THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARDS FOR A WORKERS AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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RUSSIAN RECOGNITION UP TO CONGRESS

War on Unions in Philadelphia

MILITARY RULE IS ESTABLISHED IN QUAKER CITY

Policemen, Firemen Are Under Fascist Dictates

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

PHILADELPHIA.—General Smedley D. Butler of the Marines has received a year's leave of absence from President Coolidge to serve this city as Director of Public Safety. This department has control of the Bureaus of Police, Fire, Electrical Signals and Lighting, Building, Boiler and Elevator Inspection.

General Butler's assumption of his new duties followed the installation of a new city administration which was elected last November. The new administration promised to "clean up the city."

Plans to Smash Unions

Pennsylvania is famous for a "progressive" governor, its Cossack state troops and Directors of Public Safety who recognize no law but their own wishes and those of the corporations they serve.

Mr. Butler did not leave the public long in doubt as to what his rule means for the workers. He called the police chiefs into his office and "laid down the law" to them. He snapped and barked in true Hell-an'-Maria Daves fashion and was hardboiled as the Grand Kleksrd of the Ku Klux Klan when shoot to tar and feather an old lady of 80.

This General Butler will treat unionmen rough is indicated by the following statement delivered to the police heads:

"I hear there is a union in the police. That must be wiped out, too. The federation of firemen, which I understand exists in the fire bureau, also must go."

The Director announced that he has formed a secret squad of 800 to check up on the doings of policemen.

Follows in Coolidge's Footsteps

General Butler probably remembers that President Coolidge worked his way up to the White House by smashing the Boston policemen who went on strike in 1920. The bosses fear the police who are recruited from the working class and while the policemen are used to do the dirty work of breaking strikes for the bosses and beating up the strikers they learn that whenever they request better conditions the bosses treat them in exactly the same manner as the industrial workers are treated. That a consciousness of this fact is growing among the police is indicated by the various attempts made in several places to form unions.

The workers and farmers of Pennsylvania are not lacking in object lessons on the need for independent political action. While they allow themselves to be deceived by fake progressives like Governor Pinchot and fooled by Gompers' reactionary "reward and punish" policy, they must expect mounted Cossacks, spies and hardboiled dictators.

THE GOAL OF ROCKEFELLER WELFARE WORK

The Lesson of Pekin, Illinois.

What Will the Winter Bring?

When one analyzes the last official authentic reports on the economic conditions in the country he gets a chill. The winter ahead has nothing but wintery prospects for the working masses.

An analysis of the production figures should make every worker sit up and think—and act. According to the latest findings of the Federal Reserve Board the production of basic commodities and factory employment decreased in November.

Production in basic industries decreased about 2 per cent.

In December the production of pig iron fell 2 per cent.

The number of active cotton spindle hours is today about 700,000 less than a year ago and fell over 300,000 in November alone.

In terms of plant capacity and steel-sheet production, according to the Department of Commerce, in November stood at 87 per cent as against 77 per cent in October and 91 per cent a year ago.

The production of automobiles, pneumatic tires, southern and western pine lumber, face brick, and the number and expenditure fo building contracts awarded in 27 Northeastern States all decreased in November.

With the fall of production unemployment is increasing.

The shopcraft workers are being dismissed by the thousands.

The number of factory employees and the weekly pay roll are falling in New York State.

An examination of the last reports compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is especially instructive.

These reports indicate that out of 681 plants in 39 industries of the great manufacturing State there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent in employment, a fall of 3.4 per cent in the total wages, and a drop of 1.7 per cent in the average wages in the month of November as compared with October.

In 46 separate industrial cases, wages showed 31 decreases.

And in the last Babson Report we find the following significant statement: "Unemployment may lower wages. Reports received from State and National Employment offices generally indicate an increasing demand for jobs and a diminishing number of jobs to be offered to applicants. Unemployment is developing. The outstanding industries are: Textiles, railroad shops and building in localities where the winter has set in."

The workers have not yet forgotten the serious crisis of 1290-21. Then millions of workers were walking the streets, out of work and out of hope. Starvation was the lot of many. The fierce open shop drive followed. Wages were slashed to the bone. The unions were smashed.

Now is the time for the workers to get together to organize and prepare against the misery of unemployment and the degradation of smashed labor organizations. The workers must help themselves. Organized power is the only language to employers, who have all the governmental and financial resources at their command, understand.

Labor Shows There Can Be No Peace Under Capitalism

The Bok peace plan which won the Edward J. Bok $100,000 prise is the subject of much criticism among workingmen and women in Chicago.

The text of this scheme of which the author's name has not yet been made public proposes the immediate entry of the United States into the permanent court of international justice and unreserved cooperation with the league of nations under specified conditions. The project also envisages the ultimate membership of the United States in the league.

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, said:

"The Bok peace plan is another attempt at the impossible to prevent war under an industrial system that breeds war."

"The higher the development of capitalist production the greater the danger of war. This development brings with it a sharper struggle for survival between the national groups of capitalists."

"The Bok peace plan cannot solve its contradiction. The end of war will come only with the establishment of the international soviet."

FOSTER MEETING STOPPED THIRD TIME IN NEWARK

Civil Liberties Union to Fight Ruling

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

NEWARK, N. J.—William Z. Foster was prevented from speaking at the Labor Lyceum here. This is the third time Foster has been prevented from speaking in this city. The American Civil Liberties Union under whose auspices Foster was to have spoken, said that it has by no means ended the fight for free speech in Newark.

Foster had barely mounted the platform when a police officer took him into custody and escorted him to police headquarters, where he remained for an hour arguing his case with the police captain.

Foster is on a speaking tour of the East and will speak in Bridgeport, Conn., and Paterson, N. J.

No Overtime in Russia

The railroad department for the protection of the workers, in Russia, reports that overtime had been regularly worked on the Moscow-Kazan line. One Altdorf, head of the commercial department of the line, was responsible for this. He was therefore brought before the People's Tribunal and condemned to one year's imprisonment.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

ENGLAND FACES RAIL STRIKE AND RULE BY LABOR

Complicated Situation Faces British Workers

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

LONDON.—The British Labor Party is on the anxious seat. With the King's address from the throne two days away the Labor Party has no idea of the attitude the Liberals will take toward their assuming office. Unless the Liberals are willing to back Labor, J. Ramsay MacDonald cannot become premier, and the threat of a possible railway strike looms on the horizon. All the London papers say that until the question of the railway strike is settled the Liberals and Conservatives should act together.

The National Union of railway engine drivers and firemen are said to have issued a secret call for a nationwide strike to take effect next Saturday.

Tuesday the King will deliver his address from the throne. Then Labor will move an amendment, probably on unemployment, and if the Liberals do not move a further amendment it will mean that they will have decided to give their support to Labor. Then the address from the throne will be debated, the debate probably lasting all of a week. When a vote is taken, if the Labor amendment is carried the Baldwin government will resign and the King will call on MacDonald to form a government.

Since the threat of a railway strike has been made, it is not known definitely, what attitude the Liberals will take toward a Labor government. Until after the address from the throne all bets are off. Until the threats of the railway strike came up the newspapers were becoming reconciled to the idea of a Labor government, especially in view of MacDonald's repeated statements that he had no intention of being "Red." But they do not feel sure enough of his exact hue to trust him with the railway situation.

The political dopesters say the following is the inside information on the proposed cabinet:

The state:

PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY—J. Ramsay MacDonald.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—Philip Snowden.
MINISTER OF LABOR—Sydney Webb.
POSTMASTER GENERAL — Robert Anderson.
LORD OF THE PRIVY SEAL and leader in the house of commons—J. R. Clynes.
LORD CHANCELLOR—Lord Parmoor.
MINISTER OF EDUCATION — Lord Haldane.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA—C. P. Trevelyan.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS—Arthur Henderson.
MINISTER OF WAR—J. H. Thomas.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALITY—Col. J. C. Wedgwood.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—Patrick Hastings.
SOLICITOR GENERAL—Robert Bieaser.
MINISTER OF HEALTH—Margaret Bondfield.
MINISTER OF MINES—Vernon Hartshorn.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—Frank Hodges.

Mr. Thomas, who is slated for the job of Minister of War, is the head of the National Union of Railway Men, who have settled with the employers on the terms the engineers threaten to strike against.

Laugh at the KKK in the South Seas

BY W. FRANCIS AHERN
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press and "The Daily Worker")

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Ku Klux Klan has made its appearance openly at Sydney before a huge gathering of people who openly ridiculed and jeered at the comic opera behavior of the night-shirt brigade.

Those responsible for the launching of the Australian branch evidently hadn't the courage to openly proclaim it as the Ku Klux Klan, but named it the Anglo-Saxon Klan. However, they admitted it "was adapted to Australian conditions from the Ku Klux Klan of America," and that it would have an imperial wizard, kluds, kleagles; would meet at klaverns, sing klodes, hold klanversations, and read extracts from the Kloran.

Senator Lynn Frazier has joined the Mayflower Society. He cruised down the Potomac on the president's yacht. Politics was taboo. It is reported that fertilizer was under discussion. The North Dakota senator is on his way to the political dung heap via the Mayflower route.

Hearst Commission Makes Very Favorable Report; Workers Party and F. S. R. Launch Big Drive

After seven years, since the Russian Revolution in 1917, the United States government is now face to face with the vital question of the recognition of and the opening of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

The effort of the Coolidge administration to divert the demand for recognition into an hysterical attack on the American Communist movement has failed.

The state department under Secretary Hughes and the department of justice under Attorney General Daugherty have not been able to prove their frame-up nor to make good on their forgeries.

The committee that will investigate the question of Russian Recognition will have a friend of Soviet Russia, Senator Borah, as its chairman. Simultaneous with the beginning of this probe the unofficial American Congressional Commission, sent to Soviet Russia by the Hearst newspapers, has made its report and declares for the opening of trade relations with the Russian nation.

While this struggle is going on in Washington, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has called for nation-wide mass meetings to be held February 3d, demanding Russian Recognition, while similar demonstrations are being planned by the Friends of Soviet Russia for January 27th.

The Friend of Soviet Russia, thru its local organizations over the country, has also launched a nation-wide petition to congress, demanding recognition.

The situation at Washington, with the whole Coolidge administration on the defensive on this question is quite different from the days when the Wilson regime brusquely ordered the deportation of Ludwig Martens, the Soviet representative in this country.

The most recent, and a very important development, in the rapid succession of big events in the Russian recognition campaign, is the report of the Hearst Commission, just made public.

This Commission, all of whom signed the report, was made up of:

1. United States Senator Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, formerly governor of that state, educator and agricultural expert and most prominent representative in office of the Non-Partisan League.

2. United States Senator William H. King of Utah, conservative Democratic leader in the Senate and member of the Senate judiciary committee, and formerly attorney general of his state, who doubted the validity of the Soviet form of government.

3. Representative James A. Frear, progressive Republican leader in the house, from Wisconsin, right-hand man of Senator LaFollette, and lawyer, who went to Russia with an open mind as to the Soviet government.

4. Albert A. Johnson, formerly director of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, practical managing expert in solution of labor and farming problems, who personally knows the officials of the Soviet government, and whose last trip to Russia was his fourth.

Thoro investigation of the whole Russian question with the ban of secrecy will begin, Jan. 21, when the special sub-committee appointed by Borah will open hearings on Borah's resolution that the Senate advise the President to recognize Soviet Russia. Secretary of State Hughes will be the first witness called.

