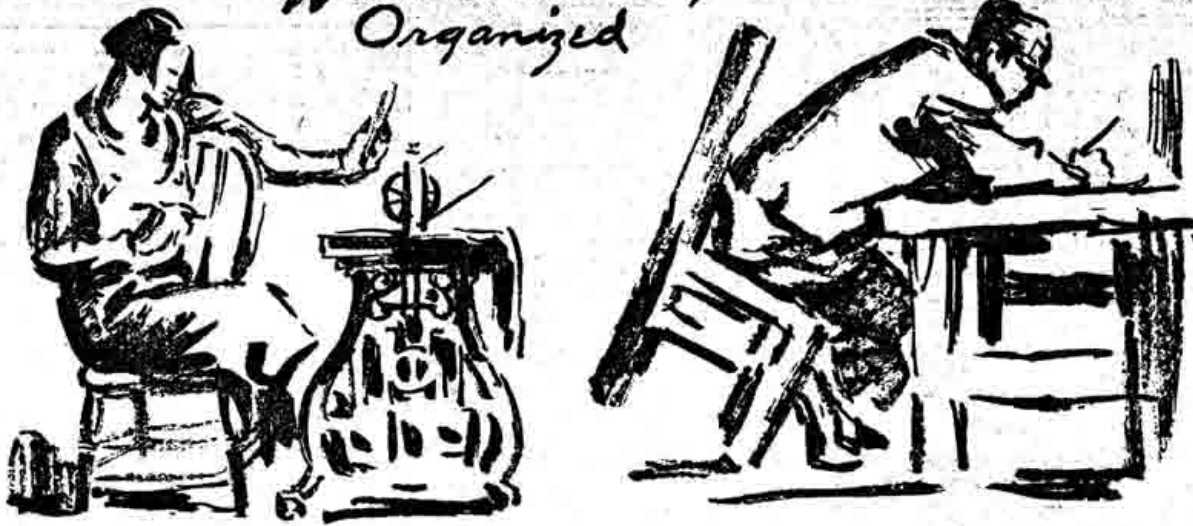




Lenin Memorial

Worker Correspondents Organized



"The Truth about Herren"

Second Birthday Anniversary Edition DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II. No. 306. ✓ Saturday, Jan. 9, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Ladies Garment Co.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.

SECTION ONE.

Herald of the Revolution!

Moscow, Union of Soviet Republics, Dec. 29, 1925.

Editorial Staff, Daily Worker, Chicago.

THE Second Anniversary of the existence of the only English language Communist daily in the United States of America proudly proclaims the irresistible victory of Communist thought. Proudly proclaims that for the ideas of the world revolution there are no locked doors—no insurmountable barriers! Even in "immeasurably rich" America, which levies tribute upon the rest of the capitalist world and which is hailed by all social patriots of the world as the only guarantee for the convalescence of world capitalism, even there the idea of proletarian revolution has taken firm root. The two years' existence of The DAILY WORKER is irrefutable proof that final settlement is approaching also in America, that there also exists a firm kernel of revolutionary workers, able and determined consciously to organize the proletarian revolution.

Long live The DAILY WORKER entering upon its third year, herald and bearer of the proletarian revolution in America.

ZINOVIEV, President of the Communist International.

Greetings from Young Communists

DAILEDY WORKER, Chicago: Upon the Second Anniversary of the founding of your paper the Young Communist International sends you its warmest greetings. In the land of the most powerful capitalist power, The DAILY WORKER represents fearlessly the interests of the working class and its most exploited and oppressed section—the working class youth.

The two years of activity assures us that you will go forward courageously and fearlessly along the road of uncompromising struggle against capitalism; against all suppression and exploitation.

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

Long live its sharpest weapon, The DAILY WORKER!

Executive Committee, Young Communist International.

Greetings from Great Britain

DEAR Comrades: On the Second Anniversary of such an auspicious event in the history of the American labor movement as the launching of The DAILY WORKER, we send you a message of congratulation for the splendid work achieved and of hope for the future prosperity of the voice of the most militant sections of the great working class of the United States. With that we desire to associate our greetings to Comrade Ben Gitlow, who is suffering in prison at the hands of American capitalism.

In the midst of a fierce persecution our party is keeping aloft the banner of Communism in the heart of the British Empire and is growing in strength and influence thru the correct application of the policy of the Comintern. May 1926 be a year of fruitful victory for the Workers (Communist) Party of America and may The DAILY WORKER continue to give a clear and definite lead against opportunism and reaction to the labor movement of the United States in the stern struggles awaiting it.

With Communist Greetings,

Robert Stewart,
Acting General Secretary,
Communist Party of Great Britain.



Fought for Leningrad and Rakosi



Stand by Soviet Russia



New York I.L.W. Fight



Hands off China

The DAILY WORKER As An Instrument of Our Party

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
THE Communist daily press has two main functions, each inseparable from the other.

It gives the party a common conception of the party tasks, mobilizes it for the party campaigns and explains and directs the party's activities.

It is likewise, an organ of mass agitation, rallying the workers for struggle, imbuing them with class spirit, linking up their immediate struggles with the main line of march against capitalism and the capitalist state for the dictatorship of the working class.

THE overthrow of the capitalists, the victory of the working class, without the action of decisive sections of the masses or without a Communist Party which has fought its way to leadership of the working class, is unthinkable.

Without a daily press which is at the same time a mass organ and a correct expression of Communist theory and practice, a Leninist journal, the party stumbles, and the struggles of the workers, sabotaged by the labor agents of imperialism, become mere opportunistic adventures bringing demoralization and hopelessness finally resulting in a fascist ideology which gives the ruling class a long breathing spell.

The foregoing, correct in general for every capitalist country, is true for the United States in particular. Here is found a labor movement with a bureaucracy more firmly entrenched than in any other country, the most powerful capitalist press and an auxiliary system of pseudo-educational and publicity agencies without an equal when it comes to systematic and effective poisoning of the working class, a ruling class which combines a high rate of exploitation with the most insidious schemes for undermining the morale of the workers and a working class which is itself saturated with the official religion of the United States—Americanism—doped with a mixture of middle class smugness and remnants of frontier ideology dating back to the pioneer period when the west was being won—for the railroads, electric light and power and mining trusts.

THE frontier has gone, the masses have lost what they fondly believed was their heritage, the proletarianism of the masses progresses by and by, the farmers are becoming either wage-earners or tenants, but the efficient propagandists of Americanism are able still to keep the eyes of the masses turned towards the dear, dead past with its traditions of independence and boundless opportunity.

The task of the Communist press is to turn the thoughts of the workers and exploited farmers to the present—and the future.

To do this the Communist press must speak to hundreds where it speaks now to one.

The Leninist strengthening of the Communist press is not a mechanical process. It is impossible to immerse our editors and writers in cloistered security and solitude there to absorb, as a sponge absorbs water, the theoretical knowledge which prevents deviations from the straight line of the Communist International. Necessary as this knowledge is, it is a misconception of the teachings of Lenin, hammered home amid the clamor of a thousand struggles, to believe that theory can be separated from practice.

OUR press, like our party, will become a mass Communist press only by catching and correcting the mistakes it makes while fighting and maneuvering in the everyday struggles of the American masses. But it will never make mistakes, or if it does it will be unconscious of them and continue them, if it does not appear on the battle line of the American class struggle expressing as best it can the needs of the workers as a class.

HUNGARIAN SECTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY GREETES DAILY WORKER

The second anniversary of our central organ, THE DAILY WORKER, must be a great inspiration for the class conscious workers of this country. On this second anniversary all the comrades, all the class conscious workers of English, Hungarian, Russian, Finnish and all other languages, who have been giving so much energy and sacrifice for the foundation and building up of their mightiest weapon in the class struggle, their DAILY WORKER, must not only review the achievements accomplished, but must pledge themselves to work even with greater enthusiasm, with greater energy and sacrifice for strengthening and sharpening their mighty weapon—until we reach that anniversary, which will be celebrated under the proletarian Soviet rule in this country. Forward to the Soviet Anniversary of THE DAILY WORKER.

With Communist greetings,
Hungarian Bureau,
Workers Party of America,
D. HAJUAL, Secretary.

Our press is far from being what a Bolshevik press should be. The same is true of our party but—

Especially in the United States it is true that without a mass press a mass party is impossible. The time is here when our party must turn its eyes away from internal party struggles and even the memory of them except as they can be used to correct past errors, and throw itself into the task of making THE DAILY WORKER a mass organ. Our daily English language press, by those responsible for it adopting and carrying out a policy that will ensure to it the loyalty of the party itself, and by the party membership cultivating the deepest loyalty to its press, can enter into, wage and interpret, the struggle of the American workers without fear or pessimism.

AND why is this so?

Because in all the length and breadth of America, with its magnificent centralized and standardized industry, its unsurpassed transportation and communication systems, its inexhaustible natural resources which by the systematized robbery of the toiling millions are turned into Himalayas of wealth bearing ever more intolerable upon American worker and colonial slave alike, only THE DAILY WORKER, speaking to them in the language of the country, represents the class interests of the American masses. Some day there will be more papers performing the same task, but they, too, will be Communist papers.

This knowledge alone, it seems to me, should be enough to inspire every Communist with the will to do his share towards making THE DAILY

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS GREETES DAILY WORKER PACKING HOUSE DRIVE; PLEDGES FULL CO-OPERATION

The DAILY WORKER campaign in the interests of better working conditions in the "yards" is meeting with hearty approval on all sides. The American Negro Labor Congress, organized by the progressive and forward-looking Negro workers of America, sent the following greeting to THE DAILY WORKER on its campaign, deprecating the attempt of the packing house interests to drive a wedge between the Negro and white workers in the "yards" and to pit one against the other:

Realize importance, "DAILY WORKER,"
Greetings:
"The American Negro Labor Congress is adopting this method of acknowledging the value and importance of your present campaign in the Union Stock Yards for better pay and better working conditions for the workers there."

"While, what you are doing is for the benefit of the working class in general (as it should be), we of the American Negro Labor Congress know that it is at this time of special benefit and help to the Negro workers employed in the meat packing industry. It is a fact, widely known and well understood, that the Negro workers, of all the workers who are under the iron heel of oppression in the meat packing industry as the most oppressed.

Packers Stir Prejudices.
"We are alive to the fact that there is a deliberate and persistent attempt on the part of the packers to drive a wedge between colored and white employees that there might always remain a means at hand to keep these two groups of workers antagonized."

Pledge Co-operation.
"Knowing the importance of the stock yards as an industrial and employing center we consider your present campaign to be of major importance toward the shaping of a definite work among the workers themselves for organization that will be permanent in its nature and activity. Wishing you all the success in the world, we stand ready as a workers' organization to co-operate with you in any manner possible."

"Yours for the cause of labor,
"The American Negro Labor Congress,
"3466 S. Indiana Ave., Room No. 7.
"Signed: Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer."

American Legion in Michigan Upset Over Welfare Fund Graft

DETROIT—(FP)—Serious disclosures of graft in the use of the quarter-million-dollar welfare fund of the Michigan department of the American Legion are being made.

A report made to the state legislature under pressure shows that since 1921 a total of \$133,944.97 was spent on salaries, \$43,374.53 on traveling expenses and only \$8,851.78 on financial aid to needy ex-service men and their dependents. This report relates to a special fund turned over to the legion by the state. This fund was left virtually at the disposal of one man, Mark T. McKee, directing head of the welfare department, who hired whom he pleased at whatever figure he pleased. Wayne county politicians, including a Detroit councilman, are shown to have been beneficiaries.

Until now few outside Legion administrative circles, were aware of the huge payments that have been made to the legion at the direction of the legislature. Including the special fund, the total exceeds \$1,000,000.

NO PROGRAM OF WORK PROPOSED BY CANDIDATES

I. W. W. Election on Referendum

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Red International Affiliation Committee, concerning the referendum elections now going on in the I. W. W.

The referendum ballots now in the field issued by the Industrial Workers of the World concern both the measures passed by the 17th general convention and the nominees for general secretary-treasurer.

The Red International Affiliation Committee urges that all members of the I. W. W. cast their votes upon the questions at issue, despite the fact that the organization provides no systematic and open discussion of them when they come before the membership. The insignificant percentage of members who vote compared to those who don't indicates that the claim to rank and file control of the organization is seriously short of the truth. Real discussion and free discussion would bring the membership to participation.

Three Candidates—No Program.
There are three candidates for general secretary-treasurer. Neither of them has given out any program for organization administration, the many vital questions confront the I. W. W. With an autocracy not excelled in any A. F. of L. organization, the delegate from the small industrial unions did not introduce the resolution passed by the small I. U. conference making it compulsory for candidates to submit a program. This arbitrary ignoring of the members who elected him was done by an anarchist, who prefers the Berlin International to the Red International of Labor Unions—which he opposes, strangely, because of "dictatorship."

But while there may be no rule compelling candidates to submit a program, the R. I. A. C. invites the candidates, in view of the large and growing sentiment for it, to voluntarily state their attitude toward organization problems and their proposals for work.

Which One Has a Plan?
Which one of them has made a study of the possibilities for permanent organization of agricultural workers as provided in the last convention of the A. W. I. U. No. 110, but apparently forgotten since then? Which one of the four candidates knows the possibilities of building up the M. T. W. No. 110 by uniting the small industrial organization of ship committees? Let these fellow workers show the membership they are not completely blank, let them reveal their ideas, so the members are not puzzled by being asked to choose between four unknown quantities.

The R. I. A. C. calls attention to its practical program and asks why its suggestions for building the organization should not be adopted.

The convention proposals are simpler than last year, and many are worth consideration and are above the petty constitutional tinkering which afflicted the last referendum.

Vote Against Recruiting Union.
The proposals concerning the abolition of the small industrial unions and the establishment of the General Recruiting Union have been dealt with in THE DAILY WORKER during the convention period. If the I. W. W. is opposed to political parties, it should not issue one a charter under the name of a "general recruiting union."

The R. I. A. C. not being opposed on principle to a political party of workers, in fact favoring such a party, opposes the "general recruiting union" because, while it pretends to be a union, it is a political party, without a program, and it tends to dissolve the industrial unions into itself. Therefore members should vote against it on questions 1 and 3.

Question 2, lengthening the possible term of office is a good change and should be voted for. The same on Question 6, allowing for the sliding scale of dues and initiations. The assessments proposed in question 9, should be supported, but the membership should demand results in organizing the unorganized, which is the biggest problem of all unions, including the I. W. W.

Red International Affiliation Committee.
\$150,000,000 MERGER OF "INDEPENDENT" OIL COMPANIES, BANK PLAN
NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A new \$150,000,000 merger of six of the leading "independent" oil companies operating in the mid-continent field is being mapped out by powerful financial interests here, according to reports in Wall Street. Negotiations have reached the point where the completion of the project may be announced within a day or two.

