being certain that Lewis will not call a hundred per cent strike are pressing their advantage, and are aiming at the crippling of the union with its eventual destruction as their objective. The striking miners are realizing this and are adopting the policy of the Progressive Miners' Committee, the left wing of the U. M. W., calling for no arbitration, a hundred per cent strike, and no compromise on the demands of the tri-district wage convention.

While Lewis seeks to secure some plan which will give the operators their demands and at the same time appease the miners, suffering among the miners is growing.

Another "Resolution" Offered.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 27.—Another resolution aimed to put to an end for all time differences between the United Mine Workers and the operators in the anthracite regions, was introduced in the lower house of the legislature today.

The resolution would name Senator George Wharton Pepper, Senator David Reed, and former Gov. Edwin Stuart as a board to call representatives of both factions together and ask them to present their differences.

The committee would issue the call five days after adoption of the resolution.

Illinois Miners Demand National Mine Strike to Save Union and Wages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VALERIE, Ill., Jan. 27.—A national coal strike "to save the anthracite and soft coal miners' union, wages and conditions" is requested of Intl. Pres. John L. Lewis by Local 3613, U. M. W. A., of Valer, Ill.

The local also protests against the modified form of blacklist known as the application and recommendation for employment, being introduced by Illinois operators. The union charges that "if you are active in the union or ever received workman's compensation from any coal company" the application will not be issued.

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

McKinley Patches His Political Fences

By H. M. WICKS.

MR. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, traction magnate of Champaign, Illinois, and one of the coterie of senators who helped gag the opposition to the world court has been forced to exert himself a trifle of late in order to keep intact his political fences at home. In the midst of the tempestuous struggle he had to abandon for a few days his holy task of preparing the ground for the youth of this nation to carry on the Morgan fight on the field of battle that he was so valiantly waging in the senate.

Every six years the solons in that exalted legislative body have to stand for re-election and McKinley happens

to be one of the unfortunates this year. Politics in Illinois, rotten to the core, are in a state of ferment. New alignments are being created for the purpose of coming campaigns in city and state. The republican party in the state has been split into a number of warring camps.

A few years back the big republican boss was William Hale Thompson, whose source of political strength was the looting of public works, park commission graft and protection money received from gamblers and other denizens of the underworld. With its immense resources the Thompson machine made governors, state attorneys and other officials out of people

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JUST A LITTLE APPETIZER



THOUSANDS OF TOILERS ATTEND LENIN MEETINGS

Shop Nuclei Turn Out Masses in Many Cities

At the many Lenin memorial meetings held all over the nation to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of Lenin, many workers who had heard very little of Lenin and what Leninism means attended the meetings. The shop and street nuclei in every local of the Workers (Communist) Party, long before the meetings, distributed literature, leaflets, DAILY WORKERS, acquainting the workers with what Lenin had done and what Leninism means to the workers. Many of the workers, who were thus reached by the literature of the party, attended these meetings and for the first time heard what Lenin stood for from the speakers of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Philadelphia Joins the Throng. The Philadelphia Lenin memorial meeting, held at Turngeseinde Hall, was the biggest meeting seen here for many years. The significance of this meeting is even greater when we consider that the shriners and the American legion have been doing everything in their power to prevent the meeting from being held.

The meeting originally was to be held at Lulu Temple, the headquarters of the shriners, but two days prior to the meeting the directors of Lulu Temple, who receive their orders from the same people who direct the Philadelphia municipal government, returned the deposit on the hall and informed the local Workers (Communist) Party office that the hall was not available.

The shriners is an outfit open to membership for the "captains of industry" and prominent politicians that serve them. It is one of those organizations that serve as a meeting place of the bosses and their hirelings.

They thought that taking away

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ST. PAUL WORKERS TO HOLD LENIN MEETING DESPITE LEGIONNAIRES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—In spite of the fact that the workers of St. Paul wanted to use the German House or the Labor Temple for the purpose of paying tribute to the greatest labor champion of the age—Lenin—both these places were refused them. This refusal follows a resolution passed a few weeks ago by the local division of the American Legion, condemning all labor meetings or celebrations which do not uphold the capitalists and their system of exploitation. The celebration will be held Sunday evening, Jan. 31 at the Commonwealth Hall, 435 Rice St., with Comrade Sullivan, the new district organizer, as the main speaker.

T. U. DELEGATION TO VISIT RUSSIA MAKING HEADWAY

Delegation Plans to Leave in June

Formation is under way of a national committee for an American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia. T. P. Lewis, secretary of the Chicago committee, announces that the national committee is to consist solely of trade unionists of prominence and standing. While confessing that "the delegation may not have the official sanction of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor," he asserts that the delegates to the New York committee represent organizations totaling almost 200,000 trade unionists and that the national conventions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the International Furworkers' Union have endorsed the proposal.

The plan is to have local committees raise funds to send delegates from their localities, allowing \$700 to \$1,000 per delegate for the journey to Russia and return. June 1 is set for the departure of the mission.

The Chicago committee officials are Louis Look, president machinists' district council No. 8; Petä Jensen, chairman switching lines system federation railroad shop crafts, and Lewis, organizer for the automobile painters. The New York committee officials are Louis Hyman, manager Ladies' Garment Workers' joint board; Ben Gold, manager furworkers' joint board, and Elias Marks of the garment workers.

"America is one of the few countries with a large trade union movement that has not yet sent a labor delegation to Russia," Lewis points out.

Albert F. Coyle of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal is an active supporter of the proposed mission in Cleveland.

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

FORD RELEASE HAILED THRUOUT UNITED STATES

Call for Drive to Free Class War Prisoners

I. L. D. Press Service

The acquittal of Richard (Blackie) Ford of the charge of murdering deputy sheriff Reardon during the Wheatland hop riots twelve years ago is hailed with joy by progressive elements thruout the country.

Ford was released on parole after serving twelve years on the framed-up charge of murdering prosecutor Maxwell of Yuba county, California only to be rearrested and retried.

On receiving news of his acquittal by a jury in Marysville, California, the International Labor Defense canvassed progressives and intellectuals thruout the country with a view to registering opinion on this very important case and laying the basis for a campaign to free all the other victims of capitalist persecution in the dungeons of California.

William H. Holly of Chicago, prominent in defense of civil liberties and class war prisoners wired: "It is good to see that the mob spirit is abating and that jurors can be found who are willing to protect even a strike leader and who refused to railroad a man to prison whose only offense is an endeavor to bring about better conditions for the workers."

Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College, Massachusetts wires: "Ford acquittal calls for new working class courage and solidarity."

From Alice Stone Blackwell comes the following message: "Ford acquittal sign of returned sanity especially welcome in California."

"Glad to have my name used in

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Now for Two Thousand!

1,172

new subs have been received in the first 13 days of the

LENIN DRIVE

for

5000

New Subs to the
DAILY WORKER!

RUSH YOUR SUB!
Make It Two Thousand
This Week!

DES MOINES FARM CONFERENCE OPENS TODAY WITH POLITICAL SHYSTERS IN COMPLETE CONTROL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 27.—Bankers, merchants, representatives of real and fictitious farm organizations—mostly of the well-to-do elements—are assembling here for the farm conference which starts tomorrow. Every precaution has been taken by the agents of the exploiters of the farmers, who have the audacity to pretend to speak for them, to prevent any sincere attempt to solve the crisis. The show is to be staged for purely political purposes and agents of the industrialists of the middle west are already busy with secret conferences in order to create an artificial demonstration for Frank O. Lowden, benefactor of the Pullman millions, who is striving to obtain the presidential nomination on the republican ticket for 1928.

Representatives L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, who hopes to be able to run for United States senator is also to address the conference and is supposed to represent the congressmen of the eleven states that will be represented at the conference.

Stand on Fake Program.

Leaders in the parley, outlining today the prospective program, declared that every effort will be made before the conference adjourns to reach a common ground and adopt a unified program. They hoped to swing the conference into indorsement of a federal agricultural board and the establishment of a government export corporation to be conducted by the proposed board.

Secret Conspiracies on Foot.

That any effort to deviate from this program will throw the conference into an uproar and result in anything but the desired harmony was made evident today when the executive committee of the corn belt committee of farm organizations met behind closed doors with the executive committee of the American council for agriculture.

It was said that the secret meeting was for the purpose of "tightening-up the battle lines." Those present represented the corn belt federated committee which adopted last fall the same platform which now is up for consideration by tomorrow's conference.

That the all-Iowa advisory committee of fifty which is in charge of the conference tomorrow is determined to keep the farm organizations in line and now has no intention of letting the conference take the bit in its teeth and run away from the program that will be submitted to it was indicated by a statement made public today which says, in part:

"We are aware of the great efforts that have been made by the several farm organizations in the trying marketing program with which they are wrestling. Our courses should run parallel and our forces join because we are working toward the same end, namely, to put agriculture on a money-making basis. We acknowledge their leadership and pledge them our steadfast cooperation."

May Launch Coalition.

Eleven present governors, including the treasury-looter of Illinois, Len Small, will be on the job, each trying to advance his own peculiar political interests. A number of these political leaders of the middle west and south, discouraged with the futility of the old party programs may endeavor to start a coalition of so-called radical republicans and democrats for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon both old parties in the coming congressional campaigns. No permanent organization of the nature of a third party is likely to come out of the conference, but the LaFollette strategy of forming a coalition between the insurgents in both parties may result in concerted effort on the part of the middle-west politicians that will smash Coolidge's support in congress and establish a bloc system that will keep the administration in hot water thereafter.

Fort-Whiteman Will Speak at Warren, Ohio

WARREN, O., Jan. 27.—Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Negro labor organizer, will speak at the Hippodrome Hall here Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock to the colored workers of Warren and vicinity on the need for organization.

Italy Will Pay England.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Italy will pay its debt to Great Britain in annual payments of \$19,400,000 for a period of sixty-two years, it was officially announced tonight when the terms of the Anglo-Italian debt settlement were made public.

WESTERN UNION WAGES ARE LOW; PROFITS HIGH

Girls Must Work Long Hours; Need Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Profits of \$15,170,089 made by Western Union in 1925 are making some girl machine telegraphers employed by the company look twice at their early earnings. The girls make \$15 weekly the first month training; \$16 the second month; \$17 weekly the third month; \$18 weekly the first three months work; \$19 afterward until the company is ready to give a further raise. In New York City, where living is high, these experienced girls make about \$100 a month.

A 7 per cent wage increase became effective for selected workers of Western Union on Jan. 1. The raise does not apply to all the workers. The company now proposes to give girls working nights 15 per cent more than day workers.

Laws Do Not Apply.

One of several girls brought by the company from Salt Lake City tells Federated Press that her companions (Continued on page 2).

FASCIST VENGEANCE TO FALL ON WORKERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ROME, Jan. 27.—Italians living abroad who make utterances or commit acts considered harmful to the welfare of Italy will be liable to punishment by the mother country, it was made clear with the announcement that the king would sign the bill covering this subject Thursday. The senate passed the bill by a vote of 101 to 46.

BEGINNING TOMORROW!

A Series of Articles

by

H. M. WICKS

on

THE WORLD COURT

Previous efforts to establish similar tribunals; the economic basis for the present court and its political and military significance; a detailed analysis of the debates in congress preceding the invoking of "gag" rule.

Every propagandist should be familiar with these facts so they can be used in the congressional campaign of this year.

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So You Will Not Miss a Number

LEFT WING IS DEVELOPING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Coal Miners Are Getting Ready for Fight

By TOM MANN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

When at the Liverpool conference of the labor party the reactionaries carried all their resolutions with ease, it looked as though there was no hope for any action on the political field corresponding to that agreed upon at the Scarborough congress of the trades union congress.

Already there are signs amongst the workers that they are by no means satisfied with the reactionary attitude of the Liverpool conference and the London Times prints a special article entitled, "Unity with the Reds." "Left-ward move by the I. L. P." "Real Soviet Aims." The report shows that the national council of the independent labor party comes forward with a proposal for a united political front with the Russian Communist Party and that the national council of the I. L. P. has decided to raise the question at the next executive meeting of the second international.

It is alleged that many workers in the independent labor party were much impressed by what was brought out at the trial of the Communists, when it was made clear that the methods of the Communists were such that it is thought "on these lines political unity will be reached in this country and abroad." It is significant that the Times treats this as quite a serious development.

The National Minority Movement.

The situation in England is such that anything may happen in the next few months. I do not recall at any time in the last 35 years when the antagonism between the employing class and the workers was as strained as it is at present, with promise of greater antagonism in the next three months. Day by day the protagonists on each side champion their respective sides and use language that none can mistake the meaning of.

The Coal Miners.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, is the most prominent of the spokesmen for the miners, and right heartily does he battle for the men. Amongst those who take up the cudgels for the mine owners is the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Londonderry. The latter is much perturbed because Cook has declared that "the coal-owners, who called themselves patriots, deliberately exploited the community during the war, and are doing the same now that the war is over." A statement well inside the bounds of truth though stoutly denied by the noble lord and his colleagues.

It is obvious that the mine owners and the government are planning on a large scale to make a determined onslaught on the miners' position in May, if not before. Naturally the men are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. Meantime there are fifty-three miners in prison in the anthracite district of Wales, and the twelve Communists are still in prison, and as yet no signs of any favorable consideration being given to the demands for their release. The longer these men are kept in prison the more determination will be shown by their sympathizers and the more vim will be put into the fight when the more crucial stage is reached.

Sectional Unionism in Railroad Shops.