The Administration forces are entering this investigation unwillingly. In the departments of state, justice and commerce there are many divergent and conflicting views on the Russian problem. At first the standpat senators, Willis and Pepper, tried to have the Foreign Relations Committee prevent the holding of public hearings, but they were voted down.

GET 1,000 NEW 'DAILY' READERS IN FIRST WEEK

Work Hard to Get New Names on List

Thirty-six hundred dollars for subscriptions were taken in by the business office of The Daily Worker during the week ending Jan. 12th. Approximately one thousand new readers were put on the mailing list.

Moritz Loeb, Business Manager, expressed his enthusiasm in glowing terms. With such a record during the first week of the subscription drive the prospects for a big mailing list look exceedingly bright.

Fight Against Delay.

One of the chief difficulties confronting the business department is to get the names on the mailing list in time so that subscribers will not experience delay in getting their papers. Comrade Loeb wishes our subscribers and subscription hustlers to take the present rush in the office into consideration before kicking about a possible delay.

With the appearance of the first regular issue of The Daily Worker the drive to send its circulation soaring into hundreds of thousands begins in real earnest. Members of the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League, progressive labor unions and other working class organizations are determined that the first Communist daily in the English language will establish a new circulation record for labor papers in this country.

Get Support of Masses.

The Daily Worker will be the leader of the workers in their struggle against the capitalists. It will support them through thick and thin. It is the workers own paper; it does not pretend to be anything else. It will be a thorn in the side of the capitalist class. Their mouthpieces have already greeted it with hostile statements.

The National Civic Federation and the Journal of Commerce condemn it as an organ of a class. The Daily Worker glories in the charge. It is the organ of a class, the only class that contributes anything to society, the working class. As the capitalist press speaks for capital so will The Daily Worker voice the demands of labor.

High Spots of the Hearst Commission's Report

"It is not improper to remark that many foolish, stupid and inaccurate stories appear in American and European newspapers, with reference to conditions in Russia. Indeed, many of these emanations are absolutely false and seem to have been coined by persons to whom veracity is an utter stranger and mendacity a pre-eminent qualification."

"During this entire period the members of the Party travelled without mishap, upon regular schedules, and with the utmost freedom, and, so far as they were able to determine, free from espionage."

". . . There is an increase in the exports and in the imports, the aggregate for the year 1923 being approximately $100,000. The heavy industries, owned and controlled by the State, while still languishing and working greatly reduced production from the pre-war output, show signs of revival and will yield in 1923 an increase over the production of 1922."

"Twenty nations have entered into trade relations or diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government."

"In view of these trade conditions, members of the party believe that a TRADE AGREEMENT between the United States and Russia would be of importance to the Russian people and increase the affection which they feel towards this Republic. . . It would facilitate trade and commerce and promote amity between their respective peoples."

"A WEEK!"

...st Blazes New Path in Literature, Says America's Great Novelist

FLOYD DELL

You Will Be Given a Chance to Get a Glimpse of This New Literature Created by the Young Writers of Soviet Russia. Watch "The Daily Worker" for the First Installment of this World-Famous Bolshevik Novel by Iury Libedinsky, an epic of the Russian Revolution.

IT WILL APPEAR SOON

WINITSKY FREED AFTER LONG WAR IN N. Y. COURTS

Governor Smith Ends Case With Pardon

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

NEW YORK—Harry A. Winitsky, Benjamin Mandelkern of the Freiheit, New York Jewish Communist daily, was granted a pardon Jan. 7th by Governor Smith of New York after the Appellate Court of New York State had upheld his conviction on a charge of criminal anarchy.

Harry Winitsky was convicted in the fall of 1920 on the charge of violating the Criminal Anarchy law of the State of New York. He was charged with belonging to organizing and being a member of the Communist Party of America, during the fall of 1919, and sentenced to serve from five to ten years in New York State prison.

Pending Since 1922.

After two years in Sing Sing, Mandelkern and Comstock prisons in New York State, Winitsky was finally granted bail pending appeal to the higher course in the spring of 1922. The case has been pending in the Appellate Division since that time.

Upon taking office at the beginning of 1923, Governor Smith pardoned all of the Communists charged with Criminal Anarchy in New York State prison, but this pardon did not extend to the cases of Harry Winitsky and Benjamin Mandelkern, altho pardons could have been secured in these cases if the court proceedings had been dropped. The defendants, however, with the concurrence of the National Defense Committee decided to further test the Criminal Anarchy law in the courts before accepting pardon.

The Winitsky case was decided about two weeks ago and the sentence affirmed, and Governor Smith has now extended a pardon to him as in all the other Criminal Anarchy cases.

The case of Benjamin Gitlow is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, where a decision is expected within the next few weeks.

Gitlow Case Important.

The Gitlow case is of national importance in that there is involved in it an issue which will test every Criminal Anarchy and Criminal Syndicalism law on the statute books of this country. The defense contends in this case that to punish the utterances of doctrine per se, without any relationship to the circumstances or the possibilities of some one acting upon the utterances, is unconstitutional. This contention is along the lines of the decisions of the Supreme Court in all cases during the war period, the court having held that unless there was imminent danger of some overact resulting from the utterances of a doctrine, that such doctrine was not punishable.

If the court follows its own decisions, it will have to declare the New York Criminal Anarchy law unconstitutional and with it some 40 other laws of a similar character. That the Supreme Court is packed by what to do about the Gitlow case is indicated by the fact that the case was heard in April of last year, and after the briefs and briefs were submitted, the court restored it to the calendar and asked for new arguments which were submitted in November of this year.

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Borah Will Give U. S. Senate Letters Showing That Hughes Has No Soviet Plot Facts

(Special Washington Correspondence to "The Daily Worker")

WASHINGTON.—The Department of Justice concedes that it has not a shred of evidence to substantiate the wild and woolly charges of sedition made by Secretary of State Hughes, that the Communists plan to overthrow the United States government and hoist the red flag over the White House, made by Secretary of State Hughes in a fabricated letter allegedly from the Department of Justice, which was used by the Department of Justice in its attempt to whitewash the anti-Russian section of the administration's foreign policy, as the data set for the public hearing on Senator Borah's motion for information from the State Department, which was to have been the occasion for the exposure of the Oil Trust, Charles Evans Hughes, should risk the exposure of his chicanery without even a scrap of paper to cover his political nakedness.

The gross receipts of radical bookstores throut the country have suddenly mounted as the result of the army of government agents which has been turned loose under Hughes' order to bring in some evidence, dead or alive, that would save him from landing on the vaudeville stage as the biggest political joke of the decade. But even Department of Justice agents are obliged to laugh at the "raising the red flag over the White House" letter out of court.

Ex-Federal Agent Robert J. Brandstan of New York, once an active stool pigeon in the ranks of the Communist Party, admitted in a statement published in the New York World of Jan. 6th, that "The idea of the Communist Party of America engaging in shooting practice and 'raising the Red flag over the White House' by armed insurrection is a farce."

The Department of Justice, thru John W. H. Crim, Assistant Attorney General gave the Department's official position on the matter in letters issued in reply to inquiries as to why the government took no action against violation of the Logan Act and the criminal code by the many alleged perpetrators of criminal correspondence with the governments of Russia.

The Evidence Is Lacking

One of the letters was written by Everett P. Wheeler, New York lawyer and student of international affairs who wrote an article contending that there was ample law to reach these persons. Even W. Burnstead, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic Alliance, also asked the department why the government did not act. In reply, Mr. Crim explained that the power of the law was ample to reach such individuals. All that was needed was the individuals. In other words, Mr. Crim's reply to his questioners was the challenge "Bring on your individuals."

Here Are the Letters.

The following letters to Mr. Burnstead and to Mr. Wheeler, are now in the possession of Senator Borah for use in the coming foreign relations committee investigation:

"Department of Justice,
"Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1923.

"Eben W. Burnstead, secretary, Massachusetts Civic alliance, Box 1335, Boston, Mass.

"Sir: I have your letter of November 2, with respect to the enforcement of the Logan act. There has been a great deal of 'slush' coming to my attention with reference to this act, but not one single person has submitted to "The Department of Justice" a concrete statement of facts, or have I in any way been able to get a statement of facts to show violation of the Logan act. If you have any facts in your possession which indicates a violation of the Logan act, please forward it to this department, or, better, send it to the United States attorney at Boston.

"Respectfully,
"For the Attorney General,
"JOHN W. H. CRIM,
"Assistant Attorney General."

Wheeler Asked for Facts.

The letter to Mr. Wheeler reads:

"Department of Justice,
"Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1923.

"Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., 27 William Street, New York City.

"Sir: I have your letter of November 30 inclosing a copy of your article reprinted from The American Journal of International Law and note the discussion in your letter with respect to the interpretation of section 5 of the United States criminal code. Both your letter and your article are interesting, but what this department needs, and what it has never had, is some evidence to act on. No names of American citizens alleged to have offended this section have been submitted to this department. No verbal or written correspondence has been submitted to this department. No facts constituting intercourse have been submitted to this department.

"If you will submit detailed evidence giving the names of the citizens, the correspondence or intercourse, the message or conduct of the foreign government, the dispute or controversy, which are necessary to be pleaded in an indictment this department will be, as it always has been, glad to take appropriate action.

"All that it has ever had from your association letters, papers and the character of your letter of November 30, which amount to no more than academic discussions of section 5 of the criminal code. In such letter you state:

"I know that you have under consideration the question as to whether the act of Congress, section 5, of the criminal code, applies to criminal correspondence with a foreign government which has not been recognized by the United States.'

Complaint Fails to Stand Up

"Without submitting one single fact showing any criminal correspondence, you then proceed to discuss a number of cases which you feel throw light on an interpretation of this law. One fairly definite complaint was made to this department before I came here and the Attorney General held that the facts indicated did not constitute an offense.

"Your society can render a very much greater service if it will submit detailed facts as to the conduct of definite individuals, rather than general discussions of whether or not the law ought to be enforced. Of course the law should be enforced, but it can not be enforced without knowing the name of some one to prosecute. Respectfully,

(Signed) "JOHN W. H. CRIM,
"Assistant Attorney General."

RULE IN HERRIN IS UNCHALLENGED

Klan Private Detective Leads Raiders

MARION, Ill.—The Ku Klux Klan rules Herrin. Not since the early days of May, 1922, when the mobs in the strip mine precipitated a riot was public feeling so outraged. Then, as now, the fomenters of race hatred and religious discord plunged this county into anarchy.

The smoke from burning cottages reminds one of the early days of Fascisti activity in Italy, before the black shirt brigade marched on Rome. Thoughtful people here see in this Ku Klux Klan, Prohibition, anti-foreign and anti-labor combination the advance guard of Fascism in America.

Klan Flouts Law.

The Ku Klux Klan refuses to disarm, yet William J. Burns does not get a federal appropriation to save the government. Law and order is flouted by the leaders of the Invisible Empire, yet the jails do not open their doors for the lawbreakers.

Sam Stearns, exalted Cyclop of the Klan, is in open conflict with Sheriff Galligan, elected by the miners of Williamson County after the Herrin riot. The Sheriff represents "law and order." Adjutant General Black, who came under the fire of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce because of his favorable attitude toward the Herrin miners after the affair of his at the strip mine, is here in charge of the state militia. He arrived at the request of Sheriff Galligan. The Ku Klux Klan and the prohibition agents who are in league with the Klan want to get rid of Black and his forces. The Sheriff is willing that the latter should leave provided the Klan chief agrees to disarm his army.