Blair and company is expected to head the banking syndicate under which the financing of the consolidation will take place. The consolidation will be one of the largest and most powerful "independent" oil combinations in recent years.

Make your slogan—"A sub every week!"

Wheeler's Fake Attack on the Detective Agencies Exposes His Real Stand

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, has another bill slumbering in the Congressional Record demanding an investigation of private detective agencies. Wheeler put a similar bill to sleep in the archives of congress at its last session. If he permitted it to slumber before, as he did, in the midst of the LaFollette wave, it cannot be expected that he will do anything to awaken this issue now.

This is another example how parliamentarism in the United States operates. It is possible to get bills "friendly to labor" introduced in the house and senate. That is the method of the old party politicians to establish their "friendship" for the workers. But securing a fight for even the simplest demand of the workers, embodied in such a "friendly" bill, is quite another matter.

It may be taken for granted that Wheeler will not fight for the bill he has now introduced for the second time. This in spite of the fact that the workers of his own state, especially in the copper mines, have had their organizations disrupted time and time again by these same private detective agencies. The Pinkerton Agency made an infamous name for itself as a lackey of the great western mine barons in warring upon the workers. The Burns Agency endeared itself to the American capitalist class, and its head, William J. Burns, secured a high place in the government at Washington, as the result of his attacks and frame-ups against militant labor.

Here is surely an opportunity, therefore, to turn the limelight of publicity on this festering sore of the capitalist system. But it would mean breaking with powerful employing interests. Wheeler has shown himself, especially in recent times, to be closer to the enemies of labor, than he ever claimed he was to the workers and farmers of his own state, whose struggle for independent political action he betrayed and then bitterly fought.

The private detective agencies are part of the carefully created police system thru which the employers hope to keep the workers in submission. To attack this police system is to touch the employing class upon one of its tenderest spots. Yet that is all the more reason the attack should be made.

It is not to be expected that an exposure of these reptile organizations will effectively cripple capitalism's police system. Not even if these detective agencies were completely outlawed. The police power of the capitalist state itself always stands menacingly in reserve. But the fight against these agencies helps reveal to the workers the real class nature of the bosses' dictatorship that they must war against.

It is precisely here where Wheeler fails. Wheeler is a devout believer in the capitalist social order. He would not injure it. He does not believe that there are classes—a boss class and a working class. He is willing to exploit the discontent of the workers and farmers to win a place for himself in the capitalist congress. But immediately the workers and farmers begin demanding a class fight, as they are doing in Montana thru the building of their farmer-labor party, then he turns against these same workers and farmers and makes war on them.

Wheeler may prove a good stalking horse for the Green regime in the American Federation of Labor, to show that "friendly" labor measures do get into congress; that labor has "friends" in the old political parties. But Montana labor, in the cities and on the land, is exposing the fraudulent nature of such a "friendship." Labor over the rest of the nation will gradually come to the same conclusion. Wheeler's fake attempt to expose the private detective agencies will prove a boomerang, returning as a real exposure of himself.

ALWAYS AT WORK



POLISH WORKERS WELCOME DAILY WORKER EXPOSE

'Trybuna Robotnicza' to Aid in Campaign

In the meet packing houses of the nation, wherever we may go, we will find great masses of Polish workers working long hours for small pay producing meat and its by-products. These Polish workers most of whom are not able to speak English to any great extent are made the victims of the most intensive exploitation. The work they perform is hard and heavy. They must stand in slime and muddy water day in day out.

They are the ones who are compelled to do the unpleasant work in the yards along with the Negro workers. The Negro and Polish workers are the worst treated in the yards. The DAILY WORKER which is at present carrying on a campaign in the stockyards of the nation exposing the vile conditions and the exploitation of the workers in this industry received a letter of congratulation and greeting from Trybuna Robotnicza, the organ of the Polish bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Send Stories to "Daily."
In its greeting Trybuna Robotnicza points out that the bosses fear an expose of the conditions and that they call upon all Polish workers in the yards to send in stories to THE DAILY WORKER and Trybuna Robotnicza: "DAILY WORKER, "1113 W. Washington Blvd. "Chicago.

"Dear Comrades,
"Your campaign in the stockyards is only one of many good things that THE DAILY WORKER has done for the workers. It is a Communist duty to expose conditions under which workers live and work. And this expose has done much good. It is very important because it is the workers themselves who write of the conditions. With the mass distribution of THE DAILY WORKER in front of the slaughter-houses your message is reaching the packing-house workers. "The bosses fear an expose of the conditions in the plant. One of the workers in one of the Chicago packing-houses in a story to our paper, Trybuna Robotnicza, and after this story was published and a number of copies were distributed by him he was fired.

There are many Polish workers in the stockyards who are exploited by the bosses along with the other workers. Many of them are under the influence of the Polish reactionaries, who preach to them and tell them they should have nothing in common with the other workers. These Polish workers will now see that the other workers in the yards are their true friends. Not a single Polish paper is writing about conditions in the yards—but this is being done by a Communist daily.

To Aid DAILY WORKER.
"In the next issue of Trybuna Robotnicza there will be a number of stories on the conditions existing in the yards and we are joining your campaign and will help you reach the Polish workers.
"We appeal to the Polish workers to help THE DAILY WORKER in its campaign and write in their stories about their conditions.
"Hail to THE DAILY WORKER, champion of the workers' cause.
"Your in the struggle,
"Trybuna Robotnicza,
"Organ of the Polish Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party.
"B. K. Gebert, secretary."

COOLIDGE JUDGE IN SCANDAL THAT MAY STUN NATION

Serious Charges in Senate Kept Secret

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, has been named on a sub-committee appointed by the senate judiciary committee today to hear charges filed by citizens of Memphis, Tenn., attacking the reappointment of Harry B. Anderson as federal judge of the western district of Tennessee.

Other members of the sub-committee are Senators Means, republican, of Colorado, and Walsh, democrat, of Montana.
Commenting on the charges, which are surrounded by secrecy, one of the members of the sub-committee said: "I cannot discuss the charges. But they are very serious."

Spanish Peasants in Clash with Rivera's Civil Police Guards

HENDAYE, France, Jan. 8.—Two civil guards and three peasants have been killed and forty-two peasants arrested as the result of riots in the village of Caudette, Albocete province, Spain, according to advices received here.

Price 5 Cents

Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$9.00 per year.

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MAKE FRANTIC MOVE TO SILENCE FARMERS

OHIO LABOR CONFERENCE MUST TAKE PROGRESSIVE ACTION TO MEET CRISIS, STATES T. U. E. L.

The Trade Union Educational League yesterday issued the following statement concerning the call for a labor union conference called by the Ohio State Federation of Labor to consider means to overcome the crisis faced by the Ohio trade unions:

The executive board of the Ohio State Federation of Labor has called a conference of organized labor in the state of Ohio to meet at Columbus, Jan. 15-16, to consider the general situation of the labor movement in Ohio and to adopt a program suited to the existing conditions.

The call for the conference, which is signed by the executive board of the State Federation of Labor of Ohio of which John P. Frye is president, offers no program, but states,

"The wage earners in this state are facing a crisis which calls for a definite program and purpose which represents the intelligent determination of Ohio trade unionists.

"The executive board of the Ohio State Federation of Labor believes, because of the seriousness of the present situation, that there is the urgent necessity for a conference of trade union representatives at which the present critical situation can be examined and a program adopted to meet the emergency which will fully represent the conclusions reached by a truly representative trade union conference."

This is an unusual procedure on the part of a state executive board and every trade union in the state of Ohio should answer that call and prepare organized labor to meet the wage slashing open shop campaign of the employers by forming a united front of labor to fight for higher standards of living and to organize the unorganized in the state of Ohio.

The militant trade unionists of Ohio must present to this conference concrete demands and a real militant fighting program of action. They should demand of the conference that a general campaign to organize the unorganized be immediately launched. And that this be done not on the usual craft basis, but that a general organizing committee with all unions represented be elected and a militant campaign carried on until every worker is brought into the fold of organized labor.

This campaign should be carried on simultaneously with a demand for better working conditions, shorter work day, and an increase of wages. The conference should also be placed squarely on record against class collaboration and for class struggle. A demand should be made upon William Green and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that this campaign be extended on a national scale.

Labor is again becoming restless, and the left wing of the labor movement must see that it is not again put to sleep by newer and more subtle schemes of class collaboration, such as the new wage theory submitted to the A. F. of L. convention by John P. Frye and adopted by the convention, which means co-operation with the employers for increased production.

There is no question but that the rising power of the left wing (T. U. E. L.) in the furriers, the ladies' garment workers, and the machinists, coupled with the restless movement of the workers, either against wage

(Continued on page 6)

Getting their heads together



HayZafes

IOWA GOVERNOR IN FAKE FARM CONFERENCE TO SAVE STATE IN POLITICAL FIGHT NEXT FALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 8.—The Iowa advisory committee on agriculture is meeting here today with Gov. Hammill, republican. Nothing is expected to come of this meeting as Hammill is a part of the republican machine, dominated by former governor and now United States senator, Albert B. Cummins, and Cummins is a regular Coolidge supporter, an ardent defender of the world court and always on the alert to defend the political spoils of the republican party.

While Cummins is offering fake propositions at Washington his political henchman in the governor's chair in Des Moines is calling conferences of well-to-do farmers, country bankers, republican ward heelers and other hangers-on, in an effort to put forward propositions that will have the appearance of fighting for the farmers so that the state of Iowa can be kept in the republican ranks in the coming congressional elections.

Fake Farm Organization.

The recommendation most likely to be adopted at Des Moines during the conference will be of a purely fraudulent nature, a political snare, to stave off the impending storm for a time. That is a proposition to organize a "working monopoly of land owning corn growers." These growers will hold their crops for five years and "force not only protective legislation, but prices."

Such a proposal is a mere delusion, economically unsound, as corn is not something that is absolutely essential to sustain life, and as a food it has many substitutes. If the Iowa farmers should hold their corn it simply means that wheat and barley and oats would take its place and the demand for corn permanently reduced so that the farmers would be in a worse condition than before.

There is only one solution possible for the present Iowa farm crisis and that is a subsidy by the government of the United States for the farmers, to enable them to exist until their crop can be marketed. The government that can cancel 75 per cent of the Italian debt in order that the monstrous dictatorship of Mussolini may continue to rule Italy with an iron fist and in order that Morgan may find a fruitful field for investment of the billions wrung from the workers and farmers of the United States ought to be able to do as much for the impoverished farmers of Iowa and the adjoining corn-raising states.

Of course, this would not be profitable to Wall Street, so the government, which is the servile servant of Morgan, will let the farmers perish or be driven from the soil to take their places in the already overcrowded ranks of the unemployed unskilled workers.

The demand upon the government to do as much for the farmers of the (Continued on page 6)

LEWIS DOWN TO TRADING IN NEW YORK

Contract Term and Raise Discussed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 8 — The anthracite strike settlement negotiations proceed secretly behind closed doors at the millionaire establishment, the Union League Club, here, with information leaking out as to what is going on. The main "news" is given forth in the form of "hand-outs" which tell nothing. Besides these official statements, however, unquoted interviews say that the discussion is now entering the "trading" phase.

It is reliably reported that the questions of arbitration and the check-off have been "relegated to the background" which probably means that the report yesterday that Lewis agreed to arbitration thirly days is true, and that a "trade" has been made for the check-off in exchange for the betrayal to arbitration.

The points now before the conference for trading are:

1. Shall the operators grant an increase of wages, and if so, how much?

2. What shall be the duration of the new contract?

It is known by Lewis' own public statement that he is willing to bind the anthracite miners to a five year contract. Reports say that he is "holding out" for the ten per cent wage increase, but the secrecy of the sessions are the cover for many things that would not look well to the rank and file of the United Min Workers—many of whom are demanding no more secrecy in any union negotiations and a holding of all meetings not only openly, but in a mining center where the discussed plans to be applied.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

UNLESS Joseph W. Well, also known as the "Yellow Kid," mends his ways he is in danger of being nominated for treasurer of the sovereign state of Illinois. Mr. Well is a national character; if he is not, his press agent is not to blame. He makes the front page of the Chicago papers oftener than did the Genna gang before they became extinct. Well's favorite outdoor sport is walking to and from court and while the judge is waiting to commit him to prison for passing a collapsible check, the "Yellow Kid" is usually seized with a craving for a cup of coffee, which he hastens to satisfy.

THE "Yellow Kid" is what is popularly known as a confidence man. He was sent to jail once, but Governor Small, having a fellow feeling for Mr. Well, turned him loose. Mr. Well seized a bible by the ear and promised to save a bundle of sinners. He did, but the sinners found the reformed evangelist more costly than the evil ways they tried to shed. A sailor is supposed to leave a sweat-heart in every port. The "Yellow Kid" left a sick check with every sinner.

SO successful has the "Yellow Kid" been in evading the consequences of his financial activities that close friends of Governor Small are said to consider running Mr. Well for the state treasurer. It will be remembered that the governor got in deep while occupying that position and got in bad after he left it. Despite his agility there is a possibility that he may have to disgorge approximately a million dollars to the state. The governor's closest supporters who may suffer in sympathy with their chief, are of the opinion that the "Yellow Kid" could get away with the million and be considered a public benefactor in addition. If Mr. Well is not available for Illinois or if there are any prejudices existing here which may make his nomination doubtful he should try France. He would probably make the French currency as elastic as his rubber checks.

ON the 50th anniversary of the Chicago Daily News, men of prominence throughout the nation extended (Continued on page 6).

BISHOP BROWN TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK CITY

Famous Heretic Talks for the I. L. D.

I. L. D. Press Service.

NEW YORK, January 8—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, the famous heretic of episcopal church, will be one of the main speakers at a mass meeting to be held here by the local section of the International Labor Defense, in the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue on Tuesday evening January 12.

The purpose of the meeting is the defense of the workers indicted in Zeigler and Pittsburgh and for Richard Ford member of the I. W. W. framed by the open shop elements of California.

Robert W. Dunn is slated to preside at the meeting and the list of speakers in addition to Bishop Brown includes Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Benjamin Gitlow.

Postpone Court Hearing for Kellogg on Cases Involving Entry to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — Justice Hoehling of District of Columbia supreme court today postponed until February 4 hearing on the application for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State Kellogg to direct a visa for the daughter of Louis Freedman.

Kellogg on the same date must answer the petition brought by Countess Catherine Karolyi to compel her admittance to the United States. Both cases involve the power of the secretary of state to exclude "dangerous radicals."

Gets Ten Years for Attacks on Coolidge

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8—William Elmer Wolfe, convicted on charges of having been the writer of letters calculated to incite the assassination of President Coolidge, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment by federal Judge John S. Partridge here today after a board of medical examiners pronounced him sane.

