

WIN NEW VICTORY AT PASSAIC

STEEL WORKERS AND MINERS ANSWER THE CHALLENGE OF REACTIONARIES; WHO WILL BE THE NEXT TO REPLY?

N answer to the challenge of "A War to a Finish" against the left wing and the rank and file of the trade unions, the challenge issued by Lewis, Woll, Sigman, Beckerman, McMahon and Co.—we have just received a check for \$264.75 from a group of miners and steel workers.

The check comes thru the South Slavic Section of the Workers Party, from the following towns: Luzerne, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Warren, O., Hammarville, Pa., Bessemer, Pa., W. Brownsville, Pa., Homestead, Pa., Ironton, Minn., Akron, O., Los Angeles, Cal., Mountain View, Cal., Cleveland, O., Trinidad, Colo., Detroit, Mich.

THIS is the first gun in the big struggle which faces the left wing. It reaches us but one day after our appeal. It must be followed by similar efforts from every part of the country.

The struggle against the right wing, and the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, is not purely a matter of theoretical differences of opinion, of rivalry for office, or of personal likes or dislikes. It is a matter which concerns the very life of the American labor movement.

THE New York Furriers have started the general movement for the 40-hour week. The cloakmakers have taken up the campaign. They are now on strike for this demand. If they succeed in winning the 40-hour week and their other demands, unions all over the country will be in a position to point to their example, and make the same demands.

If they lose, it will be an excuse for the bosses to open the offensive against the workers. The right wing led by Sigman is doing everything in its power to defeat the cloakmakers, and thus give a setback to the entire labor movement.

The same struggle against the forces of reaction is taking place in the miners' union. The result in the recent elections will show to some extent, how powerful is the dissatisfaction with the present reactionary regime.

We are witnessing a peculiar phenomenon. The reactionaries, who always fought against amalgamation, as a weapon of more effective struggle against the bosses, do not hesitate to amalgamate their forces in one general staff, against the left wing and the rank and file.

The situation demands the unification of all honest forces in the American labor movement, all the fighting forces in the ranks of labor, behind the fearless spokesman of the left wing, THE DAILY WORKER. It would be the most splendid victory for the reactionaries, for the Lewises, the Sigmans, the Beckermans, the Wolls and the McMahons, if THE DAILY WORKER were crippled, if they were rid of this powerful left wing weapon. The right wing and the reactionaries boast of unlimited funds for their attack on the left wing. The source of these funds is not disclosed. But one thing is certain. The left wing cannot depend for the support of its chief organ, upon any undisclosed sources. It can depend only upon the support of the rank and file of labor.

The rank and file must respond, must respond at once, without delay. The reactionaries are able to get financial aid for their nefarious work, without much trouble. Let us rally our forces with all speed, to keep THE DAILY WORKER, the fighting organ of the left wing, and insure a speedy victory for the left wing against the reactionary betrayers of the American workers.

Current Events

House Passes Bill to Raise Salaries of Federal Judges

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

OIL is at the bottom of much of Albania's troubles. The government of Fan Noli, that was, favored equal rights for all nations in the scramble for oil, but needed a little money to keep his government going. Fan Noli was ignored by the league of nations and charged with being a Bolshevik. His government wished to give the oil concessions to the Standard Oil company, which made the highest bid. The Anglo-Persian Oil company, which is controlled by the British government, made exorbitant demands.

THEN Britain began to show her hand. An army under the leadership of Ahmet Zogu was organized on Jugo-Slav territory, with plenty of money. Just as soon as Zogu captured one town he was recognized by the league of nations and his pockets have not been empty since. The Anglo-Persian company got the concessions, but generously agreed to divide up with the Standard Oil and Italian syndicates, the British taking the lion's share.

THE league of nations, which is the creature of Britain, provided Zogu with credit thru Italian banks. Then Italy and Jugo-Slavia began to quarrel over the spoils in Albania, ending with a victory for Mussolini, the it may be a short-lived one. This struggle for control in the Balkans is partly responsible for the strained relations between Italy and France. The Italian ruling classes want to make the Mediterranean Sea an Italian lake, but are not yet in a position to bring this issue to a boiling point. Watch the league of nations twiddling its thumbs while the French and Italian governments are rushing troops to the frontier.

MRS. KELLOGG, our secretary of state, is preparing to publish the complete story of the relations be-

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The house today passed, 295 to 39, the bill to increase salaries of federal judges. The measure has been approved by the senate.

A separate measure to increase the salary of Chief Justice Taft from \$15,000 to \$20,500 a year was also approved.

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

Trotsky States Position to Plenum of Comintern; Bukharin Makes Reply

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 14.—The twentieth session of Plenum of the executive of the Comintern began with a continuation of the debate on Stalin's report on the Russian question. Smeral of Czechoslovakia pointed out that the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had done considerable harm to the Communist Party, to the proletarian dictatorship and the whole Communist International, impeding the businesslike work of the party, and threatening the unity of the party.

Amidst the general approval of the Plenum the speaker energetically charged the opposition with repeated breaches of discipline, with ignoring the decision of the Soviet Union Party and with carrying on disruptive criticisms aiming at fostering internal strife. Today, however, when the rank and file of the party have rejected the opposition's demagogic maneuvers and when the workers of the world are resolutely supporting

FIRESTONE GETS CONTROL OF MILLION ACRES LAND IN LIBERIA FOR RUBBER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, O., Dec. 14.—The Firestone Rubber company has obtained control of a million acres of land in the Republic of Liberia to be used for growing rubber plants, according to announcement made by the company officials here. The congress of Liberia ratified the proposition of the American company, it was announced, but details of the consideration are not given.

The company gets a 99-year lease on Liberia's best land for a rubber plantation.

About \$100,000,000 will be spent by the company to reclaim the ground, it was said. Three hundred and fifty thousand natives will be employed in the project to produce 200,000 tons of rubber annually.

The Firestone company also has large tracts of ground for rubber in Mexico and in the Philippines.

SIGMAN TRIES TO SPLIT N. Y. CLOAK UNION

Orders Ouster of All Left Wingers

BULLETIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14.—Six thousand cloakmakers demonstrated yesterday before International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union headquarters on Sixteenth street with placards denouncing the General Executive Board's demand that the Joint Board turn over local unions and treasuries. The cloakmakers paraded past the office and jeered and booted Sigman. Police made the crowd move on, but allowed gangsters to remain. While the crowd was being shoved towards Fifth avenue the Beckerman-Sigman gangsters came out of headquarters and attacked the last of the procession which had been cut off from the main body by the police.

Many workers were badly cut and bruised. The procession reformed and marched to demonstrate against the Jewish Daily Forward, which is leading the right wing forces.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14.—The General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, under the leadership of President Sigman, has adopted a resolution ordering members of the New York Joint Board to withdraw from the strike leadership and has appointed committees of right wingers to supersede the Joint Board.

Results of the balloting for district officers are expected to be known within six weeks while sub-district results will be known within a few days. When results in the international contest will be available is not stated.

Chief interest centers in the race of John L. Lewis, Springfield, for re-election as international president. Lewis is opposed by John Brophy of Clearfield, Pa., heading the "Save the Union" ticket.

Related Charges.

Altho President Sigman has been a member of the general strike committee, the resolution charges that the strike of twenty-five weeks' duration was called illegally and has been used in the interest of the Communists.

The New York Joint Board has announced the resolution with a statement asking all the workers to stand by the Joint Board against Sigman's strikebreaking.

Joint Board Fights Split.

The Joint Board will refuse to comply with the ultimatum to turn over all the books and property to the right committee and will continue to lead the strike, calling upon the members of the union to defeat Sigman's union-wrecking and strikebreaking tactics as they did last year.

The left wing will refuse to be driven out of the union or into a split.

Raise Loan.

