

The Passaic Strikers Have Done Their Bit--- YOU MUST DO YOURS!

FOR eleven long months, almost a year, the Passaic textile workers have been battling against the millionaire mill owners of that city. For eleven months they have been fighting for the right to organize and deal collectively with the bosses. For eleven months they have resisted the attempts of the textile barons to slash wages and reduce the living standards of the textile workers. They have faced police clubs, tear gas bombs, jail, icy streams of water and starvation for themselves and their families. They faced these hardships without a whimper. With the surrender of the Botany Worsteds Mills, they have practically won their struggle. They have stemmed the tide of wage cuts. They have opened up a new chapter in the history of the unorganized workers of America.

But the Passaic strike is but the beginning of the movement among the millions of unorganized workers in this country—in the rubber, textile, mining, metal, auto and large scale industries. The message of organization must be carried to them. It must be carried to the most advanced elements, to the most class conscious workers in these industries, to the militants, to those who will be the natural leaders of the movement for the organization of the unorganized—to the readers of THE DAILY WORKER.

Shall THE DAILY WORKER be forced to quit at this critical time? Shall THE DAILY WORKER leave the field when the work has just begun? No honest, intelligent worker will permit this to happen. Do for THE DAILY WORKER, the organ of the unorganized, what the Passaic strikers have done for the organized textile workers. Carry the message of Passaic to every unorganized industry. Send your donation now to keep THE DAILY WORKER. Send it NOW!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE ku klux klan has been flattered by the sincerest form of that art, namely, imitation. Little klans are springing up all over the land. Local klans, that are content with making an honest dollar and leaving high politics alone. One of those altruistic klans is run by one Leanda Caldwell, Montgomery, Alabama. A small poster issued by Leanda is before me.

THE planks in her platform are as follows: Secession (she does not say from what) the south for southerners only; confiscate all property; pay southerners (tax-assessed value in 1900); transport Negroes elsewhere, giving them one-fourth movable property; co-operation without association; work seven hours a day for an average of \$7 a day; labor checks instead of money; each colony as near self-supporting as possible; the south importing and exporting nothing.

THAT'S Leanda's position, and the clan can start a klavern in our own community on a commission basis by buying a charter from Leanda for the small sum of five dollars. Leanda missed something. She should have declared war on Mexico on the ground that our southern neighbor was not sufficiently cultured to belong to the family of nations.

THERE is a serious rift in the royal loot of Roumania's selfish government. Premier Bratianu, the real ruler of the country has made a political (Continued on page 5.)

New Panama Treaty.

BALBOA, Panama, Dec. 15.—The new treaty between Panama and the United States is ready to be submitted to the assembly by President Chari.

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

BIG LABOR CONFERENCE TO HELP ESTABLISH THE DAILY WORKER IN NEW YORK CITY IN JANUARY, 1927

AN imposing delegation of representatives of labor and fraternal organizations is expected at the New York conference for establishing THE DAILY WORKER in New York. This conference will take place on Friday evening, December 17, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street. The conference will take decisive steps for the removal of the paper, which is expected to take place during the middle part of January, 1927.

Left wing leaders have long felt the want of an English labor daily in the great metropolis. The publicity field has until now been left entirely in the hands of either the foreign-language dailies, the right wing sheets or the capitalist press. This has created a powerful obstacle to the progress of the left wing. The establishment of THE DAILY WORKER in New York is therefore welcomed on every hand.

Commenting upon the coming of THE DAILY WORKER to New York, Ben Gold, the well-known leader of

NEW VICTORIES OF KUOMINTANG SEAL SHANGHAI

Fall of Big Port Is Now Inevitable

SHANGHAI, Dec. 15.—Cantonese control of the city of Shanghai in the very near future was regarded as inevitable today as news of fresh victories for the southern troops came in from the battle front.

The Cantonese this morning suddenly swept down on Hangchow and captured the city, thus forcing the northern forces to alter all plans of resistance and rendering futile an attempted stand by General Sun Chuan-fang.

Brigadier General Man Cho-Yeh, an adherent of Sun Chuan-fang, rushed from Nanking to Nanking with the intention of establishing defense lines there, and later to launch an offensive toward Hangchow. Kashing is located about half way between Shanghai and Hangchow.

The Cantonese forces which captured Hangchow numbered 20,000. General Sun Chuan-fang's strength was uncertain, due to the disaffection among his subordinates, many of whom were reported to be friendly toward the Cantonese.

Ask Receivership for Surface Lines as New Franchise Is Pending

Receivership for the Chicago surface lines, operating all of the city's trolley cars, was asked in a petition filed in federal court by attorneys for the Westinghouse Electric company, which filed a claim for \$87,075. The petition comes just 45 days before the franchise under which the surface lines are operating expires, and while a decision as to granting another or taking over the properties is being considered.

COURT SAYS SEGREGATION OF NEGROES BY ORDINANCE IN INDIANAPOLIS ILLEGAL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—The city segregation ordinance, passed by the city council here to force Negroes to live in certain districts only, was declared unconstitutional by the Indiana circuit court. The court based its decision on a previous decision of the United States supreme court in a similar case in Louisville, Ky., in 1917.

Indianapolis Negroes were led in their fight on the Jim Crow ordinance by the National Association for the Advance of Colored People.

POLICE CALLED TO STOP FUR UNION MEETING

Gold Not Allowed to Speak

NOCKELS INFORMS POLICE.

Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, called the police department from his office on Tuesday and said:

"There is a Communist agitator here by the name of Gold who is disrupting the labor movement and we want you to attend to him. He is going to speak tomorrow night at the Odd Fellows Hall on Albany and 12th street."

Nockels then turned to some right wingers of the Furriers' Union who had been in conversation with him and said: "That's the best I can do for you."

Police and gangsters broke up a special meeting of the Fur Workers' Union called a week ago while International President Shachtman was present for the purpose of hearing Ben Gold, chairman of the New York Joint Board of the union.

No sooner had the meeting been called to order than Milton, a right winger and former business agent, struck the chairman and knocked him down. Great disorder resulted and while the meeting was in an uproar police and gangsters rushed in and, after considerable fighting had taken place, the police closed the meeting.

Police and Right Wing. That there had been a mobilization of right wing slugs to stop the meeting with the aid of the police was evident from the presence of a number of strong-arm men from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Green of the Painters' Union and others.

The police told a number of officers of the union before the meeting that they had been informed that some "reds" were to be present and that there was bound to be trouble.

After the meeting had been stopped the progressive fur workers met at Freiheit Hall, formed a defense association and took up a preliminary collection of \$87.60.

The executive board of the union meets tonight and at this meeting it is said that charges will be preferred against the individuals who were responsible for the disorder.

KOLLANTAY ARRIVES IN MEXICO WITH LIBRARY, BUT SMALL WARDROBE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—In striking contrast with Queen Marie of Roumania, Madam Alexandra Kollantay arrived here from Vera Cruz in an ordinary coach, with two trunks, in which more space was devoted to her library than to her wardrobe. The books she brought with her on her mission as ambassador of the Soviet Union to Mexico are in six or more languages.

She was met at the station by a mixed group. A representative of the foreign office gave her the official welcome of the republic and escorted her to her hotel.

Kuusinen Assails Pessimism of the Opposition; Kamenoff Also Speaks

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 15.—Kuusinen, member of the Executive of the Communist International, spoke before the twenty-second session of the plenum of that body on the question of the Russian opposition. He emphasized that all Communist parties feel the necessity of supporting the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and are unanimously opposed to the opposition of Zinoviev, Kamenoff and Trotsky.

The lack of principle of the block of Zinoviev and Trotsky will be its own undoing, he declared. But contrary to expectation (Continued on page 1)

GANGSTERS AND POLICE ATTACK N. Y. UNIONISTS

Five Arrested, Many Hurt as 6,000 March

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—President Sigman, over the heads of the strike committee and the joint board, has agreed with the jobbers to submit their demand for reorganization of their shops to arbitration. The arbitrators who will pass on this vital matter are Professor Lind Rogers, Judge Shankop and Colonel Leiman.

By SYLVAN A. POLLOCK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Five women were arrested and scores of other cloakmakers were brutally beaten by mounted policemen, patrolmen, detectives of the Industrial squad, and gangsters of the Sigman-Beckerman machine at the gigantic demonstration of 6,000 workers held here to protest the demand of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union general executive board that left wing strike leaders immediately abdicate.

Police protection of right wing gangsters resulted in many casualties among the left wing ranks, both at the beginning of the demonstration at the national office of the union, 3 West 16th St. and when it wound up outside the Jewish Daily Forward building, 175 East Broadway.

Gangsters Attack.

After the police had forced the main body of the demonstrators to leave the vicinity of the national office, 30 gangsters swooped from the hallway and pounced upon the remaining workers, and what had been a peaceful demonstration became a mob scene of milling men and women, with fists flying, hats thrown in to the air, clothing torn, and faces and bodies bruised.

The police closed herding the mass of protesting strikers into side streets, and ran up to the scene of battle. Then, instead of assisting the attacked cloakmakers, they came to the defenses of the strong-arm men, hitting right and left with their nightsticks, lacerating the heads and faces of men and women, and dislocating arms and legs.

Black, blue and bloody, the participants in the struggle were rescued by the rest of their fellow-workers, who again massed outside the national offices. Additional policemen were called, and the workers were forced to move on.

Move to Forward Bldg.

Assaults by gangsters and police began again when the 6,000 cloakmakers gathered outside the Jewish Daily Forward building, 175 East Broadway. Mounted policemen, who had been waiting there since 10 o'clock in the morning, charged the singing, jeering and booing crowd, trampling on many, and injuring scores of others with nightsticks and whistles.

From the side-streets came detectives of the industrial squad and gangsters furnished by "Mussolini" Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Blackjacks were wielded as freely as nightsticks and revolver butts, felling many of the demonstrators.

For 15 minutes the turmoil kept the lower east side in an uproar. The arrival of a police official resulted in the calling off of the strong-arm men, and mounted cops came to charge the crowd and disperse it.

Ambulances Called.

Ambulances from St. Vincent's and Broad Street Hospitals were called, and a number of men and women were removed. Many others were treated, but the police, to avoid incriminating explanations, made no record of many of the casualties.

Then a patrol wagon was summoned from the Clinton street police station and five women were locked up charged with disorderly conduct. Their "disorderly conduct" was an attempt to defend themselves from

(Continued on page 2.)

The Police in Labor Struggles

WHEN the secretary of a central labor body calls upon the police, with whom he has connection because of the support of open shop politicians of the capitalist parties, to aid in breaking up a meeting of a union regularly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the local central body, it is a matter of grave concern for the entire labor movement.

Yet this is what Secretary Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor did on Tuesday, according to reliable information which has come to us, in connection with a regular meeting of the Furriers' Union.

Even if this information were not in our possession the presence of the police at the meeting, the statements they made before the meeting to responsible union officials and their subsequent actions, are proof that they had been ordered to the scene by superior officers who had been advised of the meeting, knew of the purposes of the right wing and were prepared to co-operate with it to the extent of keeping the highest officer of the largest section of the union from speaking.

The unity of the right wing in the needle trades and other sections of the labor movement with the police is now a proven fact. Whence comes this unity with a "special body of armed men" who are the instrument of the enemies of labor in every strike?

Such unity can come only by reason of a compact with the bosses—bosses who realize that the worker-employer co-operation policy of the right wing is good for them and bad for the workers and as a consequence are only too willing to lend their police to aid in crushing the left wing and the Communists who are struggling to maintain the unions as fighting weapons of the working class.

Every sincere worker will repudiate the policy followed by the Chicago labor officialdom in breaking up a meeting of a union regularly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The police are the servants of the bosses and their government.

Whoever unites with them, or solicits their aid in union struggles, places himself in the same category.

WEISBORD SPEAKS ON LESSONS OF PASSAIC STRIKE HERE TONIGHT

"The Passaic Strike and What It Means to the American Workers" will be the subject of a talk by Albert Weisbord, well-known leader of the Passaic textile strike, now within sight of victory. The meeting will be held at Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave., tonight at 8 p. m.

The strike of the 16,000 textile workers that Weisbord organized and led in its most critical period is one of the marvels of American working class solidarity and fortitude. It was a struggle in a field traditionally anti-union and waged in the face of an entrenched industry. The lessons of this struggle that Weisbord will draw tonight are of inestimable value to the workers' movement. The meeting is attracting unusual interest in trade union circles and a large attendance is assured.

Other Dates.

From Chicago Weisbord will continue on his tour to the northwest. His itinerary includes the following cities: 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, Freie 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 pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

Who Can Save Sacco and Vanzetti?

By JAMES P. CANNON.

THE Sacco-Vanzetti case is at a turning point. Legally speaking, it now rests on another appeal to the Massachusetts state supreme court from the latest decision of Judge Thayer refusing a new trial. But speaking from a more fundamental standpoint, that is, from the standpoint of the class struggle, the issue really hangs on developments taking place within the Sacco-Vanzetti movement which embraces many workers of various views.

Within this movement lately a certain indecision and hesitation has been noticeable. This by no means signifies a change in the attitude of the masses toward Sacco and Vanzetti. Their faith and solidarity remain unshaken. The waiting and uncertainty which characterize the movement at the present time are merely the reflection of a serious conflict over policy and methods of conducting the fight.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case is no private monopoly, but an issue of the class struggle in which the decisive word will be spoken by the masses who have made this fight their own.

HUGE BROPHY VOTE CAST AT SPRINGFIELD

Young Miners Boost the 'Save the Union' Ticket

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—Election day in the miners' union was a miners' holiday in this town. All day long the men came in from the sixteen mines around the town and crowded into the polling places. The heaviest vote for years was cast in this election, and if any judgment can be made from the common talk around in the halls, no Lewis votes came out of Springfield.