The agreement entered into between the railmen's unions and the companies under the national wages board did not apply to the workmen in the shops. This is explained by the fact that most of the mechanics in railway shops have been and still are for the most part connected with the respective craft unions, but a considerable percentage of such men are members of the National Union of Railwaymen which caters to all workers connected with the railways.

At the present time a court of enquiry is sitting to deal with an application for the men in the shops of what was formerly known as the Great Central Railway which is now part of the London and North Eastern Railway Co. and we have the picture of suggested changes made by the National Union of Railwaymen, and the craft unions such as the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, the boiler-makers, the foundry workers, the operative plumbers and other unions opposing this. Without touching the merits of the proposals we have in this evidence of sectional unionism the chief cause of the relative weakness of the organized workers, who although members of one or other of the unions, are actually in the position of unorganized men, as working sectionally it makes their organizations practically of no effect.

This matter of sectionalism is so utterly absurd, and its harmful effects so really serious that it is matter for wonderment that more is not done to wipe out the anomaly. America too seems to be afflicted with the same trouble, and both in America and in England it is quite within the power of the men themselves to wipe it out. Until this is done there is not much chance for solidarity. Fortunately there is a rapidly growing determination to wipe out these anomalies. May this be soon in America and Britain, and indeed in all countries. Given the will we certainly can do it.

Current Events

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union, thru their representatives, at first turned down the award of the government wages board and threatened to strike. Thomas and Cramp pleaded with them to accept it. The men refused to listen to this treacherous advice but late reports indicate that they finally weakened. The British labor movement has made considerable progress towards the left since the MacDonald government went out of business, but the extreme conservatives like Thomas, Cramp and Hodges have still a too firm hold. Needless to say they are materially assisted by the government.

OSCAR Wolff, coroner of Cook County, recently issued a sensational statement when announcing the summary discharge of a deputy coroner. The coroner cites the case of a colored prisoner who was shot dead by the police while his hands were pointed towards the ceiling. The negro was unarmed. The deputy coroner's official finding was "justifiable homicide." The widow of a man who died of "acute alcoholism" was not legally entitled to any insurance her deceased husband might carry because the verdict was made to read "chronic" instead of acute. This is the way justice is meted out to the poor in this great democracy of ours. I have a suspicion that Mr. Wolff's moral indignation which has been suddenly awakened was prodded into consciousness only by the exigencies of politics. But when thieves fall out honest men sometimes learn what happened to their money.

ONE of the assistant sob-sisters on the Herald-Examiner, Hearst's morning rag in Chicago, tells us that queen Marie of Roumania works as a cure for grief. The lady's grief was caused by the awkwardness of one of her male progeny in getting his prostitute indecently mixed with the business of the Bratiano brothers who are good enough to run the country as long as they can loot it, taking everything in sight and forcing the poor queen to contribute to the Hearst press in order to support the royal family. According to brother George of England queen Marie is not exactly the kind of a girl to put in charge of a nunnery. Which eminently qualifies her for a position on the Hearst press.

Western Union Wages Are Low, But Profits Are High, Is Shown

(Continued from page 1.)

and many of the other girl machine telegraphers in the New York office are working 12 to 16 hours daily. Time and a half is paid for over eight hours work. The state law limiting women's work to ten and restricting certain night work is posted in the Western Union office but crossed over and marked "Does not apply to this office." The girls are required to work every third Sunday. Since the New York office cannot get enough girl workers, those on the job frequently work thru two weeks or more without a day off.

Western Union pays transportation to and from New York to girl machine telegraphers who promise to stay three months, one of the Salt Lake City girls declares. In the Mormon town the girls are not paid while learning and \$85 per month is the high wage for all but workers who have been years with the company.

Nervous Tension Increased.

Girls work eight hour shifts with half hour lunch and two 15 minutes recesses. No girl can leave her place until relieved by another. Each machine telegrapher must keep her eyes following the moving line of print which the automatic types out on tape or on rolls of paper. She must catch every mistake. She must be able to touch type messages on the automatic sender. The work strains eyes, ears and nerves.

The machines connect all the principal telegraph points in the country. The girl types on the machine in New York and the message is printed off by a machine in, say, Seattle, where another worker pastes it on a blank for distribution. The messages are relayed to offices not having automatic connection by Morse telegraphers, men and girls who tap out the messages by hand over wires which carry many messages at once. Machines and girls, producing much more work per hour, have displaced Morse operators who once did all the work and were unionized. Morse operators still get higher wages than the machine workers. Pneumatic tubes connect many New York branch offices, eliminating even more Morse telegraphers.

Telegraphers Poorly Organized.

Morse telegraphers employed by Western Union and Postal Telegraph are now poorly organized. No local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union exists for them in New York. The brokerage telegraphers have a local of this international, but this local does not take telegraphers, Morse or machine, from the big commercial telegraph companies.

New York Union Meetings.

Meetings of the Plumbers' Helpers' Club of Brooklyn are held every Friday evening at 8:30 at Thattford Ave., Brooklyn. Every plumbers' helper should attend these meetings without fail.

RECOMMENDATION FOR JOBS MUST END, MINERS CRY

System Used Against Union Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VALIER, Ill., Jan. 27.—Local No. 3613 of the United Mine Workers of America adopted the following resolution demanding that Frank Farrington and the district executive committee of the Illinois district take steps against the application and recommendation for employment system in operation in many of the union mines, as this system is an attempt on the part of the open shoppers to break up the miners' union as a good union man cannot get a recommendation for employment from the coal operators:

"WHEREAS, Local Union No. 3613, located at Valier, Ill. is feeling the pressure of the open shoppers against the United Mine Workers of America thruout Sub-district No. 9 of District No. 13 in establishing the application and recommendation for employment.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That this local union go on record condemning this action of the open shoppers, and be it further resolved, That we call on all local unions thruout District No. 12 to take action against the open shoppers, and be it further resolved, that we demand of our president, Frank Farrington and the executive board to take action immediately to do away with this dirty form of making a wage slave blacklist himself, and be it further

"RESOLVED, That getting a recommendation from your former master is impossible if you are active in the union or ever received any compensation from any coal company.

"THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every local union in Sub-district No. 9 of District No. 12 United Mine Workers of America and one to every labor publication."

Prince of Wales Kills Horse After Imbibing Too Freely of Joy-Juice

MELTON, Mowbray, Eng., Jan. 27.—"Oh Dear"—one of the best hunting horses of this section was killed by the prince of Wales. All efforts are being made by the gentry here to hide the fact that the prince had imbibed too freely before the hunt and that in his fear that the charger might toss him over, he beat the horse to death.

As the horse dropped, the prince was thrown and suffered a few slight injuries. This makes the second horse in the past few months that was killed by the prince after imbibing of "joy-juice" too freely.

Cost of Living Increases 3.1 Pct.; Wages Decrease

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The cost of living continually increases while wages in many of the basic industries have decreased, according to the report of the United States department of labor the cost of living has increased 3.1 per cent in the year ending December, 1925. Living costs were 77.9 per cent higher in 1925 than in 1917, and have dropped but 17.8 per cent from the peak prices of 1920.

Release of Ford Is Hailed Thruout Nation

(Continued from page 1.)

Ford acquittal message" said Henry W. L. Dana of Massachusetts.

Robert W. Dunn, author and lecturer wires: "Ford acquittal is check of reactionary terrorism in California and a victory for the workers. Suhr, Mooney and syndicalism prisoners must come out next. Congratulations on your untiring work for labor defense."

Rev. David Rhys Williams of Chicago declares: "Ford acquittal is a signal triumph for the cause of the oppressed and the politically persecuted everywhere. It is a herald of better things to come. More power to International Labor Defense."

Sara Bard Field of Los Gabos, Calif. wired: "We regard Ford's acquittal as a triumph of justice for labor and a hopeful sign for California and a credit to the jury."

American Imperialism Is Subject at the Bronx Workers' Forum Sunday

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Is the United States imperialism? Is "democratic" America embarked on the same imperialist policy which drove the European nations into the great war? What are the conditions in some of the American colonies? What does this mean to the American worker? These are some of the questions which will be discussed at the Bronx Workers' Forum on Sunday evening, Jan. 31 at 8 p. m. The speaker will be Joseph Freeman.

The Bronx Workers' Forum has an interesting discussion every Sunday evening. A question and discussion period follows the talks.

MINING ENGINEERS AID BOSSES TO PROCURE A SUPPLY OF MINE SCABS

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 27.—(FP)—The Engineers Society of northeast Pennsylvania, an organization of technicians, a majority of whom are in the employ of the big anthracite companies adopted a resolution, at its annual meeting and banquet, urging repeal of the miners' certificate law that forbids the use of miners who have not served a two-year apprenticeship in the hard coal fields.

Virtual repeal of this law by amendment of its most important provisions has already been recommended to the state legislature in a bill approved by the state senate committee on mines. And the same committee has shown its pro-operator stand by disapproving the Pinchot measure that would make anthracite a public utility under state regulation.

BELIEVES IN HIS OWN GOD; NOT FORD'S

Burbank Says That He Is An Agnostic

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Jan. 27.—The backwash of the religious controversy between Luther Burbank, famous plant scientist, and Henry Ford, builder of automobiles, had not subsided today, despite the fact that Burbank has declared the incident, so far as he is concerned, closed. Beginning with their divergent views on reincarnation, the controversy widened in scope until Burbank was assigned to the ranks of the "infidels."

Believes in God, But Not Ford's God. "Am I to be definitely filed away as an infidel because I do not believe that god exists in the form of a man?" is Luther Burbank's pertinent counter question to the accusation. "I do believe in god, but certainly not in that sense. To me god is something less tangible—a form of a supreme being that influences the heart and spirit of mankind."

"An infidel, well, hardly that, not in the accepted sense of the word, at least. An agnostic? This, perhaps, would better describe my views—for I believe in the limits of human intelligence."

Sweeping aside the mild religious controversy with a gesture—and a very intelligent one, according to many of his learned friends on the Pacific coast—Mr. Burbank clearly established his creed when he said:

Sounds Good, But Means Little.

"Humanity is my religion." Citing Christ as an example, Luther Burbank explained that he did not accept the current beliefs of his crucifixion? he asked. "Was it not because he spread a doctrine contrary to that of the Jews?"

With the prospect that his great friend might be pilloried because of his views, David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford University and internationally known educator, entered the list wearing the Burbank colors.

"Our supreme being," he said, in referring to Burbank's opinion, "is the same." David Starr Jordan also holds with Luther Burbank on the matter of reincarnation. "It is contrary to all the indications of science," he declared.

Workers Everywhere Honor Lenin

(Continued from page 1.)

the hall on the eve of the meeting would be sufficient to prevent the holding of the meeting. But immediately Turngemeinde Hall, which has a far greater capacity than Labor Temple, was obtained.

The authorities refused to issue a permit, saying there were many protests from "citizens" and from the American legion, against such dangerous reds as Giltow being allowed to speak in this city.

The hopes of this gentry to disrupt the meeting were shattered, for as early as seven o'clock masses of workers commenced to pour into the giant hall, filling the seats long before the meeting was opened and soon there was hardly any standing room left. This mass meeting surprised even the most optimistic on the arrangements' committee.

Comrade Baker opened the meeting and introduced the Young Pioneer chorus, composed of about sixty members, who sang revolutionary songs. After the singing, Comrade Trachtenberg, a pioneer of about 13, delivered a short and concise speech with fire and vigor.

The Pioneers were followed by Norman Tallentire, district organizer, who spoke on some of the essential lessons that the working class learned thru Lenin. He brought the meeting to a stormy applause when he declared that the greatest monument that could be built for Lenin is a strong Communist international.

Comrade Yusem, district organizer of the Young Workers (Communist) League, spoke in behalf of the young workers, pointing out that Lenin had more hope in the youth because it was

Socialists Go to Norris, Republican, for Their Coal Problem Remedy

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, workers and farmers are given another insight into where the socialist party goes for its peculiar brand of nostrums for labor's ills. In the current issue of the American Appeal, which is the official organ of the socialist party, Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, is presented as having the "true coal remedy," which is, therefore, offered as the party's remedy.

Senator Norris is a republican. He makes no pretense to socialist leanings. He has followed in the wake of Senator Borah and the late Senator LaFollette. The lashing waves of discontent among the Nebraska workers and farmers have never been able to force Norris to quit the republican ranks.

Senator Norris is a lawyer, therefore the same kind of a politician as Borah is and LaFollette was. He was prosecuting attorney for two terms in Nebraska, which means that he invoked capitalist law against the workers and farmers of his district. He was for five terms a member of the house of representatives and he is now in the senate, yet the predatory interests have never had cause to tremble at any of his utterances. He was considered an excellent safety valve to head off the drive of Nebraska labor toward independent political action.

Yet it is to this republican politician that the editor of the American Appeal, who happens to be none other than Eugene V. Debs, writes for a statement of the "true coal remedy" and gets it. Even Victor Berger, the socialist party's congressman, and Morris Hillquit, who has had first hand opportunities to get acquainted with the coal problem, are pushed aside.

Norris is of an extreme individualistic type. He comes from a state where no coal is mined, where there are no "coal interests." It is, therefore easy for him to offer "nationalization" of the mines as a remedy. But he does not even do that. He says:

"It has seemed to me that the settlement of the coal question must be by the government taking over at least a portion of the mines and operating them."