BLUE LAW FREAK HAS AUDIENCE OF TWO IN CHICAGO

House Dick and Reporter Greet Cooper

Noah Webster Cooper, attorney of Nashville, Tenn., riding his hobby of forbidding everything except religious services on Sunday, found only a house detective and one newspaper man present when he entered a Chicago hotel private dining room yesterday to address a meeting to which he had invited many influential citizens.

Audience Begins to Leave. "I am on my way to Washington to ask the president and congress to pass a law forbidding all secular business on the Sabbath," Mr. Cooper told his two hearers.

The detective yawned and departed. "King Solomon fell because he failed to keep the Sabbath holy," pursued Mr. Cooper. "Germany's failure to do the same thing resulted in the world war. Henry Ford is a multi-millionaire because he keeps the Sabbath."

Bolshevik Highways To Mass Work

By MORITZ J. LOEB.

THAT a party of the working class cannot grow in strength or influence without the aid of a strong and influential press is a statement so obvious as to almost prohibit repetition. Yet the means whereby this press can be acquired is neither obvious nor simple in attainment. The DAILY WORKER is the central organ of the Workers Party. On its growth and influence depends practically every activity of the party and to a large extent, the growth of the party itself.

Yet we have been in possession of The DAILY WORKER for two years and since the first wave of enthusiasm we have not recorded and held any gain for The DAILY WORKER in its number of readers. It is of paramount importance then, to answer the question, "Why, during the past two years has The DAILY WORKER not grown to be bigger and more powerful?" If the proper answer can be found, then we are on the road to greater success. The Lenin drive for The DAILY WORKER to be held January 10 to February 1, may register the first of a series of steady increases.

It is true that objective conditions during the past two years have not been favorable for the Communist movement. This has no doubt, had great effect on the growth of The DAILY WORKER. Now, however, everyone agrees that conditions favor an upward tendency on the part of the revolutionary movement and this will undoubtedly be reflected in increased growth of The DAILY WORKER. But there have been many factors other than objective ones which have affected The DAILY WORKER, factors apart from the political and economic conditions in the country and apart too from the internal situation in the party. These are the subjective factors which may be treated in three divisions: (1) the attitude of the party membership to The DAILY WORKER; (2) the editorial policy and skill, and (3) the administration. In all three of these factors much improvement is necessary. The C. E. C. is directly responsible for the two latter and can and must do everything possible to bring about the desired improvements. But with the attitude and activity of the party membership toward The DAILY WORKER, not only the C. E. C. but also the entire membership is immediately concerned.

Conditions Favor Growth of DAILY WORKER. One thing, by far the biggest section of the party has given primary attention to one or another of the foreign language papers of the party. In the Workers Party with the overwhelming part of the members connected with federations each having its own official organ, this situation is easily understood but none the less dangerous. Our foreign language press is vitally important to our party. It must and does get the support of the respective language sections. But this condition cannot be allowed to militate against the success of our central organ. The language press itself must take up the work of The DAILY WORKER and must constantly keep before its readers that The DAILY WORKER is the central and chief organ of the class struggle in America. Some of the party press has taken part in this work, but this must become the rule for all of them.

The reorganization of the party will do much to overcome this difficulty among the party members, but on the other hand, may tend to isolate non-party readers of the language press even further away from the English speaking movement and from The DAILY WORKER. The DAILY WORKER must be held up before the entire working class as their main organ of struggle.

Even more dangerous than this language barrier and contributing much more seriously to the lack of growth of The DAILY WORKER has been the disdain with which that work necessary to the building of our Daily has been held. Many members, perhaps the overwhelming majority of them would much rather spend three hours in argument or discussion with another party member than spend an hour trying to convince a non-party worker that he should subscribe to The DAILY WORKER. This can be expressed in the generalization that the party members as a rule vastly prefer "political" work than "technical" or "mechanical" work in the party. Of course, such a division between mechanical and political work is absurd. Every party member must combine both for it is precisely this combination which produces Bolshevism.

Constant Effort Key to DAILY WORKER Problem. Unfortunately, in spite of this generally accepted conception, a large section of the Workers Party has remained un-Bolshevik at least as far as The DAILY WORKER is concerned. One manner in which this tendency has manifested itself has been in the suggestion of all kinds of get-rich-quick schemes for The DAILY WORKER. In practically every section of the party and often in the leading committees, schemes have been worked out and presented whereby The DAILY WORKER could secure tremendous increases in circulation. Generally these plans called for the expenditure of considerable sums of money but very little energy on the part of the party members. Experience has taught us what some have known all along that these panaceas have no value to The DAILY WORKER. They are merely unconscious expressions of the desire to avoid the hard work which building The DAILY WORKER involves. One method and one only will build the circulation of The DAILY WORKER. That is the one which means work: the day by day establishment of contacts with fellow workers, in the shops, in the neighborhoods and when occasion arises in the mass movements of the workers at times

(Continued on page 6)

FOR THE SECOND BIRTHDAY OF THE DAILY WORKER

A Fighting Record

For two years no struggle of the workers was too big—or too small—too unimportant—for The Daily Worker to champion.

Every fight of the workers was a fight for The Daily Worker.

The workers know it. Every fight makes the Daily Worker more hated by the enemies of labor—every fight makes more friends for The Daily Worker among workers.

Men and women who work in the shops, the factories, the mines and the farms call The Daily Worker "Our Daily."

Thousands of dollars have been contributed—Thousands of subscriptions have been secured.

AFTER TWO YEARS—The Daily Worker is better—stronger—established!

SEND YOUR GREETINGS WITH A SUB!

\$6.00 a Year \$3.50 Six Months \$2.00 Three Months

Enclosed find \$..... for..... mos. sub to the new Daily Worker, to: Name Street City State

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party Social Affairs Resolutions

The Party Is Going Forward!

Statement of the Central Executive Committee on the Party Situation Authorized by the Plenum of the Central Executive Committee, December 26-27-28.

At the time the present central executive committee took office after the national convention in August, the situation in our party was very unfavorable and unsatisfactory.

The trade union ideology which has been rampant in some sections of our party has been effectively undermined by the discussion and critical analysis to which our trade union policies were subjected during the discussion.

As a whole, the interest in our trade union work and the desire to adopt correct policies and mobilize our whole strength for this trade union work has been greatly advanced as a result of this discussion.

The membership meetings were a necessary phase of the work of breaking down factionalism in the party and mobilizing the membership for the work among the masses.

Remnants of Factionalism. The central executive committee does not ignore the fact that there still remain in the party remnants of the former factional struggle.

THE central executive committee is glad to be able to report to the membership of the party that a step forward has been made in achieving this goal.

The unity resolution, adopted unanimously by the political committee, and ratified at the plenum of the C. E. C. by a vote of 18 to 4,

is the basis on which the campaign for unification and mass work was carried on. The unity resolution analyzed the party situation and the danger confronting the party.

The policy which was being pursued by Comrade Foster objectively would lead away from the C. I., in that a campaign carried out within the party for a revision of a C. I. decision could not result otherwise than to array that section of the membership which endorsed such an appeal against the C. I. It is not possible to conduct a campaign in the party for revision of a decision of the C. I. without arousing opposition to the C. I.

The correctness of the criticism of this line in the unity resolution has been proven by the fact that many of the comrades who first carried on such a campaign have now acknowledged their error.

THE unity resolution correctly pointed out that the policy which was being pursued by Comrade Foster objectively would lead away from the C. I., in that a campaign carried out within the party for a revision of a C. I. decision could not result otherwise than to array that section of the membership which endorsed such an appeal against the C. I.

The membership meetings showed the correctness of the statement in the unity resolution that the existing opposition in the party was the rallying point for all those members who disagree with the line of the Communist International and the party.

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efficient functioning of these fractions in carrying on the fight for the party policies in the trade unions.

4. Improvement and development of the educational work of the party to train the party members in Leninism and in that connection an uncompromising struggle against the remnants of Leninism which exist in the party.

5. We must take up the work to build units of the Young Workers' League wherever party units exist.

1. The movement to unite the workers for independent political action in support of their class interests and against the parties of their exploiters, thru the formation of a labor party, must again have the whole strength of the party mobilized behind it.

2. Our work in the trade unions in support of left wing policies must be taken up with renewed energy with the view of building a broad left wing movement on the basis of the immediate issues which arise out of the struggle of the workers and such policies as the organization of the unorganized, amalgamation and the labor party.

3. The campaign for defense and recognition of the Soviet Union must be pressed energetically and the work of actually building united front conferences made up of delegates from the trade unions and other workers' organizations must be undertaken immediately.

4. The standard of living of the whole working class is threatened by the proposed laws to shackle and intimidate the foreign-born workers thru registration, finger-printing and photographing. The party must again initiate the Council for Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers and build a mass movement against this attack.

5. The party must give wholehearted support to the movement of the Negro workers against racial and economic discrimination.

6. The movement for united front organization against American imperialism is receiving widespread support and the party must enter into the campaign for the strengthening of this movement.

7. The farming masses of this country are stirring into action against their capitalist exploiters. This movement of the farmers must be strengthened and an alliance formed between the city workers and the exploited farming masses for a united struggle against the capitalists.

8. The party must rally behind the work and give wholehearted support to the International Labor Defense in organizing a broad mass movement to make the fight for the victims of the class struggle in the United States.

THE central executive committee has already declared in its resolution on the report of the political committee its agreement with the analysis of the present situation in the United States, that the immediate future will see increasing resistance by the workers to the encroachments of the capitalists upon their standards of life.

These conditions are creating the basis for successful work by our party in the class struggle. The party must mobilize all its strength for the work among the masses, every party member must become active in the work of carrying on the party policies among the mass organizations of the workers.

THE achievements of the C. E. C. during the past four months in unifying the party and its method of handling controversial questions has cleared the ground so that the whole party can now unite for the immediate work of the party. There is no excuse for any comrade to continue a factional attitude. What is needed now and what is expected from the whole party is sincere, honest, hard work in carrying out the tasks of the party.

THE policy of the C. E. C. in handling this matter is, that while there can be no compromise on the question of developing the correct policy for building the influence of our party in the trade unions, to prevent this issue from becoming a fractional football.

THE central executive committee calls upon the party to take up this work. Forward to the consolidation of the party! Forward to mobilization of the party for mass work! Forward to a stronger Communist Party, for a stronger American section of the Communist International.

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America, C. E. Ruthenburg, Gen. Sec'y.

A SHOP NUCLEUS AT WORK

WE herewith reprint a report of a shop nucleus of the German Communist Party. The Communist Party of Germany has had considerable experience in shop nucleus work.

The report is instructive and indicates the lines along which the shop nuclei in Germany have been working. No doubt, as our party progresses in making the newly organized units active and vigorous, we will have many nuclei functioning as well as this one, the report of which follows.

THE nucleus executive consists of seven comrades, the political director, the organization director, the trade union director, agitprop director, treasurer, literature chairman, editor and reporter. For each of these directly there are certain comrades who serve as assistants. Four comrades work for the Red Aid. In consideration of the weakness of our nucleus, all members must co-operate. They are pledged to report all happenings,

A SHOP NUCLEUS: Out of a working personnel of 800 men, 18 women, 45 youths and 130 office employees, completely organized, our nucleus, composed of 34 comrades, works tirelessly to fulfill its duties. The work is certainly not easy. We have no comrade in the factory count no comrade is in any kind of executive of the unions, so that the comrades sometimes lose heart, but everyone again revives and we live on, despite the oft-repeated reports of our demise made by the functionaries of

the social democratic party. The nucleus executive consists of seven comrades, the political director, the organization director, the trade union director, agitprop director, treasurer, literature chairman, editor and reporter. For each of these directly there are certain comrades who serve as assistants. Four comrades work for the Red Aid. In consideration of the weakness of our nucleus, all members must co-operate. They are pledged to report all happenings,

even the smallest, without fail and without delay to the nucleus executive. When elections take place all strength is concentrated in support of the agitprop director. All our comrades are organized in the trade unions, so that we need lose no time on this question in bringing their attentions to their duty. The comrades who are shop delegates and who constitute an essential part of the trade union fraction define this position on all trade union questions, and report on their activity to the nucleus, which then makes decisions and selects the speakers for the trade union and factory meetings. In the newspaper subscription there are always weaknesses to be recorded. We have a permanent body of 45 subscribers exclusive of about a dozen mail subscribers who live outside of the locality. The best agitation for the press is carried on when the paper contains an article on our

factory. On such occasions we intend to introduce in the future also the individual sale of papers. Concerning the reporting the branding of individual leaders is opposed by some on the ground that thru such newspaper writing these gentlemen only get advertisement. Unfortunately, certain of our comrades share this viewpoint, the majority of the comrades, however, believe this reporting correct because thereby the press is made popular among the workers and shows that the Communist press fearlessly represents the interests of the working people. These are all questions discussed in the nucleus meeting. During this month three nucleus meetings took place; their order of business being political information, factory matters, the open letter and trade union work. Factory meetings take place here very seldom, because as the only factory in the town we discuss all factory and other questions at our trade union meetings. At the present time the conditions in our factory have become so much worse that

we are insisting upon convening a factory meeting to be attended by the management. In the question of the factory meeting also we have learned very clearly how difficult our work is because we have no comrade on the factory council.

Owing to technical difficulties we could not go further than our first number of the factory paper. We lack a printing apparatus. We wrote out the first paper and since we are all long-standing workers of the firm, the management has at least one sample of handwriting of each of us, and we were almost removed. We will get our wives to write the next one for us.

At the present time the reorganization of our factory plays an important role; this, with the increased exploitation of the personnel, and the wage-rate decided last January in the metal industry, forms the chief economic points which concern the personnel and the nucleus. The political matters which have thus far busied the personnel and nucleus, we can mention: Locarno, the party congress of the social democratic party of Germany in Heidelberg, the dissolution of the landtag in Saxony, and price reductions in Saxony. The nucleus paid special attention to the E. C. C. I. letter.

With regard to trade union unity, we have thus far achieved a minor success, in that at a recent trade union meeting, the question of British trade union unity was presented, thus giving us, for the first time, an opportunity to discuss thoroughly the matter with our social democratic colleagues.

Forty of our fellow workers in the factory are members of the Red Aid and pay their dues regularly. The development proceeds slowly, but upon a firm foundation. The turnover of party literature varies. We sell regularly the Arbeiter-Illustrierte (Workers' Illustrated), and the Kneuepel (Cudgel).

In general the entire nucleus work has been prejudiced in that the factory police, and the associated menace of discharge have dogged the path of our comrades, and hence our nucleus work must be naturally illegal.

Participation in the collection for the delegation to Russia was weak. Report of the delegation will be received in an open trade union meeting. Any kind of contact with a foreign nucleus unfortunately has not yet been made.