The joint board of the cloakmakers has declared that one of the big needs of the strike at this time is funds. Looking towards raising the necessary money to carry on the struggle, the board has decided to raise loans from

(Continued on page 2.)

**McNARY PLACES
NEW FARM BILL
BEFORE SENATE**

Passaic Points the Way

THE Passaic strikers have brought the Botany mills to terms, the fighting policy of the Communists and the left wing in the textile industry has been vindicated and the drive against militant unionism launched by the trade union of the mills has been dealt a severe blow.

The strikers have won the right to organize and to collective bargaining, there is to be no discrimination against strikers, grievances are to be handled by the workers' own committees, the wage-cut is to be restored and all strikers are to be employed before new employees are hired.

All strikers will be hired thru the union office. There will be no mad stampede for jobs but the workers, whose strike has been one of the most remarkable examples of working-class discipline under the severest provocation, will continue to exercise this discipline thru the Local Union No. 1603, United Textile Workers of America, born of the strike.

The left wing in Passaic has resisted all attempts to accept a settlement for the mill section of loomfixers, spinners and weavers and leave the great bulk of the strikers out in the cold. Likewise has the left wing fought all attempts to settle merely on the basis of a restoration of the wage-cut without recognition of the right to organize and deal with the companies thru union committees.

More than ten months of struggle in the face of hostility of the government, the resistance of the bosses and sabotage on the part of reactionary officials of the trade union movement, ending in a victory, is irrefutable testimony to the correctness of the left wing policy and tactics.

The surrender of the Botany mills will give a tremendous impetus to the strike against the Forstmann-Huffman plant. With the loss of its ally, the Botany, this group of textile capitalists will feel the full force of the strikers' offensive.

With a complete victory for the Passaic workers in sight, the collection of relief should go forward with new energy and the strikers should lack nothing, during this cold weather, in the shape of food and clothing, that will enable them to put the last ounce of their energy into the struggle.

The unshakable will of the Passaic workers has wrung victory from defeat. They must be supported now until all opposition has crumbled and, with 100 per cent organization, they take their place in the ranks of the American labor movement as part of the vanguard of that movement—the position to which their correct policy and courage entitles them.

In the midst of the drive of official reaction which is trying to force the "worker-employer co-operation" theory upon all sections of the labor movement, the Passaic strike and the Passaic victory stand out as a blazing sign-board pointing the way to the American workers.

MCNARY PLACES NEW FARM BILL BEFORE SENATE

House May Act, G.O.P. Leader Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The revised McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, proposing a \$250,000,000 revolving fund to stabilize American agriculture by exporting all surplus crops in cotton, wheat, corn, rice and hogs, was introduced in the senate by Senator McNary of Oregon, chairman of the senate agriculture committee.

House May Act.

Farm relief will be given a preferential status in the house this session if the agriculture committee agrees upon a bill, Representative Tilson of Connecticut, republican leader, said. "The agricultural question is of such great importance that we are anxious to do something if we can," said Tilson.

Joint Board Fights Split.

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(Continued on page 2.)

**BOUCK IS HEAD
OF PROGRESSIVE
FARMERS OF U. S.**

MARCONI PREDICTS THAT POWER WILL BE SENT BY RADIO BEFORE VERY LONG

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Transmission of power by radio waves and television are possibilities of the future, which Senator Guglielmo Marconi predicts today as he celebrates the 25th anniversary of his first success in wireless transmission.

It will be a quarter century tomorrow since Marconi sat in a small shack in Newfoundland and received the first message ever transmitted thru the air across the Atlantic.

"As to the future," he said in an interview, "there is the possibility that transmission of power over moderate distances may be developed and that television will become an actuality. These things will be as wonderful as anything we have experienced."

Bankers Dine on Japan.

NEW YORK—Bankers representing nearly every large bank here and heads of industrial corporations attended an "informal luncheon" given by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. to celebrate the loan negotiated for the city of Yokohama, Japan. Japanese and London bankers attended.

Savings Gain, Say Bankers.

NEW YORK—Savings bank deposits have increased this year more than a billion and a half dollars over last, reports the savings bank division of the American Bankers Association. There are \$24,696,192,000 in savings accounts in the country, the report says, distributed in 46,000,000 accounts.

To Give Thompson Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Coolidge is expected to make public the Thompson report on the Philippine Islands next week, and with it will make recommendations to congress for new legislation for the islands. It is possible he will recommend that a civil governor be appointed instead of the present military one, Gen.

BOTANY MILL IN SURRENDER TO UNION'S TERMS

Continue Strike Against Forstmann, Huffman

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSEIC, N. J., Dec. 14.—Passaic textile strikers are jubilant over their second victory within a month—the big Botany Consolidated Mills Co. has agreed to recognize the union and to take back all old workers without discrimination. This follows upon the settlement several weeks ago with the Passaic Worsted Co. and leaves the Forstmann-Huffman mills the only large contenders left in the field.

In a letter to the union, the management of the Botany mills has agreed to accept the union's terms as follows:

Victory for Workers.

Agree to recognize the right of the workers to organize in their legitimate union.

No discrimination against workers who have been on strike.

The right to collective bargaining thru the workers' own committees.

Restoration of the wage-cut to all striking workers returning to the mills before new help is engaged.

All other demands are to be arbitrated.

As with the Worsted Co. agreement, the union will not insist on the closed shop. The executive committee of Local Union No. 1603 of the United Textile Workers' Union called a tremendous mass meeting of all Botany workers, who unanimously adopted the terms. The meeting decided that no one is to apply to the Botany mills for jobs, but are to be completely re-employed thru the offices of the union.

Continue Fight.

All Passaic is wild with joy over the settlement. The workers are determined to continue the struggle against Forstmann-Huffman and victory is expected within the next few weeks, now that the front of the bosses has been more than half overcome.

This last victory of the strikers is a complete vindication of the strike leadership and assures a sound union in the New Jersey textile industry.

11 Months' Battle.

The Botany mill workers were the first large contingent of strikers to walk out following a drastic cut in wages on Jan. 25. Three days later they were followed by the Worsted mill workers, and soon the strike became general in the Passaic vicinity. Fifteen hundred workers are involved in this last settlement. They have been on strike for almost eleven months.

News in Brief

Claims Large Surplus.

WASHINGTON—Rep. Garner of Texas predicts that the surplus in the U. S. treasury will amount to \$500,000,000 this year instead of \$383,000,000 as announced by Sec. Mellon. Garner claims that the low figure was made

300,000 HEAR BORODIN TALK ON NEW CHINA

Hankow Workers Vote Kuomintang Support

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HANKOW, Dec. 14.—A huge crowd estimated at 300,000 gathered in Hankow to listen to speeches by Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, widow of the famous Chinese emancipator, Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Kuomintang government, General Borodin, adviser to the government and numerous Kuomintang leaders.

Borodin was the chief speaker from one of three platforms. Speaking in English, interpreted by a Chinese student, Borodin urged unification of the Chinese masses under one government, the Kuomintang, whose headquarters have now been removed to Wuchang.

He urged the workers to consolidate their unions, backed up by the Nationalist government. He then called for a showing of hands in support of the revolution. The immense crowd was unanimous.

Charter of Slavery."

It is impossible, he said, for the nation to progress until it is freed from imperialist oppression. The unequal treaties must be abrogated.

"This charter of slavery was inherited from a corrupt and degraded and prostituted dynasty," he charged, and was responsible for China's poverty.

Better Land Policy.

He pointed out that labor, industry and finance are vitally interested in helping the Nationalists to solve the land question. The 300,000 farmers constitute the nation's purchasing power, he said, and it is necessary to establish them upon trade basis and thus secure their prosperity.

How are they to abrogate the "slavery charter"? The only way is to unite under the Nationalist government, which had been established in Canton.

Sweet Words.

"The sweet words of the imperialists did not fool us there," said the general, "and we must not allow them to fool us at Wuchang."