Majority of Arms Rule.

This, Sterns refuses to do believing that the faction that can flash the greatest number of artillery pieces stands the best chance of victory in a democratic country. A peace conference between the Klan chief and the Sheriff resulted in a draw. Both sides talked with their fingers on the triggers of their guns.

Sheriff Galligan charges the federal authorities and their Klan allies with having abused women and children in making the raids and also with having looted the homes of citizens. This the Klan denies. Of course Glenn Young, private detective for the Klan, is also leader of the prohibition raiders.

The sixth house to go up in smoke during the week was a roadhouse situated between Marion and Herrin. Most of those arrested in the raids are foreigners. The dictatorship of the Klan is believed by some to be a sequel to the Herrin affair with the anti-union elements in combination with the religious maniacs and mine owners who have not forgiven the 17 mine miners for their former victory.

Cold Snap Drives Poor into the Open to Hunt for Food, Shelter

The second cold snap of the winter is sweeping over Chicago and the Middle West.

While the city's business men and their wives were being inconvenienced by a fuel shortage and forced to ride on the elevated and surface cars, the city's poor were suffering from lack of food, fuel and proper clothing.

Police stations and all over the town were appealed to by the poor in need of aid. From the settlements they were referred to various charitable agencies. The United Charities of Chicago reported that all their branches were busy all day giving food and clothing away.

County agents who receive the bulk of the requests for coal and shoes were busy all day giving out coal. They gave out aid "without stopping to investigate if the people who asked it were "worthy" or not.

While the very poor were frankly asking for charity the less poor were asking for jobs. Both Chicago Sunday papers carried a record number of "Situations Wanted" ads. Ads such as the following hid the tragedy of the unemployed:

SITUATION WANTED — Middle aged man, business and legal experience, clerical duties, all around worker; references; living expense basis.

West Madison Street, the wandering ground of the homeless jobseeker, was the scene of keen suffering. The municipal lodging house and police stations in the district were filled with "boes" who did not have the price of a bed.

"Society" was appealed to in the society columns of the Sunday papers to aid the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Amid the accounts of weddings and balls, teas and dances enough space was found for a plea for poor children. The work done by this charity was described as "appealing and interesting."

* * * *

More Babies Put to Work.

NEW YORK—Children two and three years of age are put to work by parents who take work to their homes. The idea that home work is the salvation of widows is not borne out by the facts. Conditions among home workers are as bad today as they were ten 10 or 15 years ago. Goods that later sell for high prices in the city's best stores are worked on in homes for starvation wages. No home workers make more than $500 a year in spite of the fact that whole families assist in the work. People suffering from all sorts of diseases do home work.

These facts were testified to before the New York Child Welfare Commission during a hearing held in City Hall. The Commission was considering recommendations for legislation to abolish home industries.

JOLIET WORKERS HEAR THE LABOR PARTY DISCUSSED

Manley and Rodriguez Give Views to Council

Joseph Manley, for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and William B. Rodrigues for the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party, were invited to speak before the Central Trades and Labor Council of Will County, at Joliet, Ill., at its last meeting.

The meeting was a crowded and successful one. Manley opened up by presenting the case for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in a comprehensive and non-controversial manner. He cited fact after fact in proof of the steady growth on a national scale of the Federated Party.

Rodrigues followed, with a rambling statement couched in high brow, legal terms on the status of the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party. He took occasion to air his differences with John Fitzpatrick, Jay Brown and Robert M. Buck on the calling of the July 3rd convention. His whole talk was a repetition of the charges against the Federated and the Workers Party as agents of Moscow.

Rodriguez displayed a woeful lack of knowledge of the needs of a class party of the workers and farmers when he stated: "South Dakota and Washington as a political force in the country are a joke." He then admitted that the farmers of the west were more radical than many workers in the east, but again said that their movement was of little consequence as compared to the great industrial centers to be found in Illinois.

Following his tirade a delegate asked him about his statement that the Illinois Federation of Labor backs the Farmer-Labor Party. Rodrigues dodged the answer but the delegate supplied it by saying: "that the action of the Decatur convention, in endowing the Gompers non-partisan political policy, was a virtual repudiation of the Farmer-Labor Party."

This meeting was one of the most successful ever held in Joliet, and will mark the beginning of a real interest in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Cook County F.-L. P. Meets

Forty delegates representing 30 branches of the Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County and affiliated local unions met Sunday at 180 Washington St.

David McVey, delegate from the Latheny Union, was elected chairman for 1924, and an executive committee of 20 members were elected.

It was decided at the convention that the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party sever its connections with the State Illinois Farmer-Labor Party, which had broken off from the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, and affiliate itself with the provisional state organization which was part of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States.

Work Daily for "The Daily!" What Do You Say?

VEGETARIAN HOME RESTAURANT

2nd Floor, at 2114 W. Division St.

is the center for the North-West Side intelligent eaters. Strictly home cooking and baking fresh daily. J. Kegasova, Proprietor.

HE HEADS THE SOVIET INVESTIGATORS

U. S. SENATOR BORAH
As He Appears to Our Artist.

WHO IS YOUR DELEGATE?

The miners of the entire country have, by this time, elected their delegates to the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America, Jan. 22, and now that you know who is going to represent you, you should find out where he stands on the various issues that will come up for consideration. There will be the customary bettles, of course, but the question is, where does he stand on such issues as will be brought in by the militant miners under the leadership of the Progressives, to-wit:

Amendments of the Miners and the Kanoy Miners.

Reinstatement of Jim McLachlan and the restoration of autonomy to Dist. No. 26.

Nationalization of the coal mines.

Establishment of the Labor Party.

Election of organizers by the membership.

Six-hour day and five-day week.

Alliance with the railroad workers.

Organization of the unorganized fields.

Industrial unionism and amalgamation.

Abolition of the poll vote in conventions.

Recognition of Soviet Russia.

International affiliation with world labor movement.

Honest and efficient leadership.

These are 13 definite issues that must be thrashed out, and each and every one is of vital importance to, not only the miners, but also to the entire labor movement. Make it your business to see the one who has been elected as delegate from your local union, and ask him where he stands on these questions. Take it up in the next meeting of your local union and see to it that your delegate is instructed to support these issues and the Progressive Program in its entirety.

Malay Communists Jailed.

PERTH, West Australia. — Travelers arriving here from Java report increased activities of the Communists in the Netherlands East Indies and the Malay states. A number of Malay Communists have been arrested in Soerakarta.

"Citizens" for Sacco

The French bourgeois press announces an arrangement between the Citizens' League and the Ministry of Railroads whereby strike-breakers may receive instruction in railroad work in courses lasting from 5 to 14 days.

BLANKENSTEIN GREETS DAILY WORKER FROM PENNSYLVANIA PRISON

If "The Daily Worker" started without greetings from the inside of a prison it would hardly be complete. Here is a greeting from Israel Blankenstein, who has been in for several years and unless the workers get him out will stay there a few more. The $3 which Comrade Blankenstein sends should rouse others, who are much more fortunate, to action. Three dollars from a prisoner is a real sacrifice. Blankenstein writes:

Dear Comrades: Congratulations on the appearance of The Daily Worker. Relieve me, the event is a source of joy to me, temporarily disabled as I am. With the W. P. membership, I am proud of this accomplishment. The appearance of the Call and the Milwaukee Leader was made possible only after six years of effort. The Daily Worker is launched scarcely six months after the issuance of the call for funds. And the one hundred thousand dollars were subscribed not by lawyers and realtors, nor from union treasuries, but by men and women of the shops, factories and mines.

The Daily Worker has a glorious mission to perform—to arouse, to cement, to point the way to the workers of America. But it will have to fight against tremendous odds and it will be a long time at best before it will become self-sustaining. It, therefore, Comrade Manager, move that you start immediately "The Daily Worker Security Fund" and I second the motion with three dollars (what I can will send under separate cover as required by the rules of this prison). I have no doubt that the resolution and determination of the militants which made possible the launching of The Daily will make its continued existence. THE DAILY WORKER shall live and grow.

Fighting for the cause of the Working Class,
ISRAEL BLANKENSTEIN.

Amalgamation means strength!

AMALGAMATION OF SHOE WORKERS BRINGING UNITY

Consolidation Results in Biggest Shoe Union

BY FEDERATED PRESS

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The consolidation of the Shoe Workers Protective union and the United Shoe Workers of America make the S. W. P. U. the largest shoe workers organization in the country. A committee is also negotiating with the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America and it is expected that they will come in, in the very near future.

The S. W. P. U. with general offices at Haverhill and organizations at Boston, Lynn, Beverly, Wakefield, and Marblehead, Mass., and Williamsport, N. Y., has about 27,000 members. The U. S. W. of A. has locals in Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Lynn, Newburyport, and other New England towns and also as Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco and many smaller places.

The Lynn, Mass., council of the S. W. P. U. created a committee for the purpose of finding a method whereby the shoe workers could be united, and after meeting representatives of other bodies a conference of New England shoe workers was established, sponsored by the leaders' union of Lynn, a local of the U. S. W. of A. This conference broke down after a few months, due to different ideas as to what kind of organization should be established. Then a second conference was instituted by the National Cutters' council. But at the October, 1921, convention a constitution was adopted declaring for a policy of arbitration and conciliation and the S. W. P. U. and some locals of the U. S. W. of A. would not accept it so that the effort at that time proved a failure.

The S. W. P. U. is the oldest shoe workers' organization in the country, having been established by the turn shoe-workers about 1888. In 1916 the cutters were admitted to membership and from that time until 1919 the various parts of the industry were organizing in Haverhill and joining the S. W. P. U. In 1919 the United Shoe Workers of Haverhill, a small organization of the making room employes, joined. Some of the Haverhill factories are controlled by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, A. F. of L.

The S. W. P. U. has also organized five three classes of workers who make the wooden heels. It also has the workers who make the wood and paper boxes in which the shoes are packed as well as the teamsters and lumpers who handle the lumber out of which the heels and boxes are made.

The shoe workers are much elated over the merger.

Oppose Loans to Germany.

The Chester, Pa., Central Labor Union of Cannonsburg, Pa., has passed a resolution protesting against American interference in European affairs. The resolution declares that loans made by the United States Government to Germany will merely lead to preliminary step to American interference in German internal affairs.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

SILVER STATE F. L. P. TO ACT FOR MAY 30TH

Conference Expected to Choose Delegates

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

DENVER.—Farmer-Labor activity in the western and far western states will come to a head at a conference called by the Colorado Farmer-Labor party to meet in Denver, Jan. 26-29 at the time of the big stock show, which permits of reduced railroad rates in these states off magnificent distances. Invitations to farmer and labor organizations in 18 states west of the Mississippi have been sent.

Parley Parker Christensen, Farmer-Labor presidential candidate in 1920, and a former resident of Salt Lake City, is an announced speaker. The conference will discuss third party prospects and candidates and is expected to act on proposals to tie up with the national farmer-labor conference to be held in Minneapolis and St. Paul, May 30, at the call of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party.

The collapse of the Henry Ford presidential boom sent a number of his political boosters scurrying into third party camps and some of them, particularly from the prairie states, will probably register for the Denver conference.

Fight New York Censorship

NEW YORK CITY.—A mass meeting called to protest against the proposed "Clean Books Bill" and all other forms of censorship will be held in Madison Square Garden tonight. The meeting is being held by the Americanism Protective League of which Bernarr MacFadden, well known physical culturist, is president. The purpose of the League is to fight censorship in all its forms.