The counting of the votes started immediately after the closing of the polls, which was at four o'clock in some locals and six in others. The sentiment here is entirely for Brophy, Tumulty and the "Save the Union State." But the international and District No. 12 vote will not be known for a week or two yet—that is not settled in Springfield.

Sub-district Election Feature

What is settled in Springfield and immediate vicinity is the sub-district election, in the important Sub-district No. 4, Springfield, which has itself ten thousands members. Here a split developed in both the machine forces and the progressive forces, the latter only partly closed by a last minute decision of The Coal Miner, which issued a statement in favor of Hindmarsh for sub-district president, and called on supporters of Wall, the other progressive, to fall in line for the most probable victor over the machine candidates.

Walker Tricks Right Wing.

An attempt was made by the present incumbent in the office of sub-district president, Walker, to trick some of the right wingers into voting for him when he suddenly threw into the field a number of little cards, marked with his own ballot number heading the ticket, followed by most of the regular Bell machine slate (except Bell himself). Walker is a former progressive, who betrayed his fellows and was jockeyed into office by Farrington.

Another interpretation of the Walker action is that he has been taken back into the good graces of the regular machine. Miners' opinion (Continued on page 3)

HARVARD LAMPOON RUBS BOSTON FUR WRONG WAY; SAYS TO BURY ANCESTORS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Lampoon has made another bid for unpopularity. Close on the heels of its Princeton edition comes a "Boston Edition," satirizing the Hub of the Universe.

It says that, altho the popular conception of Boston is a codfish ball completely surrounded with beans, a more logical picture would be that of "a mummy surrounded by its descendants." "Give them a history book and a piece of the Mayflower for a relic and they will work up more religious fervor than a whirling dervish on a six-day spin."

It gives the opinion that Boston has run too long on the reputation of its ancestors. "If they are not buried soon, god save the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

BORAH TO MEET WITH STRIKERS IN WASHINGTON

Strike Prisoners Face Sorry Christmas

(Special To The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 15.—Senator Borah will hold a conference on the situation in the Passaic textile strike district with a committee which is leaving for Washington today to meet the senator tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock. The committee will include Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers; Gustave Deak and Ellen Dawson, president and financial secretary of Local 1603 of the U. T. W.; W. Jett Lauck, of Washington, and Mercer G. Johnston, of Baltimore.

Senator Borah will discuss with the committee reopening the question of an investigation of the textile industry. Negotiations for further settlements with mill owners of the textile strike district will also be discussed. It is expected that the committee will arrange with Senator Borah for a mass meeting to be held in New York soon, at which he will be the principal speaker.

Strike Prisoners Face Sorry Xmas.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 15.—Eleven men in the Passaic textile strike district are going to have a sorry Christmas if help doesn't come to them very quickly. These are the prisoners that have been held in the Bergen county and Passaic county jails since the week of September 20 on evidence presented only by the police. No charges have been brought against the eleven men by any other persons. The hatred which the police feel toward the strikers for the nationwide publicity given to the general clubbing tactics of officers of the law is exceedingly bitter. The strikers need legal help and need it badly. Eighty cases are pending on appeal. Picket line arrests mostly on imaginary charges take place continually. It is to take care of all this work that the Joint Committee for Passaic Defense was established by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense. This committee has started a national campaign to raise funds for the legal defense of the textile strikers. They want to get the eleven men now in jail out on bail before Christmas, if possible.

Hertz Asks City to Abolish Streetcars and Use Busses Only

John Hertz, president of the Chicago Motor Coach company and head of the Yellow cab interests, has urged the city council to abolish the surface lines in Chicago and give the bus company a franchise to take over all of the street transportation in the city. Hertz offered to place 4,000 motor coaches in operation to care for all of the transportation needs, if the streetcars are abandoned and the car tracks torn up. He also offered to reduce the bus fare from 10 cents to 7 cents, and give the entire system to the city after 20 years.

The proposal is to be considered by the council. A settlement in Chicago's transportation problem must be made soon, as the surface line contracts expire Jan. 31.

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CALIFORNIA OFFICIAL GETS AFTER COMPANIES VIOLATING WAGE LAWS

SAN FRANCISCO—Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson is seeking to enforce strictly the semi-monthly wage law, which he says is being flagrantly flouted by many corporations, resulting in crews of workers being left stranded while their pay is illegally held up.

He cites the case of a crew of 91 workers in Shasta county, stranded, when \$7,000 in wages was due them; a crew of 25 in Plumas county, with \$2,000 in unpaid wages; 27 workers in Calaveras county with \$3,200 due; 34 men in San Mateo county from whom \$4,000 was withheld in wages; and five men in Sonoma county, waiting for \$1,500.

In all these cases, both civil and criminal actions are being taken by the labor bureau, and the commissioner will ask for jail sentence in the case of several offenders who are "repeaters," having before left their crews stranded.

TEARFUL PLEA FOR ACQUITTAL MADE BY HOGAN

Seeks to Win Case by Jurors' Emotions

(Special To The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Stage tactics, designed to sway the emotions of the jury, were used by the defense of Albert B. Fall and E. L. Doheny, described by their attorney as "two poor old men," in the final arguments presented in the naval oil lease conspiracy trial here.

Charges Persecution. Frank J. Hogan, chief defense counsel, attacked the government attorneys as being "unfair and cruel," charging they were "persecuting these two patriots for political reasons."

"Is Doheny a crook?" asked Hogan, past master in giving emotional pleas in court. "Would Doheny stoop so low as to bribe a cabinet officer in order that he might cheat and swindle the man who was his friend and the country that he loves. In the name of God, use your ideas of decency and honesty, give us as quick as the law allows, the only answer that can be made to that charge," he pleaded.

Tells of "Motherly" Mrs. Doheny. Hogan painted for the jury the "fine and motherly qualities of Mrs. Doheny" and the son "who was offered as a sacrifice to war," to play up on their sympathy.

Won't Give "War" Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary of Navy Wilbur declined to produce in court at the Fall-Doheny trial the Japanese "war scare" reports which E. L. Doheny said prompted him to bid for the Elk Hills and Pearl Harbor oil contracts.

The reports were made by Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves in 1921.

Wilbur said he declined them to be of a "confidential nature, disclosure of which would be injurious to the government, and harmful to the welfare of the people."

Frank J. Hogan, defense counsel, did not press him and Wilbur was excused without cross-examination.

Pittsburgh Class on Organization to Meet

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 15.—The second lecture on "Organization" will be given by Comrade A. Jakira next Friday, Dec. 17, at 8 p. m., at the party headquarters, 805 James street, N. S., Pittsburgh.

The first lecture was devoted entirely to the structure of the Communist International and was repeated twice. The second lecture will deal with the structure of the Workers (Communist) Party and its relation to the Communist International.

The first lecture has shown more than anything else that the class on organization is most timely in this city, and every active comrade is expected to take part in the course, which will last for about eight months. The class will meet regularly every Friday evening.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG GERMAN NAVAL CREWS IS HINT OF COMING MUTINY

(Special To The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, Dec. 15.—While the petty officer who attempted to blow up the battleship Schleswig-Holstein has been declared mentally unsound, his act may lead to improvement in conditions among the crews. Dissatisfaction is great, and when the motion picture censors were recently passing on the Russian film, "Armored Cruiser Potemkin," naval officers opposed its being shown, on the ground that it might easily tempt German sailors to mutiny.

Recently there were a number of cases of poisoning among naval crews, due to the serving of bad meat, and conditions generally have been deplorable.

GANGSTERS AND POLICE ATTACK N. Y. UNIONISTS

5 Arrested, Many Hurt as 6,000 March

(Continued from page 1)

the nightsticks of the police and the blackjacks of the gangsters. Those arrested were: Grace Seidman, 73 East 105th St., Bertha Code, 1350 Lyman Place, the Bronx, Rose Kuntz, 946 Leggett avenue, the Bronx, Rose Cohen, 36 E. 155th St., the Bronx, Rose Sweet, 14 Clinton St.

Pressers Plan Protest. The demonstration was planned at the meeting of Local 35, the Pressers' Union, held the previous night at Manhattan Lyceum. Following the announcement of Joseph Goretsky, manager of Local 35, of the decision of the general executive board to demand the resignation of left wing strike leaders and the books and property of the union, by a unanimous resolution of the garment workers assembled there, the resignation of right wing officials on the executive board was requested, and the huge demonstration planned for one o'clock of the following day.

Because of the outbreaks, the brutality on the part of the right wing strong-arm men, and the threats by Sigman and his cohorts to take over the headquarters of the joint board and the locals and install by force right wing officials, hundreds of garment workers are guarding the offices of the joint board, 128 East 25th St. and Locals 2, 9, 22 and 35.

Attack Local 35. The two attacks on the left wing members of the union made by the right wing gangsters were foreshadowed by the attack that preceded the meeting of Local 35 at Manhattan Lyceum the night before. As the pressers were gathering between five and six o'clock, a mob of jeering and howling reactionaries camped across the street from the hall.

When they say they could not disturb the meeting by these tactics, they fell upon the arriving members of the left wing and a free-for-all fight ensued. Reserves from the Fifth street police station were called, but it was fully a half hour before order was restored.

Beginning of Fight.

These violent movements on the part of the Sigman-Beckerman machine are the beginnings of a final desperate struggle to regain control of the union. Chagrined because they have been unable to discredit the left wing leadership of the strike, the machine is now resorting to force to oust the left from office.

At the meeting of the right wing of Local 35, formed of reserves from various unions who were snatched out of the Rand School and the Peoples' Home when the ranks of the attackers outside Manhattan Lyceum were found to be thin, Joseph Breslaw, ex-manager of the local, outlined the plan by which the right wing hopes to betray the strikers to the sub-manufacturers.

Further Betrayal.

He announced that the general executive board of the International Union had requested the Association of Manufacturers to recall the lock-out and confer with the union and a committee of cloakmakers appointed for that purpose by the G. E. R.

Meanwhile the left wing leaders of the strike are still carrying on, undaunted by the disheartening betrayals and attacks of the reactionary right wing. Despite the action of the general executive board in demanding the resignation of left wing officials of the union, the unanimous endorsement of their leadership by the demonstration outside the national offices of the union and the strikebreaking Jewish Daily Forward has encouraged them to continue their defense of the strikers.

By S. D. LEVINE.

(Special To The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Boston needle workers at an enthusiastic mass meeting held tonight at 28 Hayward Place adopted resolutions condemning the Sigman clique in the cloakmakers' union for their strikebreaking tactics in the present strike in New York and pledged full support to the joint board of New York in the struggle. The meeting also pledged support to the victory loan issued by the strike committee.

The meeting was called by the Trade Union Educational League and the right wingers in Boston showed an example of Sigmanism by trying to prevent the meeting from being held.

Disruption. It was originally called at Scenic Auditorium. Sam Wiseman of the Cap Makers' Union presided and J. Miller of the cap makers and Rebecca Grecht began to speak but the right wingers, who before hand planned to capture the meeting or disrupt it, began to make noise and stop the meeting.

Julius Hochman, Sigman's representative in Boston, with a group of strong-arm men marched to the platform to capture the meeting but were not allowed to do so by the committee.

Call Police.

Hochman called the police and tried to frame-up some of the committee but did not succeed. His hired gang, however, made enough noise to disturb the proceedings. The police dissolved the meeting.

LONDON OBSERVER SEES WAR CLOUDS GATHERING OVER EUROPEAN STATES

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"The problem of Europe is full of knots," says the Observer. "During the next decade attempts to cut them with the sword will end in general devastation," it continued.

Some indications that point toward war are given by the paper: The Italo-German treaty announced at Geneva. This is announced as a "peace pact," but the war motive is seen behind it.

The Italo-Albanian treaty which threatens causing an eruption in the Balkans, having especially aroused Yugoslavia.

Italy is threatening Turkey in Asia Minor.

Lithuania and Poland are at loggerheads over the seizure by Poland of Vilna.

England is apparently preparing for war, having spent millions on a base at Singapore, and is continually spending money there.

The needle workers then went to 23 Hayward Place, where the meeting was continued.

J. Miller told about the sabotage of Hockman in Boston relief work for the strikers, how he prevented the calling of a relief conference in Boston. Fanny Meashopky of the Furriers, told about the onslaught of the manufacturers combined with union officials against progressives all over and urged support to the strikers. Cooper of Local 10 gave in detail the story of the strike and the sabotage of the right wingers throughout the strike.

Hockman and his hirelings also had a meeting in another hall where Kearney, a republican politician of the Central Labor Union and a notorious fighter against anything progressive, was the main speaker. Hockman was questioned why he allowed scab work to be done in Boston but he dodged the question saying discussion.

It is now too late for such a discussion. The workers in Boston condemn the tactics of Sigman's machine here and will rally their full support to the left wing leadership in New York.

'Army' Senators Form Bloc to Defeat Treaty for Outlawing of Gas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A bloc of senators who have been in the U. S. army, egged on by soldiers' organizations, has been formed to defeat ratification by the United States of the Geneva protocol providing for the outlawing of gas in warfare. A vote will be held next week, and observers say the treaty will be defeated. This will mean all other nations will reject the protocol.

Those in the "gas bloc" include: Warren, Wyoming; Wadsworth, New York; Reed, Pennsylvania; Bingham, Connecticut; Stewart, Iowa; Means, Colorado; Tyson, Tennessee; Steck, Iowa.

The soldier organizations, including the legion and world war veterans, is bombarding the senate with propaganda to prove that U. S. defense will be weakened if poison gas is denied it.

It is significant that Gen. Pershing is in favor of the protocol. He says that the use of gas is "a cruel and intolerant mode of warfare."

Big N. Y. Union Local Repudiates Beardsley

(Continued from page 1)

and to the secretary of the district council.

"On the matter of Brother Beardsley's having signed an appeal as the president of the district council of Greater New York, I. J. W. U., addressed to labor organizations for a fight on the Communists in the trade unions, the executive board of Local 17 goes on record that no authority has been given him to speak in the name of our local, which is affiliated with the district council, and that the executive board does not care at this time to enter into any controversy concerning left and right wing movements. It is the conviction, furthermore, of this executive board that we have no controversy of this sort in our local and do not expect or want any."