Hankow people must support the Nationalists, who are making Wuchang the test case of the National revolution, which will show that they have the ability to consolidate their position against their enemies or be destroyed, he said.

Borodin then asked all those who were prepared to support the new people's government in Wuchang to raise their hands. There was unanimous assent from the tremendous crowd.

DEVER DECLARES STREET CAR FARE MUST BE RAISED

Those who are backing Mayor Dever for a second term have received a jolt when it was pointed out that the mayor has already put himself on record as favoring an increase in street car fares.

The record lies in the proceedings of the Barr committee of the state legislature in its hearing conducted at the Palmer House on Nov. 29.

"Absolutely," He Says.

When Senator John Daily asked Mayor Dever if a raise in fares was necessary, the reply was: "Absolutely, absolutely." The mayor went on record as saying that, to provide for amortization of the capital account of the lines, an increase in fare was necessary. He said: "We are doing something inherently dishonest when we do not add to the fare something for the retirement of the capital indebtedness."

The mayor's supporters had hoped that he might slide thru the election or at least the primary fight while still juggling the traction problem in the air and thus not arouse any strong opposition from aggrieved passengers. See Vote Chances Drop.

Now, it is gleefully pointed out by his opponents, he has not improved his political chances by hinting to the strap-hanger that he must pay more than 7 cents for the opportunity to grab at a strap.

American Legion Here Fights Move to Ban Poison Gas in Warfare

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—Students of Agnes Scott College for Women at Decatur, a suburb, will not hear Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston speak on international peace. The reason is that the president cancelled her invitation at the request of the American Legion, which objects to "the people she runs around with."

It is clearly indicated that the prejudice comes largely because Mrs. Mead favors recognition of the Soviet government. She is vice-president of the National Council for Prevention of War.

Trotzky States Position to Plenum of Comintern; Bukharin Makes Reply

Continued from Page 1.) imported from abroad, present condition of the industrial equipment of the U. S. S. R. is the best evidence of the dependence of the country on the world economy. The completion of the process of our economic restoration means the beginning of our bond with the world economy and the necessity of importing foreign equipment. The industrialization in the coming period means more and not less dependence upon world capitalism.

While Capitalism Exists.

Naturally if world capitalism is overthrown the U. S. S. R. will construct within a decade more machines than now, but while capitalism exists we must not ignore the division of labor which prevails in the world economy. If we ignore entirely the pre-war development of Russia and try to produce everything ourselves, our development will retrogress and become slower. The isolated socialist state is the fancy of publicists or resolution mongers; only metaphysicians can advance the theory of socialism in one isolated country and ignore the fact that we are increasingly entering the circle of world economy, he said.

Trotzky contended that Stalin's assertion to the effect that the construction of socialism means the conquering of the bourgeoisie of one's own country is unconvincing; we are not dealing with the proletariat versus the bourgeoisie of its country but with the competition of socialist economy versus world capitalist economy. Our revolution constitutes part of the world proletarian revolution, hence the impossibility of demanding an absolute guarantee of the possibility of building socialism in one country which will achieve socialism only thru the proletarian world revolution. Trotzky concluded his remarks by saying that these questions will arise again in the future at congresses and plenums of the Comintern.

Bukharin Replies.

Bukharin, who was met with a tremendous ovation and the singing of the International, pointed out that Trotsky has not yet recognized the incorrectness of the theory of permanent revolution. About Trotsky's remark that Pepper was the inventor of a peculiar U. S. S. R. "Monroe Doctrine," Bukharin retorted that if we could achieve the building of socialism as well as America built capitalism, that very well. Trotsky does not recognize the fact that imperialism aggravates the irregular development of capitalism, and ignores the fact that our own socialist base is growing with the growth of our dependence upon the world economy.

Trotzky Forgot.

When Trotsky opposed Stalin's statement that the victory of socialism means the conquering of our country's bourgeoisie he forgot that Stalin spoke of the "economic" victory and not only the political which is an accomplished fact. Economically we are driving the bourgeoisie from small and big commerce and neutralizing the new capitalist peasantry.

But the problem has not yet been achieved.

Zinoviev's speech on the extension of the inner party strife towards the International is the preparation for a still intense factional struggle, Bukharin stated. The German opposition, the strongest of all, wants "official" support of the former Russian opposition. (Laughter).

The speaker emphasized that the taunt of the opposition about failure to recognize the international character of the revolution was a calumny against the party. The opposition is silent on the main question: whether we can successfully build socialism.

The three most important problems are: capitalist wars and the Comintern, capitalist world economy and the U. S. S. R., home difficulties of the U. S. S. R. The first problem consists in the fundamental contradic-

JUGO-SLAV QUEEN FORCED TO LEAVE BUCHAREST COURT

BUCHAREST, Dec. 14.—Altho the king's condition is not growing materially better, his daughter, Marie, queen of Jugo-Slavia, has been practically ordered to leave the country.

The reason for this is that she has been agitating the Roumanian court for the return of ex-Crown Prince Carol.

Mother Helps.

Her mother, Marie of Roumania, is said to be partly responsible for the departure of her royal daughter. The elder Marie has ambitions of her own regarding the dynastic future of Roumania and is reported to be now making a bid for a regency in case of Ferdinand's death, in some quarters reputed to be only a matter of weeks.

But the real cause of the expulsion of the Jugo-Slav queen from the bed-side of her father is the maneuvering of Jon Bratianu, the real ruler of Roumania who caused Carol's expulsion from the country and who is alike opposed to Carol as the next king and Queen Marie as a regent.

There are rumors that Marie is attempting now to form a bloc with Premier Averescu to make herself part of the present regency board and to extend her powers.

TOWN AROUSED OVER TACTICS OF FOUNDRY CO.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Dec. 14.—Public feeling here is running high against the Old Colony Foundry company following the fight between members of the Iron Workers' union and scab employees, started by hired scabsters, and resulting in the serious injury of one striker and the arrest by company-controlled police of fifteen others. The city's populace is lining up with the union workers because of the tactics used by the company against the workers. The company locked out the unionists when they refused to accept a proposed wage decrease of from 25 to 50 per cent recently posted.

Sixty five guards, including seven deputy sheriffs, patrolmen sent from Brockton and state officers, were placed around the company plant following the fight.

Charles L. Nutter, president of the company, is also a member of the city council, and is using his official position to attempt to break the strike.

Strikebreakers had been imported from nearby cities, but they were hastily shipped out of town by the company following the clash, because of the anti-scab sentiment in the city. The city council, urged on by Nutter, appealed to the governor to send troops to the scene "to protect the city against violence," but the governor ignored the request.

An injunction has been issued by Judge Dillon of superior court in Brockton against picketing, but the injunction is ignored by the workers.

The foundry employed about 50 workers. The lockout has been in effect since Nov. 24.

WEISBORD SCORES SOUTH BEND, IND., LABOR OFFICIALS

Try to Break Up His Meeting There

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 14.—A meeting arranged here for Albert Weisbord, well-known leader of the Passaic strike, was broken up thru the action of President Gustav Jena of the Central Labor Union, who prevailed upon the directors of Union hall not to permit the meeting to be held.

After taking the deposit for the meeting, the union officials, at the last moment, declared that the meeting could not be held. The crowd that came for the meeting was duly indignant and went to another hall, where an enthusiastic meeting was held.

Assails Officials.

The labor official's action was scored by Weisbord in his speech and he was cheered when he told his audience that the officials could, by starting a drive to organize the large body of unorganized auto workers in this city, render far greater service to labor than by breaking up meetings of leaders who had demonstrated their ability to advance unionism by actually leading the struggles of the workers.