This is the remedy of the individualist. The government should take over a few of the mines, operate them in competition with the privately owned mines and thus create "ideal conditions." Norris forgets, and the socialists accept this oversight, that the government is a capitalist government in the hands of the private owners of property, with whom Norris would have the capitalist state compete. Some western governors, notably the governor of Nebraska, a political bedpartner of Norris, tried to sell gasoline in competition with the Standard Oil Company. They learned it couldn't be done. Rockefeller owns more than oil. He is part owner of the government.

In his "coal remedy" as published in the American Appeal, Norris does not even present a single provision for workers' participation in the control of even the partially government-conducted industry.

Somewhere, however, he has heard of the scheme President Frank Farrington, of the Illinois coal miners' union, is offering to Illinois miners as a cure-all for their woes. It is proposed to erect furnaces at the mine mouths to produce electricity for the new "power age." There is one great obstacle, however, and that is that waterpower is cheaper than power secured from coal. So this hope fades.

This is merely cited in brief to show the absolute bankruptcy of the socialist party when it comes to espousing definite working class principles. It has shown again that it gets its political direction from irresponsible middle class politicians.

The "true coal remedy" will be found when the workers take over all industry thru their own Soviet power. Until then they will fight for every advantage in the conduct of privately owned industry, or even industries conducted by the capitalist state.

They will refuse to accept any fake cure-all as a final solution of their problem, which is the absolute abolition of private ownership in property, the wiping out of capitalism.

study the works of Lenin, to acquaint themselves more thoroughly with his writings. David Howat acted as chairman of the meeting. A musical program was furnished by a number of working class societies.

Buffalo Fills Labor Lyceum.

In Buffalo, a large and enthusiastic audience filled the Labor Lyceum. Here several speakers pointed out the significance of Lenin's life and the lessons that the workers of the world learned from the Russian revolution. Herbert Benjamin, district organizer, acted as chairman of the meeting. J. O. Bentall of New York City was the main speaker and he pointed out to the workers present what great contributions that Lenin had made to the working class.

"Lenin showed us the correct path to freedom. He was able to do this because of his earnest study of the capitalist system, and of the teachings of Karl Marx. More than that, Lenin knew the workers; he lived with them; shared their hardships with them; and he finally led them to the greatest event in the history of human progress—the Russian Bolshevik revolution!" declared Bentall amid great applause.

Following Bentall, Benjamin showed how the lessons that Lenin had taught us were put into practice by the Communist International and its American section—the Workers (Communist) Party. Franklin P. Brill also spoke on the life and work of Lenin.

Lenin and the Youth.

Isadore Greenberg, district organizer of the Young Workers (Communist) League, spoke in the name of that organization, pointing out the significance of Lenin to the young workers. A number of revolutionary songs were played and sung by workers' organizations of Buffalo.

RAILWAY CLERKS REFUSE TO OBEY A. F. OF L. HEAD

Insist on Right to Organize Drivers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—(FP)—Suspension of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks from the American Federation of Labor looms as the automatic aftermath of the reiterated refusal to obey the jurisdictional decision of the Atlantic City convention.

90,000 Clerks in Union.

By unanimous vote the grand executive council of the railway clerks declined to turn over to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters & Chauffeurs the several thousand railway express drivers awarded to the teamsters by the American Federation of Labor convention. The term of the award as adopted at Atlantic City, Oct. 13, 1925, included a clause for the suspension of the clerks in 90 days if they remained refractory. The 90 days expired early in January. Suspension would pull over 90,000 railway clerks out of the federation.

"The grand executive council in refusing to comply with the decision of the American Federation of Labor is following the specific instructions of the membership of the brotherhood as expressed by the convention held in Kansas City last May," says Phil E. Ziegler, editor The Railway Clerk. "Were we to consider the comparatively few men involved in this dispute and the financial and economic strength they add to our organization, as against our continued affiliation with the federation, we would comply. But we hold that the primary consideration in the settlement of these jurisdictional questions should be the welfare of the workers involved and that has been ignored in the decision of the federation."

Organized 1,400 Cities.

"Ours is a transportation organization specializing in the railroad and express industry. The teamsters union represents men outside this field. To bring another organization into the transportation field would simply make for confusion in the relations between the carriers and their employees and make the unions less effective. We hope some way may be found by the officers of the federation to permit our continued affiliation. Having jurisdiction over express workers, the right of our organization to continue to represent these men, whom we organized and have been representing the past seven years, should be recognized."

The teamsters have organized express workers only in 7 large cities while the clerks have organized them in 1,400 cities all over the country.

Progressives Hold Meetings in Drive to Organize Steel Workers

WARREN, Jan. 27.—The Warren unit of the progressive educational conference in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers has had a number of successful meetings in Warren and the Mahoning Valley. The Pittsburgh unit has held some excellent meetings in the Pittsburgh district.

There will be a mass meeting at Warren on Feb. 20, to stir up interest in the Amalgamated Association, and get unorganized workers to join the union and fight the wage reductions that are now taking place in the steel industry.

A meeting is being arranged for Girard, Ohio, on Feb. 7. A revival of interest in the union thruout the steel centers is being shown since the steel barons have cut the wages of the workers.

Italian Workers Prefer Proletarian to Fascist Dictatorship, Says Fant

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Following the appearance in the local press of a statement by P. A. Fant, editor of La Voce del Popolo Italiano, a local Italian daily, declaring that Italian workers prefer red to fascist black, the district organization has issued a statement showing the difference between the Italian fascist dictatorship and the Russian proletarian dictatorship and pointing out why the workers support the proletarian dictatorship.

In the statement the various fascist governments that are in existence today in nations whose capitalist economy has reached a low level is analyzed and the manner in which they force the workers to submit is outlined. The declaration further urges the workers to unite against these dictatorships, and to resist attempts of the open-shoppers to put over a dictatorship of a similar nature in other lands.

The Bronx Plumbers' Helpers' Club meets every Thursday night at 8 o'clock at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 3693 Third Ave., Bronx. Come to every one of these meetings.

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

RED-BAITER OUT FOR BETTER JOB; ASKS LABOR AID

Lefkowitz Amuses New York Union Council

By Sylvan A. Pollack.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 27.—The Central Trades and Labor Council was enlivened by an amusing performance by Abraham Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union, who in a pitiful manner denied the charge leveled against him of being a Communist.

Lefkowitz, locally known as a red baiter, has had the tables turned on him at last, and treated as he has treated others.

Red-Baiter Seeks Soft Job.

Lefkowitz, ambitious to rise not only in local labor and political circles, but also to obtain a well-paid position in the high school took an examination for assistant teacher in history, and because he was not immediately assigned, he came before the Central Trades and Labor Council meeting complaining that he was not being treated fairly, stating Aaron I. Doty, of the teachers' council, had called him a Communist. Lefkowitz, who paid little attention to the question of obtaining a raise for the lowest paid teachers in the schools, is now taking up the time of the Central Trades and Labor Council with his own personal affairs.

He declared: "They charge me with being a Communist. How amusing! I who have always fought them!"

"Just because I spoke from the same platform as William Z. Foster during the steel strike they now use that against me, without mentioning that at that time Foster was the organizer of the steel strike and I was the representative of the former Central Federated Union. All the charges against me are lies except that it is true I was a member of the Farmer-Labor Party, which died an inglorious death."

The Central Trades and Labor Council elected a committee of three to visit Mayor Walker and see that "justice" is obtained for Lefkowitz.

James J. McAndrews, secretary of District No. 9, whose headquarters are located at Shamokin, Pa., of the United Mine Workers of America, appeared before the council and asked for financial support for the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania. After a three-quarters of an hour speech, the body donated \$15.00 to help the anthracite miners and their families.

"A Friend of Labor."

An address by Assemblyman Frederick Hackenberg, who was introduced as "a genuine friend of labor" ended the meeting. He spoke on injunctions in labor disputes, declaring that he is going to introduce a bill to prevent injunctions being issued, "except after all the facts have been presented at a hearing before a judge."

Judge Thomas W. Churchill, of New York, who is a member of the same party as Assemblyman Hackenberg, the democratic party, granted the international tailoring company an injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union after going through the procedure that the assemblyman now advocates as the "remedy" to prevent issuance of injunctions against striking workers.

Need Labor Party.

A labor party for the New York workers, and a militant Central Trades and Labor Council are the urgent needs of New York workers at the present time.

Enforce Laws Against Toilers; Crooks Go Free; Says Southern Lawyer

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Stephen H. Allison in an address before the New Orleans Young Men's Hebrew club said that laws like criminal syndicalism statutes are rigidly enforced against workers while laws against gangsters, financial crooks and the men higher up are allowed to lie dormant. Allison urged his audience to stand fearlessly for the truth.

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

Churches Oppose Spread of Birth Control Knowledge

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Action against the proposed amendment to the federal penal code so that the dissemination of birth control literature will not be illegal in the United States is to be taken by the Catholic and Episcopal churches. The Birth Control League is trying to have a bill introduced which would permit physicians to use the mails in giving scientific birth control information by letter, pamphlet or book.

National Catholic Welfare Council Secretary John Burke is attempting to get other churches on record as opposed to the proposed legislation, charging that the proposal "is a challenge to the patriotism of every true American."

The Birth Control League holds that it is acting in the best interests of the people of the country, particularly for the good of workers. The social and economic burden of too many children for the ability of parents to care for them would be relieved by allowing physicians to mail scientific information. Countless, worthless and often dangerous patent medicines and fake medical devices are allowed to be advertised thru the mails but not scientific birth control.

HOOVER URGES TRADE WAR ON FOREIGN POWERS

Imperialist Spokesman Calls for Boycott

Herbert Hoover, American secretary of commerce, the ablest and most outspoken imperialist in the Coolidge cabinet, in the December issue of "Current History," threatens Great Britain and others who have been treading on American capital's toes that "America solemnly warns foreign monopolists of raw materials" not to hold them up for "unreasonable" profits on raw rubber and other technical products. The article points out that the United States spends annually \$800,000,000 for such technical products as it cannot raise itself, which, Hoover thinks, is "unreasonable" to the extent of \$300,000,000. He complains particularly of the British rubber monopoly, stating that it was organized nominally only to hold prices to 30 to 35 cents per pound—which would have given a return of 25 per cent on capital invested—and now prices are above \$1 per pound with production still curtailed. The United States uses three-fourths of all the crude rubber produced in the world.

A long list of possible reprisals are suggested as open to the United States, "the strongest nation on earth." All of them reflect the full consciousness of dollar-power which the dominant American imperialist now speaks to his weaker colleagues. The United States of America might prohibit the extension of credit to countries where such controls are maintained, suggests Hoover, and it would organize the consuming (vassal) countries to co-operate in these campaigns. The United States could retaliate in kind with its supremacy in production of oil, copper and cotton, the latter clearly directed at Great Britain, as also the suggestion that Canada might do the same with its nickel and asbestos. Other provisions include reduction of consumption, which was done with coffee by 20 per cent last year, by inducing Americans to export capital for rival production, and by organizing all buyers under a single purchasing agency.

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LABOR OFFICIALS TRY TO BLOCK PROGRESSIVES

Get Injunction and Arrest Member

I. L. D. Press Service.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The officials of International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union of America Local No. 310 have made application to the local courts for an injunction restraining the progressives within the union from making protests against the rottenness of their actions.

A meeting of the progressive elements of Local No. 310 was called for last Sunday afternoon 2.30 p. m. by means of a handbill issued by the progressive committee. The handbill reads as follows:

Fight Dictatorship.
"The time has arrived to call a halt to the dictatorial methods employed in the management of our organization."

"We are protesting against non-union men and women and members of other organizations being given authority over us, inasmuch as they have levied assessments, raised our dues, discontinued our meetings, arranged for us foul-smelling, disease-germ-breeding quarters, and for a fitting climax, men who do not even carry a card belonging to organized labor, propose to deal with the employer and agree as to what wages and working conditions we shall receive for the coming year, and all this without consulting the membership. We are the ones who pay the freight, and we are the ones who are going to elect men from our own ranks to represent us."

"We demand new headquarters, regular meetings, an election of officers under strict control and supervision of our own membership."

"Mr. Laborer, come and register your protest. You did it before, and if we don't get a fair deal, we will do it again."

"Progressive Committee."

On January 23 the day preceding the meeting a copy of the petition for injunction was served on Thomas McNamara, a progressive member of the union. McNamara stated immediately that this would not prevent him from attending Sunday's meeting as he proposed to go there in violation of the wishes of the officials of his union. About six o'clock that same evening McNamara was arrested on a charge of "falsely misrepresenting a labor union." He was taken to jail under \$300.00 bond. The local secretary of the International Labor Defense, Carl Hacker, when this matter was brought to his attention immediately got on the job and Sunday at noon McNamara was again out of jail with the proper bond furnished to effect his release.

The case has been given to Attorney Hermon E. Eisler, local lawyer, and a real fight on both the arrest and the injunction is predicted.

The International Labor Defense stands ready to fight the case to the finish.

German Class Justice Imposes Heavy Jail Sentences on Workers

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—In the short period from November 1 to December 5 of the past year German class justice sentenced 53 workers to a total of 47 years hard labor and 28 years of prison. Apart from that 7,000 marks in fines were handed out. New proceedings were started against 87 revolutionary workers, most of whom are in prison.