The "Clean Books Bill" was sponsored by Justice Ford after he had discovered that his 28-year-old daughter had been shocked by reading a book by D. H. Lawrence.

Dollar Steals More Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Robert Dollar, famous labor hating ship operator will begin the operation of his Round the World service from here soon. Dollar recently bought seven ships from the government shipping board for $3,850,000. The ships originally cost the government $30,000,000 but were sold to Dollar at reduced rates "in the interest of American shipping."

INTERNATIONAL LIEBKNECHT DAY

Prudential Hall

North Ave and Halsted St.

Sunday, Jan. 20

7:30 P. M.

Speakers:

Foster, Bedacht, Minor, Edwards

Musical Program. Admission 25c

Auspices Young Workers League

Phone Humboldt 8194

Morris Holtzman

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Comrades from out-of-town always welcome.

We receive and send shoes by parcel post.

Prompt Service Guaranteed.

RACE DISCRIMINATION LOSES

NEW YORK—A legal precedent is established against racial discrimination in a case, fought and won in New York courts by two Negro citizens.

Karl Brown and Miss Marion Allen, senior students at Harvard university and Hunter College, brought action against the Midland Beach Co. for refusing to let them use the cabins at that swimming beach last summer. The jury awarded them $100 damage.

BANKERS' GRIP TIGHTENS ON U. S. FARMERS

States in Central, West Scene of Suffering

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Department of Agriculture has just completed a special inquiry into the conditions of the farm population in the 15 corn and wheat producing states. The survey shows that more than 8¼% of the owner farmers in 15 corn and wheat producing states lost their farms with or without legal process between 1920 and the spring of 1923. Besides, more than 15% of the owners were in fact temporarily insolvent but held on through the

Many Lose Their Farms.

leniency of their creditors.

Of 26,000 tenant farmers in the area covered, 1,900, or more than 7%, lost their property through formal proceedings, 2,000, or more than 7%, lost their property without legal formality; and 6,500, or more than 21%, were spared such losses only thru the leniency of their creditors.

At Creditors' Mercy

Applying the percentage of losses obtained in this inquiry, to the 1920 census figures for owners and tenants in the states covered, it is estimated that out of a total of 2,289,000 owners and tenant farmers more than 108,000 lost their farms or their property through foreclosure or bankruptcy; over 192,000 lost their property without legal proceedings, and nearly 373,000 retained their property merely through the leniency of creditors.

The loss of farms by owners was relatively more numerous in Montana, North Dakota, Colorado, and South Dakota. In the East North Central States, the farmers were not so hard hit. Losses of property by tenants were also relatively more numerous in the western states.

Russians Want to Learn.

MOSCOW.—The workers of Moscow wants to learn foreign languages. There has been such a demand for instruction in German, English, and French, that a special commission was appointed in November to formulate plans to meet the need.

The commission has been investigating among workers' clubs and educational circles, and is ready to report to a conference of various bodies, such as the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, the Russian Communist Party, the People's Commissariat for Education.

Milk Farmers' United Front with the City Workers Is Held To Be Significant Development

Frank Poole, official spokesman for the Milk Producers of Lake County, an organization representing approximately 15,000 milk farmers in an interview given to The Daily Worker declares that the united front movement between the producers of Lake County and the organized workers of Chicago is one of the most significant movements of our time.

"That the artificial barriers created between rural and city labor are fast disappearing before the realization that we are all members of one body who follows the rapid growth of this tendency toward a farmer-labor alliance against the exploiters who fatten on the sweat of the producers.

Farmers' Importance Grows

When O. E. Stanley, president of the Lake County Central Labor Union, addressed the Chicago Federation of Labor, Jan. 6, with a message from the milk farmers requesting permission to organize a union and unite with the milk handlers' organizations, one could not help thinking up this incident with the farmer rebellion in the great northwest against the capitalist political parties, the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago on July 3rd and the inspiration it gave to this movement.

The importance of the farmer as a factor in the American revolutionary movement is growing daily. His economic deterioration is proceeding at a pace that is nothing less than startling. It is now reaching the point where the farmers implore the bankers to take their farms and let them work on them for wages.

The present milk strike is more significant than a mere struggle between the distributors and the producers. Its resemblance to a labor union struggle is so striking that even the terminology is similar.

You hear such words as "solidarity," "united front," "picketing," fall from the lips of the farmer strike leaders. The industrial worker fights an attempt on the part of the boss to reduce his wages or the price at which he sells his labor power. The milk farmer produces milk. It is his means of making a living. He must sell it a certain price in order to make a living; that is, pay all the expenses involved in producing the milk and leave something over to feed, clothe and shelter himself and his dependants.

Who Gets the Profits?

And just like the industrial boss, the distributors who sell milk to the city dwellers seek to cut down the price to the producers to as low a level as possible. The lower he cuts it, the higher his profits mount. But a reduction in price to the producer is not passed along to the consumer. No, it is passed along to the distributor in more profits which means more automobiles, pleasure yachts and other luxuries. If the interests of the working farmers and the city workers are not identical they are so close to being so that there is no fun in it—for the farmer. The city worker sells his labor power to a boss and when he finds no boss he faces starvation. The working farmer has a piece of land to play with. But the farmer is not necessarily in opposition to the distributor controls the price of his product and the farmer is left holding the bag, which is starvation.

That is the situation told in homely terms. The milk farmers were receiving $2.75 for hundred pounds for their milk until 1920. Since then they have been compelled to accept a cut of 25 per cent bringing the price down to $2.75 a hundred pounds. But you say "surely this is where the consumer gets his." Yes, in the neck. Every time the consumer raised a quart of milk to his lips it cost him 14 cents the same price he paid when the farmer was getting $2.75 instead of $2.75. The cost of living went up since for the milk producers, so they had more profits. What better justification do they need in capitalist society? If Wall St. that farmers and workers have any rights you had better buy another pipe, you are dreaming.

21 Per Cent Profit.

And now about profits. Secretary Rushkewicz of the City Cost of Living Committee, stated that as a result of his committee's investigation they arrived at the conclusion that the distributors now charging 14 cents a quart for milk could sell the lactal fluid for 13 cents and STILL MAKE A 21 PER CENT PROFIT.

Chicago distributors are a particularly greedy aggregation of profiteers. The following table published by the Federated Press shows how the price paid to the producers by distributors in other large American cities and the price to the consumer, compared with Chicago:

	Producers' price per 100 lbs.	Retail price per quart
San Francisco	$3.11	$0.14
Denver	2.60	.13
Minneapolis	2.72	.15
Louisville	2.87	.13
Baltimore	3.42	.13
Boston	3.33	.15½
Detroit	3.00	.13
St. Paul	2.90	.12
St. Louis	3.00	.13
New York	3.25	.16
Milwaukee	3.00	.11
Chicago	2.75	.14

The cost to the farmer of producing the milk, according to the Pearson formula, amounts to $2.86 a hundred pounds allowing the farmer only 40 cents an hour for his work. This formula was accepted by the federal milk commission of which the dealers who are now insisting on a price of $2.60 a hundred were members. It is recognized as a correct basis of price determination by the U. S. government as well as by agricultural colleges.

The distributing corporations already get the lion's share of the consumer's dollar. Out of every 14 cents paid by a mother for a quart of milk, Bowman & Co., or any of the other dealers gets 7.3 cents while the farmer only gets 3.9 cents. Freight charges absorb the remaining four-fifths of a cent.

Sec'y Joseph Rushkewicz of the Chicago high cost of living committee says that the dealer's profits amounts to at least 3½ cents a quart after all costs in the way of bottling and distribution have been paid.

In other words milk dealers are making approximately $40,000 a day off the 1,120,000 quarts distributed to the people of Chicago. This would mean annual profits running to over $14,500,000.

The Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor in its session of Jan. 9, voted to recommend the affiliation of the Lake County farmers to the American Federation of Labor. The distributors express optimism as to the result and the milk farmers express determination to continue the fight until victory rests in their banners. The milk barons are sending out inspired statements to the press to the effect that an agreement is about to be effected but as they stand pat on their proposal for a reduction from $2.75 to $2.60 per hundred pounds and the farmers stand pat for the current rate, no peace is in sight until one side or the other quits. And it look as if the farmers are not quitters.

U. S. DREYFUS CASE IN TRIAL OF CAPT. HIBBEN

Dangerous Boomerang Launched from Attack

BY FREDERICK KUH

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press and Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The government's attempt to expel Capt. Captain Hibben, Officers' Reserve Corps, from the army continues to become a dangerous boomerang. Hibben is undergoing trial by special board of officers on charges of advocating a policy toward Russia different from the official attitude of the state department.

Press disclosures at the first hearings at Governor's Island, New York, under the presidency of General Bullard, show that the resources and files of the U. S. military secret service are being abused for private propaganda purposes. Official secrets of the military intelligence department are being placed at the disposition of ordinary civilians who have an anti-Russian axe to grind. This is causing bitter indignation.

Liberalism, Only Crime.

Hibben's affair threatens to rival the historic Dreyfus scandal, which was originally intended to ruin an innocent officer and ended by discrediting the French government and French statesmen.

Because of his liberal views, fellow army officers testify, his mail was regularly opened and read by army spies. When he served with the Near East Relief in Armenia and Russia and later came here to beg congress to appropriate funds for famine relief in Russia he was looked on as a dangerous man.

In a statement to The Federated Press, Hibben contended that holding a commission in the Reserve Corps does not deprive the officer of his right as an American citizen to disagree with the policy of the administration or criticize cabinet officers other than the secretary of war. In reply to one of the charges levelled against him, namely that he had placed a wreath upon the grave of John Reed, American journalist and Communist, Hibben said he and Reed had been college friends and had worked together as war correspondents. That act, he said, was purely personal.

Hibben Visited Russia.

In 1922, Hibben visited Russia as a member of an unofficial commission of five, and compiled a report, describing the gradual economic revival of Russia, the growing strength of the soviet regime, and recommending measures of American relief for the famine stricken areas. Herbert Hoover took exception to Hibben's findings, because Hoover was determined to retain control of all American relief and to dictate what American opinion towards Russia should be. Two days after Hibben's return the Boston Transcript published a violent attack on him in the course of its "anti-red revelations."

Striking enough, the "disclosures" made at the recent session of the board of officers, now deciding whether Hibben should be ousted from the army, coincide in every vital detail with the material published in the Transcript.

Your Union Meeting

Meetings of Local Unions of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published in this column free of charge, when received at least one week in advance. Otherwise they will be at the rate of 10c per line.

Monthly meetings—50 a year and one week, each additional time, 10c an week.

Weekly meetings—$1 a year and one time published free thereafter a week, each additional time 10c an week.

MONDAY, MONDAY, JAN. 18th.

Bakers' Local and Press of Hoffman, Bakery Drivers, 1464 S. Ashland Ave.

Carpenters and Beachmen, 3400 S. Halsted St.

Machinists, Machinists, Monday's Hall, 1 Hamilton, 1.

Machinists, International Iron Workers, 2112 W. Madison St.

Machinists, Machinists, 1635 W. Roosevelt Road.

Machinists, Machinists Round Table, 1635 W. Roosevelt St.

Machinists, Machinists, 1635 W. Roosevelt Road.

Machinists, Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1635 W. Roosevelt Road.