"Brother Capraro is hereby instructed by the executive board to communicate this resolution to the three bodies interested: 1. The Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions; 2. Brother Samuel A. Beardsley; 3. The Secretary of the district council, Brother Harry A. Groebler.

"Resolution voted for unanimously as follows: T. Tantillo, J. Cohen, E. Ariemma, B. Block, C. Ancher, W. D'Etorre, I. Cohen, L. M. Cohen, A. Lenzi, A. Scanno, Alessio."

Doctors and Druggists Lose Liquor Permits

Twenty-two physicians and druggists lost their liquor permits during the last week thru revocation by Prohibition Administrator E. C. Yellowley, it is announced. Among the physicians hit were Dr. M. B. Jellise, Springfield, Ill., and Dr. Enos S. Spindel, Springfield. Among the druggists were John R. Colver, Staunton, Ill., and Albert J. Feurbacher, Lincoln, Ill.

Struggle for Farm Aid Tears At the Vitals of the Capitalist Parties

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

CHARLES McNARY, Oregon senator, new head of the agricultural committee, has introduced a revised McNary-Haugen agricultural relief bill in the senate. It will be the basis for the most intense struggle in the present session of congress.

In the old party political game of "give and take," every effort will be made to log-roll this relief measure, in some form, thru congress. The so-called farm bloc, the republican members of which have deserted their insurgency and accepted favors from the "old guard," must have something tangible to calm the discontent of the agrarian west. The Coolidge-Butler-Mellon regime fears the wrath of the "wide open spaces" that lie to the west of Wall Street, and may agree to a satisfactory compromise.

Already the new McNary measure, successor of the McNary-Haugen bill, appears in congress shorn of many objectionable features.

The much fought over equalization fee, that was opposed by the Southern farmers, remains, but it is assessed against "each marketed unit" instead of against all producers. Chief opposition came from the South, but a compromise was reached. This was shown at the American Farm Bureau Federation gathering in Chicago, where the Southerners agreed to the equalization, fee if the Northerners would consent to the private operation of the Muscle Shoals project. The horse trade was agreed to. The "tariff yardstick" and the "fair and reasonable" price standards of the original McNary-Haugen bill have disappeared. The new bill contains no reference to price standards or price levels. It is proposed that there be an appropriation of \$250,000,000 for a revolving fund from which loans may be made to commodity stabilization funds in anticipation of collection of equalization fees. It is urged that loans be also made directly to co-operatives for handling the surplus.

The scope of support sought for the McNary bill is shown by the inclusion of five basic commodities to be benefitted, cotton, wheat, corn, rice and swine. Cattle and butter have been eliminated and rice appears for the first time.

The proposed measure has not yet been introduced in the house of representatives. Representative Haugen, heading the house agricultural committee, says he is looking it over. It is declared, however, that the companion bill in the house to the McNary measure in the senate will be fostered by Representative Purnell (republican) Indiana, and Representative Fulmer (democratic) South Carolina. Thus the democratic south joins hands with the republicans north in boasted political "non-partisanship."

The tendency of this legislation is to set up an agricultural monopoly or trust. The farmers have looked with jealous eyes on the huge profits taken by industry and commerce, with agriculture being plunged more and more into bankruptcy. The demand is made that agriculture be given the same assistance as industry thru the erection of a high tariff wall that serves two purposes:

(1) Maintaining the home market exclusively for home grown products at high prices; (2) thus enabling American agriculture to compete more successfully with cheaper products in foreign markets. In this way it is hoped to dispose of the surplus crops.

It was this plan that Andrew Mellon, the secretary of the treasury, who piled up his many millions in the highly protected industries of the Pittsburgh district, declared

WOULD ATTEMPT U. S. BUSINESS WAYS IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—American industrial management methods are to be pushed in Europe by the International Institute of Industrial Management in co-operation with the International Labor Bureau of the league of nations, Harold D. Butler of the league labor office told the international session of the Taylor Societies. The international management institute is backed by E. A. Filene, Boston merchant, and his 20th Century Fund. Henry Dennison, of the Massachusetts paper novelty firm, is also a sponsor of the institute. He is soon going abroad to arrange for the organization's establishment.

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

STRESEMANN IS TREATED COLDLY BY HIS CABINET

No "Brass Band" Meets Geneva Negotiator

(Special To The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—While the German press seemed satisfied with the results obtained at Geneva earlier this week, the Vossische Zeitung severely criticized government officials for their cool reception of foreign minister Stresemann on his return from Geneva. The paper remarked that only two members of the cabinet were at the railway station to meet Stresemann, the others attending a cabinet session.

Reception Strange.

"It seems strange that Herr Stresemann's colleagues should remain in session while the German negotiator, honored by the award of the Nobel peace prize, comes home," the paper said.

The newspaper contrasted Herr Stresemann's reception with that jubilant welcome accorded to Doctor Symons when the latter returned from the London conference where he had turned down the allies' proposals.

Detroit Will Put on Amusing Mock Trial

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15.—Cyril Lambkin, secretary of the Detroit section of the International Labor Defense, will go on trial for violation of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 p. m. in the Croatian Home, 1329 East Kirby avenue, between Rivard and Russell.

This trial, which will be a mock trial, has been arranged by the Tom Mooney branch of the I. L. D., with the active co-operation of the South Slavic branch. It will be exactly like a trial in a capitalist court. Maurice Sugar will act as judge, two regular attorneys will act, respectively, as prosecutor and attorney for defense, and there will be witnesses, clerks, etc.

House to Pass Bill Anent Alien Property

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—It is expected that the alien property bill will pass the house before the holiday recess. The bill, a complicated one, aims to use 20 per cent of the value of the alien property in the custody of the government to pay part of the claims of American nationals against Germany. Eventually the aliens will be paid in full.

It is estimated that the value of seized property is \$270,000,000, on which \$26,000,000 of interest has accrued. The value of American claims now total \$190,000,000, to which \$40,000,000 may be added from claims now pending.

N. W. Parents' League Will Meet Tonight

A meeting of the Northwest Side Parents' League will be held Thursday, Dec. 16, 8 p. m., in the English Lutheran church, corner LeMoine street and Spaulding avenue. John English, member of the board of education, will talk on the public school system of Chicago.



WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY

CLEVELAND, O.

I. L. D. Bazaar

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Beginning 2:30 each day.

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Subject: Evolution and Revolution.

Dancing

Saturday Night 7:30 to 11:30

\$160 Electric Washing Machine Given Away Sunday Night.

Refreshments and Supper.

HUGE BROPHY VOTE CAST AT SPRINGFIELD

Young Miners Boost the "Save the Union" Ticket

(Continued from page 1)
is divided as to the motives of Walker's action.

Machine Asleep.

The feature of this election is the determined fight and intelligent activity of the young progressive miners. The machine seems to have been caught napping. Most of the industrial politicians in this election, the lads standing on the staircases, in couples, passing out marked ballots, the personal cards of candidates, or handing out tiny slips of paper with the sub-district candidates' numbers upon them, are progressives.

Young Miner Busy.

The walls of the polling places are gay with the red Brophy-Stevenson-Brennan stickers. Hundreds of marked sample national ballots have been circulated during the last few days, mostly by energetic young fellows, for the first time many of them awakening to the fact that they have a stake in the future of the union, and that honest elections and progressive votes guarantee that future.

Young Stands Alone.

The only member of the Fishwick-Lewis machine (built by Farrington and inherited by the other two) to appear very prominently on the scene in this election is the notorious "Joker" Young, present member of the district executive board from this sub-district. In the miners' union a board member is a very important official. He not only acts in the board itself as a court of last resort for cases appealed from subordinate parts of the organization, but is one of the important negotiators deciding "cases" between employers and individual unionists with grievances. "Joker" decisions are favorable to the boss in 90 per cent of his cases.

On election day "Joker" released another decision that didn't look funny to the members here. The progressives had made a strenuous fight to elect honest tellers, and in many cases had succeeded. But the president of Klondyke local read a letter from "Joker" on election day by which he was granted authority to decide what tellers should count each ballot. Then he decreed that all the honest tellers should be concentrated on the sub-district count, while he and his rats counted the district ballots. The result of what most miners here hope is the "Joker's" last ruling was an angry jangle, in which for hours the tellers and the local officers argued fiercely behind closed doors, and the votes remained uncounted. A muttering crowd of rank and fliers applauded the declaration of one of tellers that they had enough of "Joker" and his rulings, and would count their own votes.

Keep Off Challengers.

The sub-district constitution permits the candidates to maintain challengers at the polls to see that the sub-district ballot is properly counted. In spite of this clause, the officers of Old Citizen local union refused to admit challengers. It is certain that there is a majority of "Save the Union" votes in this local, but, due to the treachery of a supposedly progressive teller, the machine captured the entire vote-counting machinery here, and apparently intends to steal the election. If they do their vote will be contested.

The machine is also expected to throw out on technicalities all the favorable locals it can. The Springfield evening paper calmly prognosticates a complete victory for the present (machine) officials, state and national.

Steel Workers Face Constant Pneumonia Danger, Survey Shows

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Pneumonia is an industrial health hazard for steel workers, a United States public health department survey in Pittsburgh has found. Dr. William Charles White of the department told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in session in New York.

Pittsburgh has a low tuberculosis death rate but the highest constant pneumonia death rate in the world, he said. The steel workers are employed not only in smoky places but many under intense heat, so that violent changes of temperature as occur in going from the job to the home endanger their health.

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

ALLIES EVACUATE RHINE IN JANUARY; LEAGUE WILL NOT CONTROL WAR ZONE

GENEVA, Dec. 15.—A formula for meeting Germany's demand that military control by the allies in Germany be abandoned, has been practically decided upon, is reported.

The formula, which is being discussed in private conferences, is outlined as follows:

1. The present system of military control in Germany would cease in January.

2. Future control of the Rhineland demilitarized zone would be taken from the league of nations and placed in the hands of the signatories to the Locarno pacts, which includes Germany.

3. Control of armaments in the remainder of Germany would remain in the hands of the league of nations under approximately the same conditions as outlined in 1924.

GENEVA, Dec. 9.—The league of nations disarmament conference probably will not be convoked before 1928.

Sir Austen Chamberlain insisted upon minute preparation details being arranged, which will probably make it impossible for the conference to be held before 1928.

BRITISH OIL INTERESTS TO OBEY CALLES' LAND LAWS

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—Great Britain and the British oil companies operating in Mexico have reached an agreement with the Mexican government to support Mexico's position in the land and petroleum controversy with the United States, according to reports current in diplomatic circles here.

British oil interests will file claims for re-validation and will comply with the terms of the new laws, to which the United States objects, it is reported.

Filipinos Lose Hope in Coolidge Aid for Freedom After Message

MANILA, Dec. 15.—Coolidge's message to the U. S. congress dealing with the Philippines is taken here to mean that Coolidge opposes ever giving the Filipinos their freedom. Newspapers here comment caustically on his message, declaring that it is a warning to the islands to not expect anything favorable from the Coolidge administration.

The president's reference to the rubber industry in the islands, in which he urges for development on a larger scale, is seen as forecasting an attempt to wrest the control of rubber from the islands and place it completely in the hands of American capitalists.

Some of the politicians are attempting to assuage the minds of the Filipinos, telling them that there is no cause for alarm in the message and that Coolidge has their welfare at heart.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY VOTES FOR CHILD LABOR

Rejects Amendment to Constitution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Kentucky's concurrent legislative resolution rejecting the proposed 20th amendment to the federal constitution—the child labor amendment—has been presented to the senate by Vice-President Dawes.

Plead State Rights.

"In the opinion of the majority of the members of the general assembly of Kentucky," the resolution declares, "said proposed measure violates the principle of local self-government." Also, "there can be no real liberty where such important personal right may be limited, regulated and prohibited to the extent proposed . . . in which it is sought to give congress the power to enter the homes for the purpose of regulating the child life, even to the extent of actually prohibiting all labor of persons under 16 years of age."

Therefore the Kentucky legislature rejects this proposed bar to the working of children in factories, mines and fields, for hire.

Act Authorizing Probe Into Alien Property Is Defective, Borah Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—An intimation that the senate will abandon its inquiry into the handling of \$350,000,000 worth of seized Austrian and German property by the alien property custodian was given when Senator Borah reported no progress had been made on the investigation ordered last spring because of a defect in the authorizing resolution.

Indicate No Further Slush Fund Inquiries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The senate slush fund committee discussed the question of initiating new investigations into the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Maine, but no decision was reached.

The committee will meet again to determine a future program. There were indications that, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania, no further inquiries will be ordered.

Kuusinen Assails Pessimism of the Opposition

(Continued from page 1)

tions they are continuing in the factional work and carrying on a struggle that is patently social-democratic. Under the pressure of all the parties, the opposition was compelled to separate from Communism's enemies, but the practical consequences of the opposition leaders' own tactics is disorganization in their own ranks and consolidation of the enemies.

Harm Outside.

Therefore, he continued, altho the opposition block's activity has actually no danger within the party, it can do much harm in respect of Communist work among the non-partisan and social-democratic masses. It must therefore be our task to explain these questions to the broad masses.

The failure of the possibility of building socialism in the Soviet Union, Kuusinen said, constitutes the basis for the failure of socialism as a whole. "We must intensify," he concluded, "our activity for the liquidation of Trotskyism and the extirpation of the lack of faith in the possibility of socialism."

Against English Committee.

Vuyovich, of the Young Communist International, attacked the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity committee. He said the committee was practically non-existent and was doing nothing; the English members of the committee had betrayed the working class. It has not helped us, he said, and has not served as a tribune for us.

Contact with the British workers is possible only thru a united front. He said the opposition was right in demanding the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian committee. Unless the right reformist leaders go and revolutionaries take their places on the committee, it cannot be a center of struggle against intervention.