With regard to education, it is necessary, first of all, to acquaint the members with the "History of the Social Democracy" (Mehring) We then worked thru the essentials of Marx in order to create a foundation to be complemented by Lenin and the other necessary Communist works. We emphasized the necessity of our comrades remembering the things that they hear in order to be capable of participating in the discussion. We attach particular value to this because we know that in this matter we can best influence the social democratic workers, and even if they do not come all the way at first, we nevertheless feel that they sympathize with us very strongly. The management of our factory prohibits every political worker in the factory. This can naturally only mean us, so if our nucleus were careless in carrying on its tasks, discharge would be certain.

In general, we do not encounter any other difficulties. Certain social democratic functionaries tried to rile our comrades with sarcasm (paid Moscow agents, etc.) but of course, without result.

District executive, sub-district executive, as also our field of work, continuously supply the nucleus with material. Everything possible is done also in the question of giving reports, but it must be remembered that a real lack of reporters exists.

After thro discussion the nucleus firmly supported the letter of the E. C. C. I. It welcomed the Russian comrades' criticism of the lethargy in which the German party has fallen, which awakens the party to reality.

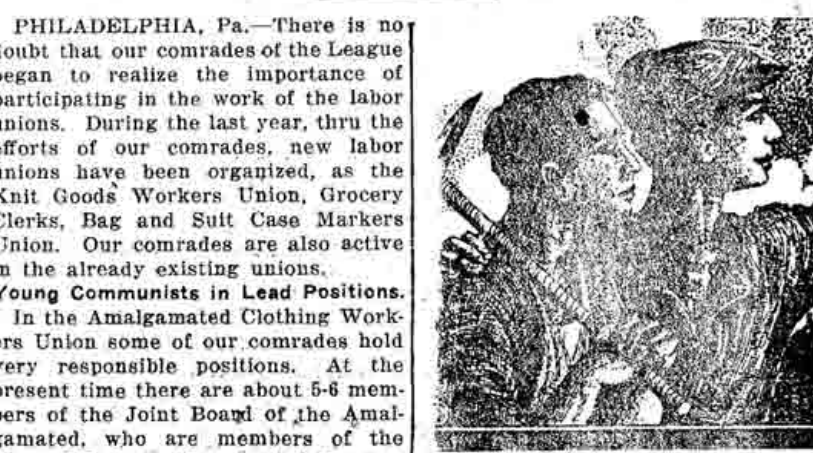
The above report was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of the district executive and also recognizing that the reported activity has not completely overcome all our mistakes and shortcomings, we nevertheless feel that we have given suggestions for the strengthening of a nucleus in a factory of medium size. With Communist greetings, The Entire Factory Nucleus No. 65.

French and Russian Drama in Music at Chicago Civic Opera

A farewell performance of the picturesque, romantic and spectacular lyric drama of the French revolution "Andrea Chenier" will be given tonight at the Chicago Civic Opera at the Auditorium Theater. The work will be sung by Claudia Muzio, Van Gordon, Marshall Mojica, Formichi and Trevisan. Polasso will conduct.

On Saturday afternoon a second hearing of "Resurrection," taken from the book by Tolstol which had its American premiere on New Year's Eve will be given. The original cast, including Garden, Ausseau, Baklanoff, Conductor Moranconi, will be heard on this occasion.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE INCREASED UNION WORK SHOWS NEED FOR YOUTH FRACTIONS IN PHILLY



PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There is no doubt that our comrades of the League began to realize the importance of participating in the work of the labor unions. During the last year, thru the efforts of our comrades, new labor unions have been organized, as the Knit Goods Workers Union, Grocery Clerks, Bag and Suit Case Makers Union. Our comrades are also active in the already existing unions. Young Communists in Lead Positions. In the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union some of our comrades hold very responsible positions. At the present time there are about 5-6 members of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated, who are members of the Young Workers (Communist) League. So it is in other unions, such as the Carpenters, Upholsterers, etc.

In general it shows that our comrades already understand the necessity of working among the masses. Among our activities which include the struggle against the reactionary leaders and the bosses, we pay special attention to the conditions of the young workers. We're Treated Like Step-Children. It is a well known fact that the young workers in the labor unions are treated as step-children by the reactionary officials. In many trades the young workers are denied the right to enter the unions under various excuses. Therefore the work of our comrades becomes more specific and it is necessary to have organized forces, with a planned program, in order to do constructive work. Need Youth Fractions. How can our struggle for the interests of the young workers be carried on within the labor unions in an organized fashion? Only by the creation of Communist youth fractions.

There is another great problem before the youth fraction and that is to develop the young workers politically. We have got to raise the political level of the young workers in the trade unions and prove to them that the economic struggle also involves the political struggle. In the instructions on the Shop Nuclei and youth fractions, under the

slogan "to the masses" the Young Communist International points out, that thru these fractions raising the proper issues, we'll come closer to the masses and by being always the most active element we shall gain prestige in the eyes of the young workers. As an example we can mention Local 77 of the International Upholsterers Union of this city, where our comrades won away the control from the reactionaries, only by working as an organized youth fraction. And not only did our comrades gain the control there, but they also succeeded in building up a strong left wing fraction, which will not only help our comrades to improve the conditions of the workers of that union but will also support the political slogans raised by our comrades. Youth Fractions Gain Support. The Upholsterers local is not an exception. We have other fractions in different unions and wherever our comrades work as an organized fraction they succeeded in getting the workers on their side. Our next step is: Every member of the League, a member of a union, in every union a youth fraction. Only by working among the masses, organizing youth fractions, etc., will our League become a mass organization and come nearer to the position of the Russian Leninist Young Communist League. —I. LAZAROWITZ, Ind. Org. District Three.

Class Room Lessons Turned into Debate

Waino Students Show Results

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Those who attended the Y. W. L. Educational Course at Waino, students especially, have gone home with a feeling that they can hold their own against their teachers.

In Superior schools, especially in the high school, at which I am a student, the teachers are allowing us to talk freely. No mention of the "Red Hate School" has been made by the teachers, and when I talked of it, the teacher claimed that he hadn't heard of it. Funny, isn't it? Yet, at another high school in the city, there have been daily discussions of this "terrible, hateful school," and this school is not attended by one Y. W. L. student!

In the history classes, discussions of the Industrial Revolution, the beginnings of Socialism, have given fine opportunities for agitation. In one instance, in the class of a teacher who had been bigging Marx, a student arose and began defending Marx and his opinions. The teacher grinned widely, chucking in unobly glee at the trap he had set, but as the student talked, the grin faded. At the end, the teacher sat with a thoughtful expression on his mug. The class enjoyed it, and now waits for something on the same line whenever the student gets up to recite. Capitalistic distortions of Socialism and Communism are immediately corrected by a Y. W. L. member, to the delight of the rest of the class.

In English, the same thing holds true. The teacher shoves all "red talk" towards the Communist pupil, who has talked of Russia, radical gov-



ernment, of Lenin and other like subjects. All this with no objection, no comment whatever from the teacher! A short while ago, this same class had a debate on Abe Lincoln; "the friend of the people, the emancipator of the slaves," and all the rest of the stuff that goes with it.

And this here league member gets up and gives us a spiel that explained that Lincoln didn't give a damn about the slaves, he wanted to preserve the union; that it was the capitalists in the North who demanded a protective tariff, and so they decided to have a war, and our friend Abe, who had been up late the night before and feeling literary, sneaked out some sort of a paper that substituted wage slavery for chattel slavery.

Of course this raised a terrible rumpus with the South. Everybody had a grand time, running at Bull Run (Andy Carnegie also ran there), "walking to the sea," and what with other diversions, time slipped by. Then, pretty soon, up pops a guy who said, "War is hell," naturally, the boys in blue and grey got sore and quit, and the Southern general, he couldn't keep a-fighting after an insult like that so he up and gives in too. Lincoln got bumped off, and a lot of other things happened after, which the Y. W. L. member started to explain, but the bell rang for the close of the period. And that's about all, I guess right now. —KELLY.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent? PUSH the SUB DRIVE YOUNG WORKER



Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

BUFFALO 'YARDS' WORKERS FEAR COMPANY BOSSES

Packers' Vengeance Is Dreaded

By A Worker Correspondent
 BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—That the workers in the packing houses of Buffalo, N. Y., are trampled under the heel of the bosses, and are afraid to protest for fear of losing their miserable jobs, was shown very clearly by the following incident:

When The DAILY WORKER correspondent heard of the exposure of conditions in the packing industry that the paper was publishing, he asked a worker in the Jacob Doid Co. to write up a story of the conditions under which he works. At first he said, "Oh, what stories I can tell! I am afraid that if I tell the truth of the horrible things to which the workers are subjected your readers will not believe it." Then a look of fear came over his face, and he refused to talk further. "I can't afford to lose my job. Even if the wages are low, and the conditions rotten, it's better than walking the streets looking for a master. No, I won't write anything for The DAILY WORKER, and don't you get me into trouble by writing, either!"

The fact that no promises of secrecy could induce this former radical worker to expose his working conditions, speaks for itself. The packing industry must exploit the workers like hell to intimidate them to such an extent.

Next Week's Prizes!

START at once sending in your contributions for next week's competition. The prizes to be offered are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—Marxian Economic Handbook, by W. H. Emmett. A complete elementary primer containing all the essentials for understanding Marx's "Capital." There is a glossary of 700 economic and other terms and valuable addenda and appendices.

SECOND PRIZE—"December the Fourteenth," by Dimitri Merezhkovsky. An intense and gripping historical novel dealing with one of the most stirring episodes in Russian history.

THIRD PRIZE—The original of a DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed.

A VISIT TO THE STOCKYARDS

By SMAXICO
 (Worker Correspondent)

REMEMBERING Carl Sandburg's "Chicago, Hog, Butcher for the World," I went to visit the Chicago stockyards, in 1921. The 47th street entrance greeted my eyes with a sign, reading:

"The Illinois Humane Society Office of State Agent Report Cases of Cruelty Here."

On observing a statute of Abraham Lincoln, humanitarian, a little way in, I thought "What an unbecoming enclosure!"

Further on I saw sheep, calves, pigs and cows being driven to their death cells. Their "intuition" must have foretold their doom, for they groaned and moaned and squealed.

Machine Process at Work.

In Armour's slaughter house, amidst the last shrieks and squeals of the pigs, I watched man-made machines, man and death at united work. Man struck a sharp steel hook thru the pigs' hoofs, and the machine, an enormous revolving wheel, raised the doomed animals head downward. Heedless of their cries, the machines brought them to the butcher, who

plunged his sharp steel knife into their throats. The animal's blood spurted forth as in a vomit, while the animals shook in convulsions in their vain struggle against death. The floor was covered with red hot blood.

This was the beginning of the systematic follow-up. Division of labor divided the animal—each worker performing his specific incessant task. One shred the skin; the next cut the body; the third pulled the entrails; the fourth washed, cleansed, and so on, until what was but a minute ago a living hog was packed and sealed ham, pork, bacon.

A stocky man stood elevated on a platform over the last chamber into which the cows walked. He let his heavy hammer fall on the defenseless cows' heads, dumbfounding them. A trap door was thrown open, and the cows rolled out. Their hoofs were pierced with sharp hooks. The moving machinery performed its untrusting task, the human machines kept up their duties with inhuman speed.

Use Everything But Squeals.

First the cows were drawn head downward to meet the butcher's knife. Their throats were pierced. Instantly the "blood man" caught the spurting red flood in buckets. The buckets were left hanging on each so that no drop of blood would be lost.

Someone has said: "In modern slaughter methods only the animals' shrieks are lost, all else being preserved and utilized." But even the shrieks are not lost. Their shrill sharpness pierces and prey upon the nerves of the struggling, exploited, slaughter house workers. . . .

I was glad to get out and stay out. I wished the wind would tear the dreaded stench from my nostrils, and blow it back to where it came from.

WORKERS BROT FROM SOUTH TO BE SLAVES HERE

Porto Ricans the Most Exploited of Workers

By A Worker Correspondent
 BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—As soon as our brothers from the Latin-American countries reach the hospitable (?) shores of America they are immediately spirited away to some factory to start in slaving for Uncle Sam. An instance is the Yale Electric company of Brooklyn which employs almost exclusively Porto Ricans at an average wage of \$18 per week. They are required to work in the most degrading surroundings—dip battery cases in extremely poisonous acids—where every scratch means a grievous sore. Weak men are forced to push trucks piled up high with thousands of pounds of battery cells all over the factory and the least slip on the part of the "hand" entails the possibility of cutting off the nearest part of the worker's anatomy.

The warehouse is a gigantic collection of dust and filth in which the none too robust Porto Rican is not infrequently laid up with the "con." Amidst all these idyllic surroundings we can hear on all sides imprecations in Spanish against the beggarly pay, the dangerous conditions of work, and the absolutely infuriating manner of the petty bosses and white collar slaves with the workers. Their wages do not even permit them to live like human beings—the lowest standards must of necessity be theirs. The boarding houses nearby are shambles, they wear the cheapest clothing and eat the cheapest meals of any group of workers that I've yet come across. And all this is caused by their newness in the land, their inability to understand English and lack of skill in any trade.

But why should we permit these South American brothers of ours to be exploited so mercilessly and by their helplessness tend to bring down the standards of work in the general labor market. Let those like myself who slave in the Yale plant form the nucleus for the movement of liberation from the degrading conditions of labor existing there.

Low Wages, Long Hours and High Cost of Living, Newark Workers' Fate

By THEODORE PLECAN.
 (Worker Correspondent.)

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—One of the biggest manufacturing cities in the state of New Jersey is Newark—the city where you must go for a permit to the chief of police if you want to hold an ordinary dance.

In this city there are leather factories, foundries, cigar factories, machine shops, candy factories, an automobile factory, radio shops—and many other industrial establishments.

The hours of labor are nine and some places nine and one-half and even ten a day—except in the building industry, where the 8-hour day prevails because it is strongly organized.

Pay for machinists is from 50 to 65 cents an hour and the best mechanics get 70 cents per hour.

Laborers are paid from \$14 to \$18 per week and \$20 is the limit. Colored workers are easily obtainable, because the southern farmers are bankrupt and as they must live, they flock to New Jersey and other eastern states.

Food is very dear. Meat sells at 30 to 45 cents per pound; eggs at 60 cents to \$1.00 for fresh quality; potatoes—that Long Island farmers were selling at \$1.00 a bag—are now \$8.00 a bag; rents are high, four dingy rooms with only gas and water for \$25.00.

We have a church on every corner, many patriotic organizations, and over 250 saloons, where booze and the worst kind of wood alcohol poison are sold. "Democracy" continues to reign supreme—until some day the whole system will be overthrown to secure justice for those who are today in need and in misery.

Workers in "Golden State" Send Sunkist Communist Greetings

By L. P. RINDAL.
 (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 8.—What does The DAILY WORKER mean to the workers of California?