Carpenters, 2348 W. Madison St.

Carpenters, 2348 W. Ninth St.

Carpenters, 2348 W. Madison St.

Carpenters, 2348 W. Madison St.

Carpenters, 2348 W. Madison

BALLAM ISSUES FINAL REPORT ON THE DAILY DRIVE

Urges United Effort to Complete Big Fund

One final united push and "The Daily Worker" campaign for $100,000 will be ended successfully, declares John J. Ballam, manager of the campaign. Only $7,500 is needed to reach the goal.

"If everybody gets together and pushes for two weeks we will be able to close the drive successfully. With the paper coming out every day that it should not be hard. When the few party members who have not yet bought their shares of stock see the first issue of issue of The Daily I am sure they will want to be part owners of it. The drive for the sustaining fund for The Daily is the greatest drive conducted by our party and must make it a success," Ballam said in his final appeal.

The financial statement which accompanied the appeal follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Cash Receipts and Expenditures—Aug. 15, 1925 to Dec. 31, 1925

CASH RECEIPTS

Paid Applications for Preferred Stock—	
a) Full Payments	$64,040.75
b) Partial Payments ..	157.50
c) Finnish Federation .	9,231.31
Cash Donations	4,304.72
Bond and Donations (unclassified)	1,325.21
Premium sales	1,164.33
Over, Tin subs to Daily Worker	54.55
Interest on bank deposits	24.35
Total Receipts to Dec. 23, 1925	$71,497.15

The above financial report of THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE shows the results of the greatest drive conducted by our Party.

The total income of the drive, received directly by this office, is today (Jan. 11th) $75,418.28. Up to Dec. 23rd, the sum of $71,497.15 was received, and since then $3,921.13 making the total, at the time this report is made, $75,418.28. To this sum must be added $15,000 from the Finnish Federation, completing their quota; and $2,000 pledged by the Italian Federation.

This makes a total for The Daily Worker Drive of $92,418.28.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Membership Is Informed on Big Problems Confronting the Party

Detailed information on the immediate political struggles confronting the Workers Party have been sent to the party membership in a letter directed to all party branches by the party's executive secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg.

The work outlined will be carried on under the direction of the City Central Committees and District Organizations where such exist. The letter covers such questions as the Recognition of Soviet Russia, the campaign for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, the Labor Party Campaign and the Membership Drive. It is as follows:

* * * *

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

The discussion in the Senate of the United States and in the capitalist press of the address of Secretary of State Hughes on Soviet Russia and the Communist International has aroused general interest in the question of Recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Central Executive Committee of the Party has determined to take advantage of this situation to build up favorable sentiment for Soviet Russia and as a means of doing this, all CCCs of the Party are directed to arrange public meetings on Sunday, February 3rd, which are to be RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA meetings. A Committee should be elected by each Party organization at once for the arrangement of such a meeting. The hall should be secured and the National Office notified and a speaker will be assigned immediately. Advertising for these meetings should contain the slogans RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA and THE WORKERS PARTY ANSWERS SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES.

It should be possible for our Party to arrange at least fifty mass meetings on Feb. 3, and fifty mass meetings on a single day on this issue will be a triumph for our organization and will strengthen the support for RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA. Prompt action is required for this work and only those who respond will be included. The meetings should be well advertised both thru leaflets and in announcements in the local newspapers.

Campaign for Protection of Foreign Born

The Third National Convention of the Party reaffirmed the declaration of the Second National Convention, pledging the Party to carry on a campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers against exception laws. This campaign becomes of immediate importance in view of the fact that President Coolidge recommended in his message to Congress that all foreign-born workers be registered and legislation to this effect is now pending in Congress. There is also pending legislation which proposes that immigration to the United States in the future shall be on a contract basis; that is, that workers shall be brought from European countries under contract to work in certain industries.

Both of these proposed laws represent a great danger to the whole working class movement of this country, native-born and foreign-born and it should be possible to rally wide masses of workers in protest against these laws.

To organize the opposition against these laws, the Party has decided to initiate organization of Councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. The method of procedure in organizing these councils locally should be as follows:

A. The Local Party organization should bring into existence a temporary committee representing the trade union movement, foreign-born organizations, and workers' political organizations. This committee should send out a call for a city conference to organize the opposition against the exception laws above described. All trade unions, fraternal organizations, and organizations of foreign-born of every kind, and workers' political parties should be invited to send delegates to this conference. At the conference a representative Executive Committee should be elected which will conduct the work of fighting these laws thru mass meetings, circularization of literature, resolutions, etc.

B. At the same time that this temporary committee is organized and proceeds with its work, each Federation of the Party represented in a given city should organize at once a conference of all organizations of their language group in their city. That is, the Russian, German, Jewish Party Branch or Party Branch of any other language section should surround itself with all the existing organizations of that language group in a language section of the local COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN. The language section thus organized should then send delegates to the general city conference.

There will be sent to City Central Committees and District Organizers with this letter a proposed manifesto to be issued by the temporary committee in your city as the basis for organization of the local council for protection of foreign-born workers. This manifesto should be mailed to the various organizations invited to participate and printed in leaflet form for general distribution among the workers of your city.

The campaign for protection of foreign-born workers offers a great opportunity to build up a mass movement, but in order to take advantage of this opportunity we must act quickly, as the legislation may come before Congress any day for adoption. The whole Party strength must be thrown into this campaign immediately if we are to make a success of it.

Our Labor Party Campaign

The Third National Convention of the Party approved of the work of the Central Executive Committee during the previous year in aiding to bring into existence a Farmer-Labor Party in this country and specifically approved the July 4th conference and the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The immediate work before our Party, to carry further the Labor Party Campaign, is of a two-fold character.

A. According to the decision of the National Convention, our Party must assist the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in the work of organizing itself as a real political party. This means that in every place where a branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party can be built up without dividing the workers who are for a Farmer-Labor Party, we should immediately initiate a movement for the organization of such a branch. It means further that our Party membership should, in all organizations of which they are members, raise the question of affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and secure affiliation or endorsement of that Party by the respective organizations to which they belong. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has already secured the affiliation of close to 200,000 workers. If our Party throws itself aggressively into the work of strengthening the Federated Farmer-Labor Party we can quickly double the number of this group of workers, and this is one of the chief immediate tasks of our organization.

B. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has united with the Farmer-Labor Parties of Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington and other organizations in calling a National Convention on May 30th at St. Paul Minnesota, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President and adopting a nations platform. This Convention will be one of the most important events in the history of the labor movement in this country. Estimates of delegates likely to attend this Convention range from 1500 to two or three thousand. However, the Convention will not only have representation from workers' organizations and organizations of exploited farmers, but there are likely to come to the Convention representatives of the middle class (such as small business men, professional men, etc. The question whether the Convention will represent the interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers will depend upon the strength of this group in the Convention.

Our Party stands for a class farmer-labor party and not for a Third Party dominated by the petty bourgeoisie. We must help to carry on the work which will bring to the St. workers' and farmers' organizations in such numbers that their ideas will be written into the decisions of this convention.

The call for the May 30th convention will not be issued until February but we can now begin our work of propaganda to build up favorable sentiment for this Convention. While the question of election of delegates should not be raised until the call is actually out, we should create interest in the Convention by raising the question, emphasizing the need of a class Farmer-Labor Party and thus building up sentiment favorable to its organization.

The Campaign for the May 30th Convention also offers the most favorable situation for the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor Party [illegible] Federated Farmer-Labor Party will be strengthened in the May 30th Convention.

The Farmer-Labor Voice

Beginning with the month of January, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will issue a monthly paper each month under the name "The Farmer-Labor Voice." Our Party has transferred to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party the "Voice of Labor" and with the change of name as indicated above this paper will become the property of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and its official organ. The "Farmer-Labor Voice" will be the medium to carry on propaganda and organization work for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and in support of the May 30th Convention.

The Party units and Party members are urged to give the organ of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party their support by subscribing for it and circulating it among the workers and farmers everywhere.

Membership Drive

While the above are the immediate political tasks of our Party, there is one campaign which must not be overlooked in taking up this work, and that is the drive to increase our Party membership. With the publication of the Daily we will have a new instrument thru which to carry on this campaign.

If our Party is to fulfill its great task we must add to our Party membership. At the Convention, the Central Executive Committee reported that the figures gathered showed 25,000 members on our Party rolls, altho the dues payments have not reached that amount. Each branch must see to it that every member pays dues regularly, and every branch must organize itself to add to its membership. In the letter received from the Communist International, the C. E. C. of our Party was congratulated on having initiated the drive for new membership and the Communist International emphasized the need of building up our Party organization for the great work ahead of us.

The Membership drive must be one of the first tasks of every Party unit. New ways and means of bringing members into the Party must be found. The Communist International said that every member of the Party should at least bring one new member into the Party. If we could achieve that goal we would immediately double our Party membership. We must gain at least ten thousand new members and the drive for new members must go along from month to month alongside of the political campaigns of our Party.

Comrades: The Third National Convention of the Party has prepared the way for new achievements for our Party organization. The work outlined above constitutes the first task of the new year to strengthen our influence and build up our Party organization. The whole Party must immediately mobilize its strength for these campaigns and carry them forward successfully.

Fraternally yours,

C. E. RUTHENBURG,
Executive Secretary

NOTICE TO ALL PARTY UNITS

All Party units are again reminded of the fact that the Industrial Registration blanks are to be returned to the National Office without any further delay. Only one third of the branches have so far carried out the instruction of the Central Executive Committee which were since approved by the National Convention of the Party. The City Central Committees which have not yet reported to the National Office the names and addresses of their City Industrial Organizers must do so immediately.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Ilurv Libedinsky. It will start soon.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

DEPENDENCY NO MONOPOLY OF AGED.

Cold weather in Chicago, revealed a particularly significant feature of the decadence of American capitalism. Whereas heretofore the majority of the inmates of the Municipal bunking houses were old men, this year found most of them under 35, and a great number in the very prime of youth.

To see able-bodied young men reduced to the lowest position of degradation proved ever more that job holders is a burst of pride and a warning was issued to stay away from Chicago. "No more jobs; unemployment is increasing."

What is the reason for the decline in age of the down-and-out proletarian? The main cause is the rapid movement from farm to city. The young leave first in search of bread. In other words, the rapid and disappearance of the much-heralded prosperity forces first the young to leave in search of an exploiter. Then, the ex-soldiers never were entirely absorbed into production; and the number of disabled and those physically unable to work is one of the most healthy year-Haven't it greater than the American Legion has seen fit to advertise.

Too add to this mess, General Hines has been training 71,000 war vets in semi-skilled trades and they are being thrown into the overloaded labor market by the thousands.

Can Gompers still overlook the necessity of organizing the youth into the trade unions?

* * *

FOSTER TO SPEAK FOR YOUTH ON LIEBKNECHT.

William Z. Foster never overlooks an opportunity to reach the young rebels, and the young revolutionists never miss a chance to hear Bill Foster. Foster has always placed great reliance in the youth movement, and it will be an unusual treat to hear him talk on Liebknecht—the Pioneer of the International Liebknecht Day celebration in Chicago, to be held Saturday, January 23, at 7:30 P. M., Prudential Hall, North Ave. and Halsted Street.