Passaic Leader Will Explain Tactics

Thursday, Dec. 16, is the date of the Chicago lecture of Albert Weisbord, the leader of the Passaic strike. His subject will be "The Passaic Strike and What It Means to the American Workers." The meeting has already created great interest among the workers and tickets are being sold in advance. The admission is 25c. The meeting will be held at the Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave.

To Explain Tactics.

Albert Weisbord is expected particularly to bring out the methods pursued in so successfully organizing the textile workers. Hitherto, very little organization has existed in this field and the Passaic example shows that organization work can be done when given the proper leadership. Not only that, but the Passaic strike stands out in the labor history as one of the best battles fought by the workers. An example which will be an inspiration for the future.

Just how this was possible in the very heart of the stronghold of the textile trusts, Albert Weisbord will explain in his lecture here Thursday.

Cities Where Weisbord Is Scheduled to Speak

The following is the schedule of Albert Weisbord's speaking tour:

Kenosha, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 15, German-American Hall, 665 Grand Avenue.

Chicago, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western and Division.

Gary, Ind., Saturday, Dec. 18.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, Dec. 19, Frei Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets.

St. Paul, Monday, Dec. 20, Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin St.

Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday, Dec. 21, Unitarian Church, 8th and LaSalle.

Superior, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 22, Tower Hall, corner Tower and 13th.

Duluth, Minn., Thursday, Dec. 23, Liberty Hall, 22 Ave. North and Superior Sts.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.

The Steinhardt story starts off duplicating that of tens of millions of other immigrants coming to these shores. Steinhardt came on from Tauberbischofsheim, Germany, when he was 13 years of age. He walked the streets, slept on the park benches, starved, hunted any job that helped provide food, clothing and shelter. The story says that he earned 50 cents selling apples and the cornerstone was laid for the \$15,000,000 produce firm of later years. The fruit business in New York City is not a philanthropic enterprise. It is a hard-fisted money-making business, selling cheap goods at high prices, always keep-

The Steinhardt story starts off

New York Times Does Not Eulogize Defenders of Workers' Interests

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

PROMINENT and extended space is given by The New York Times to record the death of Joseph H. Steinhardt, whose only claim to fame is that he was the typical "successful business man" that brings joy to the golden capitalist heart of America.

He is heralded as one "who rose from a pushcart peddler's lot to the presidency and sole ownership of the produce firm of Steinhardt & Kelly, doing an annual business of \$15,000,000."

It is not necessary to point out again that such instances are rare, even in New York city with its teeming millions in continuous swirl, battling against the plunge into poverty. The much advertised "100 Neediest Cases," featured by The Times at each holiday period to exploit the charitable instincts of those who have, is sufficient testimony to the degradation of the lowly under the profit system in the nation's metropolis.

Yet there is no inconsistency in the policy of The Times that applauds Steinhardt, the multimillionaire fruit proflite, and then seeks alms for the helpless poor, the victims

Steinhardt is held up as the American ideal toward which all should strive. In the mad scramble, the millions gradually learn that riches for all under capitalism is unattainable. It is to keep as many as possible from discovering this fact that the kept press instinctively spreads the propaganda made possible by the death of Steinhardt, one of the "successful ones." That is supposed to lash the struggling ones to new effort, to win the masses to practice the "economy," that means the saving of every possible penny in order that they may grow into the promised millions of dollars; to dope all labor into contentment in toiling the long way on the fake theory that the harder one works under capitalism the quicker will be the reward in towering riches to be won.

The Steinhardt story is supposed to keep labor contented and strivng. But the casualties of the struggle are always large and capitalism organizes its charities to take care of its own victims, fearing that poverty, disease and general wretchedness, running sores of the profit social system, might rouse too general discontent.

Thus the New York Times becomes the 100 per cent defender of the social order that gave it life and keeps it strong.

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Workers (Communist) Party

PARTY CAMPAIGNS
OUTLINED BY N. Y.
AGITPROP HEADS

Daily Worker Move Is
Discussed

By SIDNEY TEPPER
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. — Agitprop directors of section one, at their monthly conference, Friday evening, Dec. 10, discussed plans for the next party campaigns as outlined by the district.

The section director reported on the changes in the construction of the party units, made by the last Plenum of the central executive committee, also some modifications concerning language fractions and foreign speaking comrades. The report was accepted.

Outline Campaigns.

The section agitprop director outlined the next campaigns of the party, that of THE DAILY WORKER and strengthening the party.

On THE DAILY WORKER he reported that it is moving to New York. He gave two reasons: political and organizational. He declared that the DAILY WORKER has more support in New York than in Chicago; more funds are being collected in New York than in Chicago; there is a larger circulation here; THE DAILY WORKER while getting its main support from New York, still did not serve same, any news of interest to New York readers would come several days late.

New York has a bigger staff. The left wing movement in New York is stronger than in Chicago. In New York the paper can and will become the organ of the militants in the labor movement.

Strengthening the Party.

The director urged all unit agitprops to mobilize the entire membership for this campaign.

"We must fight against pessimism within our ranks." The modifications of unit structures will help to overcome this.

He also asked every director to ask the members of the units to make up lists of lost members and also of sympathizers. A committee should then be formed by every unit to attend to the former and prospective comrades.

The outlines were favorably accepted.

A report of the shop papers conference was also given. The report included the problems of editorship, distribution and financing.

Suggestions.

The following suggestions were made. District call an enlarged agitprop meeting, where all unit directors be present; subsection executives be asked to call all unit agitprops and see that the next conferences of sections be attended by all, so as to keep the entire membership informed of the party campaigns. Also that the district organizer call conferences of all unit organizers.

**District Meeting of
Young Workers League
Called for December 19**

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. — The district executive committee of the Young Workers League has called a membership meeting for Sunday Dec. 19 at 1 p. m. in the Freiheit Gesangs Hall, 133 Second Ave.

This membership meeting is for the purpose of acquainting the league membership with the party activities and policies and to mobilize the membership to participate in party activities and party life.

Comrade Weinstein, the general secretary of the party in the district, will give the report on Party activities and policies.

Every member of the league should realize the importance of this membership meeting and attend the meeting.

The functionaries of the league, as the leading comrades, must mobilize the membership in their respective units for Sunday's membership meeting.

THE DAILY WORKER
WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY

The Drive

For \$50,000 to
KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

DONATIONS—DECEMBER 1.

CALIFORNIA
Mrs. Greenberg, Los Angeles 1.00
Pioneer Convention, Dec. 13 40.00
Caucasian Fraction, San Francisco 31.00
Street No. 4, San Francisco 3.50
Street No. 4, San Francisco 3.50

CONNECTICUT
New Haven International Br. 15.00

ILLINOIS
Joe Molner, Chicago 5.00

MAINE
J. Melnik, Portland 1.00

MINNESOTA
Workers Hall Co., Kettle River 5.00
Ladies Auxillary Workers' Clr. 5.00
V. R. Dunne, Minneapolis 18.00
V. R. Dunne, Minneapolis 18.00

NEW YORK
Workmen's Circle 678, Brooklyn 5.00
Scots Finnish Workers Club 25.00

PENNSYLVANIA
American Lithuanian Workers Lit. Asn., Carnegie 5.85
Finnish Fraction of Pittsburgh 5.85
Educational Committee, McKeesport 10.00

OHIO
Paul Ehrman, Cincinnati 10.00
Eugene Esterkin, Cincinnati 1.00
Rose Tova, Cincinnati 1.00
M. Wolfson, Cincinnati 1.00
Zane, Cincinnati 2.00
Collected at private affair, Powhatan Point 21.50

TEXAS
Raymond Brant, Breckenbridge 5.00
W. S. Hatcher, Breckenbridge 5.00
C. M. Ridell, Breckenbridge 6.50
A. R. Wolfe, Breckenbridge 6.00

WISCONSIN
Martin Horvat, Kenosha 2.00
H. Davidson, Superior 5.00
K. E. Kikkilä, Superior 5.00
Iver Wilda, Superior 2.00
Saida Harjn, Redgranite 5.69

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DONATIONS—DECEMBER 2.