The DAILY WORKER is a welcome guest to a steadily increasing number of class conscious workers from mines, mills, shops, factories and farms.

The influence of The DAILY WORKER in the barbarous criminal syndicalist cases is recognized by thinking workers and fearful masters. Employment sharks, labor fakers and all kinds of exploiters have been made to feel uncomfortable. Now our daily is fighting in behalf of the unemployed.

Yes, the lives and outlook of the workers have been brightened since the birth of the foremost champion for the cause of the oppressed masses.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnicza, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Milder, 821 Clydesurn St., Milwaukee.

Wanted:
 A few copies of "AMERICAN IMPERIALISM" by Jay Lovestone.

WORKERS BOOKSTORE
 1556 LINCOLN ST. CHICAGO
 GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS

SECOND STRIKE CAUSED BY THE CHECKER TAXI

Boss Violated Word After First Strike

By A Worker Correspondent
 BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—Despite the fact that an injunction has been employed against them and that slugs have been brot in from other cities, the taxi drivers of the Checker Taxi Co., and members of Taxi Drivers' Union Local No. 126 are out on strike and are on the job on the picket line every day.

The Second Strike.

This is the second strike of the drivers of this company. The first strike was called Sept. 19, 1925. The primary cause of this strike was the demand of the company officials that the drivers purchase their own uniforms and overcoats. As the strike continued, however, it developed into a fight to finish. The drivers demanded a contract with a "closed shop" clause and the company held out for the open shop. It was not until Oct. 3, 1925, that the officials of the Checker Co. acceded to the full demands of the union.

The second strike is the result of the failure of the company officials to keep their faith with the drivers and breaking the contract. Instigators of the strike were fired and older men with the company given a shorter day than the newer drivers.

No Business Done.

None of the cabs of the company are operating at night but very few go out in the day time and these are escorted by the city cops. No telephone work is being done. The company depends a lot on their telephone calls. Only nine drivers have applied for reinstatement. There are 550 drivers out.

Strikebreakers have been imported from Providence, Rhode Island. These men who say they have been hired as "laborers" and brot to Boston by the company were not aware that a strike was in progress. Many have returned to the cities from whence they came. The strikers are very confident of a victory soon.

FOUNDRY TOILERS SO FILLED WITH DUST CAN'T EAT

Hours Are from 4 A. M. to 5 P. M.

By Fred Zink.
 (Worker Correspondent)

MUSKÉGON, Mich., Jan. 8.—The workers employed at the Campbell Wayne and Canon Foundry Co., located here, are compelled to work under conditions which are deplorable. The workers in the cleaning department, where the men remove the heavy motor cylinders from the blocks in order to knock the cores and foundry sand from them to be placed into large buckets called ramblers. A crane overhead lets a lid down upon the rambler which is then fastened. In order to have them revolve at a high rate of speed to remove the flange and to give a polish to the motor cylinders. In doing this, it causes the dust and foundry sand to fly in the air to the extent that our bodies are covered and much of it finds its way into the lungs.

This work starts at 4 a. m. and continues until 5:30 p. m. with plenty of straw bosses to fire and hire at will. The forty-five minutes allowed for lunch finds us poor stiffs pretty well played out and it is with effort at times that we eat our lunch, having inhaled dust all morning. For this we are paid the sum of forty-five cents an hour.

It is not a surprise to see men, mostly young, (for the old are not wanted) carried out, injured at his work by some machine, maimed for life, and every now and then one is carried out dead.

Altho the entire shop is unorganized, there is a sentiment for organization and with the help of the international Molders' Union, I am sure we can unionize even this shop, the "hellhole of creation."

TO WISH
 The Daily Worker
 a Happy
BIRTHDAY
 Come to these
PARTIES

New York
 Anniversary Concert
Sunday, January 10
 Commencing 2 p. m.
 Yorkville Casino,
 86th and Third Ave.
 Tickets 50 Cents.
 In advance TWO for 50 cents.

Los Angeles
 Birthday Party
 With a Load of Good Fun
Wed. Eve., January 13
 New Party Headquarters,
 138 1/2 S. Spring St.

Chelsea, Mass.
 Dance and Social
Friday, January 15
 Labor Lyceum,
 453 Broadway.
 A joint party of the Jewish
 branches of Chelsea, Revere,
 Lynn and Winthrop.
 Admission 50 Cents.

San Francisco
 Banquet
 Good Music—Living Newspaper
Sunday, January 17
 Workers' Hall,
 325 Valencia St.

Oakland
 Banquet
 Musical Program—Living Newspaper
 Joint celebration of Oakland and Berkeley
Sunday, January 24
 Jenny Lind Hall,
 229 Telegraph Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Sunday, January 24, 8 P. M.

COLISEUM

NEW LENIN FILM.
 Three New Reels from Soviet Russia.

Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago.

IN CHICAGO!

11th ANNUAL CONCERT

GIVEN BY
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY & MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA
 SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 2:45 P. M.

at the
8th Street Theatre, Wabash and 8th St.

Among other attractive numbers the famous oratorio "Valpurgis Night," by Goethe, will be given.

The Freiheit Singing Society } will participate
 The Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra }
 The Freiheit Children's Choir }

Also the following soloists:
D. ABSTFELD, Tenor
M. DUBROW, Baritone
GORDON HORODETSKY, Contralto
T. SENDERS, Piano

The entire income goes for the Jewish Daily Freiheit.
 Tickets from 75 cents to \$1.50 can be bought at the new Freiheit office, Room 14, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd., and at the theatre.

IN CHICAGO!
 EVERYONE COME TO THE
Journeymen Barbers' Entertainment and Dance
 This Coming Sunday, January 10, 8 P. M.

at
 FOLKETS HUS, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. (Near California Ave.)

"THE BARBER'S DILEMMA"
 A dramatic scene of life in the barber shop

SINGING
 Rendition of Classical and Popular Airs
 By Good Artists

DANCING
 to music of a popular Union Orchestra

A SHINGLING CONTEST WILL TAKE PLACE.
 \$25 in Cash Prizes to Be Given to Barber Who Puts Out Most Artistic Cut.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
 THE PROGRESSIVE BARBER.

ADMISSION 75 CENTS.

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 EVERYONE COME TO THE
Journeymen Barbers' Entertainment and Dance
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 THE PROGRESSIVE BARBER.

ADMISSION 75 CENTS.

"KARL LIEBKNECHT—Leader of the Youth"

By Herbert Zam.

A pen picture of a great revolutionist in action—
 One of the many features of the new issue of the

WORKERS MONTHLY
A Communist Magazine
SUBSCRIBE!

IN NEW YORK!

Lenin Memorial—Sun. Jan. 24

2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

NEW STAR CASINO 107th St. and Park Ave.
 CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE 67th St. and 3rd Ave.
 MILLERS ASSEMBLY 318 Grand St., B'klyn
 MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 East 4th Street

(Thru the efforts of the American Flag Association and other capitalist agencies Madison Square Garden has been refused us. We will have 25,000 workers of this city attend the LENIN MEMORIAL in spite of this. In addition to the above 4 halls with a capacity of 15,000, we are making arrangements for overflow meetings in all sections of the city.)

Musical Program:
 Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Lithuanian Choruses, Hungarian Orchestra and other Revolutionary Music.

Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin at All Meetings

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—(Tickets good at all halls.)

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party; Young Workers League; District No. 2

TICKETS FOR SALE AT: District Office—108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; and at all party headquarters and party newspapers.

Workers in Barberton, Ohio, Have Miserable Wages and Poor Homes

By A Worker Correspondent
 BARBERTON, O., Jan. 8.—The workers in the city of Barberton mostly work eight hours a day. Their wages are as follows: Some get 40 and 42 cents an hour—those are the better paid workers. The laborers get 32 and 35 cents an hour and the women in the factories get 25 and 30 cents an hour.

The rents in workers' sections are \$25, \$30 and \$35 a month. Houses are not good and the section where they live unsanitary.

The city is full of churches and organizations like the K. K. K., the K. of C. and etc.

There are not many unions. There is the Molders' Union and the Carpenters' Union. "I will write again soon."

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS
 TO THE DAILY WORKER
 From the
Esthonian Branch, W. P.
 of Philadelphia, Pa.

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 Phone Albany 9400

THE DAILY WORKER

Building For the Soviet Year In America

By J. Louis Engdahl

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

Subscription Rates table: By mail (in Chicago only), By mail (outside of Chicago), \$8.00 per year, \$4.50 six months, \$2.50 three months, etc.

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. J. LOUIS ENGDALH, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB

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

Facing the Third Year

As THE DAILY WORKER stands today on the threshold of the third year of its career it is but natural that we should look back at the two years of our existence and marvel that we have been able to weather the storm that at times seemed to engulf us, making further existence impossible.

We stand today facing another year of our existence at a time when the imperialist bandits of America are preparing for ever new imperialist conquests, new betrayals of the working class, when the lackeys of the bourgeoisie at the head of the American labor movement are devising new forms of treachery to deliver the workers to their greedy masters.

Throwing our strength into the everyday struggles of the workers, we strive to direct the faltering steps of the battered and bleeding masses of labor to the path of the proletarian revolution.

Secretary Kellogg will now have a chance to prove on what authority he arbitrarily excludes from this country people objectionable to the white terror government of Horthy of Hungary.

While Secretary of Commerce Hoover, the famous soup kitchen statesman, is trying to pave the way to the republican presidential nomination by ranting about the British rubber monopoly, hoping thereby to gain support of the bourgeoisie, large and small, who resent the high price of auto tires, ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, starts a counter-drive with fake nostrums for farm relief in the Middle West.

How the republican campaign slogan of 1924 "Keep Cool With Coolidge" must re-echo these cold days as unemployed workers and impoverished farmers strive to obtain fuel to keep warm. Most of them are much cooler than Coolidge has ever been or is likely to be.

Reproduction of Cablegram from Communist International



15, CA 156 CABLE SUBJECT TO CORRECTION 146. MOSCOW 132P DEC 29 25. EDITORIAL STAFF. 15 DAILY WORKER CHICAGO. SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF EXISTENCE OF ONLY ENGLISH COMMUNIST DAILY IN USA PROUDLY PROCLAIMS IRRESISTIBLE VICTORY OF COMMUNIST THOUGHT STOP PROUDLY PROCLAIMS THAT FOR IDEAS OF WORD REVOLUTION THERE ARE NO LOCKED DOORS DASH NO ISURMOUNTABLE BARRIERS EXCLAMATION MARK EVEN IN QUOTES IMMEASURABLY RICH UNQUOTES AMERICA COMMA WHICH LEVIES TRIBUTE UPON REST OF CAPITALIST WORLD AND WHICH IS HALLED BY ALL SOCIAL PATRIOTS OF WORLD AS ONLY GUARANTEE FOR CONVALESCENCE OF WORLD CAPITALISM COMMA EVEN THERE IDEA OF PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION HAS TAKEN FIRM ROOT STOP TWO YEARS EXISTENCE OF DAILY WORKER IS IRREFUTABLE PROOF THAT FINAL SETTLEMENT IS APPROACHING ALSO IN AMERICA COMMA THAT THERE ALSO EXISTS FIRM KERNEL OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS COMMA ABLE AND DETERMINED CONCIUSLY TO ORGANIZE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION STOP PARAGRAPH LONG LIST THE DAILY WORKER ENTERING THIRD YEAR COMMA HERALD AND BEARER OF PROLETARIAN RECOLUTION IN AMERICA STOP ZINOVIEV

1055 A

CA-KP RPT

AFTER two years it may truly be said that The DAILY WORKER emerges as a bolshevized weapon of the world Communist movement. It has been forged and hardened in many difficult daily struggles.

The slogan on this second anniversary may be, "Build for the Third Year!" but every day's effort holds in view that year—the Soviet Year in America—when oppressive capitalism will crumple up and disappear even in the United States.

LET it be recorded here that the most substantial birthday gift The DAILY WORKER could have received was the presentation to it of \$33,000 by its readers in its hour of need during the closing months of its second year.

THE DAILY WORKER, being the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, was born to lead in the American class struggle.

THE proudest achievement of THE DAILY WORKER'S second year was the actual work of definitely beginning the mobilization of an army of worker correspondents.

SPECIAL editions indicate the demand of the militant section of the working class for a medium thru which to reach ever broader masses.

It began the year with its Lenin Memorial Edition and soon followed

with a Communist International Anniversary Issue and a Woman's Day Edition. Special attention was given in an issue to the anniversary of the Paris Commune, featuring the struggle and appealing for support of the International Red Aid.

In addition to these, however, were the special issues that served to strengthen the parliamentary struggles of the party during the off year just passed.

BUT is it in recording the events that develop from day to day that The DAILY WORKER serves to keep the workers continually alive to the dangers that threaten them.

For the first time in history American labor was made thoroly acquainted with imperialist ambitions in the orient, especially following the strike wave inaugurated by the textile workers of Shanghai in June.

When the "Daily" turned its first year, Secretary of State Hughes gave way to Kellogg and the demand for the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics gained new impetus.

It published a series of articles on "The Truth About Herrin," acquainting workers everywhere with the war of the mine owners against organized labor in this industrial sector.

It has helped wage the fight for world trade union unity. One year ago the British trade union delegation was returning from the Soviet Union.

It bared the real character of the visit to this country of Rafael Abramovich, the Russian counter-revolutionary who was received with open arms by the "socialists."

WHILE The DAILY WORKER recorded from day to day the struggles of labor, it also played a big role in developing the growing left wing in the American labor movement.

The DAILY WORKER has carried on a constant struggle against wage cuts in every industry where they have appeared.

sonville agreement and cut wages already exceedingly low. It has given every possible support from day to day to the strike of the 160,000 anthracite mine workers in Pennsylvania, now in its fifth month.

It battled from day to day with the strikers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union against the International Tailoring Co. and the J. L. Taylor & Co.

THE DAILY WORKER aids in the struggle against the reactionary labor officialdom. It played a great part in the victory of the militants in the I. L. G. W. U. in New York.

greetings to the publishers. It is not surprising that capitalists should recognize in the Daily News a staunch supporter of the system and it was only natural that they should show their appreciation.

THIS is what A. Marimpietri, executive member of the A. C. W. had to say: "The Amalgamated Clothing Workers appreciate the fair and impartial attitude of the Chicago Daily News in publishing industrial news."

IF Mr. Marimpietri had read the Daily News during the strike of the Amalgamated against the International Tailoring company, he would find little cause for congratulation.

IN the absence of a comic labor weekly, the official organ of the S. L. P. is a fairly good substitute.

MR. SILVER misquoted Marx and Lenin to prove that the S. L. P. is right in considering religion a private matter, which means that the S. L. P. does not consider it part of its "revolutionary duty" to help first to baptize religion as "the opium of the people."