Against Vuyovich

Next, Shatzkin, of the Young Communist International, declared that all sections of the young Comintern unanimously supported the position of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, remaining true to Leninism. The speaker polemized against Vuyovich regarding the Anglo-Russian committee. He pointed out that the Communists must not incur the responsibility for the committee's eventual breakdown.

He energetically opposed Zinoviev's views on the Comintern's attitude towards the left and the right. He pointed out that everything depends on a given set of circumstances in a given period. Lenin, he said, repeatedly signalled the warning of ultra-left danger. Shatzkin denounced Zinoviev's and the opposition's attempts to practically create a parallel party within the Communist Party. He declared that the opposition, in spite of numberless quotations, had failed to prove the impossibility of building socialism in the U. S. S. R. Trotsky spoke of our dependence on world capitalist economy, he said, but ignored the most important factor: the conscious will of the proletariat.

The speaker pointed out the possibility of industrialization of the coun-

try and the fundamental question of socialist construction. The Soviet workers can be proud that they can and are industrializing Russia. In conclusion, he declared that discounting intervention, the working class of the U. S. S. R., in spite of all difficulties, will achieve further progress and will build socialism.

Kamenef Speaks.

In his speech, Kamenef of the opposition dwelt on the "right drift" in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and asserted that this right drift was manifesting itself in eulogizing the new economic policy in masking the class struggle, in underestimating the technical economic backwardness of the country, in estimating the role and the importance of the peasantry, and in negating the class struggle for the distribution of the national income that is typical of the actual period of the construction of socialism in the U. S. S. R. The international right drift was manifested in the attitude towards the Anglo-Russian committee, in the illusion that it could eventually be created as a center of a struggle against intervention. The speaker contended that the various aspects of the right drift were bound up with the theory of socialism in one country. We must face the difficulties of the transition period; the socialistic construction of the U. S. S. R. is possible but it must be with the help of the proletarian revolutions of other countries.

The speaker attempted to refute the charges against the opposition: the hegemony of Trotskyism, the attempt to create a new party, and the question of practical price policy. He contended that the opposition never defended Trotskyism in so far as Trotskyism differed from Leninism; the theory of permanent revolution, the peasant question, etc. Kamenef claimed that the opposition was taking the initiative of restoring Leninist teachings in the party; he contended that some comrades were deviating most seriously from Leninism.

Opposition Summed Up.

Summing up the creed of the opposition, Kamenef stated: We demand a struggle against the right as well as the left tendencies; we must give the proletariat the outlook of world revolution, an outlook that will not curb the energy and enthusiasm of the proletariat. The consolidation of the workers' and peasants' alliance is impossible without a definite pace of industrialization. We must raise the share of the working class in the national income, that is, raise wages; we must look upon the poor peasantry as the sole firm support of the proletarian revolution.

The opposition recognizes the full validity of the statement of October 6, he said, and will submit to any directions of the party; it protests the assertion that the theory and practice of the opposition is a departure from Leninism; it recognizes the Comintern as the sole proletarian revolutionary organization and Leninism as the sole guide to the struggle. Kamenef's speech was constantly interrupted by heckling.

China's Position.

Tau Ping Hsiang of China declared that the Communist Party of China fully endorses the Leninist central committee of the C. P. S. U. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Youth adopted resolutions condemning Trotskyism because it was dangerous for the Chinese revolution. The events in China are belying the views of the opposition that imperialism lessens the irregularities of capitalist development. If the opposition were right the prospects of the Chinese revolution would be hopeless in the face of the common efforts of the imperialists to defeat it. The facts are demonstrating the reverse: each new victory of the Cantonese forces is disintegrating the imperialist front. On the peasant question Trotsky is also wrong. The peasants of China are fighting in the national anti-imperialist struggle under the leadership of the proletariat. After the victory of the revolution there will take place the socialization of the chief branches of industry under the alliance of workers and peasants.

The opposition's slogan that the C. P. must leave the Kuomintang is wrong because it would mean the renunciation of the hegemony of the proletariat and the liquidation of the Chinese revolution.

Meyer, Germany.

The next speaker was Meyer of Germany, who pointed out that the opposition in the C. P. S. U. had attempted to create an international oppositional faction against the C. P. S. U. Zinoviev's bloc with Ruth Fischer had prejudiced the cause of Communism and had benefited the social-democracy in Germany. However, the German Communist Party had emerg-

ed stronger from the struggle against the ultra lefts.

U. S. Delegation's View.

Comrade Birch on behalf of the American delegation read a resolution supporting the central committee of the C. P. S. U. In view of the political backwardness of the American working class, the example of the success of socialist construction in the Soviet Union was a most important revolutionizing factor, he said. The American bourgeoisie hated the U. S. S. R. because the latter is a challenge to world capitalism. The American workers welcome the complete defeat of the Russian opposition. Eastman's crushing failure in his "expose" in favor of the opposition is characteristic of the sentiments of the American workers. The present conditions of the revolutionary struggle in the U. S. A. are objectively difficult, therefore pessimism is most dangerous. The American Communist Party is struggling resolutely against the pessimistic echoes of the Russian opposition. The American delegation will return to America still united and ideologically armed.

Austrian Exitement.

Fiala, on behalf of the Austrian delegation, made a statement fully supporting the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and protesting against the attempts of the opposition to extend the struggle into all sections of the Comintern. The pessimistic theory of the opposition is wrong and has a weakening effect on the world revolutionary struggle.

Duboff, on behalf of the Yugo-Slavian, Bulgarian, and Roumanian Communist parties, made a statement of full solidarity with the C. P. S. U. The Communist parties in the Balkan Federation will support fully the struggle against the opposition. The opposition has no followers among the Balkan parties, yet the doings of the opposition have caused some confusion. The Balkan bourgeoisie was cherishing fresh hopes. The opposition in all sections of the Comintern must be liquidated.

26th Session.

At the twenty-sixth session of the enlarged executive of the Comintern opened on December 13 with Kuusinen's report on the work of the political committee including the amendments. It was declared to be the post-plenum task of the presidium to give concrete directions for practical party work. The theses on the international situation and the tasks of the Comintern were adopted unanimously with one abstention. Stalin, met with prolonged and tremendous ovation and the singing of the International, spoke for three and a half hours summing up the debate on the Russian question.

The next session will be the last and will end on the noon of December 15. Reports on the twenty-third and other sessions are following.

French Declaration.

Under the chairmanship of Roy (India) the twenty-first session of the plenum opened with a speech by Doriot (France), who, speaking on behalf of the French delegation, declared that the French Communist Party entirely agrees with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He said that the opposition's program consists of old, outworn and refuted arguments. The Russian workers' victory over the opposition, he stated, was the victory of the western European proletariat as well. The small opposition within the French party has also been defeated and the same will happen in all parts of the Comintern, despite Trotsky's and Zinoviev's attempt to extend the factional struggle to an international plane.

The opposition's arguments, Doriot declared, for the impossibility of building social together with the peasantry are social-democratic and the best food for "left" social-democrats. Trotsky's assertion that Russia cannot build socialism owing to its backwardness ignores the importance of the proletariat, while Zinoviev departs from Marxism when his analysis fails to take into account concrete situations.

In conclusion, Doriot pointed out that the most reactionary social-democratic press was sympathizing with Zinoviev and Trotsky and expressing the hope that the opposition's factional activities will lead to the breakdown of the proletarian dictatorship.

Wedding Opposition.

Defending the views of the Wedding opposition in the German party, Reise (Germany) contended that the opposition arose because the leaders of the German party had made fundamental mistakes. He denied the existence of a united oppositional bloc in Germany and said that the rapprochement with Fischer and Maslov was purely tactical.

The speaker asserted that the main danger was really from the right and (Continued on page 3)

The New Magazine

Saturday, December 18



PREACHERS PREACH WHILE STATESMEN STEAL

By Arthur W. Calhoun

In which Calhoun brings "Imperialism and World Politics," a book by Professor Monmon of Columbia University, to your attention. This is not a review. The writer simply excites your curiosity about it. Students of Communist theory will be interested to put this book side by side with Lenin's theory of imperialism and see what happens.

PRICKED INTO ACTION

By C. A. Moseley

A short story of a young man who became a strike leader, the part his young wife played in egging him on. A constructive tale. Also "Proletarian Odes" by the same writer.

WHEN HELL BROKE LOOSE

By T. J. O'Flaherty

When the devil and his guests learned from a new comer that Dawes won the Nobel peace prize they went mad and killed the man who told the tale. You will meet many of your old historical acquaintances here, including Woodrow Wilson, Queen Elizabeth, Warren G. Harding and Napoleon.

CHINESE LESSONS FOR AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES

By Manuel Gomez

The eyes of the world are on China today and the American imperialists are quick interested in the Philippines. This article is the second of a series of three written specially by Comrade Gomez for the New Magazine.

INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

By Max Shachtman

A bird's eye view of important events of the week, with a political analysis of their meaning.

OTHER FEATURES

Poems by Oscar Ryan, Henry George Weiss, Paul Comarti, Robert Whitaker. Drawings by Jerger, Voss, Bales, Becker.

SPORTS—THEATER MOVIES



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POLICE CHIEFS HEAR EVIDENCE OF BRUTISHNESS

Probe in the Paper Box Strike Starts

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Evidence of brutality of police against the paper box makers in their strike here was heard by Police Inspector Thomas P. Cummings of the first inspection district in his investigation of the charges brought against the officers by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Policemen Accused.
Affidavits from fourteen members of the union, men and girls, were presented at the hearing telling of the policemen's activities in attempting to break the strike.

Cummings is to make a report to Police Commissioner McLaughlin, under orders of the mayor, with the view of prosecuting the officers. The accused policemen include Captain Daniel Mangin, Patrolmen Thomas Elliott, Thomas Maddigan, and Price.

Strikers Testify.
Jacob Arkin appeared at the hearing and told how he was attacked by the police captain and three other officials while on picket duty. He was struck in the mouth and three teeth were knocked out. Two girl strikers, Virginia Desaulles and Kate Levy, testified that policemen threatened them with revolvers if they did not stop picketing. Ruth Sharoff told how she was attacked by Patrolman Price, who struck her on the back, hurting her severely.

Deny Charges.
The accused policemen, who were at the hearing, denied vehemently the charges, maintaining they were "doing their duty to maintain order." The fourteen affidavits presented were only a few that could have been obtained from the strikers.

Trammell Fight on World Court Thorn to Administration

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Trammell resolution, proposing to take America out of the world court before she actually becomes a member, promised to become a thorn in the side of the administration.

While republican leaders hope to bury the resolution in some committee pigeon-hole, members of the irreconcilable bloc were plotting means of keeping it constantly before the senate during the present session.

Trammell, who voted for adherence to the court, changed his mind during the recess of congress.

Norris Fails to Get Stuck on Cal's Syrup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—"Vermont maple syrup and buckwheat cakes have no charm for me," remarked Senator Norris of Nebraska, "if the object is bridging the chasm made by the fraud and corruption disclosed in the Illinois and Pennsylvania primaries." He was explaining why the president's "harmony breakfasts" do not appeal to him.

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The Plenum of the Comintern Executive

(Continued from page 3)

not the left. He accused the Comintern of fighting only the left energetically.

Defends British C. P.
Smith (England) defended the British Communist Party from charges of right tendencies. He admitted the weak policy of the leadership of the party after the general strike, but said it soon corrected the mistakes. The Comintern cannot allow fractions within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union itself. The British party, he declared, again emphasizes its solidarity with the measures taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union against the opposition and will oppose Trotsky's attempts at disruptive and demoralizing tactics with regard to the British party.

Ercoli (Italy) declared that the Italian delegation, after hearing Trotsky's and Zinoviev's speeches, entirely upholds the view expressed in an earlier statement by the delegation thru Cavalli (that the political line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was correct and a realization of Lenin's directions).

The opposition's action and speeches are liable to undermine the leading role of the Soviet Union Communist Party within the Comintern and therefore all western parties must support the executive committee of the Russian party, he said.

Zinoviev Unconvincing.
Ercoli remarked that Zinoviev's numerous quotations from Marx and Engels and Lenin were unconvincing, misleading and aiming to conceal his wrong policies and theories. Zinoviev's assertion that the affirmation regarding the possibility of building socialism in the Soviet Union will cause passivity in the Communist parties and the proletariat of other countries, is wrong. The reverse is correct, that the Russian revolution is a powerful factor in the revolutionary movement of the world because it confirms the confidence of the working masses that the Soviet Union can build socialism.

Trotsky's argument is again essentially the theory of the "permanent revolution," alleging that the Russian revolution can favorably develop only if the revolution in the west begins in the near future. From this fundamental lack of faith in the revolution follow all other mistakes of the opposition on internal and international questions, driving the opposition towards syndicalism and reformism. Therefore, Ercoli concluded, the opposition must be liquidated ideologically and politically in the Soviet Union and thru the Comintern.

Manuilsky Assails Trotsky.
In the twenty-second session on the 10th of December under Remmele's chairmanship, Manuilsky (Russia) spoke. He pointed out that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the center of the political activity of the world proletariat and therefore a lack of faith in the possibility of building socialism in Russia means an attack against the Communist International.

Report of Zinoviev's Speech

IN the evening session of Dec. 8, Gregory Zinoviev, former chairman of the Comintern and leader of the opposition, took part in the debate on Stalin's report on the Russian question. He admitted the crucial divergence of views on the question of socialist construction in one country.

Zinoviev asserted that the executive of the Comintern's draft program does not contain a single point providing for the feasibility of the theory of socialism in one country. He cited Marx and Engels in an attempt to prove the law of the irregular development of capitalism, which was well known to Marx and Engels, and precluded the possibility of the victory of the proletarian revolution in one country alone, although Zinoviev admitted the possibility to start the onslaught in one country.