Accusations are raised for the possession of prohibited literature, high treason, distribution of seditious literature, taking away of a fascist flag, resistance against the state power, rebellion, collection of money for the Red Front Fighters' Union, blasphemy (that in the 20th century!) and infringement of the notorious law for the protection of the republic. The worker Fokken von Neukolln near Berlin is accused of unlawfully pretending to occupy an official position, because he acted in the role of a police officer in a proletarian theatrical performance.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

constant little turns and quirks of surprise. It is absolutely free from propaganda and deals with the life of the Jews in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Menachim Mendel is a poor Jew who just has no luck, and he has a young partner who also has no luck, except in the love of the pretty, human, slender daughter of the richest Jew in the ramshackle village. Their fortunes grow worse and worse until a happy that impels Mendel to try his luck as a self-styled shadhin and he arranges with a fellow member of his profession to marry off the sweetheart of his love-lorn partner.

He dreams of his success as the biggest marriage-broker in the world, exporting brides by the shipload to meet a reported shortage of Jewish brides in America—until a sudden jolt of the third-class wagon on which he is riding, throws him on his nose. Everything would have been fine for everybody if the brokers had not had clients of the same sex, as it was, the young couple were made happy and a

The End of a "Liberal" Protest



FIVE MILLION voters in 1924 who looked to the LaFollette movement to challenge the republican and democratic parties expected the son of the old man to carry on the fight. These voters, in 1924, thought of LaFollette, Sr., as the cartoonist pictures him above, a rampaging bull. But the son did not continue even the liberal bourgeois policy of his father. Instead he is accepted as a full-fledged republican calf by grace of the Coolidge gang. As the followers of LaFollette, with their eyes opened, in the agricultural states say: "The republicans first fed him oats, now they have the halter on him!"

'ANISE' TELLS KANSAS CITY OF SOVIET RUSSIA

2,000 Fill Forum; Hear of Workers' Progress

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—Anna Louise Strong, who returned recently from Soviet Russia, spoke at the Lincoln Christian forum to an audience of over 2,000 on the subject "My Four Years in Russia." Strong's vivid picture of Russian life and conditions was so impressive that one felt as though you had been traveling with Strong thru Russia.

Vast changes have taken place in Russia, she declared, and the peasant servitude and ignorance of centuries was being changed by the energetic program of construction of the Russian Communist Party. The old ideas were giving way to new ideas.

Taxes are going down and wages of the worker are rising with the industrial development of the Soviet Union, went on Anna Louise Strong. The place of work is the center of life. The shop and factory has its library, culture clubs, centers for the youth and adults.

The educational system is making great progress. The different factories and mines select an individual who is schooled and when he returns to the factory he transplants the knowledge he has gained in his life.

All down the line in the construction of economic and social life in Russia the problem is to choose between two types of people to do the work. One, the expert of czarist days who often sabotages development and the very willing unskilled worker who wants to see his country improving. The choice always falls to the one that has the desire to help the country and at first, they are hampered and things move slow, this is also quickly overcome.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

good time was had by all—except the shadhin and the bride's father.

The Feature Film.
The other features are historical drama of very big scale. "The Dekabrist" pictures the December uprising of 1825, which was most brutally drowned out in blood, and which to this day lives in the tradition of the Siberian peasantry, among whom the exiled survivors had to spend their days.

This picture is the biggest and best feature thus far produced in Russia and it is expected to find a hearty welcome in Europe. The noted historian, Shchegol, helped prepare the scenario, and a series of special centenary musical compositions to the poems of Pushkin and other contemporary writers as well as to those of Lenin, a poet among their ranks, who wrote his best works in the penal settlement of Akatuy. Special centenary volumes are to be printed also in Irkutsk, Tobolsk and other Siberian cities where the exiled rebels lived.

Big Business Methods in Educating Youth, Is Open Shoppers' Aim

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Coolidge's heavy hand is to be laid upon the schooling of American boys and girls, under the guise of a study of possibilities of saving some of its cost in dollars. This is the meaning of an announcement by Secretary of the Interior Work that he has selected a commission headed by John J. Tigert, commissioner of education, to find out whether present-day methods of school administration and teaching are as efficient, dollar for dollar, as are the practices in vogue in "large industrial and commercial establishments."

Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Frank Ballou, a reactionary, president of the department of superintendence in the National Educational Association, joined with Work in launching this scheme. Ballou is nominally chairman of the commission, but it will be located in Tigert's office building.

The sponsors of this inquiry start out with the claim that the taxpayers must be shown that there is actual need for further expenditures on public education; that economies may be made which will give the schools more funds for expansion; that the cost of schools has become "very great."

The commission personnel includes Elliot Goodwin, resident vice-president of the United States chamber of commerce; Ernest Greenwood, an insurance man who has been a storm center in the District of Columbia; Thos. E. Finegan, former Pennsylvania state superintendent of education; Prof. Geo. D. Strayer of Columbia, and Supt. J. H. Beveridge of the Omaha public schools.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

"Gapon" is a feature produced in Leningrad by the Sevsap Kino and shows the events leading up to "Bloody Sunday." The pseudo-revolutionary priest is shown as the tool of the corrupt czarist state machine, and the great sufferings of the people that led to their ill-fated religious demonstration on "Bloody Sunday" is shown to pave the way for the grim test of strength that came shortly after.

This, the 20th anniversary of 1905, is being observed thruout Russia with appropriate meetings, school exercises, poster campaigns, excursions to revolutionary museums, etc. The scenes of the revolutionary battles in Leningrad, Moscow and other centers are being reproduced for the screen and it is really an awesome and inspiring sight to watch Red Army units don the costumes of the hated past and go thru sham battles with the barricaded workers while the Red police keep the inquisitive crowd out from under the horses' feet, and the Dvorniks replace the police at the traffic

centers. The educational features continue to have a much greater hold on the masses than anywhere else in the world. The best drawing card in Moscow is the film record of the flight of the Russian aviators to Japan. Especially in China and Mongolia the Soviet aviators were received with much greater friendliness than white men usually meet with, and they were permitted to take many pictures that are taboo for the imperialist enemies. Another educational film that meets with ready response is a three-reel record of the "Recruiting of the Third Georgian Army," showing all details of the Red recruit's life.

Satire on Soviet Bureaucrats.
The Russian film men have learned from their American fellow-craftsmen how to put their lectures into sugar coating, so that some of their most effective propaganda films are the short comedies. Thus one, entitled "He Was in His Own Way" skillfully agitates for credit co-operation in the

WILBUR WANTS FUNDS FOR NEW RIGID AIRSHIP

Committee Urges Scrapping Lakehurst

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Construction of a giant rigid airship to replace the Shenandoah was recommended to the house naval affairs committee today by Secretary of Navy Wilbur.

He asked, however, that the appropriation for the ship, of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity, should not be deducted from the navy's fund for building sea-going vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Virtual elimination of the navy's rigid airship activities was recommended to the house today in the report of the appropriations committee on the naval supply bill.

The committee proposed that the Lakehurst, New Jersey, naval air station, where is housed the dirigible Los Angeles, be closed down at a saving of \$715,000 a year, and that the 470 officers and men stationed there be transferred into other branches of the service.

Swedish Branch I. L. D. Mass Meeting Friday

The Swedish branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a mass meeting Friday, Jan. 29, 8 p. m. at Cafe Idrott Hall, Wilton and Melmont Ave. near Clark St.

Speakers in Swedish will be: Editor Ellis Peterson and Editor Gustav Bergman. Speaker in English will be: Secretary of Chicago Branch, International Labor Defense, George Maurer.

villages, while another "His Important Assignment" is a cutting satire on Soviet bureaucracy.

It will thus be seen that Russian film propaganda is not altogether a self-admiration society, as is the American. Some of the twists in the stories are such as would never be tolerated in capitalist productions, thus in one "Aelita" a Soviet scientist turns renegade for the sake of a former sweetheart, and the wife of the hero patronizes a forbidden Nep dance hall during the famine time.

Here is Real Life's Drama.
In a very recent film the wife of a Red commander is a counter-revolutionary spy and he must finally order her shot, in still another recent picture an old revolutionist returns from Siberia only to find his whole family socially worthless. Such things happen, say the Russians, why should we not show them? The self-criticism practiced by the proletarian vanguard, the Communist Party, is copied even in the film production organs.

METAL WORKERS OF JAPAN MEET MOSCOW LABOR

Great Reception to Far Eastern Labor

By CLEMENT LAMAR.
Special Moscow Correspondent to The Daily Worker.

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—Among the fraternal delegations which came to attend the all-Russian congress of the metal workers was a Japanese delegation consisting of two officials of the Japanese Metal Workers' Union. It was not only the first delegation representing the unions of the far east that came to Soviet Russia, but the two men had a very difficult journey because the Japanese government, of course, would not permit them to depart on such a mission. For both these reasons and also because of the great movement now going on in the far east for national liberation, the reception given these delegates was the most cordial and enthusiastic that I have seen.

Great Reception.

The delegation had been expected for several days, but it was only Sunday that a telegram came announcing their arrival the same day on a certain train. The entire presidium of the congress, accompanied by about 500 Moscow metal workers and a band went to the station to meet them.

A loud hurrah greeted them when they stepped down from the train, which was followed by a speech of welcome delivered by Leps, the president of the All-Russian Metal Workers' Union, and a fraternal reply by the secretary of the Japanese Metal Workers' Union. Then they were taken to the House of the Unions where a concert was being given for the benefit of the delegates.

Red Policeman Makes Speech.

It is interesting to relate that as the procession from the station passed the first intersection point, the traffic officers there stopped traffic for two minutes and delivered a brief speech of welcome.

The reception assumed huge proportions when the delegates arrived at the House of Unions. Their Russian comrades lifted them up high and yelled "hurrah" and "banzai." The following day the delegates delivered officially their greetings to the congress.

"The Japanese workers," said the secretary of the Japanese Metal Workers' Union, "heartily congratulate the Russian workers on their great victory over their own and international capital. The Japanese workers believe also that their Russian brothers will solve their problem of socialist reconstruction successfully. The Japanese workers, with the exception of the reformist leaders who put their faith in the international labor office of the league of nations, look to Russia and the methods of the workers of Russia to guide them in their struggle against Japanese capitalism."

Japanese Will Give First Invitation.

Thunderous applause followed the greeting, after which the two Japanese delegates were unanimously elected to the presidium of the congress.

In a conversation which I had with the Japanese delegates following the session I explained the situation in the metal industry in the United States, and the struggle carried on by the Communists and the left wing in the Machinists' Union. In reply to my question whether they would accept an invitation from the American metal workers after their victory over the reactionaries one of the delegates said that he thought the Japanese metal workers would invite the American workers first.

American Society to Construct Homes for Russian Orphans

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 27.—"The American Relief Society for Russian Children" has offered to fully equip, maintain and manage a home and trade school for homeless children at Archangelskoye, in the Terak province. The Soviet government has accepted the offer on the condition that the curriculum coincides with that of the other Russian schools.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

HUMOR, SWEEPING DRAMA MIXED WITH SATIRE AIMED AT SOVIET BUREAUCRATS IN RUSSIAN FILM

By WM. F. KRUSE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—Any criticism that might once have been directed at the Soviet film heads for neglecting the unparalleled propaganda opportunities of the celluloid strip must now be lifted, for the dozens of fine movie houses and the hundreds of projector equipped clubs and schools are day and night showing new Russian pictures in addition to the best American and European products. The same tremendous improvement that characterizes Russian industry in general is also evident in the film field, the new pictures as a rule are better cast and set, better directed, and show improved attention to story content, detail and continuity.

New Russian Films.

Among the newest and most noteworthy films are two historical super-

features and an excellent comedy of Jewish life, or "Jewish Luck," as it is called. This latter shows the minute painstaking attention to detail and the employment of many little indirectness that almost recall Charley Chaplin's direction. It is a touching combination of farce and pathos with

Organization
Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
ResolutionsREGISTER NOW
FOR COURSES AT
WORKERS' SCHOOLNew York Classes to
Start in Few Weeks

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Workers' School is offering the following courses for the new spring term beginning the middle of February:

English, Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced—Of great importance to foreign-born comrades in acquiring the English language towards greater service to their class. Starts last week in January.

Party Training Course—Trade Union Work, Party History and Problems, and Leninism—For active comrades in the party to train them for greater activity and service to the party.

Shop Nucleus Training Course—To educate each member of the party in the "Fundamentals of Leninism." Each nucleus sends one representative to study this course in the Central School. This comrade then teaches each lesson he learns at the school to his nucleus.

Capital, Vol. I—An advanced course in economics.

Fundamentals of Communism—An advanced course for those who completed the elementary course.

History of the American Working Class—Modern period.

Worker Correspondence, Public Speaking, Modern Literature, Research; History of Revolutions; Russian Language, Elementary Composition, Social Psychology, and other courses.

Registrations for any of the above courses are now open and can be made any evening or afternoon in Room 34 of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St. Register now!

Lenin Memorials

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA.
Pittsburgh—Jan. 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speakers: D. E. Early, J. J. J. Balfanz, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Early.
Danbury—Falcon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Early.
Dayton—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m., A. J. J. Balfanz.
New Brighton—D. E. Early, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

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

ILLINOIS.
Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., J. J. Balfanz, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m.
Tacoma—Jan. 28, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117 Tacoma Ave.

Cleveland to Discuss
Need of Trade Union
Work, Sunday 1 P. M.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Trade union work as one of the pillars of Communist work, will be the question to be discussed at the meeting of the party members in Cleveland, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, 1 o'clock at the South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave.

All members of the Cleveland party organization belonging to trade unions and members eligible to membership in a trade union are instructed to attend this meeting. Everything else must be laid aside. Members wishing to learn the Communist position on the trade unions should avail themselves of this opportunity to learn and discuss the question.