THE meeting today indicated that Second Conference to be Called. DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 8—Fifteen Iowans, representing financial, manufacturing, industrial, commercial and farm interests were chosen today as an executive committee by the all-Iowa agricultural advisory committee of fifty to take immediate, initial steps for an interstate corn-belt conference to prosecute a program for midwest agricultural relief.

THE DAILY WORKER was at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Fur Workers' Union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the steel workers, as well as every other important labor gathering held during the year.

IT has fought ceaselessly for the release of all class war prisoners, of Sacco and Vanzetti, of Mooney and Billings, and the hundreds of other victims of capitalism.

THE DAILY WORKER has told the story of the activities of the Communist legislator, A. C. Miller, in North Dakota, elected as a result of the unrest of the farmers that today grows apace.

FROM day to day, during the past year, THE DAILY WORKER has recorded each new achievement of the

workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics in building toward Communism. It raised the alarm against every threatening capitalist attack against the workers' republic.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

of strikes, political demonstrations, elections, etc.

When the party understands and the membership understands and demands that every party member must participate in the work of building up The DAILY WORKER, we will have taken our first step toward the creation of a mass paper.

It can be by no means be maintained that the reason THE DAILY WORKER has suffered and still remains in dangerous condition is due to the lack of devotion on the part of the party membership.

THE answer is found in the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER. We have not sufficient subscribers.

Make Frantic Move to Silence Farmers. (Continued from page 1) United States as it has done for foreign nations will expose the government as the agent of class despotism that it is.

Second Conference to be Called. DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 8—Fifteen Iowans, representing financial, manufacturing, industrial, commercial and farm interests were chosen today as an executive committee by the all-Iowa agricultural advisory committee of fifty to take immediate, initial steps for an interstate corn-belt conference to prosecute a program for midwest agricultural relief.

THE meeting today indicated that

placing of corn sugar on a party with other products and endorsement of an export corporation financed by an excise tax would constitute the main program.

OHIO Labor Meet Must Take Advance Action Against Crisis. (Continued from page 1.) cuts or for wage increases, is forcing the labor bureaucracy to make new gestures to satisfy the workers and to keep them from militant struggle.

MASS. SUPREME COURT WILL HEAR ARGUMENTS IN SACCO CASE (I. L. D. Press Service.) BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—On January 11 the case of Sacco and Vanzetti will be argued before five judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts.

DURING the year The DAILY WORKER gave space to two discussions within the Workers (Communist) Party that have resulted in developing a party leadership in harmony with the line of the Communist International.

SHORTLY after the celebration of its first anniversary, The DAILY WORKER, on Jan. 20, inaugurated its New York Edition. Lack of finance have prevented this edition from becoming what it ought to be.

Thus in every way the new year—the third year—holds great promise for THE DAILY WORKER. When another year—the third year—has passed into history, there will be more and greater achievements to record than have been possible for the first two years of our daily.

But every hour needs ever greater militant struggles to achieve the Soviet Year in America.

Bolshevik Highways to Mass Work

(Continued from page 1)

bound up in the number of steady readers we are able to secure, the number of subscribers. It is not necessary to dwell upon the political significance resulting from the gain of 25,000 new subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER.

But it is not generally understood what this gain would mean for THE DAILY WORKER financially. Because the capitalist papers can be purchased for less than the cost of producing them and must make up this deficit and their profits from advertising, many comrades hold that because THE DAILY WORKER cannot secure any great amount of advertising, its circulation does not affect its financial condition.

The Lenin drive for THE DAILY WORKER comes at a time when we are commemorating the second anniversary of the death of our leader and celebrating the second birthday of our paper. It comes at a time of an upward trend in the revolutionary movement.

A Woman Who "Raised Hell" for Fifty Years

"Autobiography of Mother Jones,"
Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

A Book Review
By WALT CARMON.

IN all the turbulent history of America, there is no more colorful figure than Mother Jones. She is really one of the most picturesque figures of "theories" but courageous, unswerving herself into struggle after struggle, she has witnessed and participated in the most important events in the history of labor in America since the Civil War.

Born in Ireland in 1830, and coming to America in childhood, she was married in 1861 to her proud iron master, a pleasure-loving man from Iron Mountain, Ohio. Her husband and four children died in a yellow fever epidemic that came to Chicago and lost it in the Chicago fire of 1871. From that period her history in the labor movement begins—a history rich in little glimpses of the struggles of her class—a bird's-eye view of the suffering and militancy which scarcely equalled anywhere. To those unacquainted with the Spanish conditions of American workers, we recommend this personal narrative of one who has been in the thick of the struggle for years.

In the days following the fire, Mother Jones tells us: "Nearby in an old tumbled down, fire-scorched building the Knights of Labor held meetings. I used to spend my evenings at their meetings, listening to the splendid speakers. Sunday we went out to the woods and held meetings.

"These were the days of sacrifice for the cause of labor. Those were the days when we had no halls, when there were no high salaried officers, no resting with the enemies of labor."

From these days her story briefly tells us of the Haymarket riots and the struggle for the eight-hour day; the struggles of Virginia miners; the founding of the "Appeal to Reason"; the battles of West Virginia; the Cripple Creek strike; child labor in the South; the Moyer Haywood, Pettibone Case; the steel strike and hundreds of minor skirmishes in which she had taken part.

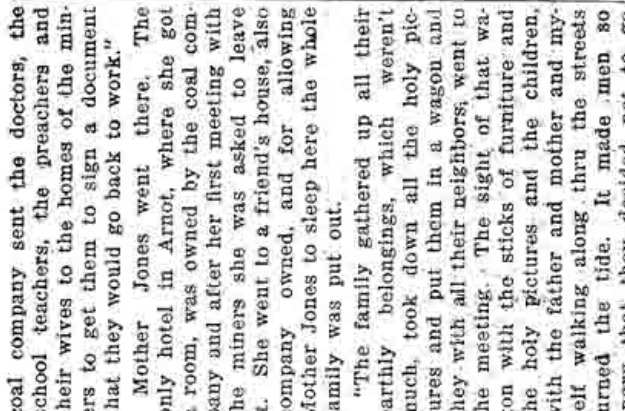
"Perhaps no one in the labor movement has seen more brutality perpetrated upon the workers than I have seen," Mother Jones tells us. "I have seen them killed in industry, worn out and made old before their time, jailed and shot if they protested. Story after story I could tell of persecution and of bravery unequalled on any battlefield."

And she tells us of many such stories—stories that would do well for us to learn, stories of the history of suffering and struggle, of undaunted courage and firm determination to give one a pride in one's class—and an assurance and confidence in its future.

Most of her life has been spent among miners—and the picture of their struggles which she made hers, are most interesting reading and history.

"Before 1899, the coal fields of Pennsylvania were not organized. Hours of work down under ground were cruelly long. Fourteen hours a day were not uncommon, thirteen, twelve. The life and limb of the miner was unprotected by any laws. Families lived in company shacks that were not fit for their pigs. Children died by the hundreds due to the ignorance and poverty of their parents. Often I have helped to bury for burial the babies of miners, and the mothers could scarce conceal their relief at the little ones' deaths."

This grim picture precedes the story of the "Victory at Arnot." A splendid account of a struggle in which miners' wives played a heroic part—a story worth repeating, been going on for four or five months. The men were becoming discouraged. The



MOTHER JONES

babies under their shawls. Many of the miners had walked miles. "The men opened a few of the freight cars on a siding and helped themselves to boxes of beer. Old and young talked and sang all night long. The victory was due to the army of women with their mops and brooms."

And then to West Virginia with "one night I went with an organizer named Scott to a mining town in Fairmont," a story of real class war, of the blacklist, thugs, guns and murder.

From there to the anthracite: to Colorado; the Cripple Creek strike; to Idaho; Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone; to Arizona: The 1913 I. W. W. deportations—a bird's-eye-view of—

the same. It is a dark story. For a second's more sunlight, men must fight like tigers. For the privilege of seeing the color of their children's eyes by the light of the sun, father must fight as beasts in the jungle. That life may have something of decency, something of beauty—a picture, a new dress, a bit of cheap lace fluttering in the window—for this man who work down in the mines must struggle and lose, struggle and win.

Mother Jones is aware of the class struggle and paints it vividly. In the narrative, the interesting, revealing the aged agitator in all her inconspicuousness.

TWO YEARS IN RETROSPECT

By FRED HARRIS.
(Worker Correspondent)
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—For two years now, THE DAILY WORKER has been in the field to function in the behalf of carrying on a militant fight against that institution known as American capitalism, and its near relative, namely A. F. of L. bureaucracy. For two years, as a daily, it has brought the class struggle home to the proletariat, for them to understand the issue and join the ranks of the revolutionists.

Looking over the field today, we can sit back then and say that, as far as the prevailing stagnant condition permitted it, that our paper has succeeded in both phases. It has brought to the issue and join the ranks of the revolutionists.

The DAILY WORKER results thus far are not phenomenal. That would be too much to expect, but a successful start has been made, which makes us smile with happiness and say: More power to THE DAILY WORKER.

systematic, plentiful preparation, but by this we did not desire at all to say that absolutism may fall exclusively as a result of a regular siege or an organized storm-attack. Such a viewpoint would be absurd doctrinalism. On the contrary it is entirely possible and historically a great deal more probable that absolutism will fall as a result of pressure of one of those elemental explosions or unforeseen political complications which are constantly threatening it from all sides. But not a single political party, if it does not fall into adventurism, can base its activity in calculation upon such explosions and complications. We must proceed in our own way, unswervingly to perform our systematic work, and the less we calculate upon the unexpected the more the probability that we shall not be taken unawares by any "historical turn."

Where to Begin?

BY LENIN

(Continued from page 7 of this section)

of the population against this or that czarist, bashonak who oversteps himself, and must help—by means of boycott, bailing, demonstration, etc.—to teach him such a lesson that he will be compelled openly to retreat. It is possible to develop such a degree of fighting preparedness only through a constant activity occupying the regular army. And if we unite our forces upon the conducting of a common newspaper—such work will prepare and will bring forth not only most skilled propagandists but also most skillful organizers, most talented political leaders of the party, capable at the needed moment to raise the slogan of decisive battle and to guide that battle.

In conclusion a few words in order to avoid possible misunderstanding. We spoke throughout only of a

The New Magazine

Supplement of
THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1926.

200



ON TO THE FIGHT! THE DAILY WORKER, TWO YEARS OLDTTHIS WEEK, ALREADY LEADS THE WORKERS' STRUGGLE!

The Daily Worker's Birthday

TWO years ago, on the thirteenth day of January, 1924, came to life in a rickety little print shop on Halsted street in Chicago, the first really revolutionary daily newspaper of the working class ever published in the English language in any country in the world. This infant newspaper was born in unpromising surroundings—the mortality odds were all against it. Publishing newspapers is a very expensive thing in the United States of America—in the English language. For technical reasons of news gathering and competition, the expense of a foreign-language newspaper is very much less. In publishing an English-language daily paper one has to meet the competition of billionaire publishers able to purchase every device of ingenuity to attract—yes, the workers themselves.

When the Workers (Communist) Party undertook to publish THE DAILY WORKER there were many who thought it could not be done. It has been done. Doleful predictions have all gone wrong. Why has THE DAILY WORKER successfully braved all dangers and survived, more vital every day?

This can be understood only if we understand what a daily newspaper organ is to a revolutionary party—and if we understand what a revolutionary party—a Communist Party is.

THE DAILY WORKER is not the mere sum of its mechanical equipment and its personal staff. In philosophy it is customary to point out that a clock, put together and going, is certainly something more than the sum of its parts heaped in a pile. Of a Communist daily newspaper, organ of a Communist Party, this is even truer than it is of a clock.

THE DAILY WORKER is something far greater than its running machinery. THE DAILY WORKER is the living personality of a political party which is itself greater than the sum of its members. THE DAILY WORKER is also something in relation to the working class as a whole—it expresses the future of the working class as a whole.

Why did the socialist party's daily newspaper die almost simultaneously with the rise of the Communist daily newspaper? The explanation is to be found in the difference between the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party. A Communist Party is—even if very small—a living part of the working class as soon as it has even a slight connection with the working masses. A socialist party is, today, a dead limb of the capitalist political parties grafted upon the working class tree.

Twenty-five years ago, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin) was struggling for the development of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. Already at that time the conscious and deliberate work of Lenin in constructing a great Marxist revolutionary workers' party—a Communist Party—was well under way. And together with this the inseparable task—as Lenin knew it—of developing and guiding the slowly beginning motion of the great sluggish scores of millions whose leadership the Communist Party was to become.

At that time, in May, 1901, Lenin wrote an article for the party paper, Iskra, under the title of "With What to Begin?"—or as it is translated, "How to Begin?"

"With what to begin?" asked Lenin twenty-five years ago. What was necessary as the first step on the great path which was to lead to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics? And Lenin answered his own question—"An all-Russian political newspaper!" Read and ponder this on the second anniversary of the founding of the only Communist daily newspaper in the English language in the whole world. "Where to begin?" With a political newspaper!—answers the still ringing voice of Lenin across the span of twenty-five years.

We are publishing Lenin's article today in this issue of the magazine supplement. It would be well for all to read it. The fact alone that THE DAILY WORKER is published in the English language—the language of both of the two greatest imperialist powers in the world—is a fact of immense significance.

There are two great enemies in the world—oppressed and oppressors. The citadel of one is in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—the one-sixth of the earth which belongs to the working class of the world. The citadel of the other is the other "union"—the United States of America—the oligarchy of Morgan and Rockefeller.

In the heart of the citadel of world capitalism, the Communist world revolution has its daily organ of leadership. And this organ lives. Marx and Lenin have made us understand how it comes about that precisely in the great imperialist oligarchies the labor movement is full of the corruption which results from imperialism. And also they taught us how to fight these oligarchies. We will do it largely thru THE DAILY WORKER, as the voice of the American party of the world revolution.

Keep THE DAILY WORKER alive.

The Daily Worker and the Party

By C. E. RUTHEBERG,
General Secretary Workers Party.

THE DAILY WORKER should be a tower of strength for our Party. The Party has, however, taken full advantage of its services which THE DAILY WORKER can render in the building up of a Communist movement in the United States.

Consolidation of the Party.

THE DAILY WORKER is the medium thru which the Party members can be mobilized for the campaigns which the Party initiates. Before the Party established THE DAILY WORKER, it was dependent upon circular letters and upon a weekly paper to inform the membership of the Party in regard to the work of the Party and to mobilize these members for the Party campaigns.

THE DAILY WORKER, the Party has the means of speaking to its members daily. It is the means of quick mobilization of the Party for struggles arising out of the class struggle. The Party does not have to wait for weeks in order to reach its members with the message it has to deliver in regard to the work of the Party. It can speak to its members from day to day and inform them in regard to the events which are taking place and arouse them to action on those issues the Party bases its campaigns among the workers.