ARKANSAS
A friend, Blytheville 3.00

CALIFORNIA
J. E. Brandstetter, Live Oak 2.50

CONNECTICUT
J. Smith, Ansonia 11.00

PENNSYLVANIA
T. Ruder, Vestaburg 10.00

WASHINGTON
George Mauritz, Spokane 5.00

WEST VIRGINIA
Herman Weiner, Charleston 5.00

**PREPARING FOR
BIG CONFERENCE
ON DAILY WORKER**

**New York Unions Feel
Importance of Move**

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. — According to reports coming in to THE DAILY WORKER office, preparations on a wide scale are being made by New York labor unions for the coming conference, which will be held Friday evening, Dec. 17 at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. Credentials have already been received from various labor and fraternal organizations, pledging their support.

The coming of THE DAILY WORKER to New York is looked upon as a countermove on the part of the left wing to the centralized attack of the right wing and the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. Altho the left wing has already built a powerful organ, for the struggle among the Jewish workers, the Freiheit, it has not yet established a local organ to reach the English-speaking workers. Needless to say, that an effective left-wing must have the support of the English speaking elements, and that this can only be established through the New York DAILY WORKER.

VIII Increase Strength

With the advent of THE DAILY WORKER, the left wing will gain

tremendously in strength, and will become a factor in the labor movement at whole instead of being limited to the Jewish unions. Radiating from New York as a center, with the powerful help of an English organ, the left wing will be to increase its strength many fold, and emerge from the present attack with renewed energy and resources for the coming struggles.

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

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Also DAILY WORKER for sale.

Good selection of useful articles for presents.

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COMMUNIST MEMBER OF POLISH PARLIAMENT IN STARTLING ATTACK

WARSAW, Dec. 14. — Waving clothing stained with the blood of victims of the white terror, M. Sochański created one of the biggest upheavals that parliament ever witnessed. At the same time people in the galleries showered the deputies with a rain of photographs showing government atrocities.

The Communist member was interrupted when protesting against the action of the police in a recent public meeting. Seizing his brief case, he drew from it the blood-stained shirt. Advancing toward the conservative members, he waved it in the air.

SACCO-VANZETTI 'ACTION' MEETING HERE WEDNESDAY

Campaign in Chicago to Be Intensified

Intensification of the work in Chicago to prevent the legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti will be taken up at the next meeting of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 8:15 p. m. in Redifer hall, 30 North Wells street. According to Albert Wechsler, secretary of the conference.

Demand Congress Act.

One of the demands of the conference is for a congressional investigation of the case. Since congress is at present in session, the conference is urging all labor organizations and individuals pledged to support the defense of the two innocent Italians to send telegrams urging an investigation of the case, and of the part played in the frame-up by the department of justice.

The telegrams, it is suggested, should be sent to Congressmen Henry R. Rathbone, John J. Gorman, A. J. Sabath, Thos. A. Doyle, M. A. Michaelson, Victor Berger, F. H. LaGuardia, and to Senators Borah, Brookhart, LaFollette, Jr., Wheeler, Gore, Norris, Deneen, or any others that are chosen by the one or group sending the message.

Action Necessary.

"Let us swamp congressmen and senators with requests for an investigation," said Albert Wechsler. "Do not wait on ceremony or formality. Act quickly."

The Chicago conference now has scores of labor unions and scores of other workers' organizations affiliated to it, and leading figures in the Chicago labor movement are devoting part of their time towards helping the work. Special efforts are being made to secure the affiliation of as many labor organizations as possible, so as to have the broadest possible support for the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

Investigators Barred from New Jersey Blast Scene Where Five Died

CARNEY'S POINT, N. J., Dec. 14. — Officials of the du Pont de Nemours Powder company plant here, which killed five workers and injured eight seriously in an explosion, have refused to give any explanation of the blast. The officials declare they know nothing about the explosion. The only persons that do, they say, are the workers who were killed.

Persons who attempted to investigate the scene of the explosion were barred from entering the grounds by the company. Inquiries were referred to the company's publicity agent.

Those killed in the explosion were:

Winfield Blaess, Carney's Point; Ezra Henman, Penns Grove; William M. Tondon, Salem; John Kelly, Deepwater; George Wizel, Penns Grove.

The plant where the concussion occurred was, during the war, one of the largest powder producers in the country.

Denby Urged Fall to Take Over Oil Land; Second Trial Date Set

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Edwin Denby, former secretary of navy who resigned from office because of the "oil scandals," testified as a defense witness at the Fall-Doheny trial that he had personally asked President Harding to issue the executive order transferring administration of naval oil reserves from the navy to the interior department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Harry Sinclair, millionaire oil operator, will be arraigned for conspiracy to defraud the government in the Teapot Dome on December 17, it was decided. Actual trial date will be set for after the holidays.

Socialist Cabinet for Finns.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 14. — Announcement of the formation of a socialist cabinet has been made. M. Tanner was chosen premier.

The portfolio of minister of social welfare is held by a woman, Mme Milna Sillanpää.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

CHILD LABOR IN UNITED STATES ON INCREASE DESPITE "PROSPERITY"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exploitation of children, the worst blot on

the compulsory school attendance

law which requires a child to remain

in school up to the age of 16 unless

he has completed the eighth grade.

Secretary of Labor Davis announces

the most extensive undertaking of the

Children's bureau has been the recent

study of canneries in Delaware, Indiana,

and Wisconsin, similar to studies of

the shrimp and oyster canneries on

the Gulf and South Atlantic coast last

year, and the fish, fruit and vegetable

canneries in the state of Washington

in 1923.

Children are employed excessively

long hours also in eastern canneries,

it was found, and in many cases chil-

dren were employed under the legal

age set for the different states.

Agents interviewed 3257 children

employed in over 500 canneries, of

whom one-third were under the age of

14, the legal age for employment in

all states except one included in the

survey. Among the worst evils dis-

covered was the employment of min-

ors at night to keep pace with the

pressure of the fruit and vegetable

canning industry.

The increases last year followed

decreases the former year in all of

the places compared except Detroit, in

which child labor increased both

years. Washington was in marked

contrast, where there was a decrease

of 67.5 per cent, following amendment

to the compulsory school attendance

law which requires a child to remain

in school up to the age of 16 unless

he has completed the eighth grade.

Secretary of Labor Davis announces

the most extensive undertaking of the

Children's bureau has been the recent

study of canneries in Delaware, Indiana,

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

FIRST SHOWING OF "POTEMKIN" SCORES SUCCESS

Mass Action Portrayed Vividly

By VIVIAN WILKINSON.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—"Potemkin," the Russian film based on the revolt of the crew of a battleship during the 1905 revolution, made its first appearance in this country this week before a predominantly non-working class audience that packed the Biltmore Theater.

Mass action, rather than the exploits of individual actors, is the outstanding feature of this picture. The caption, "All for one, and one for all," instead of prefacing a scene of the "Three Musketeers" engaged in a duel over a love affair, precedes stupendous scenes of mass conflict: the crew mutinying against inhuman treatment and rotten meat, sweeping its officers from the deck and taking control of the ship; the whole population of Odessa slowly marching across the long breakwater to the harbor to declare its solidarity with the mutinous crew of the "Prince Potemkin"; this same vast populace fleeing in terror down hundreds of wide steps before a file of cossacks who advanced steadily, shooting down babies, children, women and men, hesitating and indiscriminately.

Is Dramatic Film.

Historically accurate, artistically excellent, the film is primarily dramatic. Suspense held the audience at tension throughout the picture, which moved at rapid tempo from scene to scene. Applause again and again marked the breaking of a moment of suspense, when the marines refused to fire on the mutinous crew; when the men threw their officers overboard and took control of the ship; when the crews of the other battleships refused to discharge their guns at their brothers on the "Prince Potemkin," and she steamed thru their lines in safety.