Cites Lenin.
He declared that Lenin entirely shared Marx's and Engels' view. He cited Lenin as saying that while the Soviet Republic stood alone in the capitalist world encirclement that it would be utopian to believe that it is possible to achieve full economic independence.

Zinoviev, often interrupted in his speech by his opponent's remarks, continued to cite Lenin and tried to prove that Lenin in 1915 and again in 1917 after February, propounded the idea that the proletariat can seize political power in a backward country, but cannot achieve the full economic victory of the revolution.

Zinoviev protested against the affirmation that Lenin taught the theory that the victory of the revolution was possible in one country alone.

International Prospects.
The speaker further attempted to refute the charge that the opposition is guilty of non-recognition of the prospects of the revolution and passivity. He declared that the building of socialism will be completed with the help of the proletarian revolution in other countries, that the Soviet power will stand, and that while the prospects of socialist construction are necessary they must be international in scope.

Replying to the arguments that the relations of the workers and peasants of other countries must be the same as in the U. S. S. R., Zinoviev pointed

Trotsky, Manuilsky said, recognized his mistakes with regard to Lenin, but failed to recognize his errors in respect to the party and the Comintern. The party's development from the beginning of the revolution went thru three states: First, on the eve of October, when the problem was one of seizing power in a backward country. Second, the period of war communism when the main problem was that of keeping power and whether the proletariat of other countries could prevent imperialist intervention. Third, from the new economic policy until today, when the fundamental problem is the building of socialism.

Lenin's Advice.
In each stage Lenin advanced the main point: alliance with the peasantry assures victory. The social-democrats always asserted we cannot achieve our tasks; elements within our own party constantly share the social-democratic drift. Trotsky hopelessly mixes up these three stages.

Manuilsky, emphasizing that the question of socialist construction is an international and not only a Russian problem, pointed out that the social-democrats in Germany in 1923 and in Italy in 1920 discouraged the workers and alleged that a revolution in one country was impossible. We must say the contrary: the revolution in separate countries is possible even now, as witness the rising in Estonia last year.

Trotsky, he went on, considers the Soviet Union still part of world capitalism. We must energetically oppose such a view because of its dangerous inferences. In conclusion, Manuilsky pointed out that the social-democratic press (Lehvi, Germany, Arbeiter Zeitung, Australia, etc.) is wholeheartedly backing the Russian opposition. The Comintern, he declared, must deal with the opposition according to its merits.

Neumann Speaks.
Neumann (Germany) pointed out that Trotsky has not renounced Trotskyism, particularly the theory of the "permanent revolution." Zinoviev has entirely joined with Trotskyism. The opposition, seeking to minimize imperialist conflicting interests, reverts towards Kautskyism and the views of the social-democracy. Trotsky, he said, not only denies the building of socialism but even the possibility of the progress of Soviet economy.

The big mistake of the opposition, Neumann declared, is the view that the Soviet Union is an isolated country and part of the capitalist economy. While Trotsky stresses the "isolation" of the Soviet Union he overestimates the influence of imperialism and underestimates the strength of the international proletariat. Trotsky's fundamental mistake is a lack of faith in the prospects of the socialist revolution in the U. S. S. R. and other countries.

The Comintern, said Neumann, must rally the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the most revolutionary and international party in the world, to defeat the block of the Russian and foreign oppositions and completely liquidate them ideologically.

Report of Zinoviev's Speech

out that this was true numerically in regard to colonial and semi-colonial countries, which must hope for emancipation only after the revolution in two or three chief imperialist states. The relations between the workers and peasants can be properly considered only after the overthrow of the bourgeois in the principal countries of the world. We must remember, Zinoviev went on, the fact that world heavy industry and technique is still sufficiently strong to win the peasants and that the majority are not always indispensable to the victory of the revolution.

Other Charges.
Zinoviev briefly reviewed the other charges against the opposition. He declared that the opposition's attitude towards the social-democrats was unchanged, that the opposition still believes the stronger official social-democracies the worst enemies of the proletariat. He said that the opposition, pointing out the growth of the power of the peasants and the new bourgeoisie and the degeneration of the Communist Party signalled dangerous tendencies and not accomplished facts.

Zinoviev alleged that the Comintern's policies against the lefts were too drastic and against the rights too lenient. He asserted that he had nothing in common with Souvarine's views.

He declared that the charge of sympathy for the idea of two parties in the Soviet Union was unfounded. On the question of unity and fractional opposition they had recognized their own mistakes and warned their followers to abandon fractionalism. The unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union must be maintained, he declared.

For Lenin.
Referring to the question of Trotskyism, Zinoviev remarked that the former mistakes dividing Trotskyism from Leninism, which Trotsky himself no longer defends, are not the basis of the opposition bloc and the opposition especially does not share in "the theory of the permanent revolution."

In conclusion, Zinoviev declared that he will stand on the ground of Leninism and that he is not guilty of a "social-democratic drift."

RANKS OF PAPER BOX BOSSES ARE SHOWING BREAKS

One of Largest Shops Gives In

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The close of the tenth week of the general strike of three thousand paper box workers resulted in several significant developments. Chief among these is the settlement made with one of the largest of the United Association's shops, Wm. Herman & Co., 69 Wooster St. The bosses had succeeded in holding their ranks solid for a stretch of eight weeks, but the determination, solidarity and militancy of the strikers eventually took its toll. Other settlements are expected very soon.

The trend of events may readily be grasped when it is realized that the bosses had taken the position that under no circumstances would they deal further with the union. "This is an open shop," read the signs hung in the windows of the shops.

Stoolpigeons Active.
During the past two weeks, the stoolpigeons and tools of the bosses have been extremely active in their attempts to break the strike. It is alleged that the so-called "brains" of this conspiracy, Harry Roden, editor of the bosses' trade journal, was to receive \$20,000 if he succeeded in getting the drivers back to work under open shop conditions by Saturday, Dec. 11.

It is also believed that one John Repaci, who is frequently seen in the company of the association heads, the he parades as a striker, is implicated in the dirty work. He had not worked for a long time before the strike, and yet he has lived on the fat of the land, the source of his income a dark mystery. His game was to bribe leading members of the drivers' branch to do his traitorous bidding. The game failed, however, and his bluff is now called, despite the guerrilla and gangster backing from the east side promised him by association leaders.

Union Not "Thru."
Tho the indications are that the bosses are nearly thru, the union is not. A relief conference was called for Monday at Labor Temple, 24 East 14th St. The following organizations answered the call:

Joint Board, Furriers' Union; Bakery and Confectionary Workers, Local 169; Hebrew Butchers' Union; Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Local No. 53; Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union; Suit Case, Bag and Portfolio Makers' Union; Bakers' Union, Local 305; Bakers' Union, Local 100; Fur Nailers' Union, Local 10; Joint Board, Shirt Makers' Union; Photographic Workers' Union, Local 7830; Pants Makers, A. C. W. of A. C. W. of A. Local 54; Amalgamated Food Workers, Local 1; Workmen's Circle Branches 597, 247, 359, 656; Hungarian Workers' Club.

Experts Advise That Receiver Take Over Chicago Surface Lines

The experts who are advising the surface lines in the present traction middle will turn down the city's suggestion of a six month's extension of the present franchise, which expires Jan. 31. They say that they cannot legally negotiate with the city and that a receivership must be asked of the federal court before the franchise expires, on which date also \$165,000,000 in bonds fall due.

Such a move, it is pointed out, will prevent the city from turning the streets over to others. In the opinion of F. J. Lisman, New York banker, who has submitted a plan for refinancing the lines, this move will prove hazardous to the bondholders. "The default in principal would be the largest that ever occurred in the United States," he said.

By this move, too, the city will lose the benefit of all previous negotiations, tho it can petition the court for protection during the receivership. The car lines will then be operated under the direction of the court.

Supreme Court Turns Down Teachers' Writ

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Permission to file writ of mandamus was denied by the superior court to James A. Mead, representing a joint committee of Chicago Teachers' Federation. The writ sought was to compel the Illinois tax commission and the Cook county board of review to tax the capital stock of all corporations, and thus raise ninety millions more in revenue. The writ was denied on technical grounds, first that relief could not be afforded at this term of court and that there was a possibility of an issue of facts that might be brought before the courts of Cook county.

If the teachers succeed eventually in their efforts to get the tax dodges, underpaid city employees may well follow a similar course.



WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY

YOUNG COMRADE CORNER HELLO, CHILDREN!

Dear Children:

You are reading this because your father or your mother or some of your relatives or friends are readers of THE DAILY WORKER. That means that they are workers—and workers that know how to stick together and fight the bosses. Ask them about it!

You are workers' children; so are all of us who are reading this. Although our fathers work hard and produce a lot of things, they are poor; the bosses, who themselves do nothing, pay the workers miserable wages and keep for themselves what the workers make. That's why the rich kids are so well off and have so many good things! Don't you think we workers' children ought to stick together and stick by the grownup workers and help them fight the bosses? Ask your father or mother about it!

The first thing to do is to get to know each other. And so THE DAILY WORKER is giving you this space every week to print letters and stories sent in by YOU. Write us about things that interest you. Write us how rich and poor people live—especially the children. Write us about your school. Write us stories, puzzles, jokes, everything! Send us in drawings and pictures! Come on—this section is YOURS! What are you going to do with it?

"Merry Christmas—the season of good cheer, joy, and happiness!"

That's what we hear everywhere these days—in school, in church, know. For the RICH CHILDREN for whom Christmas means a happy in the newspapers.

"MERRY CHRISTMAS"—FOR WHOM? That's what we'd like to know. For the RICH children for whom Christmas is a holiday, a fine time, good foods, lots of fun, and many splendid presents; or for the POOR CHILDREN for whom Christmas means a few days, when instead of going to school, they have to go to work in the factories, shops, and department stores because of the Christmas rush?

For whom is Christmas a season of "good cheer, happiness, and joy?" For the RICH CHILDREN in nice warm houses receiving lots of beautiful presents; or for the POOR CHILDREN, cold, hungry, and lucky if they've got something to eat?

Or NEW YEAR'S! For whom is New Year's a time of happiness and joy? For the RICH CHILDREN for whom the New Year means a new year of gladness and good things; or for the POOR CHILDREN for whom the New Year means another year of poverty, hunger and hard work?

"MERRY CHRISTMAS"—"HAPPY NEW YEAR"—for WHOM? For the RICH or for the POOR? That's what we'd like to know!

LIBERTY—WHERE ARE YOU?

Coal Miner: Why does the Statue of Liberty stand on water?
Iron Miner: Give up! Why?
Coal Miner: Because—there is no room for Liberty on the land in America!

WORKERS' SEASONS.

Teacher: Arnold, what are the seasons of the year?
Arnold (Whose father is a worker): There are two seasons, teacher! Busy and slack seasons.

HOW'S YOURS?

Johnny Red: Bet my teacher is meaner than yours!
Rosie Red: G'wan, you're crazy! Mine's meaner.

Johnny: Well, look, my teacher borrowed my knife to sharpen her pencil to give me a bad mark with.

Rosie: Aw, that's nothing! My teacher told me to remind her tomorrow to give me a bad mark and if I didn't remind her she'd give me two bad marks.

WORKERS DON'T STICK TO BAD JOBS TURN-OVER FIGURES SHOW

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Low wages, long hours and feudal working conditions in the south tend to saddle its textile mills with excessive and expensive labor turnover. This is shown in a U. S. department of labor bulletin on last time and labor turnover in 18 cotton mills. According to the bulletin, the turnover rate in nine southern mills averaged 189.5 per cent, or twice the 94.9 per cent average of nine mills in the north.

The labor turnover rate shows the number of new workers a mill must hire in a year to keep up its regular working force. A 100 per cent turnover means that workers are leaving the job so rapidly that the mill must hire 1,000 new workers a year for each 1,000 employed; that is, must replace the equivalent of the entire body of workers.

Costs Money.

The constant breaking in of new workers costs money—estimated by experts to range from \$15 to \$300 per worker, according to the job. This includes not only the direct cost of hiring and training the worker, but also the indirect costs, since workers who are constantly shifting are inefficient and liable to accidents. A 100 per cent labor turnover in a mill employing 1,000 operatives might well cost more than \$25,000.

The report shows that mills working 54 hours or less per week had a labor turnover of 96 per cent. Those with 55 hours or more showed an average turnover of 179 per cent, nearly twice the figure for mills working the shorter hours.

Discontent Index.

These figures are a real index of industrial unrest or discontent. They

constitute a severe arraignment of the private management of industry. When President Magnus W. Alexander of the national industrial conference board was with the General Electric Co. he held that a 21 per cent turnover would provide for all unavoidable changes in employment, while the department of labor figured that during the abnormal war conditions a 100 per cent turnover was a fair allowance. Figures like those for the southern mills, running up to where one of the mills had to hire nearly four workers for every one it wanted to keep on the payroll, indicate inexcusable working conditions.

Railroad Gets Missing Link for Big Merger

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Bankers for the Delaware & Hudson Ry., of which Leonor F. Loree is president, are reported to have been buying in stock of the Lehigh Valley until they have acquired 30 per cent of it. It is believed that this will enable the Delaware & Hudson to effect a satisfactory traffic arrangement with the other road, and is a step to a larger merger.

Wants to Fight.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Miguel De Rivera, son of General De Rivera, Spanish dictator, is anxious to arrange a duel, but is being restrained by his father, according to a Perpignan dispatch to the Paris Midi. Miguel is reported to have taken exceptions to slight remarks made by artillery officers concerning his father.

If You Give Christmas Gifts— Give One That Will Last a Whole Year!

A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE

Young Comrade

will delight your children. Your son or daughter will find more than enjoyment in this magazine of and for workers' children—it is a liberal education presented in an attractive form every month. If you want your children to become militant fighters in the labor movement—start now by giving them the YOUNG COMRADE to read.

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A CHRISTMAS POEM

By BEATRICE BROWN,
Omaha, Nebraska.