"The Story of the Earth" and "History of Mankind," by Samuel Ball, every Sunday, 7:30 P. M., 841 W. Washington St. Every Saturday, 5721 Cottage Grove Ave., 7:45 P. M. Questions and discussion from the floor.

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Our Tasks in Light of Chicago Lenin Meeting

By TOM BELL.

THE Lenin memorial meeting held last Sunday in Chicago is admitted to have been the greatest demonstration the party ever had in this city. Eight thousand workers attended. Every mention of the accomplishments of Lenin brought forth salvos of applause. Enthusiasm ran through the entire meeting. Thousands of workers attended who saw in Lenin and the Soviet Union the hope of the working class, and our party as the representative of the class interests of the working class.

The significance of this demonstration must be grasped by every member of the Chicago organization, and the tasks facing us following the demonstration must be carried out.

The Lenin demonstration took place just after the reorganization of the party had been completed so far as the placing of the members into the shop and street nuclei was concerned. In this period of more or less confusion resulting in the reorganization, it was expected that the party work would suffer. Not only this. For more than a year Chicago was in the very center of a factional struggle of great bitterness. These things were beginning to breed in the Chicago membership a spirit of uncertainty which has been effectively dispelled by the Lenin demonstration.

The demonstration proved several things:

1. In spite of the concentration on internal party matters because of the discussions that were carried on for months the party has great vitality, the mass of the membership are eager to participate in mass work and enthusiastically enter into the organization of mass demonstrations.

2. Even the reorganization of

the party had just been completed, and the members were just becoming accustomed to the new form of organization, the organization based on shop and street nuclei proves to be far superior to the old territorial form of organization in reaching masses of workers. The thousands of workers brought out to the Lenin demonstration were reached thru the factories and shops by our members organized in the nuclei.

3. The 8,000 workers attending the demonstration shows that the party has a wide circle of sympathizers who recognize in Lenin the great leader of the working class, who support the Soviet Union and who recognize in our party the standard bearer of Leninism in this country. These sympathizers present us with the task of recruiting for our party. The demonstration proved that our Chicago membership, which numbers around one thousand, can be greatly strengthened thru proper approach to these sympathizers. If we are really to take advantage of the demonstration hundreds of these non-party workers who attended the meeting must be enrolled in our ranks. By the time of the next Lenin memorial demonstration our party should have absorbed the bulk of these sympathizers and again draw to itself another wide circle of non-party workers.

4. The large attendance at the meeting of Chinese and Negro workers shows the growth of our influence among them. The two speeches that evoked the greatest enthusiasm were those delivered by the Chinese and Negro speakers. Their bitter denunciation of the exploitation of the colonial peoples by the imperialist nations struck a sympathetic note in the audience. In such a fertile soil the All-American Anti-Imperialist League should grow rapidly.

Upon the shoulders of our members

falls the carrying out of these tasks. The demonstration in itself is important, but utilizing the effect of the demonstration for the organization of hundreds of workers into our party is of the greatest importance.

The reorganization of the party is an accomplished fact. The nuclei, sub-sections and sections have been organized. The Lenin demonstration showed what can be accomplished thru this form of organization. The further vitalizing of the nuclei, the further training of the party members and the closer coordination of all party forces will make possible greater successes in the future.

Politically the demonstration was a tremendous victory for our party. The labor officialdom has bitterly fought our party and attempted to isolate us entirely. Every conceivable method has been employed by them—from expulsions to slugging—to beat down our members and followers in the unions. The Lenin meeting is a fine answer to them.

Furthermore, the event proved the total eclipse of the socialist party. The starting of a weekly paper by the socialists at the beginning of the year in Chicago contrasted with the second anniversary of our daily paper, and then followed up with this huge demonstration shows which is the party of the working class; which is able to rally thousands of workers to its side; which is the revolutionary workers' party.

The organization of our mass of close sympathizers is our outstanding task in the coming months. Patient hard work made the demonstration possible. Further work among the masses, in every struggle, supplying at every turn in the struggle the proper policy to be pursued—this will enable us to crystallize the effects of the Lenin demonstration into organizational gains for our party.

AMERICAN FRAME-UP METHODS ARE
USED IN HAWAII BY IMPERIALIST
TOOLS AGAINST PABLO MANLAPIT

By HARRY GANNES.

American tactics such as were used in railroad Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti and hundreds of others for their labor activities are being taken up by the straw bosses for American imperialism in Hawaii and the Philippines.

That latest case is that of Pablo Manlapit. Manlapit, a Filipino strike leader, was sent to prison in Honolulu on a perjured testimony, due to his activities in organizing and leading the Filipino workers in the sugar fields.

Fred Makino, editor of "The Bee," a conservative Hawaiian paper, has written to Senators Quezon and Roxas of the Philippine senate, as well as the attorney general of the Philippines and the Filipino people, protesting against the brutal treatment of Filipino workers in Hawaii.

"Pablo Manlapit," says Makino in his letter of protest, "has been the recognized leader of the Filipinos in Hawaii for a number of years. He is a man of great ability and with a keen sense of justice and an intense love for his people."

Because of his success in organizing the Filipino workers to agitate for a living wage, Manlapit is now suffering in jail.

Every conceivable up-to-date labor-baiting scheme was used to get Manlapit. Detectives were set to dog his every step; spies were introduced into his organization to discredit him.

"Millionaire Jury" Indicts Manlapit. Says the letter: "Then he was indicted for conspiracy by what is known locally as 'the millionaire grand jury.' He was tried before a jury in an atmosphere of hostility, race prejudice and hatred. The testimony against him was discredited by competent witnesses. . . . His attorney openly charged the prosecution with attempting to railroad an innocent man to prison and accused the Hawaii Sugar planters with responsibility for the frame-up in open court."

Bribe Witnesses.

Affidavits were given by Filipinos who were bribed to testify against Manlapit. Some of the witnesses were given free transportation back to Manila and upon arriving received the magnificent sum of \$100. The letter of protest gives the names of most of the witnesses who are now living in Cebu or Manila, Philippine islands.

There is an application for pardon pending before the governor of Hawaii, but it has as much chance as a snow ball under the Hawaiian sun-light.

The "Philippine Herald," prints Makino's letters as a mild protest against American imperialism. It is recognized on all hands that Manlapit is not a revolutionist, but merely a trade unionist seeking to organize the poorly paid Filipino workers in the outposts of the sugar trust.

DEBATE COMMUNISM
IN CLEVELAND ON
SUNDAY EVENING

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—"Is Communism the only outcome of the class struggle? Is the Workers (Communist) Party the only party that has a program that can help the working class in the struggle not only for the emancipation but for improvement of conditions today," will be the subject of a debate between Comrade I. Amter, secretary of District Six, and M. C. Harrison, a prominent attorney of this city.

The debate will be held at the Goodrich Social Settlement, 1420 East 31st St., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 8 p. m.

Street Nuclei Will
Cover Union Meetings
with The Daily Worker

Every street nucleus in Chicago has been assigned certain labor unions to be visited regularly with The DAILY WORKER and literature.

It is necessary for this office to know how many of The DAILY WORKER will be needed so a supply can be secured of the paper for the comrades visiting these union meetings.

Take this matter up at your next meeting and let us know the night the papers are wanted for and who will call for them at this office.

Quite often it happens that the wrong date or address is given in the union directory and as a result the evening is wasted. We must have an exact report of every case of this kind so we can correct our list of meetings.

With thousands of union members reading The DAILY WORKER every day there is no excuse for incorrect addresses if every one would check up on their union as listed in the union list published in the daily.

Help us make this list exact. There are ten neatly framed pictures of Lenin in the city office, 19 So. Lincoln, for the first ten union members bringing in corrections in this list.

Mandolin Club of
Los Angeles Gives
Concert Saturday

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 27.—The Los Angeles Freiheit Mandolin Club is giving its first annual concert on Saturday evening, Jan. 30 at 8:15 o'clock, at the Co-operative Center Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. Forty mandolin players will participate. Additional features are Gloria Blackstone, coloratura soprano, I. Blumenthal, baritone, Alexander Rivlin, pianist. Admission 50 cents.

The Freiheit Mandolin Society has won many friends by its loyal cooperation in every working class affair. It is expected that all these workers will show their appreciation by a big turnout at this concert.

After that talk with your shop-mate—hand him a copy of The DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him.

CHARITY DAMES
AID COURTS TO
TRY COMPETITORPolice and Associated
Charities Co-operate

DENVER, Col., Jan. 27.—A jury trial resulted in the acquittal of Mrs. Agnes Gross, who had been arrested for soliciting funds on the street for a mission granting aid to needy people whom the Associated Charities and their ilk had refused to help, on a charge of vagrancy.

It developed during the trial that Mrs. Gross had persisted in carrying out the orders of Mr. H. H. Marrs, president of the Humanitarian Heart Mission, which stands ready to supply relief to needy workers rejected by the so-called charitable agencies that work so closely with the city and county government as to be at times indistinguishable from the state political machine.

Under cross examination witnesses for the prosecution from the Community Chest and Associated Charities were forced to admit that they and the police collaborate to the extent of answering each others' telephone calls. They did not deny that a representative of these so-called charitable agencies may have turned in the complaint resulting in the arrest of Mrs. Gross.

The prosecution contended that she should have had a license to solicit. But no such license had been required of representatives of the Community Chest, the Salvation Army, the Jim Goodheart Mission and others who receive salaries of several thousand a year and are far from need.

Affidavits by Mrs. Gross and her friends show that these so-called charitable organizations had stirred up prejudice, thru the city churches and other religious organizations to such an extent that no trial judge in the county could give her a fair trial. A change of venue was secured and a judge called in from Boulder. The affidavits also show that the same sort of bond as had been accepted before in such cases was refused to the person offering to sign her bond possessed many times the amount of real estate required. The affidavit also states that the prejudiced judge before whom this bond came for approval, stated as his reason for rejecting the bond was that he did not "feel like adding further criticism of the bunch at the city hall."

Mrs. Gross had previously been given a so-called trial in police court by being confronted with representatives of the Community Chest and Associated Charities together with city police and plain clothes officers without opportunity to defend herself.

When the judge from Boulder opened court an effort was made to keep the public from hearing the case. The authorities tried to clear the room of all except persons absolutely necessary to the case by asking if all present were witnesses! Their nerve only failed after a vigorous protest by the attorney for the defense.

In the trial evidence tending to show co-operation between the so-called charity institutions and the capitalist state, the nature of the cases rejected by the Associated Charities, Community Chest, Salvation Army and Jim Goodheart Mission but helped by the mission employing Mrs. Gross and what the Humanitarian Heart Mission and James Eads Howe's organization have done to feed, clothe and house the unemployed and what Marrs had done to free sane people held in the insane ward of the General Hospital of the city and county of Denver.

The testimony of one of the lady representatives of so-called charity showed that few or no able bodied men should receive aid, on the theory that they can get work are employed by the institutions. The husband of Mrs. Gross testified that he had repeatedly sought employment from sources indicated by the Community Chest and Jim Goodheart Mission, and was able to secure but one night's work in many months shoveling snow off the city streets.

Testimony was also given showing that these charitable agencies force the needy to sell their furniture and belongings before aid is given. The bulk of the money that is collected for these "charitable" institutions and used to pay high salaries for investigation, and little is paid out in relief, come from workers. These charity institutions try to keep a maximum number of workers bidding against each other in the labor market to drive wages to the minimum.

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

SETTLEMENTS FOR LENIN
MEMORIAL MEETING MUST
BE MADE IMMEDIATELY

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

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUEStatement of the National Executive Committee
on Work Among the Jewish-speaking Youth

To All Members of the Young Workers (Communist) League:

Dear Comrades:—At this important moment we are appealing to all members of the Young Workers (Communist) League, especially to those comrades active in the Jewish field or who will be appointed for this work.

Our task is to mobilize under the banner of the Young Workers (Communist) League the masses of the young workers, the masses of the Jewish young workers included. At this time, particularly, when our league is going thru a profound process of reorganization, all efforts must be united for this task. But, as Bolsheviks, we do not separate our organizational work from our general work of mass agitation and propaganda. Hand in hand with the reorganization, therefore, must be carried on a broad propaganda and agitation work on all the fields of life and activity of the toiling youth.

We have entered the stage of close contact with the masses of the young workers. We have learned how to react to the many questions of their everyday life. Our work among the Jewish-speaking youth is but a part of our general mass work and propaganda. Our comrades in the Jewish field must watch the special events in Jewish life and on the basis of these events enlighten the young workers as to their tasks and to the necessity of the class struggle. Our comrades must bring the general campaigns of the league to the attention of the Jewish young workers and mobilize them for the struggle.

At the same time the national executive committee wishes to call attention to the fact that Jewish work is only a link in the chain of our general activities. All separatist tendencies will be combatted. Every tendency to overestimate the Jewish work—bearing within it the germs of nationalist tendencies—will be fought. On the other hand, it will be made clear that every tendency to underestimate the necessity of work among the Jewish-speaking young workers—leading to the practical liquidation of such work—is against the policy of the national executive committee. The N. E. C. makes it clear that we must utilize every possible form and means of propaganda in order to

strengthen our agitation and influence among the Jewish-speaking youth.

The activity of comrades who work among the Jewish youth must not be limited to that field alone. These comrades must also be active in other fields of league work. This will help to develop a correct orientation to our work among the foreign language working youth.