SARKIATVALA is excluded from the United States, and the day this occurs the Party is able, thru THE DAILY WORKER, to inform all its members of the necessity of undertaking a campaign against the exclusion of Sarkiatvala. The Party can direct its members in the trade unions to immediately take up the issue and introduce resolutions on the question. Our whole organization can be mobilized for action.

This is an example of the services THE DAILY WORKER rendered the Party in the work of mobilizing the membership. Events such as the exclusion of Sarkiatvala are recurring constantly and in all of these the Party, thru THE DAILY WORKER, informs the membership of the line of action to be taken and mobilizes them for the work outlined by the leading committee of the Party.

Compared to the former method of sending circular letters to branches which meet only once each week or by reaching the members thru a weekly newspaper, the Party, thru THE DAILY WORKER, has taken a great step forward.



The Dawes Plan

If the day after such an event as the exclusion of Sarkiatvala, or the delivery of the President's message to Congress, 20,000 members of our Party in the shops, in the trade unions, in the workers' fraternal organizations, all took the same attitude, began work to carry into effect certain policies, then indeed our power of influencing the working masses of this country would be greatly enhanced. Even with our small Party of 20,000 members we would have the power to mobilize great masses of workers in support of our views and our campaigns of action against the capitalist class and the capitalist state.

A great step will have been taken in the direction of every Party member becoming a subscriber of THE DAILY WORKER and each day learns what the Party has to say in regard to the events of the class struggle and is quickly informed in regard to the action undertaken by the Party.

Mobilization of the Masses. Our paper, however, cannot be only a Party organ for the mobilization of the Party members. It must be a medium of the Party to directly influence the working masses of this country. At the present time we are interpreting the press news for only some 15,000 readers of THE DAILY WORKER. We are speaking to 15,000 out of the twenty-five million workers in the United States.

Yes, we have on the rolls of our Party at least 20,000 members. Certainly 20,000 Communists should be able to spread their daily voice as presented by THE DAILY WORKER among more than 15,000 workers. To do this THE DAILY WORKER may carry the most interesting news, as for instance, the story of how China is being raped, which was published a few days ago. It may carry the most interesting analysis of current events and propose the most effective plans of action by the workers against their exploiters, but only 15,000 workers will read the news articles, editorials and program. 15,000 out of 25,000-

000 is too small a proportion for THE DAILY WORKER to really be a powerful influence on the American working class.

THE DAILY WORKER is not the effective influence which it should be because our Party has not made it its policy to broaden the possibility of our doing the work. The achievement of a circulation of 50,000 for THE DAILY WORKER is well within our reach.

The subscription campaign for THE DAILY WORKER in which the Party is being mobilized at the present time is the first step toward achieving this double goal—the mobilization of the Party to make THE DAILY WORKER the means of mobilizing broad masses of workers along the line of the Party policy.

The Party must take up the subscription campaign in earnest. It must at last mobilize its strength not merely to raise the money necessary to save THE DAILY WORKER for our movement but to make THE DAILY WORKER an effective servant of our movement.

The Daves Plan

We must continue the campaign for THE DAILY WORKER in the form of mobilizing our Party to secure subscriptions until we double and triple the immediate goal we have set for ourselves.

The Party has shown in the support it has given THE DAILY WORKER financially that it realizes the importance of a daily newspaper to our movement. Important as was the campaign for money to save THE DAILY WORKER, the campaign for subscribers which is now being operated is even more important. Of what value is it to us to have DAILY WORKER unless we make it serve our movement to the full extent of its possibilities?

THE DAILY WORKER is only worth saving if we can make use of its full possibilities for the upbuilding of the Party and the Communist movement. That can only be done if we broaden along the line of the Party policy. The Party must take up the subscription campaign in earnest. It must at last mobilize its strength not merely to raise the money necessary to save THE DAILY WORKER for our movement but to make THE DAILY WORKER an effective servant of our movement.

Then for the next step forward, a continuous mobilization of the Party until we drive the subscription list up to 50,000.

The Negro Worker in Labor History

Most of the histories of the American Negro give the impression that their writers have tried very hard to evade the phase of their history which reveals the Negro's problem as a labor problem. To ignore the Negro's status as a worker is to falsify and to sterilize his history. The important thing is that the true history of the Negro must reveal the basis of his problems and thus lay wide open their solution.

The Negro worker has been placed on the order of the present day in the labor movement—not thru any honest help from the reactionary union bureaucracy, but by history itself and the initiative of some of the Negro workers. The recent national convention of the American Negro Labor Congress forced the issue in a hundred ways. It is the only one that has occurred within the memory of the present generation. But there was an earlier Negro Labor Congress more than a half century ago. The writer of the following article, and of future articles of the same series, explores the early history of the Negro wage laborer following the civil war. In doing so, she has discovered some highly interesting material which she undertakes to present in this and subsequent issues of the Saturday Magazine supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

By AMY SCHECHTER.

THE close of the civil war found the workers of the United States face to face with a tremendous new problem—the problem created by the "emancipation" of the tolling masses of Negroes of the south. In its economic aspects the question was primarily one of a vast reserve of labor being suddenly thrown upon the market, adding a new and portentous element to the supreme danger with which American labor was confronted at the moment—the systematic attack of the employing class to smash the rising organizations of the workers, by the use of immigrant and contract labor to break strikes and undermine wage and living standards.

The capitalist class of post-civil war days—whose development as the dominant force in society had received tremendous impetus from the great railroad expansion of the fifties followed by the proliferating orgy in war supplies, the immensely high wartime protective tariff, and the rapid extension of machine industry—was determined to crush the rapidly growing labor movement, which in answer to the same conditions, was for the first time organizing on a national scale, and becoming a force to be reckoned with in industrial life. Capital was endeavoring to press at the limit the advantage gained at the close of the war when two million men had been flung back into the labor market, with few prospects of re-employment as a consequence. The resulting conflict, which climaxed in the great nationwide strikes of '77, forms as militant an episode as any in the history of the American workers' movement.

The capitalist press of the period is quite open in dealing with this campaign against organized labor. In those days the capitalist class still had the crude aggressiveness of a class newly feeling its strength, and its newspapers had not yet acquired the knack of ascribing a high and holy purpose to the wrongs of the laborer. During the hot struggles of 1874 in the New York building industry, for example, the New York Times wrote with engaging frankness recommending the use of an Italian scab-hurling agency to break the resistance of the Irish and American workmen. "The workmen," it writes, "would undoubtedly give way but for the dense afforded by the labor unions. These enable them to hold out."

"The time has come in which the employers are beginning to make a determined effort to break up this organization, and reduce the scale of wages. They have the advantage in this city of being able to get access to a class of foreign workmen who are not in such intimate connection with trades unions as our own or the German and Irish laborers—we mean the Italians. Yet there is no more industrious or sober nationality among the working classes.

"This effort is made by the employer in the form of an incorporated company, and with purely business objects. The association is entitled the 'New York Italian Labor Company.' This arrangement will at first do away with strikes, and later

their expression. Well—if our men do not see fit to accept our terms, we can telephone for those who will!" Cameron then tells as a case in point how the mine-owners were duping Scotch and English miners into coming over to break the great anti-trust strike then being fought out in the Pennsylvania district. After failing in their attempt to smash the strike by "washing the public into a frenzy" over the "exorbitant demands" of the miners, when the committee on mining of the National Labor Union had given publicity to the actual facts in the case, and showed the starvation wages that the strikers had been receiving, the owners, as soon as their little game was blocked and the truth made known, set on foot a movement to secure, by misrepresentation, the services of Scotch and English miners. Consequently the most outrageous falsehoods were circulated and the most exaggerated ducement held out to those ignorant of the true state of affairs. . . . On landing in Liverpool we found the dockers placarded with advertisements for miners, . . . which constituted the most false and shameless statements, —paid statements which succeeded in duping many an honest, unsuspecting miner who would sooner have cut off his right arm than deliver his brother of this hue. . . . Now under the system proposed, to such degree as it can succeed, there a legitimate demand exists that the truth will be made known. When the organizing process is attempted, the fact can be as easily ascertained on the other as on this side of the Atlantic." (Vol. 9.—Cameron & Andrews Documentary History.)

It can readily be seen that American capital would view a mass of Negroes transferred from chattel to wage slavery as a heaven-sent instrument for their campaign of beating down the living standards of labor as a whole. The fact that the supply was so vast and immediately available, and that, moreover, the Negro workers had for generations been beaten into submission to the will of the master-class, rendered the danger particularly pressing. The advanced elements in the labor movement fully realized the Negro proletariat, both on the side of the employer and on the side of the general cause of American labor, and because of the merciless exploitation to which they were subjected, they were the first to see the necessity of including workers of this race in their organization. The "Address to the Workingmen of the United States" issued by the National Labor Union in 1867, as a statement of principles of the organization, devotes a large amount of attention to this question. It deals with both the economic aspects of the problem, as stated above, and with the highly important political role that Negro labor must necessarily play in the future of the workers' movement in this country. Both aspects are treated with a clarity of vision and definite class viewpoint that make the manifesto a valuable contribution to the present American labor convention of the present American Negro Labor Congress appear curiously accurate in almost prophetic paragraphs seem almost prophetic of the struggle between their time and ours—of race classes, with, as the "address" puts it, "labor warping against labor, and capital smiling and regarding the fruits of this mad contest."

"The condition of the Negro as a slave," the "address" declares, "and the moral and economical effects of slavery, were discussed by the press, from the public forum and in the halls of congress for years and years with great energy at a zeal, what shall be this status as a free national is at present a matter of no less national anxiety. But aside from this, his inalienable rights as a workman, and especially by the fact he is to take in advancing the cause of labor, have, as yet, received no consideration. . . . We first thing to be accomplished before we can hope for any great results is the thorough organization of all the departments of labor. . . . This work, also, has begun with an unerring rapidity. . . . In this connection we cannot overlook the important position now assigned to the colored race in this contest. . . . It is needless to discuss the fact that they are destined to occupy a different position in the future to what they have in the past; that they must necessarily become in their new relationship an element of strength or an element of weakness, and that it is for the workers of America to say which that shall be."

"The systematic organization and consolidation of labor must henceforth become the watchword of the race reformer. To accomplish this the cooperation of the African race in America must be secured. . . . On the one hand, they will avail themselves of it to their injury. Indeed a practical illustration of this was afforded in the recent importation of colored cankers from Portsmouth, Va., to Boston, Mass., during the strike on the Elizabeth question. What is wanted then, is for every union, to help to incite the grand, comprehending idea that THE INTERESTS OF LABOR ARE ONE: THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO DISTINCTION OF RACE OR NATIONALITY; NO CLASSIFICATION OF JEWS OR GENTILES, CHRISTIAN OR INFIDEL; THAT THERE IS BUT ONE DIVIDED LINE. . . . THAT WHICH SEPARATES MANKIND INTO TWO GREAT CLASSES, THE CLASS THAT LIVES BY OTHERS' LABORS, THAT, IN OUR JUDGEMENT, IS THE TRUE COURSE FOR US AS WORKING MEN. THE INTEREST OF ALL ON OUR SIDE OF THE LINE IS THE SAME, and should we be so far misled by prejudice or passion as to refuse to aid the spread of union principles among any of our fellow workers we would be untrue to them, untrue to ourselves and to the great cause we profess to have at heart. If these general principles be correct, we must seek the cooperation of the African race in America."

"Work, You Son of a Gun!"



General Wood, chief thug of American imperialism in the Philippines, admits that his job is to make Filipino laborers sweat profits for American capitalists. But the Filipino will chase General Wood out—some day.

By Maurice Becker.

The Great Auction Sale

By WILLIAM WACKER.

"You can see the red flag any day. You would not discover this if you were there only once. And people who went there once, seldom came back, because the location of the auction house is in a transient district. The customers are always newcomers. The auctioneer brings up an article, a necklace for instance, an earring, a watch, a pair of shoes, a blue box lined on the inside with silk. Holding up the box before him in front of us, he begins:

"How much am I bid for this beautiful necklace? Who says ten dollars? Ten dollars? Do I hear ten dollars? Say, men, the clasp alone is worth twenty! Where is the man that bids ten dollars for this beautiful piece of goods? Who wants to make two months' wages in two seconds? Would you give ten dollars, pointing his finger to one of the inside customers.

"Sure, I'll give ten dollars," comes the reply without hesitation.

"I'm bid fifteen," continues the auctioneer, holding the box higher.

"I'll give fifteen, wouldn't you?" pointing his finger at another special customer. This man appears very serious, but says nothing. "Will you give twelve and a half?" yells the auctioneer back at him again. The man nods his head approvingly.

"Twelve and a half is bid, gentlemen. Who gives thirteen? I am talking in halves and singles when I ought to be talking in tens and hundreds. Look at it, gentlemen, look! You give thirteen, this time also bids his head. Whereupon he makes a remark in a low voice to the first one who had bid ten dollars: "I saw one just like that in a loop store for seventy-five dollars." This remark is said casually in a low tone, with the hand over the mouth, as if

nobody were supposed to hear. A boob, who has just come into town with a summer's wages, stands between the two insiders, and overhears the remark. He pricks his ears. While this is going on, the auctioneer is still talking.

"Thirteen dollars is bid. Who bids of him would say twenty. He was sure of this because the insider was already taking a roll of bills out of his pocket.

"Fifteen dollars," exclaims a second insider. "Sixteen dollars," declares the third.

In the meantime, the two first special customers have moved so that they stand beside each other on the left side of the boob. Whereas the third insider stands by the right side of him. The first insider is now addressed with the following question by the auctioneer very quickly:

"Sixteen dollars is bid. Who makes it seventeen? You?"

"The insider nods approvingly. "Seventeen is bid," declares the auctioneer quickly. "Who'll say eight?" Now he looks at the second insider. This man also nods. "Eighteen," says the insider, where he pulled out nineteen hard earned dollars, and gives the sucker a necklace which he bought at any jewelry store for a dollar and fifty cents.

"Sold to you for nineteen dollars," returned the auctioneer instantly. Whereupon the boob was motioned over to the cashier, where he pulled out nineteen hard earned dollars, and returned a necklace which he bought at any jewelry store for a dollar and fifty cents.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

is getting better every week, is on the way to become a popular mass paper of the working class?

Here the workers can read every Saturday night the still living words of Lenin, and the words of the present leaders of the movement which will conquer the world for the working class.

Here, also, the workers write their own thoughts in their own way.

And here you get the best short stories by the world's greatest living writers—as you see Henri Barbusse's great novel begins in this issue.

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND GET IT ALL.

When the Two Giants Get Together



Maurice Becker here foresees a great event to come in the American labor movement—when the railroad workers and the coal miners stand together to resist the encroachments of the government on their right to strike. But the government will use force to break up its anti-strike legislation—but the workers will ultimately be strong enough to meet that, too.