A little poor boy walking
A little rich boy met,
All dressed in lace
With big white face
And red cheeks that looked fat.

The little poor boy talking
To the little rich boy said:
"We workers eat
What we can get
While you are quite well fed."

The little poor boy talking
To the little rich boy said:
"Christmas is near
And you'll have cheer
While we'll be shivering and sad."

The little rich boy talking
Said to the poor boy sweet:
"What do I care
How bad you fare
As long as I have meat."

Here is another number puzzle
5-21-7-5-14-8; 22-9-3-20
-15-18; 4-6-2-19.

To solve this puzzle: Write down the alphabet and then put numbers in place of each letter, thus: a is 1, b is 2, c is 3, and so on. Now put the letters back for the numbers in the above puzzle. You will get the name of a man who died recently.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

50th Street and 8th Avenue
NEW YORK

The Largest Hall in the World



FREIHEIT MASQUERADE BALL

Saturday Evening,
December 18th

The famous
ALBERTINA RASCH BALLET

will appear in selected
numbers.
Tickets at The FREIHEIT,
30 Union Square,
New York.

IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat—
HOME AND AT

Hartung's Restaurant
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Open from 6 a. m.
Cooking. to 7 p. m.

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

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

PULLMAN PORTERS CELEBRATE GREAT UNION PROGRESS

'Victory Dinner' Held in New York

By CLARINA MICHELSON
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15. — Two hundred and fifty trade unionists and friends of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters gathered recently to congratulate the young union of colored workers on the progress they had made during the past year, at a labor dinner at the Yorkville Casino.

"In August 1925," said A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the brotherhood, "we started our work of organization. We now have a majority of the 10,000 porters throughout the country in our union."

"They are fast waking up to the realization that the only way they can escape from their present slavery is by joining the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

Ask for Hearing.

Randolph stated that the brotherhood had recently asked the railway mediation board for a hearing. This step was taken after a request to the Pullman company for a conference was ignored.

"Our grievances and claims are not those of men who do not know what they want, or why, but are substantially backed up by a thorough study and report of the porters' conditions made by the labor bureau," he declared. "We have a good case and we expect to win."

Tells of Conditions.

Robert W. Bagnall, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pointed out the intolerable conditions under which the porters work. "These men are given an average wage of only \$72 a month, and on many of their runs they have only three or four hours sleep a night," he said. "These and other insufferable conditions will be done away with thru the efforts of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which deserves our whole-hearted support."

Other speakers who congratulated the members and officers of the brotherhood, were Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Samuel Untermyer, noted lawyer.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accordion; Anna Boehm; Lucky Wilber; Great Lakes Saxophone Kings.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

CURRENT EVENTS

Continued from Page 1.)
united front with Queen Marie against her two daughters, who are said to be aiding and abetting Prince Carol in his efforts to gain the throne. Bratiano is accused of having burned down the royal palace where certain incriminating documents were hidden, documents that could fix the blame for the slaughter of several thousand Roumanian peasants in 1917, on Bratiano and General Averescu.

THE "loving and soulful" vampire who was gushed over by our American parasite class and middle-class babbies is now revealed as a bloody-handed hag whose ambition is to sit on the blood-soaked throne of Roumania. And the mush-brained Brisbane, commenting on the situation, can think of nothing better than this: "The best protection for Roumania, with the shadow of Bolshevism along her borders, is the fact that her queen's children are the direct descendant of Queen Victoria. The British empire protects its royalty." Unfortunately, like Arthur, the British empire is getting old, and while not silly like Arthur, the former punch is not there.

ANOTHER Rota decree! The pope has nullified the marriage of Richard Washburn Child, former American ambassador to Rome and admirer of Mussolini. This is the third knot that Rota has severed, the other two being the marriages of the Duke of Marlborough and Marconi. If this business continues its present gait, all the other churches will be establishing little Rotas of their own. It beats cross word puzzling for making money quick.

JUDGES are favored characters in the United States. They are clothed with autocratic powers. If a

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE CLASS MEETS FRIDAY; ALL STUDENTS SHOULD ATTEND

The regular meeting of the Chicago class in worker correspondence will be held this Friday night in the editorial offices of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. Members of the class are urged to be on time at this meeting—6:30 o'clock—in order that no time will be lost.

Students who have missed one or two sessions are urged to be at the class session on Friday as new fields of work are being opened and all should get this valuable experience.

Denver Unionists Are Stirred to Action By Passaic Movie Showing

By a Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 15. —"The Passaic Strike Film" was shown at Grace Church Auditorium to a large crowd of union men, their sympathizers and radicals of all shades.

The one great lesson a lot of the union men learned by seeing the picture was that the Communists engaged in the Passaic strike were real workers and fighters in the struggle for more bread for the workers. One union member was heard to remark that "if the leaders of the Passaic strike as shown in the film are Communists and doing the part shown then he was for them."

As a result of the film showing union men and women have been stirred to a realization of the need of helping the heroic strikers in Passaic and as a result a lot of union men and their friends are seeing to it that their children are entered in the contest concluded the Colorado Labor Advocate to sell milk and meal coupons for the strikers in Passaic.



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

Russian Masquerade in Chicago, Dec. 25, to Benefit Novy Mir

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

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

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

person looks crosswise at them, they are empowered to throw him into jail, to stay there until the judge has had a good meal and a couple of high balls. "Economy Cal" signed a bill increasing the salaries of federal judges. District judges will receive \$10,000 a year, circuit judges \$12,500, associate judges of the supreme court \$20,000 and the chief justice \$20,500. And Judge George W. English, labor-hating judge of East St. Louis has the impeachment proceedings against him dismissed by the senate, with only five senators voting against this action! Justice is certainly blind in the United States.

GEORGE CREEL, America's official liar during the war, was engaged in the agreeable task of defending Woodrow Wilson at the Town Hall, New York. In the midst of his effort, a sister of Teddy Roosevelt wanted to know why Wilson did not send America's young manhood to the shambles before 1917. And Creel's alibi was that the country was not psychologically prepared for war until 1917. This did not satisfy "Terrible Teddy's" sister, but we are quite satisfied. It only goes to add further proof that Wilson was one of the monumental frauds in history, that while he ran on a plat to keep us out of war, he was only waiting for the opportune moment to jump in on England's side.

THE liberal revolutionists in Nicaragua have succeeded in occupying the Atlantic seaboard without being compelled to fire a shot according to a Washington dispatch. This, despite the fact that the country is now a United States protectorate, with Adolfo Diaz maintained as president by United States bayonets. Now, our secretary of state may charge the Nicaraguan revolutionists with less majesty.

ZAUSNER FAILS TO DEFEND SELF ON GRAFT CHARGE

Gangsters Try to Break Up Union Meeting

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Strike bombs were used by gangsters in an effort to break up a meeting of 1200 union painters, who had assembled at Park Palace, 3 W. 119 street, to listen to a debate between Local Union No. 905 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Phillip Zausner, secretary of District Council No. 9 of New York. Charges of a \$30,000 embezzlement of the treasury of the District Council No. 9 and misconduct of office, which has been placed by Local Union No. 905 against the officers of the district council, were to be debated.

Zausner, spokesman of the accused gang, failed to appear, and did not send anyone else to debate the subject.

The meeting was then turned over to the spokesmen of the local and other members of the brotherhood interested in the prosecution. The chairman, Brother Wahl, of L. U. 261, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the affairs of the district council openly, since his was not possible at the delegate meeting of the D. C. He informed the audience that Zausner had been challenged by the prosecuting committee to defend himself of the charges, but that, since the accused had not come, he would call on other speakers to tell what they knew of the affair.

Tells of Discovery.

Brother Kosloff, a delegate to the council, was the first speaker. He stated that six months ago he discovered that the payments of initiation fees were not recorded properly, which led him, together with others, to engage a public accountant and have the books of District Council No. 9 audited. The audit showed a deficit of \$30,000 in the treasury of the council, which could not be explained. He said that the prosecution was not a personal matter but that it is imperative and necessary for the good of the organization to remove men from office who deliberately wreck its treasury.

Deplores Situation.

Thomas Wright deplored the fact that a union should have to spend its energy in an internal fight, when all its vitality is needed against the bosses, but stated that a union cannot continue when its policy and finances are controlled by men of Zausner's type.

George R. Brodsky, attorney for the prosecution, reviewed the whole case and assured the membership that he would not rest until Zausner & Co. have given a complete account of the missing funds, or failing in that, until they are "Up River."

Would Break up Meeting.

During the three hours of discussion, several efforts were made by the Zausner gangsters to break up the meeting, and it was during one of these disturbances that a stink bomb was thrown. For a while it seemed as if, to avoid suffocation, the meeting would have to be called off. However, the entire windows were opened permitting the fresh air to enter.

Before adjourning, a resolution was read by the chairman condemning Zausner for not appearing for the debate, and taking this policy as a sure indication of his guilt, the resolution urges every union painter in New York to use all of its influence to remove Zausner from office.

Letters from Our Readers

Dear Comrades: I want to thank you for writing me copy of a letter sent you by Howard F. Hughes, of Hillsboro, Oregon.

Mr. Hughes reminds me of the city man who goes out in the country to hunt rabbits—he shoots at the wiggling grass before seeing the game, or finding out whether there is a rabbit behind the screen.

My article on "The Marooned Farmers," was not half as bad as it could be. I did not tell near all of the things I know about taxes and high cost of farming and low receipts for crops.

The story was written about conditions in Washington—not Oregon—and the figures given were quoted from statements made by reliable men, who had carefully examined the records, before making the statements.

Some of the most exorbitant charges against the people of the state of Washington are taxes. In one valley, it is stated the farmers pay \$18 to \$18 an acre taxes. These conditions are in Washington—not Oregon—and the article in question did not mention Oregon.

Again thanking you, I am
Fraternally yours,
Joel Shomaker.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

EXTRA! COMPANY UNION OBTAINS HOUR DECREASE

But It's for Employees Working 50 Years

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15. —The Western Union company union has announced a reduction of an hour a day obtained by workers employed by the telegraph company for fifty years or more. Only five workers out of 7,000 are affected by this new plan.

The company union was organized to replace the telegraphers' union smashed after an unsuccessful fight in 1918.

The company grants little insignificant privileges to the workers thru the "union" in order to boost it.

In one of the recent bulletins issued by the company union, the workers are told in wonderful words of the special privileges obtained for the workers employed 50 years or more. It states: "We made it understood by the company that this reduction in hours for these workers will be without additional expense to the company." The company agreed to it, but remarked that this will be granted on individual merit only, and will not be a general rule.

Parson Shoots Off on Aliens, Prohibition, Moscow and League

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A Mayflower to carry back to their native lands all foreigners in this country who refuse to become citizens is the plan outlined by Archdeacon Joseph H. Dodson of the Episcopal church. He was speaking to the Daughters of the American Colonists at their annual luncheon at the Hotel Astor, far removed from Ellis Island.

The "daughters" also learned just why the league of nations had failed. It was because god was left out. "We failed to mention god in the greatest treaty the world has ever known." A peeved god is, we assume, letting several small wars run on in Europe out of spite.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the British miners' union, was scored for his visit to Moscow. And prohibition in the United States was blamed for the increase in crime.

The "daughters" got an earful.

Czecho-Slovak Labor Council to Present Passaic Film Sunday

NEW YORK, Dec. 15. — The motion picture, "Passaic Strike," will be shown at the American Workers' Sokol Hall, 525 East 72nd St., Sunday, Dec. 19, 3 p. m., and will be followed by a dance and entertainment. All proceeds will go for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers' children.

Tickets in advance are 50 cents, at the office of the Obrana, 347 E. 72nd St. At the door, 75 cents.

It is under auspices of Czecho-Slovak Trade and Labor Council.

Naval Rule in Samoa Satisfied With Self

U. S. NAVAL STATION, TUTUILA, American Samoa, Dec. 15.—The present naval government here is strongly opposed to Senator Lenroot's intention to introduce a bill substituting a civil government and establishing a United States district court in the islands. Former Governor Edwin D. T. Pollock wrote the secretary of the navy that 90 per cent of the natives are satisfied with the present arrangement.

Back in 1921 Capt. Waldo Evans reported to the navy department in favor of naval rule, and proved his sincerity by then accepting the governorship.

At the native congress last month the present governor, Henry F. Brown, told the chiefs that a civil government would cost them more than he was sure they would care to pay, while the present administration is free. No one seems to inquire as to what the chiefs and the people really wish.

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

WHERE YOU CAN GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THE GREAT FILM 'BREAKING CHAINS'

Tickets for the moving picture "Breaking Chains," to be shown here on Saturday, Dec. 18, at Ashland Auditorium can be obtained at the following places. It is announced by the International Workers Aid:

1806 South Racine avenue.
3209 W. Roosevelt road.
2409 North Halsted street.
2733 Hirsch boulevard
2116 South Halsted street.
1902 W. Division street.
1902 W. Division street.
3451 Michigan avenue.
1832 W. Chicago avenue.
North Side Book Store

FRAZIER MAKES 'PEACE' WITH OLD GUARD AND IS NOW ONE OF 'REGULARS'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Lynn J. Frazier, who during and after the LaFollette campaign for president, acclaimed himself as an "arch-enemy" of the old guard of the republican party, has "gone back."

Frazier, who was ousted from senate committees for his insurgency, is now recognized as a regular republican and has been re-appointed to the committee on Indian affairs. The prize dangled before the North Dakotan's eyes is the chairmanship of that committee which he will obtain at the next session of congress.

With Frazier making his "peace" with the regular G. O. P., and with other insurgents moving in the same direction, the insurgent bloc in the senate is now rapidly diminishing.

COMPANY UNION ROADS OPPOSE REGIONAL IDEA

Brotherhoods to Seek Labor Act Change

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Regional boards instead of system boards for railroad workers, advocated by representatives of the big four brotherhoods, failed to secure the approval of the railroad executives' meeting called by W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania. The union men will attempt to have an amendment to the Watson-Parker act passed by congress making establishment of the regional boards compulsory.