Then there will be Robert Minor who was in Germany at the time of the Spartacist rebellion; Max Bedacht, Editor of Soviet Russia Pictorial who will speak on "The Revolutionary Situation in Germany"; John Edwards and Peter Hard for the Young Workers League. Such special features will be put by the Studio Players, music selected for the occasion, and other attractions should have no doubt in your minds that you will be there.

Lithuanians Hold Successful Meet

The Lithuanian Federation of the Workers Party have held the second Convention in Chicago for reporting the activities of the Federation, with representatives of the Federation with representatives of about 1,000. Ten Fraternal delegates were seated with them.

The report of the Central Executive Committee made by Comrade Abram Pakiles, was accepted unanimously by the Convention which judged its full-hearted support to the newly elected Central Executive Committee.

Thomas Myknowski made a very interesting report on the situation in the United Workers of America which counts within its ranks many Lithuanian workers. The report was accepted unanimously.

The question of the Daily Worker was made a special order of business. It is to be remembered that the Lithuanian comrades have for the last few months shown a splendid spirit in support of the campaign for The Daily Worker. The Convention adopted a resolution pledging itself to continue in its efforts to make "The Daily" a success.

The question of the Federation press was given most careful consideration. The policies pursued by the Federation press for the last year were approved and the new Bureau was instructed to continue in its policies of bringing the Federation press in closer contact with the party as a whole.

The convention adjourned with the election of a new bureau of seven members as follows: Roy Minara, secretary of the Federation; V. Andrulis, editor of "Vilnis"; Frank Buck, J. Gaduman, J. P. Zaldokas, S. Vashis, P. Zalpis, all of Chicago. Mizara was re-elected secretary by the new bureau.

The SAN PEDRO BRANCH of the Workers Party celebrate the birth of THE DAILY WORKER and the International Liebknecht-Day on January 19th, 8 P. M., at headquarter's hall, 729½ South Palos Verdes St.

Branch 167, Workmen's Circle.

We are with you in the struggle for emancipation from capitalism and the establishment of a Communist society.

Greetings and Best Wishes for Success.

WORKERS' SCHOOL
127 University Place
New York City.

GREETINGS from JEWISH BRANCH, St. Paul, Minn.

City Central Committee of Hartford, Conn., Sends Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER.

Unit Conference for Relief of Starving German Workers will be held on Thursday, Jan. 17th, at Workers' Lyceum, 3735 Hirsch Blvd. Max Bedacht will speak! All delegates and sympathizers interested in Germany, please attend!

Birthday Greetings to

"The Daily Worker"

BOXBERRY, MASS.
John Tyrmund
John Lehary
B. Zelms
J. Lagakis
W. Lehris
C. Zirnel
A. Gurzonvan
John Kalnoten
Lehmann
Sorinkin
J. Eller
M. S. Martin
E. J. Sugar
Anarum
Tsagri
Schrolmour
Walzet
E. Faizal
Tupsky
L. Tiefenger
John Blumberg
John Breede
John Asberg
Elsie Pultur
M. Timerman
Wm. Extine
F. Needre
T. Buelt

QUINCY, MASS.
Laura Rindell
Herman Kyllanen
Joseph Tuomala
John Karpi
David Palmgren
Alex Ahara
Waldo Holma
Niulo Jokinen
John Ostman
W. Aatanen

CHICAGO, ILL.
Fred. Olander
John A. Walmberg
Harry Anderson
Nelstengstrom
J. L. Nelson

NORWOOD, MASS.
Ella Hack
Henry Hack
Lizzie Koskela
Matt. Koskela
Nestor Yljoki
E. Hurma
W. Karki

BERKELEY, CALIF.
Elizabeth B. Miller
Retta O. Brissender
A. Friend
Laura Brammin

REVERE, MASS.
I. Katz
Milton Corly
Samuel Trucinan
Jacob Gorvine
Herman Vosores
Charles Schwartz
Daniel Diamond
Harry Diamond
Israel Diamond
Mrs. B. Diamond
Ah. Katz
J. Hurvich
Jewish Branch, Revere, Mass.
B. Forbman
Max Katz

BRONX, NEW YORK
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Yetta Davis
H. Toms
A. Spivack
B. Isaik
Z. Eberll
J. Pinchvsky
K. Korn
A. Ramban
L. Glauberman
H. Milner
S. Nelman
Mrs. Toorack
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Rebecca Liff
Mrs. D. Singer
J. Weinstern
F. Alenberg
J. Asworth
Edith Rosenthal
P. Shulman
A. Wise
O. Pineus
M. Zak
G. Walkoff

HARTFORD, CONN.
M. Cohb
J. Krichevsky
N. Marron
Nisn Gotkin
Sarah Apstow
Jennie Arbitman
Pauline Finselver
E. Gaberman
Minah Gaberman
J. Steinbergh
M. Levinsky
M. Levinsky

ASHEVILLE, N. Y.
Finnish and Y. Workmen
Mrs. Jos. Jos. Rosing
Mrs. Jos. Jos. Rosing

HARLEM FINNISH BRANCH NEW YORK
A. Niityasn
John Lahti
Anna Ja Matti Lohki
George Lahti
Aug. Sundman
Lauri Kaukonen
A. Mikkonen
Eino Riissinen
Emil Saren
Jalmar Sunerva
K. Helke
Mikko Myllynen
Y. Rautanen
Mimmi Ja Vaino Kekkonen
Herman Maki
A. Holm
Matti Ohvo
J. N. Paasi
Oscar Wilson
Anna Wilson
Walli Ja Erick Johnson
Senja ja Wm. Salonen
August Kannel
Tyyne Maki
Maria Tennoff
Emil Koski
Anton Ulvi
John Niemi
E. Reported
Hj. Marttila
Aug. Mela
Saimi ja Niilo Mustonen
W. Nieminen
John Sword
Leo Drockila
Pekka Auer
Charl Maki
P. Lumme
N. Tammilehto
Raymond Wacklin
Mandy, Mirjam ja Toivo Fors.
Lauri, Aini ja Lauri Hyvonen
Paul Jokinen
Ilmari Harjanne
Waino Wainola
Hjalmar Helenius
L. Junttila
Elizabet ja John Suominen
Anna ja M. Wiskari
Hilja Saxlin
Hilja Kallio
Naimi Carlson
Anna Pohjola
Anna Snellman
Ade Kuusela
Hilma Hamailainen
E. Leino
Ida Riihela
Mary Weripaa
Reino Kallas
Anna Jantunen
Aino ja Emil Svanson
Hjalmar Norena
Vaino Ahonius
T. Laukkanen
Vaino Pulli
Jenny ja John Kiiveri
Kalle ja Hilma Aronen
Aino ja Amos Wax
Hilma Lander
K. Makinen
Regina Hykas
Anna ja Emil Toikka
Anna ja Aug. Wallen
Ellen ja Alex Temmio
Hellen Rahkonen
Aino ja Aaro Savo
Ida ja Waldemar Nurminen
Hilma Maki
Alli ja Ivar Anttila
F. Aho
Yrjo Luoma
Hilma Heinolainen
Saimi Maki
Hanna Hietala
Kalle Tolvanen
Davit Suni
Alma Lailinen
E. Palm
Yrjo Moks
Ida Neisor
Pekka Hirvonen
Anni Keinanen
Helena Toukola
A Member
Anni ja Vilho Brander
Alli Keinanen
Esther Toikka
Paavo Nikkonen
Hugo Paasikivi
Aino ja Matti Piiranen
Victor Hartman
Eleonora, Chara, A. Wirkkula
Matilda ja Waldemar Maki
Mimmi ja August Tirkkonen
Emilia Hansen
John Huovila
Rino ja J. Hansen
Olka ja W. Mantyla
Impi ja Lauri Hendrick
J. E. Mantyla
Fanny Wasberg
Lauri Wax
J. F. Joki
Lempi-Wm. Salonen

ZEIGLER, ILL.
M. Kilvanich
C. Glowgoc
M. Orosovich
Henry Podlaksy
Mike Baka

THE WORKERS PARTY HARLEM Finnish Branch Sends GREETINGS to THE DAILY WORKER, the first Communist daily published in the English language.

Lithuanian Branch, Workers Party, ELIZABETH, N. J., congratulates THE DAILY WORKER and wishes it the best success. LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

The Independent Workmen's Circle, Branch 89 congratulates the birth of THE DAILY WORKER. We wish you success in the struggle for a better World.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City sends greetings and congratulations.

You Will Have Our Undivided Support.

JEWISH BRANCH NO. 1, BRONX, N. Y.

We wish ... THE DAILY WORKER a long and successful life.

Protest the Fascist Bill!

THREE CHEERS FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

Young Workers League Cheer Leader.

C. C. C. of Workers Party of Erie, meets every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., 1401 Parade Street, Erie Penn.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

GREETINGS from I. ISAACS, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Compliments and Long Live Our DAILY WORKER, which appears on January 13, 1924, in Chicago, and Let Our DAILY WORKER be a Light-House for the Exploited Workers.

Branch 478, Workmen's Circle.
Vanguard of the Left Branch in Chicago.
M. BERSON, Financial Secretary.

GREETINGS on the launching of the first English Communist Daily. Hail the militant organ of the American working-class!

City Central Committee, Workers Party, Rochester, New York.

Emil Honegger, Financial Secretary.

Rejoicing with the appearance of THE DAILY WORKER.

Pledging our support to the utmost of our ability.

JEWISH BRANCH, No. 2, Workers Party. New York City, New York.

The International Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League greets with great joy the appearance of THE DAILY WORKER as the first working-class militant daily in the English language in the United States.

International Committee, Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League.
208 East 12th Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Real Live Wire Writes How He Boosts "Daily"

What a real live wire can do when he puts his heart and his energy into the task of making THE DAILY WORKER a power does a large circulation is shown by the accomplishment of Albert Harvitt, of Toledo, Ohio. This comrade has sent in to THE DAILY WORKER $177.75 in payment for 47 subscriptions, a share of stock and a greeting to the Daily.

How Comrade Harvitt made such a magnificent record is best shown by the letter which he sent with the money. If the militants all over the country will set themselves to the task in the way Comrade Harvitt did, it wil be only a matter of a few weeks until THE DAILY WORKER will establish its power in the labor movement and in the political and industrial life of this country in a way that will shake the capitalist world to its foundations.

IT CAN BE DONE IF THE MILITANTS WANT IT DONE. Comrade Harvitt's letter is printed in full to prove it:

* * *

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1924

Dear Comrade: I am sending in a list of names for THE DAILY WORKER. Some of these subs are entirely new and never took the Worker before.

A good many prospects said they could not take the Worker because they did not have the money, but they could not get away with that with me, because I said, well, I have got about $80.00 that's been working in a capitalist's bank at 3½ per cent and you can borrow enough to pay for your WORKER as long as you want it, so they could not turn me down on that proposition, so I got their sub.

I consider this money working in this way is worth much more than 3½ per cent interest as a couple of dollars of it may help to make a rebel and they are worth more than 3½ per cent.

I would have liked to send more than I did on the greetings, but I had to spend a good bit on car fare chasing up these subs and had to carry about $40.00 on the sub list for a while, so I was just about strapped when I got thru.

Please let me know how much you are going to charge for bundle rates, as I am not working at present, and am going to try to put THE WORKER on the street for a couple of weeks and see how it sells along with the prostitute press.

As secretary of the Workers campaign committee, I introduced a motion to have the local members go out on the street for one Saturday night and sell The Worker on the corner, then I told them I would continue to sell it on the street till we got it introduced to the public, and they can see what it is.