In abolishing the former bureau and in replacing it by an agitprop sub-committee, the N. E. C. took a step forward in liquidating the internal organizational powers and activities of the former committees and in really limiting the sphere of the committee for Jewish work to agitation and propaganda. The removal of the committee to Chicago was an expression of the closer co-ordination of the agitation work among the Jewish-speaking youth and the general activities of the league, an actual carrying out of the Communist principles of centralization.

We are sure that every member of the league, every comrade active in Jewish work will look upon our new orientation to this work as a phase of Bolshevikization process and will do all in his power to help the league in its activities.

Into the work among the Jewish speaking youth!

Into activity wherever there are Jewish young workers!

Unite for the mass work of the league!

National Executive Committee,
Young Workers (Communist) League.

Missing Young Workers.

Those comrades who have issues Nos. 9, 10, 15, 29 and 40 of the Young Worker are requested to send them to the National Office, 1113 W. Washington street, Chicago.

THE ECONOMIC TRADE UNION WORK
OF THE ENGLISH LEAGUE

By HARVEY YOUNG.

OUR English League, tho numerically quite small, and relatively weak, has nevertheless, conducted systematic economic trade union work, which may justifiably be termed exemplary to the whole international.

Insofar as our English Brothly league has succeeded to strike out into directions finding new methods of practical mass work, it has made very many valuable experiences, especially for those leagues working under similar conditions, i. e. in the first instance, Germany, France, America, Czechoslovakia, in short, all leagues of large heavy industry.

The English League, naturally, has followed the lines of the resolution of the last plenary session of last March, namely, the resolution which is known to all comrades.

Generally speaking its tasks in the economic field as for all other leagues may be formulated under the following four heads: (1) factory groups, (2) young workers' conferences, (3) industrial campaigns, (4) trade union fractions.

While these remain the general economic tasks of all leagues, it must be frankly admitted that the economic work, generally speaking, is abstract, journalistic, and spasmodic.

Freely admitting that the last period in England was a favorable period for the economic work during which there took place a great mining crisis, the dockers' strike, seamen's strike, textile lockout, in which masses of workers were involved, accompanied by a host of minor, sporadic strikes of lesser importance, but equally significant, it must be emphasized that the success of the economic trade union work of the English League has been due to the league's ability, to connect its economic trade union work with the vital questions of the current struggle of the workers.

This is the first necessity in the task of abolishing the obsolete abstract methods.

Therefore, in this question the industrial campaign plays a particularly important role. This means that the

league must be immediately in the field with its detailed and concrete program of demands on the eve of any dispute, in any important industry.

The campaign conducted in the mining industry during last May and June offers an excellent example of this kind of activity. As much has already been written and published of these experiences, we will not go into this question in detail. It is only necessary to prove the truth of our contention to show the results of this work, ten new groups, formation of two new districts, winning of 200 new members, and what is more important still, although not expressed in this concrete figure, the wide volume of influence established by the league in the coal field districts, in the M. F. G. B., and consequently in the whole trade union and labor movement. Similarly with the league's action in the textile lockout which had similar results.

From what we have said, it will be clear that this kind of practical economic trade union work is the method of the organization of factory groups. By means of such campaigns, the systematic attack of definite objectives is made, and the whole league membership goes consciously into action to form new factory groups, improve the league's social composition, and thus advance on the road to reorganization.

We may even state categorically that without such practical economic trade union work all paper schemes for the mechanical reorganization of a league or league district, are useless.

In this sphere one of the chief results of the league's conference at Manchester was its clear formulation of the joint tasks of reorganization and recruiting. This means the building of factory groups and filling their young veins with the healthy life-giving blood of the practical economic trade union work, which makes possible the reorganization of the league on the basis of the factories and mines.

(To Be Continued)

CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION.

By Anna Louise Strong.

A new addition to the children's library. This booklet has proven of tremendous interest to both young and old.

Anna Louise Strong has spent four years in Soviet Russia. Her work with the Russian children has been praised in every corner of the world. Her book gives an interesting picture of it. No one interested in what is going on in the first workers' republic can afford to miss this book.

Price 50 Cents.

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Illinois



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



THREE AVELLA MINERS' LIVES CRUSHED OUT

By a Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27.—Two miners and a coal driver, members of the United Mine Workers of America, Local 2881, were killed while at work. The two miners who were employed pulling rails from the worked out Dukine Coal company mine No. 3, on the night shift, were last seen by the water hauler at 11 p. m. and were found dead by the fire boss at 5:15 a. m., buried under a roof fall.

This mine is old and practically worked out. Profits are the only consideration of the company and these two workers, both old and experienced miners, adds to the price paid by the working class to the profit system.

On that same day a driver at the Pittsburgh Terminal company mine was thrown from his car and was instantly killed. The driver was a member of the U. M. W. of A.

It is estimated that from 1,000 to 1,500 workers marched in the funeral procession. Comrade D. E. Earley spoke at the funeral pointing out the problems confronting the United Mine Workers of America, the tremendous loss of life in the mines, the constant attacks from the employers against the union and called for a firm and militant stand by the miners against reductions in wages and the driving of the union out of the mines.

Painter Takes His Life Rather Than Lose Hand

By a Worker Correspondent.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 27.—A few years ago, Harry Barry, a painter while working suffered injuries that resulted in the amputation of both his legs.

A few days ago, Barry, while doing a painting job in a local lunch room, injured his hand and an infection followed. His physician said he must choose between his life and his hand. Barry went home, turned on the gas and was dead when found.

This Week's Prizes!

The following books will be offered for this week's contributions:

FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Ovip," stories of New Russia. Eleven short stories written since the revolution, presenting the work of the most significant of the new Russian writers.

SECOND PRIZE—"Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky. A brilliant analysis of the factors which threaten England's economic supremacy, and a shattering prophecy of England's approaching economic and political decline.

THIRD PRIZE—"Russia Today," the official report of the British trade union delegation on social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia, including the special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter which was responsible for the downfall of the MacDonald government.

WORKERS ARE INDIGNANT OVER POLICE ACTION

By HENRY VICTOR, (Worker Correspondent)

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Jan. 27.—The breaking up of a Lenin memorial meeting and the arrest of the speaker William Simons, director of the Chicago Workers' School, has aroused wide interest among the working masses of East Chicago and the district. Indignation is expressed by workers over the brutal action of the police. A hundred speeches could not do so much toward the attraction of popular interest as did the breaking-up of the meeting.

The local press is carrying prominent headlines describing the arrest of the speaker with quotations of his speech. The police and the press are doing much for the cause of Communism by giving wide-spread publicity in a district crowded with workers—a district, which the local paper admits "is one of the hotbeds of revolutionary preaching."

This incident has served to open the eyes of East Chicago workers. They begin to see the "democracy" and "free speech" myth in their true light. One is permitted to express opinions that coincide with the opinions of his master, and woe to the worker that dares raise his voice in opposition to his capitalist lords.

Union Officials Make No Move to Unionize Yellow Cab Drivers

By Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Altho a union was started to organize the taxi drivers of this city, officials of that union, the Taxi Limousine Chauffeurs are absolutely dead so far as organizing the drivers of the Yellow Taxi Corporation and a number of small fleet owners.

It was seven months ago when the Taxi Limousine Chauffeurs' Union was organized and the drivers of the city who are working for the open shop Yellowcabs and who are the lowest paid in the industry have not seen an organizer near any of the twelve garages owned by the Yellow corporation.

In October when the drivers of the Guardian Taxi corporation went out on strike, the officials of the taxi union were notified to come down to the three garages and help the drivers and to organize them. Cohen, czar of the union, did nothing to either organize these workers or to offer them encouragement. The strike lasted four days—the drivers won. Before the strike, the drivers were getting from 35 to 40 per cent. Now they are getting 40 per cent flat.

The drivers of the Yellow Taxi corporation still receive their 33-1-3 per cent. Drivers working for the small fleet owners get 40 per cent. There are now about 3,000 drivers in the Yellow Co. and they are waiting for the organizers to come around.

AMALGAMATION IS EXPLAINED TO HUTCHESON

By MIKE ROSS, (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—In a communication to Local Union 376 Hutcheson requested the local to let him know in what manner it is intended and advocated by Rosen to amalgamate the building trades unions.

This request is the result of an appeal of the local against the action of the New York district council of carpenters in refusing to seat Rosen as a delegate on the excuse that he was not a carpenter. The local sent a number of affidavits signed by members who worked with him, and pointed out that the excuse for not seating Rosen was a fake, and the real reason Rosen was not seated is because he ran for general president against Hutcheson on a progressive program, one of the planks being amalgamation of the building trades.

Hutcheson knows what the progressives mean by amalgamation and evidently asked this in order to catch the local advocating a dual union similar to the I. W. W. Not to be caught napping the following reply was sent, which no doubt will set him swearing.

January 18, 1926.

Wm. L. Hutcheson, G. P. of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. Carpenters Building Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your communication of January 6th received. In reply to your request in what manner Brother Rosen advocated amalgamation of the building trades you will find below the resolution adopted by the 1913 convention of the building trades department along which lines Brother Rosen and the above local advocate amalgamation.

Resolution.

Whereas, a number of international unions and trades affiliated with this department have for years pursued a policy of absorption, dissection and

dismemberment of the smaller and weaker international unions; and Whereas, this process of evolution and elimination is productive of untold harm and injury, being both essentially unjust and unnatural; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the seventh annual convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled, that the executive council of this department be and is hereby directed to call and hold a series of conferences with the representatives of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers and representatives of the various affiliated international unions of this department, consisting of the mason group, the iron group, the pipe fitting and power group, the building finishing group and the woodworking group, for the purpose of amalgamating and perfecting international organizations that will be able to utilize their strength in organizing the unorganized and affording greater advancement and protection, not only to those who are engaged in the building industry of our country but to all men and women who are compelled to toil for a living.

Since the adoption of the above resolution, building employers' associations have grown enormously. They are now national in scope and cover the entire building industry.

Jurisdictional disputes are developing due to the constant improvement of machinery, the technical development of industry, and the discovery of new materials of structure. Recent examples are the fights between the carpenters and sheet metal workers or between the plasterers and bricklayers. This growth and evolution makes amalgamation of the building trades more necessary than ever.

Since the appeal Brother Morris Rosen has resigned as delegate to the New York district council of Carpenters, as he was elected business agent and he did not want to hold both offices. Your decision would therefore have no effect at this time.

Hoping this supplies you with the necessary information, I remain, Fraternally yours,

Rec. Sec.

Above letter indorsed by Local Union 376 at meeting held on Jan. 18, 1926.

The New Price of One Dollar

For

The Awakening of China

By Jas. H. Dolsen

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

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Lenin Was Direct

By JOHN MIHELIC, (Worker Correspondent)

Lenin was a scholar, teacher, leader and a maker of history. One source of Lenin's genius as a leader was his ability to explain difficult things in simple language. When you study the activities of Lenin in the many trying situations during the Russian revolution you find this quality coming to the face again and again.

Who is it that does not remember the words of Lenin just before the signing of the peace treaty with Germany? Some of the old guard were for continuing the war. To this plan Lenin said: "That would not be dying for the revolution, it would be dying with the revolution." Simple yet, under the circumstances, how enlightening; how true; how convincing. More than one Communist in Amer-

ica who shortly after the war was still opposed to working within the reactionary trade unions can remember how Lenin with a few simple but well directed words made the whole matter clear. Whether the problem was theoretical or practical, Lenin was always the same. Simple, clear, yet forceful.

Farmers Hit by Rabies?

McLEANSBORO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Two Hamilton county farmers today were advised by physicians to undergo the pasteur treatment as a protection against rabies following the epidemic which resulted in the killing of scores of sheep in this county. Neither of the men show any symptoms of having been stricken, the doctors said. The men are Walton Williams and his neighbor, Loomis Douglas. Williams lost his entire flock of sheep. Other farmers in this vicinity intend to take the treatment.

LENIN'S LAST SPEECH

By Charles Ashleigh

IT was during the fourth world congress of the Communist International. The congress was held in the Nikolaevsky Palace—the former residence of the czars—in the Kremlin. It is a huge place, with great halls and corridors that have something of grandeur about them despite the glaring vulgarity of their marble, gilt and mirrored decorations.

We knew that Lenin was to speak at the congress and that the time for his address was nearing. We knew, too, all of us, that Vladimir Ilyich's health was none too good.

In the corridor outside the congress rooms and in the great hall—where once court levees were held—where we used to promenade between sessions, the question was continually being asked: "When is Lenin going to speak?" In all languages we could hear it as we surged up and down the hall, taking our brief exercise. Big blond Scandinavians, animated Italians, loose-gaited Americans, Englishmen—looking intensely and rather self-consciously English amid this

motley gathering. Frenchmen, Turks, Bulgars and a score of other nationalities; revolutionists from every corner of the world, hard-bitten, class war veterans from almost every prison in the world, they were eager, like simple children, to see and hear Lenin. It was not just curiosity, however; it was not alone their respect for a man who had contributed so much new thought to revolutionary theory, so much new and wise action to revolutionary history; it was also affection.

For Lenin was loved: loved by millions of plain simple people, as well as by revolutionaries. I have seen old peasant women, in Russian country towns, gathered round the bulletin which announced the state of Lenin's health, listening to someone reading it aloud to them. And I have seen the tears streaming down the faces of these old women, as they crossed themselves, over and over again, crying, "God help our Vladimir Ilyich," "Christ restore him to health again!" They knew nothing of the theories of Communism, these simple people, but they loved Lenin and

trusted him. They loved him as one of themselves, with a brotherly familiarity, untouched by awe.