Atterbury leads a group of executives whose shopcrafts workers are company unionized and, in some cases, have system federations. He takes the position that regional boards would strike at his company unions' autonomy.

B. & O. There.

New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio roads have a joint board for train service employees to interpret terms of their agreements with the unions. These roads, with the Norfolk & Western, Union Pacific and a few others, were represented at the meeting, although not all roads concerned had representation.

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers; L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and A. Johnston, a grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, presented the rail workers' case.

Pension Money Paid to War Widows Grows Less, Report Shows

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—(FP)—War veterans and their widows drew \$9,306,364 less in federal pensions during the past fiscal year than in the year ending June 30, 1926, says the annual report of the commissioner of pensions. The past showed a reduction of 19,776 in the number of Civil War pensioners, and 14,543 in number of Civil War widow pensioners. But the number of Spanish war veterans on the pension roll increased 20,480, and the number of Spanish war widows increased 2,448. The net reduction was 10,814.

Since the first pension was granted an American war veteran in 1790, a total of \$7,261,346,359 has been paid out on this account, of which the Revolutionary war cost only \$70,000,000.

Build League Ball on New Year's Eve

NEW YORK CITY. — An interesting concert and ball to celebrate the "Build the League and Pioneer Campaign" will be held here on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st, at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. An interesting program has been arranged. Tickets at 108 East 14th St., Young Workers League office.

Leather Workers Contract Anthrax.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 15.—Three more leather workers have contracted anthrax from work at the Lenox and Briggs morocco factory. Julian Biloveau was discharged from the Gale Hospital only a few hours when his brother, Julian, entered with the dread disease, which used to be inevitably fatal. Arthur Hanan, of the same factory and living with the stricken brothers, also is suffering from the disease and is receiving care at the hospital.

WILL HOLD GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF PARTY HERE MONDAY

A general membership meeting of all Chicago Workers (Communist) Party members will be held on Monday, Dec. 20, at the North-West Hall, corner North and Western Avenues, at 8 p. m. sharp. The purpose of the meeting will be a report on the last plenum of the Central Executive Committee, with discussion. The organizational needs will be particularly taken up and there will be ample time for discussion. Comrades should come early as the meeting will start 8 p. m. sharp.

The Manager's Corner

Proletarian Initiative.

One of the severest indictments of the capitalist system is the fact that it tends to stifle all initiative among the workers. The monotony of the repetitive processes of industry make for the stultification of new ideas. The inhuman exploitation and misery which are part of the capitalist system are also powerful obstacles to the growth of ideas among the workers. Society is thus robbed of the benefit of the thought of a large part of its constituents which should tend toward its betterment.

But fortunately the very oppression under which the workers groan acts as a stimulant to the more advanced elements to concentrate their efforts and their thinking upon the ways and means of ridding society of the capitalist menace. And the greater this oppression the greater the exploitation, the more virile and active these minds become, especially if they hit upon an outlet for their activity. THE DAILY WORKER and the Communist movement in general offers just that happy combination which the more intelligent and militant worker is seeking—a way out of the present exploitation and a field for the development of new ideas and proletarian initiative.

The promotion of THE DAILY WORKER and the distribution of Communist literature has afforded an excellent channel for the display of proletarian initiative. Examples come to us from various fields of industry almost daily. We shall publish in this column from time to time the experiences of our field agents, the schemes they have devised, and the methods they have used to spread THE DAILY WORKER and Communist literature to the workers. In fact the progress of our work depends to a large extent upon the contribution of ideas from our supporters in all parts of the country. We urge the sending in of suggestions and ideas from our army of supporters.

BERT MILLER.

The Drive

For \$50,000 to
KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

DONATIONS—DECEMBER 3.		H. E. Lewis, Chicago	
CALIFORNIA—		J. R. Wiggins, Los Angeles	\$10.00
Street Nucleus 25, Los Angeles	10.00	Walter P. Sukut, Chicago	5.00
S. Hillikowitz, San Diego	10.00	Finnish Workers Club, Rock Island	31.00
ILLINOIS—		MICHIGAN—	
John Biel, Chicago	2.75	Finnish Workers' and Women's Club, Chassell	10.00
Steve Hropchok, Chicago	5.00	Women's Club, Ironwood	10.45
Alonzo Oldfield, Chicago	1.00	Finnish Workers, Johnstown	1.67
Leon Ramis, Chicago	2.00	NEW JERSEY—	
Woodcarver Association, Chicago	5.00	Mike Milniczyk, Passaic	1.00
KANSAS—		NEW HAMPSHIRE—	
Women's Educational Club, Kansas City	13.30	Finnish Workers' Club, W. Concord	12.17
NEW JERSEY—		NEW YORK—	
John Zuparko, Hillside	6.00	Finnish Workers, New York City	11.80
WASHINGTON—		Workmen's Circle, Br. 325, New York City	2.00
William Fotos, Tacoma	5.00	OHIO—	
Joe Jarger, Tacoma	5.00	G. Dotschko, Cleveland	5.00
WISCONSIN—		J. Racheff, Cleveland	5.00
John Hillila, Hurley	5.00	Scott Wilkins, Lima	4.00
M. Halanen, N. Hurley	5.00	OREGON—	
August Imlinen, N. Hurley	5.00	Tyovaen Yhdistys, Portland	25.50
K. Kauppinen, Superior	5.00	PENNSYLVANIA—	
DONATIONS—DECEMBER 4.		Walter Horoshak, Shamokin	1.00
CALIFORNIA—		WASHINGTON—	
Fort Bragg, Calif.	5.00	Street Nucleus 1, Seattle	20.00
Esthonian Workers, San Francisco	10.00	E. J. Blau, Seattle	5.00
COLORADO—		WISCONSIN—	
Charles Burgess, Durango	3.00	Finnish Club, Red Granite	12.50
DELAWARE—		WYOMING—	
International Branch 3, Wilming-	15.00	Finnish Workers' Club, Rock Springs	20.00
ILLINOIS—			
C. Hill, Chicago	1.00		

Conference Called to Promote Bazaar

The Chicago Workers' Carnival Bazaar is scheduled to be held on Feb. 11-13 at the Ashland Auditorium. This will be the biggest affair of the season. The bazaar is held under the joint auspices of THE DAILY WORKER and Jewish Daily Freiheit with 30 per cent of proceeds given to the International Labor Defense. It is expected that all progressive labor forces will assist in putting it over big.

A special conference has been called for general promotion purposes. Many working-class organizations have been invited to send delegates to this conference. All such organizations are welcome. This conference will be held Sunday, Dec. 19, at 10:30 a. m. at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard. If any of our readers noticed that invitations have not come to their organization, please bring the matter up and urge them to send delegates.

Dunne Speaks to Y.W.L. Membership Meeting

This Sunday, Dec. 19th, at 7:30, the Young Workers League will hold the first of its regular educational membership meetings. The hall will be announced later. For this membership meeting, W. F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, will be the speaker. He will talk on the "Significance of the Latest Developments in China." Following the talk there will be a short program and dancing.

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



IN PITTSBURGH 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!

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Business Manager
BERT MILLER

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Advertising rates on application

Concealing Election Results in the United Mine Workers

The Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers of America is not going to let the membership know the results of the election until it has had the fullest opportunity to fix the ballots to suit its purposes.

This is made clear by a dispatch from the home of John L. Lewis and the headquarters of District 12—Springfield, Illinois. The dispatch states that the results of the district election will not be known for six weeks and that it cannot be stated when the results of the election in the international union will be made public.

This means that the Lewis machine will claim election by an overwhelming majority from now until the convention of the U. M. W. of A. next February, altho it is well known that Lewis has been defeated by actual ballots cast in every election since he took office.

The results of the election in 1923 have never been furnished to members of the union, tabulated local by local as the constitution provides. The Lewis machine rules by reason of control of the union offices and treasury and the support of a small minority of the membership.

The "Save the Union" ticket headed by John Brophy issued a leaflet before the election instructing its supporters to send in the results of the election in their local unions, and all violations of the election rules, to the office of *The Coal Miner*, Box 8, Springfield, Ill. This is the surest way of ascertaining an approximate estimate of the results of the election and if this is done in a systematic manner it will make much more difficult the manipulation of the vote by the Lewis machine.

The progressive forces can build up such a strong case against the corrupt leadership of the union by securing the vote of local unions themselves that their fight in the convention will be that of a majority against a usurping minority.

The "Save the Union" bloc must prepare in this way and by use of their methods just as effective to combat the drive that will be made against it with the purpose of crushing it and stamping out ruthlessly, as is being attempted in the needle trades unions, all opposition to a policy of "efficiency" unionism as a substitute for fighting unionism.

Another Victory for the Peoples' Armies

With the fall of Hangchow in Chekiang province to the peoples' army, Sun Chuang Fang is left only with the eastern fringe of Anhwei province in which Nanking is situated and Kiangsu province with its seaport of Shanghai.

The troops of General Feng are advancing now from the north and west and Sun Chuang Fang cannot move southward without leaving his rear open to attack from the Feng forces which will soon make a juncture with the southern army.

The joint offensive of Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan appears to have collapsed, together with the plan for a loan of \$50,000,000 from British interests whose security was to be the custom receipts of the port of Shanghai. The advance of the peoples' armies towards Shanghai and the sympathy of the mass of the Chinese population of that city for the peoples' government, make this kind of security worth just a little less than the proverbialinker's dam.

Imperialism is at its wit's end in China. It must either prepare a gigantic joint offensive against the New China or confess defeat and make the best terms possible. Imperialism's internal conflicts make a joint offensive impossible.

The mass meeting held two days ago in Hankow, attended by 300,000 people, at which Borodin, Soviet Russian adviser to the peoples' government, was the principal speaker, holds no comfort for the imperialist powers. It is a guarantee that the masses of the Chinese people look to the Soviet Union for guidance and that they have the fullest confidence in the friendship of its workers' and peasants' government.

Of all the great nations, the Soviet Union alone has no selfish motives in China. The well-financed propaganda of the imperialist press in China has not been able to convince the Chinese masses to the contrary.

The tremendous mass welcome accorded Borodin is also a guarantee that the Chinese masses do not intend to stop with the conquest of their country from the imperialists and militarists, but are moving in the direction of the socialization of land and industry and complete liberation of the masses from economic and political oppression and the burden of a feudal culture.

These are great days in the Far East.

They are great days for the world revolutionary movement. The alliance between the liberated workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, the working class of the imperialist countries and the colonial masses, is in process of formation.

When the working class in the imperialist nations is moving as rapidly as are the Chinese masses at present, the doom of imperialism will be sealed.

"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY."

"An American Tragedy," Theodore Dreiser's much talked of novel, dramatized by Patrick Kearney, is now playing at the Longacre Theater, New York City.

As I have not read the book I am not in a position to compare it with the play. Yet, I feel that an attempt has been made by the producers to sort of jazz up the story to give it a more popular appeal. The courtroom scene, which has great possibilities, has parts in it which are foreign to all court procedure in New York state, where the trial takes place. The following and last scene of the play, the

death house at Sing Sing prison, is worth while, the best of the twelve scenes which constitute the play.

Morgan Farley, gives a remarkably fine performance as Clyde. The same can be said of Miriam Hopkins, as Sondra, Katherine Wilson, as adequate as Roberta.

When we consider the amount of detail that has to be covered, one can say that it is a fairly good attempt at bringing Dreiser's novel to the stage. If the moving pictures were not limited by the stupid censors, it would be the best means of portraying a story of the magnitude of "An American Tragedy."

Sylvan A. Pollack.

The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

ARTICLE I.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

A SERIES of recent events indicate in an unmistakable manner that a new systematic and well-organized offensive against the left wing in the trade unions has been launched.

The tone of the capitalist press, the socialist press and the official trade union press leaves no doubt as to the intentions of the forces for which they speak. All are united in asserting that "the Communist menace" in the trade unions must be destroyed. In the tone of these articles there is nothing new but in their volume and intensity there is evidence of a method, mutual understanding and termination that shows this campaign to be of sufficient intensity to mark it as a new phase of the struggle in the American labor movement between the "worker-employer co-operation" policy and the policy of class struggle.

THIS is not to say that all the elements which support one side or the other are fully conscious of the policy to which they give allegiance. The contrary is true and in general it may be stated that only conscious reactionaries of the type of Lewis (United Mine Workers), Woll (vice-president of the American Federation of Labor), Sigman (International Ladies' Garment Workers), understand the full implications of the right wing position, and only the Communists and the workers closest to them realize that the struggle is actually one for the maintenance of the trade unions as weapons of the working class.

THE drive against militant unionism took on new force with the settlement made by the New York Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U. with the Industrial Council of Manufacturers.

The twenty-five weeks' strike resulted in the union making some gains, (the 42 and 40-hour week, an increase in the minimum rates of pay, guarantee of 32 weeks' work, etc.), but the union also sustained some losses (right of the bosses to reorganize shops with 35 or more workers).

From the beginning, the struggle of the union was for the elimination of the jobbers, but it was unsuccessful in its efforts. The jobbers demanded the same settlement terms as the manufacturers; the union refused this and the jobbers locked out the workers.

THE strike was nominally a joint effort of both the right and left wings of the union, but was actually conducted by the left wing leadership of the New York Joint Board in the face of sabotage from the right wing elements in New York and from the international officials of the union headed by President Sigman. The right wing was insistent on the acceptance of the findings of the commission appointed by Governor Smith—in other words, it was in favor of compulsory arbitration under the auspices of the state government controlled by Tammany Hall.

The stubborn attitude of both the manufacturers and the jobbers, who put up the fiercest resistance in the history of needle trades struggles, is a result of their knowledge that they had powerful allies inside of the union—the right wing leadership. The attacks of the bosses upon the Communists and the left wing is proof of this.

Introduction.