No Stars.

And yet there were no stars, the name of no actor was mentioned, and there was no "love interest." Touches of humor and pathos were not lacking, however.

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On January 15

+++

You can Charleston, Black Bottom or do any kind of a dance you want to but be sure to HOP TO IT!

THE DAILY WORKER
BUILDERS' CLUB
OF PITTSBURGH

has arranged this affair. Which means you can be sure of a good time, good food and good music.

+++

The place:
International Socialist
Lyceum
805 James St. N. S.

+++

On January 15

Get your tickets now!

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

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PRIZES OFFERED THIS WEEK

Again, three very splendid books are offered as prizes for the best worker correspondent stories to be sent in next week. Every worker should have one of these books in his library. Send in that story today! Here are the prizes:

- 1—"My Heresy," by Bishop Brown, a book destined for as great a popularity as the author's first one. Cloth-bound.
- 2—"Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Dolsen. A book to be read TODAY by every worker.
- 3—"My Flight From Siberia," Leon Trotsky's famous story.

PROLETARIAN PARTY IN ROCHESTER SHOWS ANTI-WORKERS' SENTIMENT

By SOL HOROWITZ
(Worker Correspondent)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Recent action of the proletarian party in Rochester towards working class movements prompted this article. Experience has proven that a party segregated from the masses and concentrating on educational work can not grow numerically and becomes a counter-revolutionary organization. Let us see the proletarian party in action in Rochester, for the actions of a section of this organization (especially in Rochester, a stronghold) can be construed as wholly in line with their national policies. This must be so since the national organization has at no time repudiated these acts.

Oppose Workers' Wishes.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Labor Lyceum, Com. Lippa, a Workers (Communist) Party member proposed a motion to have the house elect delegates to a joint conference for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti now in process of organization. Isadore Fisher, local organizer and teacher of the proletarian party objected to the motion on the grounds that the members of the house are most likely members of other organizations who may send delegates to this conference. Fisher was not alone in raising objections to this motion, all the proletarian party members present demonstrated their "sympathy" with these class war prisoners and revealed their "true" and "virgin" revolutionary character by voting against this motion. The motion, of course, was carried despite the anti-working class role of the representatives of the proletarian party.

Fight Frame-up Relief.

This anti-working class action of the proletarian party by no means an exceptional one, nor is it a mere mistake, an unconscious action. Only a few months ago a conference for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti had been called on initiation of the Italian local of the Amalgamated. About fifty delegates, representing many American Federation of Labor unions were present. The Workers (Communist) Party, the socialist party and the proletarian party were represented. The Workers Party delegates proposed that the conference become a permanent one for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This action was opposed by "Comrade" Isadore Fisher and the other proletarian party delegates on the grounds that their organization had instructed them to act in arranging a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti and took no action in regard to the formation of a permanent confer-

ence. In this attitude the proletarian party delegates found ready allies. The Italian business agent Cursi, a muddleheaded labor faker took the same position. The "revolutionary" proletarian party united with the reactionary Hillman machine which caused the breaking up of this conference after preparations for a mass meeting had been made. If the proletarian party delegates had supported the motion for a permanent conference the reactionary opposition would, in the opinion of the writer, have been beaten.

Rejoiced in Defeat.

But Fisher and a few "peddlers" of proletarian party "education" rather rejoiced in the defeat of a movement to free class war prisoners than to defend it side by side with the Workers (Communist) Party.

Other Instances.

Many other instances of this counter-revolutionary role could be cited. In May, Mrs. Fisher, a member of the May Day committee of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, dominated by the local Hillman machine, was caught red-handed along with two other members of the committee conspiring with the local police chief, Joseph M. Quigley, to restrain the Workers Party from marching in the May Day parade along with the Amalgamated. In the deputy chief's office, Gustave Strelb, a national organizer and member of the committee admitted having asked the chief of police to keep the Workers Party and its banner out of the parade because "that would tend to give the parade a certain political tinge."

In the action he was supported by a foremost member of the proletarian party, who holds her position as educational director of the Amalgamated by virtue of this bootlicking and cow-towing to the Hillman machine.

Every honest proletarian member of the proletarian party should demand a repudiation of these counter-revolutionary tactics and immediate unity with the Workers (Communist) Party, the American section of the Communist International.

New York Painters' Union Responds to Passaic Aid Call

By FRED HARRIS
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Painters' Local 499 at its last meeting unanimously passed a motion for an assessment of 50 cents a member to help the striking textile workers in Passaic. This action was taken after an appeal had been made by a committee from the Passaic union of the United Textile Workers.

Since it takes some time to collect such an assessment and the Passaic strikers are in immediate need of relief funds, the union decided to pay \$350 at once to the Passaic strikers.

Local 499 has 700 members. On previous occasions it has helped the striking workers in Passaic, total payments thus far running well over \$1,400.



WHOEVER?

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

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

Ashland Auditorium
Ashland and Van Buren.
INT'L. WORKERS' AID,
Room 803, 1553 W. Madison St.

Only a limited number of copies on hand and orders will be filled in turn and only on the receipt of CASH REMITTANCE.

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Washington, D. C. 14—Refusing to confirm reports that he would appoint Col. Frank L. Smith as successor to the late Senator William B. McKinley, Governor Len Small declared he would not act "for some time" on the appointment.

Reports were general that Smith,

CITY HELPLESS TO DEAL WITH TRACTION MESS

Chicago's Hands Tied, Says Merriam

Not until the City of Chicago regains "home rule" in traction affairs, that was wrested from it by the state utilities commission, can a solution of the city's transportation muddle be attained, is the opinion of Prof. Charles E. Merriam, head of the political science department of the University of Chicago and former city alderman. Merriam has made a study of Chicago traction problems for many years and is considered an authority on the subject.

Helpless Before Interests.

The city is helpless to bring about unification and co-ordination of the transportation services when it is opposed by the transportation corporations and the state utilities commission, he told a representative of The DAILY WORKER, and it is senseless to consider any plans until the city first has the power of carrying out a program.

Lacks Two Powers.

Two powers are necessary, he said, for the city, the power to issue stock certificates so that the city can purchase the present transportation facilities and finance the purchase, and the power of establishing and enforcing standards of rates and services. At present the city is denied either of these powers, he pointed out.

Favors Municipal Ownership.

Merriam favors municipal control of the traction systems. This is the only way in which unification can be accomplished, he said, it being impossible to force the present controlling corporations to come to any agreement that would be favorable to the city's interests.

Four Interests.

There are four "interests" to be reckoned with in the situation, he pointed out, the Blair interests, who control the north and northwest surface lines; the Busby interests, who control the south surface lines, operating together by joint agreement; the Samuel Insull interests, who control the elevated lines, and the Hertz interests, who control the bus system. Would Cost \$700,000,000.

For the city to take over the transportation facilities would entail a cost estimated at about \$700,000,000, when all necessary improvements and extensions were made, Merriam said. At present the city possesses \$45,000,000 in its transportation fund, gleaned from franchise taxes and other transportation revenue. This means the city would have to issue stock certificates for the balance, but the state has ruled that if the certificates are issued they must be considered a part of the municipal debt, and not a separate item. This provokes an impossible situation, Merriam pointed out.

The public will demand public ownership sooner or later, he declared. He predicted that if the proposed franchise for the surface lines is referred to the people it would be overwhelmingly voted down.

Some Questions.

Some questions raised on the issue, he said, include: Should a franchise be given the companies, and if so, for how long? Should we have municipal ownership, and how will it be attained? What form should it be, public ownership and public management, or public ownership and private management?

Merriam believes that transportation is so closely allied to Chicago's growth and development, and that rates and service affect the people so directly, that there is no doubt that public ownership will be decided upon.