And so we waited to hear this man who had our respect and our love. I remember that I was in the press bureau that day, in the great hall of the palace where scores of typewriters were clicking out the news of the congress, in many languages, so that the workers, the world over, might know what was taking place.

Someone came hurrying in. "The old man is going to speak!" It was in these familiar terms that Lenin was affectionately known to us of the English-speaking nationalities. We hurried into the congress hall. The platform was crowded. At the long scarlet-covered table of the presidium sat Zinoviev, Radek, Bucharin and others, still and intent.

Suddenly the delegates arose. A rather short, stocky man had walked briskly on to the platform. Yes, he had walked briskly enough, but there was a doctor and a nurse with him. We stood, all of us, and we cheered, in heaven knows how many languages; we sang the Internationale and then cheered again. It was a perfectly spontaneous tribute, from this world congress of seasoned revolutionists, to that man, with the keen humorous eyes, who stood quietly, absolutely without pose, waiting for us to finish.

Then he spoke. He was dealing with the question of the new economic policy. But, instead of going into its many details, as he had intended, he could only speak to us for a couple of hours. His health would not permit the great effort he had wished to make.

Lenin's manner was not oratorical. He spoke in a conversational tone, rather as tho he were endeavoring to convince an intelligent opponent in a discussion. He was perfectly distinct; his voice carried, apparently without effort, to the farthest corners of the long, acoustically very unfavorable hall.

He had none of the flamboyant gestures of the platform. As he approached a crucial point in his argument, he would make a sort of little lunge forward. His right hand moved constantly in short, incisive, crisp gesture, emphasizing, confirming.

It was the tremendous earnestness and mastery of the man which impressed one. Thru his coolness, the unstudied carriage, the pleasant voice which went on, reasoning, convincing, was shining an intense fire and implacable will. And it was not the fire, the will of an individual; it seemed as tho the aspirations and determination of a class were in Lenin. It was as tho he had been made the vehicle for the driving will of the awakened workers. Thru him spoke revolution. He had that incommunicable quality which is genuine, had Lenin. He had that which we call greatness. But he was a new kind of great man.

His greatness was part, not just of himself, but of a class, the workers; it was part of the revolution. He did not "give" his greatness to the people, as did the saints, the great bourgeois humanitarians, for instance. It was not his to give; it was already the people's. He was an organic expression of the revolutionary working class and he knew it, down to the deepest places of his consciousness, and acted instinctively always according to this knowledge. His form of greatness could never have existed in a previous historical period. He was the product of the modern proletariat; the mass became conscious. He was the mass man.

Comrade Lenin had finished. He was tired; you could see that. As he turned away from the tribune, the doctor and nurse came anxiously forward; and he left, rather slowly leaning on an arm.

And there were some around me, who had noted this, who were sobbing. They were men who had been imprisoned and tortured by the master class and who, dry-eyed and grim, had defied their captors. Yet now they wept. After years of exile, of

poverty, of austere devotion to the cause; after the five long years of struggle, when socialist Russia was combating, with every sinew, the enemies within and without; now, when more light began to shine on the way, now when the roads became easier, our Comrade Lenin was ill. We feared he might not see the glorious new Russia, which was now beginning to be built up. Those faithful, fearless eyes had seen the dawn, but they were not to see the full and beautiful fulfillment of the day. Our soldier was tired and his old wounds were bleeding; and he was not to hear the happy songs of children, crowning his victory, in a new world.

We took Lenin to our hearts that day—our comrade, loyal and unsparring of himself, who had so well fought the fight of our class. And we walked from the congress hall, re-consecrated, strengthened and steeled to carry on the work he loved so well, hoping only that we too might be fortunate enough to have the chance of giving all our strength, all our blood, to the struggle which would, one day, make the old earth blossom with a new and radiant life.

Lenin "Special" in the Soviet Union

Экстренный выпуск
ПРАВДА И ИЗВЕСТИЯ

Экстренный выпуск газеты "Правда и Известия" объявлен в связи с кончиной великого вождя мирового пролетариата, товарища Владимира Ильича Ленина.

Экстренный выпуск будет выходить в течение нескольких дней. В нем будут помещены все материалы, касающиеся жизни и деятельности товарища Ленина, а также материалы, касающиеся работы партии и правительства.

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Lenin "Special" in the United States

THE DAILY WORKER

LENIN IS DEAD

Great Masses of Workers Over World in Mourning

Special to THE DAILY WORKER from our own correspondents.

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THE SOVIET STAR OF HOPE

WAGE SCALE BIG PROBLEM OF MINERS

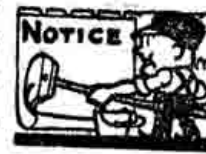
Doctors' and Official Statement Tell How Lenin Passed Away

Workers Party to Hold Lenin Memorial Meetings

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Walsh and the Court's Moral Force

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, while trying to separate the court from the league of nations made the totally insipid assertion that "the statute (of the court) makes no provision for enforcing the court's decrees."

"So far as it is concerned it adopts the view that if two self-respecting nations solemnly agree to submit a dispute between them to the court they will abide by the decision—that the force of world opinion will constrain them no less than their own honor."

Mr. Walsh bases his argument upon purely hypothetical premises. If one can accept the fiction that there are members of the league of nations, or the world court that possess any self-respect or even the most infinitesimal particle of what usually passes for honor it is possible to reach the conclusion that moral force is sufficient to put into practice the decisions of the permanent court of international justice. Such arguments may be in place in the nursery, in the realm of fantasy and romance, but they certainly have no place in political life where the clash of imperialist rivalries impels each group to strive to gain an advantage over the other groups.

The founders of the world court did not rely upon any such metaphysical moonshine as moral force to impose its decisions upon the nations its judges have decided to victimize in the interest of the great powers. Witness the case of Turkey's claim to Mosul. The covenant of the league of nations, which created the court, also provides the means of enforcing the decisions of the court. Article 16 provides that in case one nation attacks another, a third nation has the right to march troops over the territory of any other nation to the defense of the nation which, in the opinion of the league, has been assailed. This article alone offers sufficient basis for the creation of armies to enforce the decisions of the court, the same as all other decisions of capitalist or imperialist courts are enforced—by might.

The pro-court gang know this, but they dare not frankly admit that they have conspired to hurl the workers of America into the shambles of every armed struggle necessary to enforce the mandates of the world court, so they conceal their chicanery under meaningless twaddle about self-respect and honor among imperialist brigands who substitute terror for respect, deceptive roguery for honor and formulate new and more ghastly wars under slogans of pacifism.

The Stuff of Which Saints Are Made

Each of the kept ladies of the editorial red light districts tries to outdo the other in extravagant eulogiums to the late Belgian prelate and jingo propagandist, Cardinal Mercier. Since his role was one of the most degraded in the war, that of manufacturing lies to stimulate hatred of the "Hun," his death was the signal for a revival of the long exploded atrocity stories that he so diligently encouraged while fulfilling his godly mission of trying to prove that Jehovah was on the side of the triple entente instead of, as the Kaiser claimed, on the side of the central European allies.

The *New York Times*, in a delirious editorial, pictures this old vindictive, garrulous, prevaricating clergyman as a hero standing amidst the ruins of his home city in Belgium and "speaking boldly when every word and gesture were reported to military rulers who had the power to end his life at once."

If the atrocity stories that he diligently peddled had been true he would not have lived to tell the tale, and finally die in bed fumbling a crucifix—the emblem of superstition and slavery.

The difference between Mercier and the British military intelligence officer who fabricated stories of atrocities, such as burning corpses for grease to use for the manufacture of ammunition, is that the latter admitted he was a paid liar, while the former still posed as a saintly martyr.

Now that the pious propagandist is dead there is talk of sending him to a sainthood. This suggestion undoubtedly will be carried out. Then we will have the spectacle of the dead being promoted. The basis of this superstition is that even after death the spirit of the great direct the destinies of their people. This system was first inaugurated by the Chinese, who also promote their dead.

But regardless of what the church does with the name of Mercier his place in history is definitely established—that of a snivelling ecclesiastical scullion of Albert, king of the Belgians, who murdered his own people in the interest of the bankers of Paris and London.
Sic transit gloria mundi.

Banking the Farmers

Special corn meetings are being held thruout Illinois ostensibly to discuss the deplorable condition of the farmers of the corn belt. Most of the meetings are initiated by business men and bankers of the towns and cities. A typical example was the so-called rally at Henry, Illinois, Monday. It was arranged by the local chamber of commerce and civic organizations and the Marshall-Putnam county farm bureau, an organization controlled by retired and well-to-do farmers.

"Corn days" are to be celebrated in Joliet, Peoria, Streator and other cities in the stricken area and thousands of farmers anxious for some signal of relief will attend. Their expectations will be shattered, for these meetings are nothing more nor less than maneuvers of the greedy politicians to popularize their own shoddy wares. Instead of real assistance the farmers are offered a political gold brick by the venal gang of shysters and lame ducks around the Pullman presidential candidate, Frank O. Lowden.

The proper course for the farmers in these conferences is to drive out the impudent judges and state senators that try to beg off the issue by harranguing them about achieving anything thru support of old party candidates. The only relief any farmer can hope to realize from the Lowden gang is the price he might get if he has a vote to sell, and is depraved enough to sell it, that will enhance Lowden's chances of landing the republican nomination for president in 1928. But that contest is two years hence and meanwhile the farmer is likely to starve.

Kamenev and Sokolnikov Speak of Russian Problems

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 22. After Antipov had concluded, Sokolnikov, the people's commissar for finance spoke. He declared that there were three basic questions: (1) The question of the socialist elements in the economy. (2) The question as to the alterations which have taken place in the relations between town and country in consequence of the growing differentiations. (3) The question of the relations between the Soviet economy and the external market.

The first question is the question of state capitalism and socialism. The speaker then made a polemic against Bucharin and contended that for instance the railways with the transition to the hands of the workers' state did not yet represent a socialized, organized economy.

Similarly foreign commerce is carried on as a state capitalist undertaking. The money system is permeated thru and thru with the principles of capitalist economy and has simply the purpose of organizing economy under the dictatorship of the proletariat so that the socialist elements can grow.

THE relations in the factories are it is true socialist, but it is another question how far the really socialist character has been achieved.

Private capital has also its share in the processes of reproduction. The mistakes which were made in connection with the provision of cereals result from an overestimation of the present possibilities of a firm and systematic leadership.

With regard to the second question the speaker declared that in the future the rich peasant would receive over new economic fields, the capitalist elements in the village would grow. For this reason it is necessary to concentrate our fire upon them. It is necessary to turn the agricultural taxes into a weapon for the limitation of the growth of the Kulaks.

With regard to the third question, the speaker expressed himself as not in agreement with the formulation of Stalin. Industry must, it is true, be developed to a maximum, but its progress depends upon the export of agricultural products.

AFTER Sokolnikov, Kamenev took the floor. He protested immediately against the demand that the minority should maintain discipline, because as far as the dispute was not yet settled and the party congress had made no decision, such demands were identical with attempts to stifle the discussion.

The minority had come forward with decisions and demanded the second speech above all because it is convinced that a new theoretical school is growing upon the party and incorrect principles of this school are not rejected by the party with sufficient energy.

The minority wishes to warn the party of this tendency. The second reason for the co-speech was the fact that only in the course of the party congress were the serious accusations of liquidatory tendencies and defeatism put forward, accusations about which the party knew nothing up to the time of the party congress and about which it had conducted no discussion.

Kamenev pointed out that a great open discussion should have been held before the party congress to clear up all the differences of opinion. Interruption: "Then you would even have lost the present minority!"

Stalin, in his speech said that the struggle must be concentrated against the digression which overestimated the danger of the Kulaks. Bucharin accused the minority of seeking to withdraw the new economic policy, of wishing to return to war Communism.

The October plenum of the central committee declared in its resolution that two digressions existed, (1) The under-estimation of the negative sides of the new economic policy; (2) A lack of understanding for the necessity of the N. E. P. Kamenev decisively rejected the accusation of a lack of understanding of the necessity for the N. E. P. and declared that after five years carrying out of the N. E. P. there was no member of the party who did not recognize the significance and the unavoidability of the N. E. P. (Interruption: "Is not the under-estimation of the middle peasantry a misunderstanding of the N. E. P.?")

There exists only a tendency in contradiction to the correct party policy which has formed itself in the party and that is a tendency to idealize the negative sides of the N. E. P. to conceal the difficulties arising from the growth of the capitalist elements, the confusion of the N. E. P. as a way to socialism with socialism itself.

The attack must be concentrated against this tendency. The whole international situation, the delay of the world revolution, and the whole general situation in the Soviet Republics form fruitful ground for the growth of this tendency to idealize the N. E. P. Sooner or later the party will have to concentrate its struggle with all possible energy against this tendency of stabilization. Already now in the party we have to struggle in the practical economic work exactly against this tendency and not against the alleged attempts to do away with the N. E. P.

STALIN's mistake is that without agreeing with these idealizing tendencies, with this digression whose ideologist is Bucharin, (laughter) he covers it. The representatives of this digression fail to recognize that

every extension of the N. E. P. means the strengthening not only of the socialist elements, but also of the capitalist elements in town and country. Kamenev denied that the decisions of the fourteenth party conference upon the facilitation of leasehold and agricultural wage labor, would bring any advantages for the broad masses of the middle and poor peasantry. He considers these decisions, the correctness of which he does not deny, exclusively as concessions to the Kulaks.