As the comrades do not seem to get results on the house to house canvass I thought we could sort of psychologize the mass in this way and they would know THE WORKER was here in Toledo.

There had not been anything done on sub lists when they were handed to me as the new secretary. I hope I can get the local members on the job and we will try to get results on new subs.

Long live THE DAILY WORKER
Yours in Comradeship,
ALBERT W. HARVITT,
131 Michigan St.
Toledo, Ohio

P. S. I am sending you an application for one share of stock in THE DAILY WORKER and $5.00 payment for same. Please take care of this as soon as possible.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

N. Y. BUILDING WORKERS WIN, OTHERS SUFFER

Workers Have Banks But Little Cash

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN
(Special to "The Daily Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—Where in the labor movement of New York City headed at the opening of 1924? You can find sections of it, headed in every direction.

Its strength and the prosperity of its members vary by degrees from the peak wages and labor shortage of the building trades to the great unemployment and suffering in the needle trades.

The unions in the building industry were able to compel the employers to sign a two years' contract at a basic wage of $10.50 for mechanics and $8.50 for helpers. This agreement does not include bricklayers, masons and plasterers whose basic wage rate is $12. Several unions, like the marble workers have agreements calling for wages of $11 and more.

The increase in wages comes on the eve of the termination of an ultimatum giving the unions connected with the old Board of Business Agents to February first, to join the new Building Trades Council of New York, chartered more that a year ago by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Up to the present the old board, organized by the notorious "Boss" Brindell has gone on functioning as the representative body even the its charter was revoked and it contested only of Business Agents "who are elected for at least three years and receive a salary of not less than $75 a week. A recent conference of International officials ordered their local unions to immediately join the council organized by the District Council of Painters, Plasterers, Marble Workers and several other unions. Substantial increases were also gained by the unions in the Printing Industry.

Conditions in the Metal Industry are rather slow. R. Hoe & Co., the largest manufacturing plant of printing presses found the time opportune, to announce the abrogation of their agreement with the International Association of Machinists and "reorganize" the plant with radically reduced wages.

Food Workers Organize

In spite of bad conditions in the industry the Amalgamated Meat Workers are conducting an enthusiastic organization campaign. This is also true of the United Automobile Workers Union which has gained several hundred members within the last few months. In the food industry, the Amalgamated Food Workers, are at present conducting organization campaigns in all directions.

The struggle of the rank and file in the needle trades against the union bureaucracy is becoming ever more intense, resulting in great suffering to those who dare challenge the rule of the incompetent and self-seeking officials. Home rule, democracy, self-determination, of local unions are nowhere to be found in those International Unions which are ruled by so-called Social Democrats. Executive Boards are appointed by the international president, as in the case of Waistmakers Union No. 22. Executive Board members who have the confidence of their fellow workers are "deposed" and if even then the membership will not "learn," strong arm methods are employed as in the Furriers Union, resulting in the serious injury of members of the Trades Union Educational League.

"Able" the (Capitalist) Agent

One such demonstration occurred when B. Gold, an active member of the Trades Union Educational League and of the Furriers' Union, was released from Court after the reactionary officials had him first severely beaten and then charged with assault. Several hundred Furriers marched to the Forward Building and "honored" Abe Cahan, the American Gustav Noske, with a demonstration which left no doubt in the minds of many Jewish workers who witnessed it, about the grand betrayal of the Jewish Daily Forward.

The needle trades are going thru a severe crisis. Unemployment and part time employment is rampant. Very few tailors have steady employment.

The keen competition among The Labor Banks is as interesting as it is sometimes amusing. The Central Trades and Labor Council, owner of the Federation Bank, is preparing resolutions, telling the world about the utter worthlessness of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, because this big organization of tailors is not affiliated, with the A. F. of L. On the other hand, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers instructed its salesmen to advise the business world that they are "one of the most conservative unions, have never participated in a sympathetic strike and are staunch supporters of the open shop." So that's that. You may choose now, where you want to deposit your money, with the "outlaw union," with the A. F. of L., central body or with the supporter of the open shop. All that the New York workers need now, is the money. For, with the exception of the few thousand workers in the building trades and a few thousand more in the printing trades, wage workers have little left, to deposit in "their" banks.

In ever increasing numbers the exploited workers of New York City are understanding this and joining the Workers Party. For while the leaders of the Socialist Party are becoming both government and Democratic Party officials, supporters of the reactionary Gompers, and even for the reactionary Gompers, without the tasks union movement.

Picture of the Month

Ted Goes to the Country.

By HAYAK

Ted never knew when a bad day's work was in the offing. He was and was treated, in the eyes of the larger Black Island tenement children was a wonder. The moment he looks into his eyes, even before lunch time. For three years out of his scant time, Ted worked at home before and after school, stringing beads or punching eyelets in fancy pieces of leather; and he could remember the good paying job his mother had last year clipping little crosses on glittering chains.

This little boy's father worked in one of those long red buildings which shoot out so many dirty streams of black smoke; where men and women and children rush into in the morning, and struggle out of at night. From the long and sometimes bitter quarrels that passed between his mother and father, Ted learned that his father did not get enough money to support his sister May, twelve, and his little baby brother, not to pay for the medicine and doctors his sick mother needed.

In all his troubles, only one thing was the sunshine, and everything along in the enchanting fields, and playing there were never so real about Ted's life as ready to romp along every day.

Could it be, when Ted's father told his mother that the boss was laying the man off, that it was all right for the summer? A man had asked him to bring the whole family along. Imagine how happy Ted felt on that dusty afternoon when, after a two-hour train-ride and a long walk, they were out under the blue sky and under a bunch of barn-like buildings one of which Ted was told would be his home. His father did not work that afternoon, and that night in his crowded sleeping quarters, Ted dreamed of endless games in the greenfields and around and under the trees. In his dream, he had just stretched himself out on the grass, exhausted after long playing and was gazing up into the deep green trees, when a loud, gruff voice called, "Five o'clock, get up! You'll find your tools downstairs." Ted's mother turned to him and said, "Wake up May. We must all be out in the field to work in half an hour. Do hurry, Ted."

GREETINGS from San Pedro Executive Committee of Workers Party.

E. R. Yovchevich.
John Koulis.
S. J. Jackson.

THE HERALD COMMUNE

WILL ESTABLISH IN SOVIET RUSSIA

A Dairy and Poultry Communal Enterprise

Those Interested May Apply For Infomation

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N. GARBUTT, Secretary
The Herald Commune
725 RIDGEWAY AVENUE
Phone Kedzie 1137 Chicago, Ill.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.....Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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To the Many Greetings!

Many greetings have come to The Daily Worker. They have come from all parts of the United States, from all parts of the world. They have come from the isolated comrades, in the lone places, carrying on the struggle against capitalism. They have come from the Communist Parties in many lands. They have come from the Communist International itself. All greetings of encouragement. All expressing a great hope for the future of the English-language Communist press.

To all of these The Daily Worker sends back its Communist greetings. The Daily Worker and its staff sends greetings to all Communists everywhere. It will strive to the utmost of its strength to carry out its true Communist mission by struggling for the whole working class. In this historic struggle it will march on to victory with the whole world-wide Communist press, with the Communist movement everywhere.

The Gangsters and the Press

Elections are either being held or are just over in Chicago unions and the seasonal activity of the gunmen and sluggers is at its height.

There is a fine show of indignation in the local capitalist press and the usual moral relative to the criminal character of the trade union movement is being drawn.

No group of the American workingclass is more opposed to the activities of the criminal element that has fastened itself on the labor movement than the Workers Party of America; we consider that the degenerates who serve the most reactionary and corrupt section of the trade union movement as gunmen and sluggers constitute a cancerous excrescence of which the labor movement must rid itself; in that task however the left wing of the labor movement will seek no aid from the capitalist press.

The Communists know that the same gunmen—and their employers—whom the capitalist press berates when it sees an opportunity of discrediting the labor movement, are used without compunction when the bosses and the corrupt officialdom of the unions unite in a holy war against the Communists and the left-wing of the labor movement—of which they are the most active section.

The only reason that the capitalist press, at the instance of its owners who live by the violent suppression of the workers, attacks the gangsters of the labor movement, is the purely opportunist tactics used by employers' organizations. Rotten as the administrations of many Chicago unions are, there is still some measure of resistance to the enroachments of the employers. To break this resistance by casting suspicion upon all forms of union activity is the motive behind the denunciations of violence in the labor movement on the part of the capitalist press.

Outside of this diversity of interests there is close co-operation between the capitalists, the capitalist press and the devotees of thuggery in the labor movement.

No more illuminating instance of this offensive and defensive alliance of labor crooks and grafters and the employers and politicians has been seen lately than the gathering at the funeral of Thomas Kearney former president of the Building Trades Council. This crowd of parasites to which the capitalist press gave much space is proof aplenty that to rid the labor movement of crooks and gangsters is the last thing in the world the employers want to do.

The labor movement will purge itself of this blight. When it does it will be the Communists and the left-wing bloc who will be responsible for the needed change. They will, however, do the job in their own time and in their own way, without any assistance from the capitalist press, the capitalist police or any other agency of the capitalist system.

That capital is fleeing from France in dread of the falling currency was the warning hurled at the French government by a Socialist in the chamber of deputies. Another deputy declared that the occupation of the Ruhr is costing France $98,000,000 annually. M. Herriott urged a resumption of relations with Russia as a necessary step toward restoring Europe to what the late president of the U. S. would call "normalcy."

In the race between the soldiers bonus and the reduction bills the latter is likely to be first at the winning post. The soldiers have done the thinking anyhow. They have shown a good deal of patience and can be depended on to remain quiet waiting until the next war comes along.

Forward--But Backward

An historical event of paramount importance has just transpired in the Senate. When the half dozen insurgent republican senators unite with the democrats and vote for their candidate Smith, of South Carolina, as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, another page in the breaking up of present party lines was written. The action of LaFollette will tend to precipitate the growing tendency towards an organizational rift in the republican party.

Tho from the point of view of disrupting the reactionary republican machine this vote is a step forward, yet from the angle of the fundamental political, class conflicts, the acceptance of the democrat, Smith, by the "progressive" LaFollette is two steps backward.

The insurgents threw away two splendid opportunities in voting for Smith and not acting thruout the proceedings as a distinct, independent group separate and apart from the democrats and republicans. First of all, in voting for Smith the progressives actually assumed responsibility for him before the very mass of voters in whose eyes they did not want to appear as responsible for Cummins, the reactionary republican. Senator Smith is a "regular" democrat of the rankest sort. LaFollette very well knows that the film between the democrats and republicans has long ago disappeared and that the two will undoubtedly get together against the insurgents in a pinch. The preservation of the Esch-Cummins Act guaranteeing a bonus of hundreds of millions of dollars to the railway corporations is a matter of first-rate import to the capitalists and they will not permit any tampering with it. On the eve of a national election, the democrats will not be fools to endanger campaign funds by antagonizing the railway interests or to throw away one of their best campaign issues by taking off the statute books a law publicly proclaimed by them as objectionable at a time when their political opponents, the republicans, are in control of the government. Thus the election of Smith, as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, does not enhance the chances of repealing the Esch-Cummins Act and does not save the progressives from responsibility for its continuance.