But the stumbling block to this is the lack of power by the city to take over the transportation system, he pointed out.

Small Remains Silent on Reports Smith to Fill McKinley Vacancy

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—Refusing to confirm reports that he would appoint Col. Frank L. Smith as successor to the late Senator William B. McKinley, Governor Len Small declared he would not act "for some time" on the appointment.

Reports were general that Smith, who beat McKinley in the November elections, would receive the appointment so that he could immediately face insurgents and democrats who have announced they will oppose his seating because of heavy primary expenditures.

Hull Issues Curious Statement on Aliens

Washington, D. C. 14—State and federal prisons are full of aliens who should be deported at once because they are an "immense burden" upon the taxpayers of the country, Commissioner General of Immigration Harry E. Hull declared.

A survey just concluded shows there are approximately 60,000 undesirable aliens confined in various institutions against whom deportation proceedings have not been instituted. Hull estimated there are 10,000 of these aliens subject to deportation under existing law.

Williamsburgh Women Invited to Concert of United Housewives

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Williamsburgh women are invited to attend a concert and mass meeting to be held by the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, Branch 4, Williamsburgh, Sunday, Dec. 19, at 29 Graham avenue. Eva Hoffman, who has just returned from Soviet Russia, will speak on the life of the Russian women. Motion pictures showing their lives on the screen will be displayed. All are welcome. Admission is 25 cents.

WISCONSIN FARM SOCIETY MAKES DEMAND FOR AID

Urge Higher Taxes On Unearned Incomes

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 14—Farm relief legislation from congress is demanded in a resolution passed by the American Society of Equity, the Wisconsin farmers' organization. The resolution declared that farm relief legislation is necessary to stabilize agriculture in the United States.

Oppose Tax Plans.

Demand for higher rate of taxation of unearned incomes than on earned incomes was also voiced by the organization, as was opposition to the Coolidge-Mellon tax refund plan, which they branded as a gift to millionaires.

Repeal of the Esch-Cummins act was demanded.

Favor Primary.

Dealing with political problems, the farmers resolved that: the direct primary system be retained as against the convention system advocated by big business; federal judges be elected for 10 years instead of life appointment; congress convene in January after elections; the farmers are opposed to U. S. entrance into the world court; that the farmers condemn the slush fund corruption in politics as evidenced in Illinois and Pennsylvania; direct vote for president.

Child Labor.

A resolution declared that the society is "unalterably opposed to women and child labor on the farm unless they are paid for their work." And they recommend that the cost of production for farm products be found, based on the eight-hour day.

The resolution on co-operation states: "We are on record as favoring co-operation with all existing cooperatives and farm organizations as far as permissible without surrendering our principles or identity."

There had been talk of merging with the Farmers' Union.

Government Denies Radio Licenses to All New Applicants

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Without awaiting action by congress, the administration took steps to regulate radio broadcasting.

The commerce department ordered suspended temporarily issuance of broadcasting licenses. This action was taken under authority of a resolution adopted at the last session of congress, but not signed by President Coolidge until last Wednesday.

The resolution provided that applicants shall not be granted licenses unless they agree to waive permanent right to the wave length they seek to use for broadcasting.

The order will affect 23 applications now pending and all future applications, the department said.

New Shooting Scare Occurs in Checker Cab Affairs, Wokral Hurt

Claiming that the reason he was attacked is that he intends running for election as president of the Checker Cab company here, Joseph Wokral, ex-president of the concern, is in the hospital suffering from gun bullet wounds. Wokral was made the target of a fusillade of bullets as he was leaving the home of Benjamin Bernstein, 4521 West Adams street.

Wokral charges that Gene McLaughlin, alleged gunman, and brother of Robert McLaughlin, now president of the company, was his assailant. Numerous similar incidents have marked the history of this company, most of the drivers of which own their own cabs. Wokral had been arrested several times for intimidating drivers in seeking control.

Teachers Make United Attack on Tax Dodger

Washington, D. C. 14—State and federal prisons are full of aliens who should be deported at once because they are

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER

Editors
Business Manager

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

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Needle Trades Reaction Aids the Bosses

In the midst of a lockout declared by the jobbers, affecting 20,000 workers, the executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, having sabotaged the cloakmakers' strike from the day of its inception when Dubinsky of Local 10 demanded that his union be allowed to meet separately, removes from office the members of the New York Joint Board and tries to create chaos in the union.

No more effective way of aiding the bosses could have been devised and this action marks the climax of a campaign of lies carried on by the right wing of the union against the left wing New York Joint Board since the last convention. It is the same kind of policy which precipitated the revolt of the New York membership against the Sigma machine in 1925.

The Sigma machine has made a united front with the worst elements in the needle trades officialdom and it is backed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. It was also on the Furriers' Joint Board of New York, whose successful strike won the 40-hour week in the fur industry, for the reason that the Furriers' Joint Board has a left wing leadership.

The real issue in this struggle is worker-employer co-operation versus militant trade unionism and the battle line runs straight thru the labor movement. Having induced the largest part of the trade union movement to accept "efficiency" unionism, the official leadership is trying to crush the opposition to this policy which manifests itself strongly in the needle trades, the textile industry and the coal mining industry.

So far the fight has been the most open in the needle trades unions but in the United Mine Workers it will soon develop along similar lines following the election.

The right wing undoubtedly is following a policy of trying to split the unions and isolate the left wing. The removal of the whole left wing joint board leadership in New York, the largest center of the I. L. G. W., can mean nothing else.

It is plain that the right wing is not at all concerned over the necessity for preserving the union intact, or of weakening it in the midst of a life and death struggle. It is determined to smash all opposition to its policy of "efficiency" unionism and compulsory arbitration no matter if this results in only a skeleton of a union remaining.

The left wing will not surrender. To surrender would be to betray the American labor movement and endorse the suicidal policy of the reactionaries.

Neither will the left wing be tricked into splitting the union. It will remain inside the union and fight for its policy of militant unionism and against turning the trade unions into impotent organs which can be used only by the bureaucrats and the bosses.

The struggle of the left wing in the needle trades is not an isolated struggle. It will be supported by every worker who wants the unions to be weapons of the working class and not instruments of the capitalists and their agents.

Dawes with a Dove on His Shoulder

Whatever may be said against Mohammedanism as a superstition its founder was an honest cut-throat. He was of the opinion that those who could not accept his religious concoction deserved to lose their heads. They had to chose between his Koran and the sharp edge of a scimitar. If they were short of lethal weapons they swallowed the book even though they gagged at the morsel.

Mohammed did not pretend that he was killing his enemies in order to save their souls. Rather he converted them so that they would be ready to fight for him and enable him to take unto himself anything that could be converted to his use. That was a fair position to take.

Once upon a time there lived a gentleman by the name of Nobel. A Swede and a famous scientist, he invented dynamite and made a fortune thereby. In fact so much that he could afford to save his conscience by appropriating some of it to further the cause of peace and other luxuries.

Nobel died but his money lived after him. If the money left by the inventor to finance peace was invested in dynamite during the war the committee charged with the distribution of the peace prizes can double the amounts and have plenty in reserve to last them until the next war.

Since the peace money was made out of dynamite it is not surprising that it should go into the pockets of dynamiters. Of course, we are assured that the yearly prizes go to those who have been most conspiratorial and effective in promoting peace.

In view of this assurance it is not surprising that Sir Austen Chamberlain and Charles G. Dawes should be the beneficiaries in 1925, and Stresemann of Germany and Briand of France in 1926.

Charles G. Dawes fastened the Dawes plan on the German working class and helped save the country for capitalism.

Austen Chamberlain waded thru Egypt with fire and sword and put Indian villages to the torch—in the interest of world peace.