IN the dispute upon state capitalism there appeared also an attempt to idealize the N. E. P. We do not deny the logical socialist character of the state industry, but this socialist character consists in the socialization of the means of production, while the labor conditions in these shops are not yet socialist. There are people in the party who contend that our state industry is completed socialism. (Interruption: "That is your imagination!")

The accusations brot against the

speaker made a polemic against the opinion of Sokolnikov that our economy contained no socialist elements and that Bucharin had fallen into children's sickness. Lenin has already pointed out that the transition of industry from the hands of the capitalist class into the hands of the working class brings with it all the conditions for the building up of socialism. It was not the "children's sickness" of Bucharin which was responsible for the collapse of the fine economic and financial plans of Sokolnikov. Sokolnikov wanted by means of our state bank to regulate the financial market of the whole of Europe. Now that economic hindrances have appeared, and we have made mistakes in connection with the campaign for the provision of cereals, Sokolnikov blames it all onto Bucharin's "children's sickness."

Why did Kamenev also protest against the introduction of Stalin and Kibishiev into the collegium of the council for labor and defense. This was only a very justified attempt of

membership should take place up to 90 per cent. One may not simply permit the proportion of workers in the party to be reduced by peasants and employees.

Stalin is incorrect when he considers the digression which underestimates the significance of the middle peasantry far more dangerous than the digression which underestimates the danger of the Kulaks.

THEN spoke Larin. He pointed out that the opinions of the opposition upon state capitalism have important practical results. Sokolnikov said that we must turn purely state undertakings into private economic undertakings and draw in foreign capital. Lenin spoke of a transformation of the private large and small bourgeois undertakings into the form of state capitalism. Lenin called us to go forward, Sokolnikov, however, backwards.

If one speaks therefore of a purely academic interpretation of the N. E. P. rearguard, this has the practical conclusion that one must also speak of an abolition of the monopoly of foreign trade.

To many also the question of the possibility of a "stolicism" in a country, seem purely theoretical. But when Kamenev and Zinoviev stake everything upon the international revolution on account of the technical backwardness of our industry and our economic backwardness, that is to say the petty bourgeois character of our country, is not that much worse than the opinions of the opposition in 1923? It is a question essentially of basic differences of opinion between the minority and the majority, for instance in the question of the existence of the Soviet power, upon the task of the N. E. P., and upon the abolition of the monopoly of foreign trade. We shall say that to the Leningrad workers, we shall propose to them not to discuss upon the academic formulations of the differences of opinion, but upon their practical results.

LOMOV then received the floor. He declared that the questions in dispute would find their solution in the practical work. The speaker made a polemic against Sokolnikov who had spoken for the development of Kulak economy and against the development of industry. The new central committee must receive instructions from the party congress that everyone who makes mistakes must be energetically fought.

The next speaker Kirov spoke against Sarkis and Sokolnikov and demanded that the Leningrad delegation adopt the standpoint of the majority.

THE next speaker Shdanov defended Bucharin as one of the best theoreticians of the party. The speaker accused Zinoviev of regarding the N. E. P. simply as a retreat. This was the expression of a disbelief in the forces of the working class, it was a panic. The standpoint of the Leningrad delegation is in no way a standpoint which the advance guard of the organization ought to take. The

speaker closed with a protest against the attempt to form two central committees in the party.

THE next speaker, the representative of the central committee of the Young Communist League, Tchaplina, declared that the plenum of the central committee of the Young Communist League had declared itself by a majority before the party congress completely in agreement with the policy of the central committee of the party. The questions in dispute have an immediate significance for the education of the youth.

After describing the history of the struggle inside the central committee of the youth, the speaker said that in consequence of the attitude of Zinoviev the youth had been placed in opposition to the central committee of the party. The speaker said that the youth movement must develop under the leadership of the whole party and the whole central committee and should not be the monopoly of individual leaders who used the youth in the interests of their internal struggle in the central committee.

The proposition of Zinoviev to organize delegate meetings of the middle peasant youth showed a panic before the immense growth of the Communist youth in the village. The Youth Communist League according to its members is a workers' and peasants' league, in its essence, however, and according to its task it is a proletarian, a Communist league. The leadership of the party must be secured in the league. The speaker protested against the idea that the youth should be left to the party. This would lead to a destruction of the party leadership of the youth. The speaker closed with the promise that the leadership of the Young Communist League would be always and everywhere carried on in harmony with the whole party and its central committee.

THE next speaker Safarov, declared, that the covering up of the question of state capitalism and the struggle against petty bourgeois tendencies was a tremendous danger for the party. The speaker spoke against those comrades who shared the opinion of the majority of the central committee.

The next speaker, Lomov, declared that the opposition consisted of various and contradictory elements. On the one hand from left elements like Sokolnikov. The speaker declared that the opposition lacked principle and closed by expressing the hope that the Leningrad organization would overcome the individual voices of various leaders and go together with the central committee. (Applause.)

VOROSHILOV, the people's commissar for war, declared: Our opposition is built up upon a territorial principle. (Laughter and applause.) The Leningrad comrades declared that the discussion had surprised them. That is incorrect, the white guardist publication "Dni" wrote already on Dec. 10, that at the Leningrad government conference, Zinoviev discussed the necessity for a sharp struggle against the digressions in the Communist Party. This means that the Leningrad comrades opened the struggle against the central committee. How was that possible?

Only because the Leningrad organization was isolated for a number of years from the party and from the central committee. We value the services of the Leningrad organization very highly, but a privileged situation of individual organizations is impermissible. The system of privileged situations must end. The Moscow organization has overcome this error and has realized a real example of Leninist unity thru collective work.

STILL shortly before the party conference responsible comrades from the opposition have denied the existence of essential differences of opinion, but at this party conference these comrades have come forward with their own platform which actually is not very different from the platform of the central committee. The reason for this lies in the question of the organizational structure of our leading centers.

It is a question of the formation of a really collective leadership. Upon this point the opposition has peculiar opinions. According to it this collective leadership should lie in the hands of two to three persons. We others want a collective leadership in which the whole power and authority lies in the hands of the whole central committee.

Young members of the central committee have shown thru practical work that they are really capable of collective leadership and work. The opposition want to alter the reciprocal relations between the politbureau and the secretariat, but the opposition does not understand the great work which is carried out by the secretariat.

The secretariat does not concern itself with policies, but Stalin as general secretary is naturally also a member of the politbureau. The opposition believes that because Stalin had the apparatus in his hands, he had everything at his disposal, that is to say it does not understand the organization and the structure of our party.

The party represents today a tremendous organism. This organization demands attentive treatment in order to develop correctly and to lead the whole state. Those comrades who believe that one could alter the leadership of the party have empty and false opinions.

The Discussion

at the Russian Communist Party Congress



Is of historic importance. THE DAILY WORKER, fortunate in being able to present accurate accounts of every phase of them, draws attention of our readers to the development of events as object lessons of the manner in which frank, open and intelligent conduct of affairs is made in the world's first workers' government. Many of the problems under discussion are of immediate pressing importance to all workers. Tomorrow's issue will carry the speech of Tomskey, secretary of the Russian trade unions, analyzing the situation in Russia and problems of the Russian Communist Party.

minority that it does not understand the necessity for civil peace after the period of civil war are incorrect and betrayed similarly a tendency to idealize the N. E. P. and to fail to recognize the class struggle under the N. E. P.

There is no danger of doing away with the N. E. P., but there is an ever growing resistance of the capitalist elements and the danger that if we remain backward in supporting the growth of the socialist economic elements, then we can ruin very much.

KAMENEV stressed the fact that the economic plans of the state were subjected very much to the pressure of the village which showed itself particularly in the reduction of the cereal provision. (Interruption: "Exactly where you miscalculated!") One must not fail to recognize that the Kulaks in the village attempt to exploit the development of the productive forces in a capitalist sense. We are not liquidators, we are merely pointing to the existing dangers.

RUTSUTAK, the people's commissar for transport, then spoke. The

central committee to create a still closer contact between the leadership of the questions of politics and the questions of economics.

Comrade Zinoviev presented a very depressing picture of the situation in respect to the incorrect estimation of state capitalism and the disbelief in the working class, etc. But the co-speech of Zinoviev brot still greater proofs of pessimistic digressions.

The Leningrad organization suffers from too good an opinion of itself. The central committee must create a firmer leadership than previously, then such errors will no longer be made, then there will no longer be any room for such plans like those of Sokolnikov according to which our industry should develop upon the basis of foreign industry. Our way is that pointed out by Stalin, we must develop our economy upon the basis of our own industry in order to secure the firm proletarian foundation for the Soviet power.

THE next speaker Sarkis (Leningrad) defended himself against the incorrect interpretation of his demand that the proletarianization of the party

McKINLEY PATCHES HIS POLITICAL FENCES

(Continued from page 1)

wees over night. In 1920 it secured control of the state government by electing its man, Len Small of Kanakake, (now trying to raise funds from the faithful to pay for a million dollar graft from the state while he was state treasurer). In Cook county the Thompson machine elevated one of the criminal court judges, Robert E. Crowe, to the office of state's attorney.

When the exposure of Thompson's connection with various vice rings and hoodie gangs of various sorts broke Mr. Crowe, the labor-hating, strike-breaking union-raiding state's attorney and others of his stripe deserted the machine like rats abandoning a scuttled ship.

Defeat Forces Unity.

AFTER this explosion in the republican camp the democrats walked away with the Chicago city administration. Unless the fight is patched up the republicans are in danger of losing the approaching congressional elections. Thus the turn in the political wheel of fortune forced the Crowe and Thompson gangs to reunite.

But Thompson has interests that bind him to the camp of republican insurgents who speak for the industrialists and hence is an opponent of the world court. McKinley, as one of the old guard of the administration, supported the world court proposition. So the Thompson-Crowe outfit are backing Colen Frank T. Smith, chairman of the republican state committee, who is the darling of the Chicago Tribune, spokesman for the International Harvester trust, for the republican nomination for United States senate. The Tribune fights against the world court and the league.

Smith entered the campaign with an onslaught upon the world court and those senators who support it. McKinley became alarmed when he received information regarding the Chicago situation and left Washington for Illinois where he held a number of conferences with the Thompson-Crowe gang, all of which were futile.

Direct to the "Peepul"

UNABLE to win the support of his former lieutenants of the Thompson-Crowe outfit and unable to break

with the Coolidge administration, the traction baron went direct to the voters and tried to connect the agricultural crisis with the propaganda for the world court:

"There is a crying need at this time for a foreign market for our corn, or wheat and our hog products. Europe needs all the food we can sell her. One hundred million people in Italy, Germany, England, Austria and Hungary are living on half rations. Why? Because working conditions have never become settled since the war. What will settle them? An assurance of continued peace."

How utterly vile are these unscrupulous old party politicians who take advantage of the misery, the desolation and poverty that capitalism has brot to the agricultural regions of this country!

While advocating entrance into the world court so that the sons of the farmers as well as the workers may be herded like beasts into military camps to fight in order to defend and extend the interests of the House of Morgan, McKinley, like his cohorts in the senate, tell their deluded constituents that the court is an instrument of peace. He would further have the farmers believe that the world court will remedy conditions so that the workers of Germany, England, Austria and Hungary will not be impoverished, when the very condition of the existence of the court and the league of nations depends upon the impoverishment of ever larger numbers of inhabitants of the whole globe.

McKinley and his outfit would have the farmers wait for a settlement of their grievances until working conditions in Europe have been improved thru the establishment of peace. Considering the irreconcilable contradictions existing in Europe and the impossibility of ever establishing peace the farmers will have to wait forever, according to McKinley's view of the situation. He, of course, cannot be expected to perceive that the devastation in Europe cannot be overcome within the confines of the capitalist system.

Back in Time to Vote.

AFTER this preliminary to his campaign the traction senator rushed

back to Washington in time to prove how much he thinks of the so-called inalienable right of free speech by voting to shut off further debate on the world court and jam the thing down the throats of the opposing senators.

While in Illinois the senator let it be known that he was not averse to debating the issue of the court, so Smith, the Tribune candidate, took up the challenge and wired McKinley that he was ready to debate. It seems that the senator changed his mind and retorted that Smith might debate with himself and accused Smith of deserting the republican party's platform declaration in favor of entering the world court.

Smith, as state chairman of the republican party in Illinois, will have a difficult time explaining how he happened to support Coolidge in the last presidential election when he knew that the republican party stood for the world court. But being a politician, he does not permit a question of consistency to interfere with his game.

Both Smith and McKinley are agents of the capitalists. Their roguery is identical, tho it may take different forms. Their attitude toward labor is that of open antagonism. Both of them are advocates of the "open" (scab) shop, and either of them would strive to crush the aspirations of labor. Both of them also professed to be horrified at the recent political scandals in Illinois, but both of them are anxious to get the support of the identical Thompson-Crowe-Smith hoodie gang that left in its wake a trail of corruption such as would evoke the envy of Al Smith and Tammany Hall in New York. (The difference being that Tammany is less crude these days and avoids being caught with the goods.)

Never has there been a greater need for a party that will serve the interests of the industrial workers and farmers. Such a party in existence at this time would sweep a number of the middle west states and send to the senate representatives who would use it as a forum from which to expose the government as the active agent of Morgan and the enemy of the workers and farmers.