Secondly, by voting for Smith, the LaFollette forces threw away the chance that comes once in a political lifetime to a minority insurgent group to establish itself as an independent, vigorous force for action. Had the LaFollette forces continued to vote independently they would have forced the democrats and republicans to unite on Cummins, or some other reactionary and thus would have exposed the two parties before the masses as really one gang serving the interests of the powerful bankers and manufacturers. Such independent action would have gone a long way towards making the progressives a real force in American political life. Thus, by voting against the reactionary republican, Cummins, the insurgents took one step forward. But by voting for the reactionary democrat, Smith, they took two steps backward.

This weak conduct and wavering policy are characteristic of the vascillating, unclear, programless center group in all class struggles.

MacDonald Is Safe

American capitalists are worrying over the rise to power of the British Labor Party. Many of them fear—actually fear—that on the very day J. Ramsay MacDonald becomes premier of Great Britain and The Irish Free State he will order all capitalists deported to St. Helena.

The wise heads among the American plutocracy do not fear any immediate revolution in Britain. They know the present leaders of British labor. They know that a labor government existed in Sweden, Germany, parts of Australia and New Zealand and nothing very detrimental to the capitalists occured. Somehow or other under the rule of such labor leaders the capitalists manage to get by. With Communists it is different.

But even the wise heads are not entirely satisfied with developments in England. It is true they do not fear Ramsay as a leader but they are not so sure of some of his followers. The rebels from the Clyde who are rather close to the Communists for instance! They support MacDonald just now but they meet by themselves and plan a course of action within the Labor Party parliamentary group which may not be to the liking of MacDonald or the British capitalists.

Lord Beaverbrook, a prominent figure in British politics and the owner of a number of influential newspapers thinks there is no reason for getting excited. MacDonald is a gentleman, declared the Lord, and then went on to tell the following squib by Carlyle which may explain to the Lord's anointed why Ramsay is in such ungodly company.

A man was astonished to see some one he knew following a riotous mob, and when the latter was asked how on earth he came to be running after such people, he replied, "What else can I do? I'm their leader."

The capitalists need not worry about J. Ramsay MacDonald and his lieutenants. But some day MacDonald's present followers will give them cause to worry, when they have leaders that lead and do not merely keep at the head of the procession.

The display of capitalist brute force in China, in the Philippines, or in South America is only another form of the display of military brutality in strikebreaking in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the railway strike in Missouri and the textile strike in Rhode Island.

The official slogan for the Coolidge campaign will be "Keep Coolidge". Many a good kind happening occurs.

A FIGHTER FROM THE START

Our Cartoonist's Conception of the Birth of "The Daily."

How the Farmers Fight

By. W. F. DUNNE.

The meek and lowly farmer of fiction and vaudeville is passing.

In North and South Dakota, in Idaho and Montana, a fierce struggle is in process between town and country that resembles in many respects the peasant revolts of the later feudal period. The hatred aroused by the tax-gatherers of the kings and barons is today the portion of the agricultural machinery agents, the chattel mortgage sharks and the local bankers.

At best the lot of the farmer in the West is a precarious one; a homesteader, so the saying goes, gets the government that he can live for three years on the land allowed him; sooner or later he either gives up the struggle or is forced to negotiate a mortgage on which he pays interest for the rest of his life. If he is a settler brought to the land of promise by the rosy prospectus of the railway land agent, he purchases his land at an exorbitant figure and pays the ruinous freight rates that prevail in all newly settled districts. One crop failure gives him a handicap that he rarely overcomes. Living in isolation, without any of the conveniences of the city-dweller, living a life in which the simplest pleasure is a rarity, he is forced to exploit his own wife and family to manage a bare existence.

I have driven, during the dry season, 260 miles in one day without seeing a blade of grass or a drop of water fit to drink. In this great desert—it was nothing else—were the shacks of the ranchers, bare, frame buildings, rocked by the wind into strange shapes. The farmers and their families seemed to have had every drop of moisture in their bodies evaporated by the dry and heated atmosphere. In the winter snow and cold make life a constant and still more bitter struggle.

These people have been victimised by the merchants, millers, railroads and bankers until the world appears to them to be composed solely of grasping hands and hard eyes. During the Non-Partisan League activity in the war days, in many districts the active leaders of the farmers were hunted and hounded like wild animals by the small-town chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, rotary clubs and other middle-class organizations. The viciousness of the campaign showed conclusively that this element had interpretated the farmers' movement correctly—as a revolt of the hitherto docile and exploited rural toilers.

When the bottom dropped out of the wheat market two years ago, thousands of farmers gave up the attempt to wrest a living from the land; thousands left their crops standing in the fields, hitched up a team loaded a few household goods and left the country, leaving the best of their belongings to whoever cared to take them.

Others decided to stay and fight foreclosure by the banks and among this group has developed a sense of solidarity that is an entirely new feature in agricultural life; the American farmer has been the backbone of American individualism and the abandonment of this as a guide of conduct is of deep significance.

In more than one county in Montana there is now a quiet but well-organized and effective campaign of sabotage against the holders of farm and chattel mortgages. Quite often when a farmer knows that the agent of the bank is about to foreclose on his stock he drives the horses and cattle into the hills where it may take weeks for the mortgagee to round them up and at a cost that eats up all profit in the transaction.

Another promising fact I learned while in Montana was the growing solidarity between the farmers near Plentywood, Montana, and described with a great deal of approving laughter—was to refuse to bid on a neighbors' goods at a forced sale. To those who know the love of the farmer a shrewd bargain this means that the world is coming to an end.

I heard of a crowd of farmers who deliberately refused to bid more than $5 a head at a mortgage sale of heavy work horses and latter cut their bids down to $2.50 per head when they found that their bids would purchase the stock. From most of these forced sales the banker does not get enough to pay the sheriff's fees.

When it is machinery that is to be sold, kindly neighbors take the good machinery to their own homes and bring—for the purpose of the sale—old and outworn machinery that could not be sold even for junk. Upon this the bank is allowed to foreclose. In many districts, with the sympathy of sheriffs elected by the farmers, the banks have never been able to serve papers at all and the farmer is still in possession of his land.

The result of this widening of the breach between the exploited farmer and the parasitic professional and business elements of the small towns has created a situation without parallel in American history. It is in these hard-hit rural districts that is being laid the ground work of a nation-wide political upheaval of the formerly mild and inoffensive tiller of the soil.

He is no longer the butt of cheap vaudevillians—at least not to the country banker and merchant in whom he personifies the Wall Street octopus. To those who have lived on him for years he seems to be a new individual—one whose new militancy puzzles them and of whom they are more than a little afraid.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"Germany Today" Missamed.

Two hours of beautiful but lifeless scenics are strung together under the title "Germany Today", by W. J. Adams at an one-night stand at Orchestra Hall. The film gives the impression of a slightly animated album of picture post cards. Buildings, parks, statues, and empty streets make up most of the picture. Photography is universally good, the camera man shows himself a genius in picking artistic settings and surrounding them with the proper atmospheric frame. But the titles! To be effective they must be read as they were written—with a strong German accent.

Not a trace of social understanding is displayed in the entire picture. The only glimmer of life is found in the unique Wendish setting of the Spreewald and in the "Meisterturnk" celebration at Rothenburg on the Tauber—both distinctly medieval survivals. The only industrial touch is a short picture showing the making of Dresden china.

A part of the audience had a chance to show its political leanings by applauding every reference in the titles to the former rulers, and its opportunities were very numerous. The statues of Frederick the Great and of Bismarck got the usual hand, while the Hohenzollern stables got a better reception than the Reichstag.

The picture should be named "Germany Yesterday" and the musical motif should be changed to "Sie kommt nicht mehr, nicht mehr".

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"Man from Brodneys"—Chiefly Bromide.

Bromide story, bromide direction, and bromide star. Add a touch of pro-imperialist poison and you have Vitagraph's new thriller, "The Man from Brodneys". J. Warren Kerrigan is the impossibly handsome dress suited matinee idol of a hero who ought to be passed by this time. Did the book call for him? Well, the book has been gathering dust for a long, long time.

A young American diplomat (the handsome Kerrigan) loses his job for walking a Crown Prince with a cane. So he is sent to an Indian island to keep the natives from handing out "force and violence" to a couple of reputation hairs who covet the ruby and sapphire loaded isle. The will provides they must live on the island six months and get married within that time. But the man is already married. Still one wife more or less is a small consideration as against all the wealth of Japan, so there is a native uprising. Of course the natives are wrong. They always are, in the movies. The natives are subdued by the brave man from Brodneys and an American torpedo boat. The loyal regular wife stops a bullet, her husband decides an extra wife is too high a price to pay for peace, the natives, under safe and sane leadership, offer to divide up the rubies and everybody is happy. Meanwhile, Kerrigan's princess who renounced her throne for the brave Mr. Chase.

Below the belt is the main scene. Otherwise bunk and blah. And impossible propaganda.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Ireland is growing greener. Not only does more grass grow there, according to a capitalist report, the climate is so favorable to the growth of grass and potatoes, that the overall amount of wheat grown, 90 per cent of the bread used is made from imported grain. Ninety-three per cent of the Irish agricultural exports are meat and dairy products, for the British market. The bullock is taking the place of the agricultural worker in "free" Ireland.

* * *

Charles Evans Hughes denounces the Soviet Government for alleged interference in American affairs. But Henry Morgenthau, New York banker, requested M. Venizelos, president of the Greek assembly to hold a plebiscite on the form of government Greece wants in March instead of April. Altho he favored a later date Venizelos agreed. He that pays the piper should call the tune. The American bankers will not loan any money to save the Greek refugees who are dying like flies until a stable government is established there. "Profits first" is the slogan of capitalism.

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The anti-Ku Klux Klan societies of Louisiana have amalgamated and are preparing for war on the Klansers. Among the organizations that have joined together are the Wildcats, Chevaliers, Common-Citizens and American Caucasian Leagues.

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The strike breaking president of the United States has a good friend in Robert Habermann, yellow Socialist of Mexico, now in Washington. "I shall tell the masses of Mexico that President Coolidge is the friend of the worker and of the peasant," is "Comrade" Habermann's way of signifying his united fruct with Coolidge.

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A young Boston lad who at the age of eleven astonished the hard-boiled professors at Harvard University with a lecture on the fourth dimension is now trying to live on $23.00 a week punching an adding machine in New York City. If the boy had in his early boyhood discovered a new hogich recipe or a better method of fleecing the workers the capitalist class would no doubt have something better for him than punching an automatic machine. Brains do not always bring a high material reward, neither does a willingness to serve society. Our readers may remember reading in the Bible that Jesus at the age of twelve confounded the doctors of his day and yet they hanged him on a cross for his pains.

The Ku Klux Klan was launched in Australia by the Orange Lodges. No Catholics or Jews will be admitted. Labor in Australia will make short shrift of the Klukers.

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Leland Olds, Federated Press Industrial Editor, predicts an 18% reduction in the amount spent for building activity during the year 1924. This is spite of the fact that there is a shortage of homes and a surplus of workers. Capitalists are never so happy as when they have a plentiful supply of workers competing for jobs on the labor market.

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Magnus Johnson may not be able to outmilk his political opponents but he certainly can outroar them. Though Secretary of Agriculture Wallace beats him in a milking contest, Magnus came off first in a hissing contest with a battalion of bankers in Pennsylvania.

WON AGAINST OBSTACLES

This attractive young contender is Bessie Coleman, the only colored aviatrix in the world. She started from Texas [illegible] and finally [illegible] in the year of [illegible] years [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Paris [illegible] and [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Bessie [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Bessie [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Bessie