Aristide Briand conquered Morocco and rained shells on the ancient city of Damascus in Syria until it was reduced to a heap of ruins, in addition to murdering thousands of the inhabitants—in the interest of world peace.

Stresemann was somewhat handicapped and the committee made a grand gesture by giving him the money, since he had not the same opportunities as his more favored contemporaries in the business of slaughter.

We respectfully suggest to the Nobel committee that the eligibility of Messrs. Pilsudski and Mussolini should be carefully considered by the committee with a view to rewarding those gentlemen for the conspicuous service they have rendered to the cause of peace in recent years.

Peace and dynamite go marching on.

SEND IN A SUB FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

The Facts About "Red Gold"

(Continued from the previous issue)
The All-Russian Council of Trade Unions Tells the Facts of the Financial Assistance Rendered by the Workers of the Soviet Union to Their Striking Brothers

HERE has been much talk about "Russian gold," not only during the great British strike when millions of dollars raised by the Russian workers were sent to help their struggling British brothers, but before this in England and elsewhere, no less than in America where every militant movement is charged with being financed by "Russian gold." The story that runs in the adjoining column is more than a mere statement of the truth concerning the origin of the money sent from the Soviet Union to help the British strikers—it is a tale of working-class solidarity, the spirit of which swept the victorious working class of the Soviet Republic in a vast, all-embracing movement unequalled in the whole history of labor.

Crumpled Notes.

She came to us yesterday very early, an old working woman of Moscow, Burova by name.

Great numbers of them come to Pravda from the outlying districts, bringing their crumpled, dirty notes—men, women and children. Quite on their own, they come to give their money or send their children with it. Here is a girl whose father, a tiler, has a vivid memory of the incidents of one of our own great strikes in former days (1905). That is why he has sent the girl with this half-rouble.

"Here, little father," she says, "here is something for the British workers."

She is shy, and nervously rubs her small red fists together as she speaks.

We might never have seen old Burova, unless she had set out very early yesterday before the impression produced by the official answer of the trade unions to the workers of the U. S. S. R. and the workers of all the world had become acute—the answer to offers of help, an unprecedented answer, dry as a diplomatic note.

Old Burova had heard nothing of this answer. Thru the rain, in the teeth of the north wind, she came all the way across Moscow, bringing us a rouble note wrapped up in a handkerchief, a ragged, greasy note taken out of the box where she was wont to keep the money to buy bread and potatoes.

Having found No. 48 in the Tverskaya, she climbed the stairs to the third floor, knocked at the door, and came in.

"Is it here that one gives the money to the English miners?"

"Yes, this is the place."

With great earnestness, she quietly took out her rouble note, unfolded it, cleared her throat, and said:

"There isn't any more; that's all."

Taking the receipt, she added:

"I remember when we had a strike. We should have been glad enough of help, but there wasn't any."

"That's seventeen years ago, eh?"

"Seventeen years, less two," she answered. "I've not forgotten what we had to suffer then. We were beaten because our fellow workers couldn't help us. That's why I've brot along this rouble. I know all about it."

She went out again into the rain and the north wind, to make her way back to her home on the other side of Moscow, this old working woman who had so clear an understanding of what was happening in a far land across the sea, who pictured the sufferings of the British miners' children, and hoped that her rouble would help to dry their tears.

Burova, this woman of three-score years and ten, bringing her last rouble, symbolizes the feeling of solidarity which has always been extraordinarily vigorous among the Russian workers.

All Participate.

FURTHERMORE, this crumpled note given by a working woman is a slap in the face for Tweed and Birkenhead, and for all those who have slandered the Russian workers, denying their class solidarity. The "Russian gold" sent to the British miners is not supplied from profit, rent, or interest, but is freely given by the workers out of their earnings, a voluntary levy made by millions of proletarians throughout the land. This money is the blood and sweat of workers. Out of their scanty wages (we do not pretend that the wages are other than scanty as yet), the Russian workers put aside "crumpled notes" for their class brothers. They themselves have struggled so long, so many of them have been victims, and it is by a natural impulse that they give what aid they can to the workers of other lands who are still at grips with capital.

This movement of working class solidarity is not confined to the industrial workers. The employees one and all are involved in it, so are the members of the working intelligentsia, the school teachers, the university professors, the civil engineers, the proletarian students, the soldiers of the Red Army, and even the children—the Pioneers.

The Voice of the Masses.

At best, we can give no more than a minute fraction of the multitudinous resolutions passed at workers' meetings throughout the country, for they are numbered by tens of thousands. A mere enumeration of them would fill a whole volume.

The resolutions are not distinguished by the elegance of their literary style. Far from it; their wording is often rough, bald, and ungraceful. We need not be surprised, for most of them were penned by workers with calloused hands, used to wielding

tools, but little accustomed to the art of writing.

Nevertheless, they are the authentic voice of the proletarian masses.

In these resolutions, passed unanimously and with great enthusiasm, we find the genuine sentiments of the toilers. They tell us eloquently and clearly, what the Russian workers experienced during the general strike and the coal stoppage in Britain, and how our people reacted to these events. We consider that such artless documents of proletarian solidarity have just as much right to be collected and published as have the diplomatic epistles that are printed in "Blue Books" and "White Books" for the edification of posterity and for the organization of public opinion.

We venture to hope that contemporary working class readers, no less than future historians of the working class movement, will find the record both interesting and instructive.

The resolutions passed at the meetings summoned to consider the British labor troubles were not couched in traditional forms, any more than they were consistent with the demands of etiquette or the customary claims of international politeness. The workers' sense of unity, of class solidarity, found a natural vent. The feeling was too active, too strong, to be satisfied by the voting of material aid. It had also to secure expression in words.

Newspapers Inundated.

CUT off from their struggling class brothers by immense distances, incapable of direct participation in the titanic struggle between labor and capital in Britain, the workers of the U. S. S. R. were too much engrossed in what was going on in England, Scotland, and Wales to be satisfied with the role of idle onlookers, however sympathetic. There arose an elemental urge towards community, towards fellowship with the British proletariat. The Russian workers wanted to make their sympathies vocal, to announce their readiness to help the comrades in a remote land and to back them up in the fight, to give both reinforcement and comfort.

The irresistible expansive sentiment of proletarian unity found issue in these naive and unadorned resolutions. It was not a chance impulse that led the meetings to send their resolutions in the first instance, not (as is customary) to trade union headquarters, but to the public press.

That is why, for many weeks, the newspaper offices were inundated by the torrent that poured in by post, telegraph, and wireless. The press was the aptest medium. It was thru the press that the Russian workers could best and most promptly get in touch with their brothers across the sea.

When considering the numerous resolutions, we have to distinguish between two sharply contrasted phases, the one prior to the calling off of the general strike, and the subsequent period.

During the general strike, the main object of the Russian workers was to express their delight at the strength and the solidarity of the British workers, their sympathy with the strikers, aroused both bewilderment and bitterness in the Russian masses. The Russian workers could not understand what reason there could possibly be for the refusal of brotherly aid from the workers of another land. It was especially hard to understand in the case of the British strikers, for alliance with the British had been strengthened by the formation of the Anglo-Russian Committee. There was, however, no serious uneasiness about the matter, for this was before the publication of the documents showing that, in its refusal of the money, the general council was merely the stalking-horse of Baldwin's government. But perplexity, we repeat, was widespread. Distrust of the leaders of the general strike increased, and there was a growing suspicion as to the good faith of the right wing leaders of British trade unionism. Those who were styled left wing, were still regarded as above suspicion.

The change of mood found expression in the resolutions passed at meetings of workers and employees. Still, this did not in any way affect the amount of money levied, for the possibility of betrayal by the leaders served merely to enhance the sympathy of the Russian workers towards their British comrades. But the leaders of the general strike increased, and there was a growing suspicion as to the good faith of the right wing leaders of British trade unionism. Those who were styled left wing, were still regarded as above suspicion.

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