THE purpose of these articles is to show by documentary evidence, whose authenticity no one can impugn, that the campaign against all progressive tendencies in the labor movement which was launched at the A. F. of L. convention in 1923 has entered a new phase in which there is a more open combination than ever before of the trade union officialdom, the capitalist press, the employers and the government.

It will also be shown that the main motives which prompt the intensified attack, centering first on the Communists and second on the left wing, are (1) the desire of the capitalists to suppress all struggles which interfere with the development of American imperialist prosperity and either destroy the trade unions or force them to a general dead level of docility, (2) the desire of the trade union officialdom to force on the unions a policy which will make of them the docile organizations which the capitalists will accept, (3) the desire of both the capitalists and their labor agents to drive the Communists out of the unions and destroy their influence in the labor movement because they are the most conscious and best organized exponents of fighting unionism who are trying to rally all workers for struggle on a program of immediate and necessary demands.

Finally, these articles will show that the policy of the trade union officialdom, of which the latest attack on the left wing is a logical result, is based on one phase, and one phase alone, of American capitalist development, i. e. its present temporary upward swing, and that because of this neglect of other fundamental factors, can bring nothing but disaster to the labor movement.

The more "successful" this policy is, i. e. the more endorsement it receives from the masses now, the more disastrous will be the ultimate result. The Communists and the organized left wing therefore are fighting the battle of the whole working class when they resist to the utmost the new offensive of the combined forces of American capitalism which, in the period of imperialism, include with some minor exceptions the whole bloc of trade union officialdom.

—W. F. D.

EVEN if we give such factors as the long period of unemployment which preceded the strike and the tremendous profits which the American capitalist class has at its disposal for aiding its various sections in their conflicts with the workers, it still remains true that the greatest weakness of the union was the treacherous character of the right wing activities.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officialdom, in contrast to its previous unstinted aid in I. L. G. W. strikes, gave a paltry \$25,000 to a strike which has cost more than \$100,000 per week.

WITH 20,000 workers locked out by the jobbers, the right wing in the needle trades got busy. To its aid came the officialdom of other unions in which the left wing was showing strength—the United Mine Workers of America and the United Textile Workers.

A conference of trade union officials, attended by Vice-President Woll of the American Federation of Labor, was held in New York during the week of November 28. Plans were made at this meeting to start a new offensive against the Communists and the left wing in the trade unions.

THE next week a conference of officials which claimed to represent 35 unions was held in the Rand school. This meeting did three things:

1. It adopted a manifesto calling upon the labor movement to exterminate the Communists.
2. It formed a permanent organization calling itself the "Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions."
3. It arranged for a larger conference to be called a "General Trade Union Conference," to which all unions in New York are invited to send three delegates and which is to

be held Tuesday, December 21, in Beethoven Hall.

THE manifesto is too long to reprint here, but the introduction denounces the Trade Union Educational League as an integral part of the Workers (Communist) Party. It recites a number of alleged Communist misdeeds and states that the Furriers and Cloakmakers' unions in New York have Communist leadership.

The "Call to Action" concludes with:

The time has come when the preservation of the trade unions demands the expulsion of these elements from offices and control.

The unions must remain free from outside domination and from the interference of all political parties! Individually every worker may follow any religious or political creed, but the unions must remain independent of all.

We therefore call for war upon Communist disruption. We call for all workers in all unions to unite against the internal enemy, the disrupter, who is destroying the unions for the benefit of the external enemy, the capitalist. It is a common fight for all workers who believe that their protection lies in the preservation of their unions.

The division between the Communist adventurers and the trade union movement shall be definitely established! There shall be nothing common between these irresponsible elements and the trade unions. The labor movement shall lend no assistance to any undertaking which, directly or indirectly, shall include the Communists. It shall be war to their finish. Down with Communism! Long live the trade unions!

THE "Call to Action" is signed by the following trade union officials:

Abraham Beckerman, Manager, Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Louis D. Berger, Manager, Neckwear Makers' Union; Samuel A. Heardsley, President, District Council, Jewelry Workers' Union; Morris Feinstein, Secretary, United Hebrew Trades; Rose Schneiderman, Women's Trade Union League; A. I. Shipplacoff, International Pocketbook Workers' Union.

So much for the organizational preparation for "war"—it is the word used in the "Call to Action"—against the Communists and the left wing in the needle trades.

THE needle trades press plays the same note.

The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated, devotes its whole editorial page to the Cloakmakers' strike and says:

What has happened since the beginning of the cloakmakers' strike and what is happening in the Cloakmakers' Union now is but the inevitable outcome of the way in which the Communist Party plays trade union politics. It is the inevitable outcome of the initial sacrifice of industrial policy to politics.

"Justice," official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, likewise devotes its whole editorial page to the strike and the right wing offensive. Speaking of a circular sent to all members of the union except known Communists and left wings by the General Executive Board, "Justice" says:

It appears at a moment when our members, stunned by the terrific blow they have received as a result of the outcome of the cloak strike in New York, and boiling with indignation over the terrible mismanagement of the strike by its Communist leaders and directors, are searching for an answer to this calamity which has befallen their organization and are seeking light and guidance that would lead them out of the morass into which the political adventurers have dragged them.

The searching analysis contained in the G. E. B.'s statement supplies this light abundantly. It lifts the curtain over the New York cloakmakers' tragedy and exposes mercilessly the hypocrisy, insincerity and blatant incompetence which its principal actors, the Communist camarilla, have displayed from the first day they became the masters of the destiny of the 35,000 cloakmakers involved in it.

THE stage having been set for an attack all along the line it needed only some rank and file camouflage to allow the officialdom to appear as saviors of the union. A farcical "investigation" was held by the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., the board then met in solemn session and passed a resolution ordering the regularly elected members of the Joint Board strike committee to surrender their positions and turn over all books and property to the G. E. B. Local union executive committees were removed from office and all positions filled by appointment by the G. E. B.

But the new offensive of reaction is not confined to New York or to the needle trades and its official press. It was planned as a nation-wide movement and it is developing rapidly in this direction.

(To be continued.)



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

She put her arms about him, but he hardly knew she was there, so cruelly was his spirit wrung by the vision of Paul in jail. And he, Bunny, running away from the trouble, loafing about and pretending it was a "vacation." He thought he understood the social problem, and had an ideal, at least a glimpse of what was kind and fair. He broke loose from Vee's arms and began to pace the floor, storming, half at himself for a renegade, and half at the dirty crooks that ran the government of San Elido county, and stole the funds that were supposed to keep the jail clean and feed the prisoners. Bunny was twisting his hands together in his misery, and Vee watched him, startled; it was a new aspect of her Bunny-rabbit, that she had thought so sweet and soft and warm!

"Listen, dear!" she broke in, suddenly. "Stop a minute and talk to me quietly. You know, I don't know much about these things."

"What is it?"

"How can you be sure that Paul hasn't broken any law?"

"Because I know him. I know all his ideas. I've talked the thing out with him from A to Z—all about this strike, and how it's to be handled, the importance of getting the men to stand as a unit, how everything else must be subordinated to that. That's what he's been doing, and that's why Verne has thrown him into jail."

"You're quite sure Verne has done it?"

"Of course—he and the rest of the operators' committee. What are those officials in San Elido but office-boys for the oil men? Before Verne came in there Dad ran that county. I've seen him pay the money with my own eyes, and more times than one."

"And you don't think they may have evidence that Paul has been conspiring at violence?"

"I don't know what evidence they've got. Verne as good as told me he had spies on that bunch, and I don't know what those spies may have planted—and neither does Verne know for that matter. That's one of the damnable things about it. Another is—you see that charge, 'suspicion of criminal syndicalism.' What they call 'criminal syndicalism' means that you advocate overthrowing the government; but you notice they don't arrest you for that—they arrest you for 'suspicion' of it! In other words, you advocate some idea that some ignorant cop or some crook in office chooses to think may be dangerous, and then they throw you into jail, and there you stay—the courts are crowded, and they can keep you a year without trial or any chance at all."

"Oh, surely they can't do that, Bunny!"

"They're doing it right along. I know fellows it's been done to. They put the bail high on purpose, so that workmen can't get it. And they think they're going to do it to Paul Watkins, the best boy friend I ever had, the straightest fellow I ever knew—yes, by God, and he went to Siberia and served in that war, and came out sick—that boy was as tough as a hickorynut before that, a country fellow, simple and straight, and with no vices. And this is the reward he gets for his services to his country—by Jesus, I'd like to see them get me to fight for a country like that!"

Bunny had to dash a tear out of his eyes, and he began to pace the floor again, and stumbled against a chair. Vee put her arms about him and whispered, "Listen, dear, I know some people that have got money, and I may be able to help you. Leave it to me for a few hours, and don't say anything to Dad about it—what's the use of worrying him to no purpose? If I can arrange it, he'll be able to tell Verne that he knew nothing about it, and that'll be so much better all round."

She went off, and a couple of hours later came back. Bunny was to wire Ruth that neither he nor his father could do anything, but a friend had taken an interest in the case, and the money had been deposited with the American Bonding Company, and their office in Angel City would obtain Paul's release. Bunny said, "How did you do it?"

And she answered, "The less you know about it the better. I know somebody that owns some real estate in Angel City, and has a salary coming to them, and employers that are anxious to keep them happy and contented." Bunny said it must have cost a good deal, and he ought to pay it back, and Vee said, "Yes, it cost a pile, and you're going to pay in love and affection, and you can start right now." She flew to his arms, and he covered her with kisses, and it was like an orchestra that went surging up in their hearts. It is an extremely unsettling thing to have a whole orchestra inside you!

(Continued tomorrow.)

Liquidating the British Empire

By SCOTT NEARING.

IMPERIAL statesmen, meeting in London thru the past few weeks, have been liquidating the British empire. There was much conjecture as to the exact form which this liquidation would take. The report on Imperial Reorganization settles the controversy.

Four Forces.

Four great driving forces have been shattering the British empire during the past quarter century. They were able to operate with peculiar deadliness because of the scattered nature of the British empire and the varied economic levels occupied by its different units.

THE first of these forces was the rivalry of competing empires: notably Germany, Japan, France, Belgium and the United States. The second was the move for dominion independence. The third was the nationalist movements and nationalist revolutions in the British colonies and spheres of influence. The fourth was the labor movement—abroad, as embodied in the Russian Revolution and the Soviet Proletarian State; and at home as exemplified in the general strike and the mine strike.

Britain Felt Secure.

FORTY years ago the British dominions were part and parcel of the British empire. Had any serious suggestion of independence been made at that time it would have been scoffed at, in London, as foolhardy. Even up to the beginning of the World War the dominions were regarded as an essential part of the empire, and were treated accordingly.

During the war, however, a change took place. Imperial conferences as-

sumed the character of bargaining among equals. The dominions were providing men and money, wholesale, for the prosecution of the war. They therefore, as a matter of course, demanded the right to be heard on matters of common concern.

War Brought Crisis.

THE war created an acute economic situation for the empire. Up to that time British industry and British bankers had been able to supply the demands of the dominions and the colonies for goods and for capital. While the war was on both goods and capital were needed at the front and the outlying portions of the empire were faced with a choice between buying their goods outside the empire, making them on the spot, or going without. The result was a shift in the purchases of the Canadians, who turned to the United States for many of the goods that had formerly come from Britain. In Australia, South Africa and Canada, the war demand and the high prices, led to the establishment of numerous home industries and to the rapid expansion of those already established. In the same way the dominions, and particularly Canada turned to the United States for capital.

Discovered New Sources.

Thus, when the war was over, the dominions had found other sources from which to purchase goods, and capital. But most important of all, they had developed their own productive system to the point where it could supply many of the local needs. The imperial conferences that met after the war reflected this situation very clearly. The dominions were no longer economic colonies of Great Britain. They were developing cap-

italist systems of their own, and demanding the right to set up tariff walls and to take other measures necessary to protect "home industry."

IT was this line of development that led the South Africans, immediately after the war, to put a duty on boots and shoes in order to keep out British "competition." It was the same line of development that led the South African premier, Mr. Hertzog, to go to the Imperial Conference of 1926 with the demand that the dominions have a "black and white" guarantee of their independence.

The economic independence had already been established. It only remained to recognize the fact in a formal way.

Balfour Faces Facts.

ARTHUR Balfour was chairman of the committee that had the matter under advisement at the conference. His report is a masterpiece of British statesmanship. He does not protest or complain. He faces facts: "Every self-governing member of the empire is master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever." "Equality of status so far as Britain and the dominions are concerned is the root principle governing our imperial relations."

The British empire is not founded on coercion, Balfour argues: "Free institutions are its lifeblood. Free cooperation is its instrument. Every dominion is now and must always remain the sole judge of the extent of this cooperation."

Following out these general lines of policy, the governors general in the dominions are shorn of all coercive power. The king becomes the titular head of each of the dominions. Each

of the dominions may make its own treaties. And in general "legislation by the parliament at Westminster applying to a dominion, would only be passed with the consent of the dominion concerned."

Canada Closer to U. S.

CERTAIN economic interests still hold the dominions and the British empire together. It is worthy of note, however, that the economic interests which bind Canada to the United States are stronger than those which bind Canada to Britain. The sentimental attachments to the mother country remain. Economically Canada is far closer to the United States than to Britain.

India is specifically excluded from the provisions of the report. It remains under the India Act of 1919.

Face Desperation.

BRITISH rulers find themselves in a desperate situation. The World War broke them economically and financially. The mine strike had wrecked their weakened economic structure. The dominions came to the imperial conference with well-formulated demands for independence. There was no alternative. The British accepted the decree of economic evolution.

Thus is the British empire informally dissolved, insofar as the dominions are concerned. What will happen to the large investments of British capital in these dominions is now a matter of negotiation, just as the funds were invested in any other foreign country. And thus is the process of capitalist disintegration proceeding, with the British empire (until the war, the leading world capitalist unit) the chief victim.