By Maurice Becker.

To the Left Wing in the American Labor Movement

By RUDOLPH N. HARJU.

THE gloom is breaking.

You are moving

Toward the rising sun.

Altho hungry and exhausted,

With burning backs

From the stings of your master's lash.

Yet, you are strong.

You dare to rise in revolt,

Determined and bold,

To throw off the yoke

That is decades old.

Bolstered today,

By traitors and enemies

Entrenched in the unions

Built by the workers.

Hillman, Sigman, Johnston, Lewis, Green and his gang;

You will consign to hell,

And teach them what it means to the unions.

To expell

The Communists

Who fight

Side by side

With all the workers,

To rid the unions

From the menace of shirkers.

You rise in revolt

Against the tools

Of capitalists,

Under the leadership

Of Communists.

If you take heed

Of their advice,

You're sure to succeed

In your fight.

Against this traitor band,

As it is the Communists

Who understand

The role that the left wing plays,

In the movements of masses

That are inevitable,

In the death struggle of classes.

"Comrade Lady" Mosley

By CATO JONES.

IN these times when imperialism rules five-sixths of the earth and the proletarian revolution teeps forward to the challenge, the "socialist" parties of all countries are forced to reveal themselves, not a party of the working class at all, but the left wing of the party of capitalist order. Not as parties having the goal of socialism, but so to say, special subdivisions of the bourgeois party, specializing in converting workers into supporters of the capitalist order.

Amusing incidents show it. Some time ago the Berlin "Vorwärts" was making a hero of Genossenschaftler Schmidt (Comrade Parson Schmidt). If we remember the name of the preacher correctly. Now comes William Morris Feigenbaum of the decrepit American socialist party's organ "The New Leader," to speak in unconnected homages of "Comrade Lady Cynthia Mosley."

In an article entitled "Distortion of Lady Mosley's Socialism," Feigenbaum tells how the dear noblewoman of the British peerage came into the "socialist" movement, title and all. Feigenbaum reverently remarks that the public interest in the matter was due largely to the Comrade Lady's antecedents, and that:

"Her father was that 'most superior person, George Nathaniel Curzon, Marquis of Kedleston, once Viceroy of India, the most terrific swell in the British empire and the most magnificently aristocratic to-morrows' (Comrade Parson Schmidt). Her mother was the daughter of one of the great Chicago millionaires, she is one of the most beautiful women in England, and when she married the blue-blooded Oswald Mosley, youthful Tory M. P., the king and queen (god bless them) attended the wedding, and the king was godfather to their child,"—and yet the lady is "going to do aristocracy."

To the Left Wing in the American Labor Movement

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"LOCARNO?"—DEATH!



The Diplomats Gather and Drink to the "Golden Peace"—But Death Rises to Take the Salute.

French Communist Party Salutes the Daily

To the Daily Worker:

A HEARTY salute from France to the only Communist daily of the English language!

Ever since its first publication, two years ago, its constant and surprising progress has been noted with joy by all those who, in this country, follow with anxious eyes the evolution of American imperialism.

The masses are faced today with a tragic dilemma: Either revolutionary change and the seizure of power by the working class, or the most oppressive tyranny by a monarchic oligarchy that the world has ever seen. The capitalist class of America, as a result of the war is extending to Europe its formidable means of coercion and crushing domination, and looks forward to exercising on sea and on land an unquestionable supremacy.

Last year, under various pretenses, 16 million men in the United States were marshaled in military reviews and parades. In a few years, the naval power of America will be second to none. Its means of defense and attack are being constantly increased and perfected. In a word, the military, naval, aerial as well as the economic and financial stronghold of world capitalism is now situated on the other side of the Atlantic. In France, despite her seventeen hundred thousand war victims, there is no question whatsoever as to "who won the war."

In opposition to this formidable power, the only hope of the exploited masses in America and elsewhere is in the longed-for awakening of the working class of the United States. This is the reason why all the efforts of the brave DAILY WORKER are watched carefully and with the most fraternal appreciation and hope on this side of the water.

Friends, were you in need of any encouragement, you might rest assured that in erecting the foundations

of a strong Communist movement in America you are fighting our battles as well as your own. Great is our joy to hail the second anniversary of THE DAILY WORKER!

What a powerful daily organ means to a great mass movement can be measured by the services rendered in times of need by our paper (Humanité). It is notorious that the Communist Party was saved in periods of stress and adversity by the power of its official organ commanding the attention and directing the efforts of its two hundred thousand readers.

The extraordinary influence of the press over the public mind can hardly be exaggerated. The paper read every day in the year moulds opinions, creates prejudices, inspires ideas, dictates every mental attitude.

The power of the capitalist press is unlimited. Within its means are all the facilities of harvesting rapid and accurate news of every description, furnishing every possible attraction and resorting to the best possible forms of advertisement.

Our revolutionary press, monolingual, boycotted in every way, hindered at every turn in its normal development is at a decided disadvantage. In France, the newspaper is the political advisor of its readers. Unfortunately, here as elsewhere, the working class, exhausted by their daily labor, seek from the press rather recreation and rest than food for study of their interests and aspirations. The capitalist press panders admirably to this state of mind and accustoms its readers to amuse, excite, mislead with which is cleverly mingled all ideas of reactionary thought, patriotism and those prejudices which make for the eternal blindness of the workers.

Humanité has always made a determined effort to give the working-

By Maurice Becker.

class accurate and rapid information prey for capitalist deceit than his of all important events. It has always kept its readers well grounded on all events both national and international. Today the paper can well represent the aspirations of the workers of France, and voice the soul of the revolutionary vanguard of its exploited masses.

Such is the destiny that lies before the valiant organ of the American Communist Party. France, as in every country where the party must surmount a hardy bourgeoisie, has over-estimated. In no other country has the growth of the movement in the powers of capitalist corruption America, measured by the influence of States. If anything, the American most sympathetic and passionate worker is, for many reasons, an easier target.

In spite of all, the encouraging progress of THE DAILY WORKER in this short two-year period is a sure warrant of success and of unprecedented development in a near future. The Communist Party in America is in a position to take possession of its own destiny. It is not at all necessary to kill the handiwork of the directors of a book or cloth factory or "to take possession" of houses, coal, railroads, boats or cloth for the community. The houses are in actual possession of the tenants. Let your poorest tenants imagine how comfortable and clean and progressive their homes can be made if each Saturday the tenants spent 5 or 10 or 15 dollars (whatver is your weekly rent) on the actual improvement of his dwelling place. Instead of superstitiously handing it over to a landlord's agent for some other family to spend it upon themselves. You do not require to kill anybody, you only want to respond to human progressiveness, and to kill the old time legislative superstitions and mythical civic virtues. Keep possession of your homes as members of a community, spend a portion of your earnings month by month on maintaining, improving, and embellishing these homes in accordance with the advancing scientific ideas and sanitary needs of the whole community, and do not yield to the terrors and blackmailing calls of the old-fashioned rent collector who quotes phrases from our old barbarous law books. That is all.

As colliers when you go down the pits and cut and shift coal, as workers when you stand in front of your loom or bench or machine, as peasants when you grow cotton or wheat, and as workers on railroads, or in ships when you shift and transport goods about, you are all the time in control and substantial possession and control of coal, of cloth, of boots and

The Source

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

YE prating fools who talk as if your filthy lucre did the work. And raised the steel and drove the plough— And mined the coal in deepest murk— Can dollars climb a ladder, say, Or pull a lever, shift a gear? Can dollars dig coal in a mine, Can dollars span that river there?

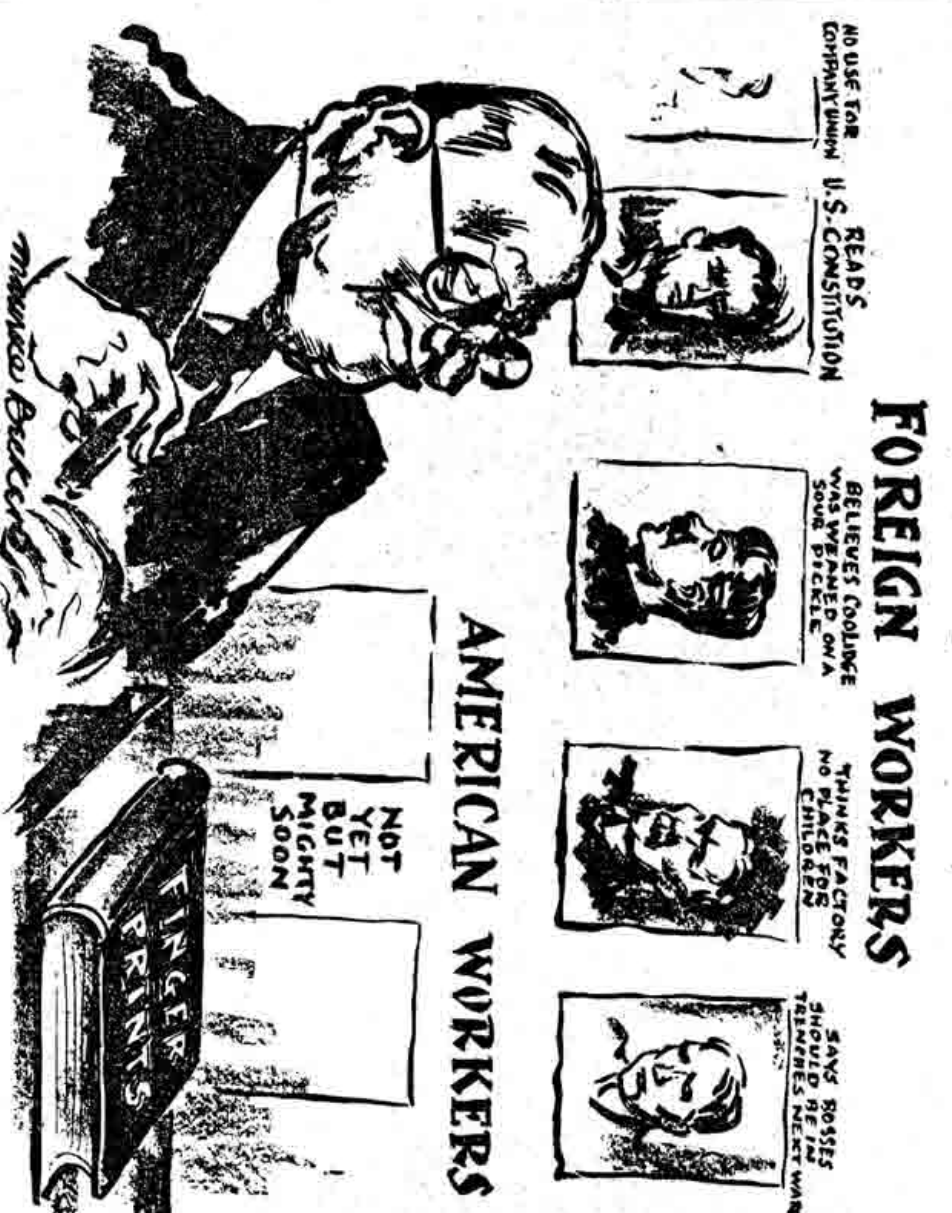
Y' fools, it is not gold that works, But sweating toilers' teeth the ban, It is not dollars sweat and quake, —That lot falls to the working man.

This modern serf—come view him close— Off-robed of brain, bereft of health; This worse than slave—don't turn away! Is source of all your boasted wealth.

Then tell me not your dollars spin, Then tell me not your dollars plan, When I can see that all is done By just the common working man!

Saklatvala Greet The Daily Worker

British Communist Excluded from U. S., Sends Message to Workers' Paper.



By Maurice Becker.

CAPITALIST: "Foreign-born workers? That means the workers in basic industries. Slavery for them means safety for me."

how to let mankind decide how to meet his needs and desires. This the "constitutionalist" (1) refuses to do, and is raving with anger against the "Communist" who will not quietly permit him to kill and starve, while he shepherds mankind along the path of christian civilization of his conception, in which, hunger, degradation, unemployment, prisons, prostitution must all continue to play their part to enable the possessor to multiply the prodigies of his life and the eccentricities of his control over tenants, employees and school-children.

Naturally there would arise the cry to wipe out these Communists. This even cannot be done by the masters of the earth without the assistance of "criminals of war."

Some of you must be bribed, and made to believe that you are happy because you are opposed to communal fights and are willing to depend upon individual gifts. Others, of us must be crushed down and ground down and told that in seeking your communal rights, you would lose even the last vestige of your possession, which keeps body and soul together. The whole process while I understand our American comrades are put in the forefront, I do not know, for good reason. I am informed that at present our skins are blue, the sun, the unvarnished history and wrath on all our homes, and that you are housed, fed, clothed, and endowed with freedom in a manner unknown to human history. Be that so, but how long are you to remain on the top of this wheel of rotating fortune? Far away beyond your eastern shores is China, with her three hundred million people, with her bamboo houses, with her pickles and pork and rice. These cotton mills are worked by human beings of eight to eighty years of age on 20 cents a day. Those that are now keeping you content for their own temporary convenience, have only to set up a few more cotton mills over there. The city will come to the American workers "your market is lost—productive duties at home cannot help—production must be cheapened." Then, there will be clouds in your blue skies, just sit in Sudan, with the Nile conjoining nearly and abounding, and also there are little "niggers" and big Arabs there, who will grow cotton on ten

cents a day, and give it to the cotton consumer for 10 cents a pound. There will then be shadows and spots on the sun shining over your cotton fields. These shadows will grow when the coal fields in the east are rising. The coal fields in the east are rising. The export bids fair already and some forty million tons of coal are fished in India, Africa, and China yearly at a cost of under a dollar per ton at pits head, after allowing for slack and dust, by labor that bores underground for less than two cents an hour. The bible the brandy bottle, the industrial bank are all penetrating these coal areas so the forty million tons of slave-coal production, then the American miner will hear of his master being too weak to pay for his part's share being willing but the miners spirit too weak to work for the great life. The hallibates of the Locarno pact will soon turn into a dirge of the German miners and metal workers, the League of nations will soon produce another fratricidal war extending from shore to shore and even darkening the skies and attacking the fish-boat under the waters. One can scarcely say what fortunes these new murderers enterprises will bring to your land, but let us wish for the best.

But wishes do not feed us; they rather tend to carry us to our doom unprepared. Let us work for the best of workers, Chinese, Indian, Negro, European, Russian, British and American. Let us stop this economic war of unequal wages, this game of private profits, this plunder of other people's markets, and then the other words shall cease to threaten us. Paper, pen, and newspaper, disarrangements will not avail us when the best comes. Let THE DAILY WORKER forge ahead.

(Signed) SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

The DAILY WORKER Saturday Magazine Supplement wishes to receive from workers employed in shops, mills, mines, etc., short stories of their daily life and experiences.

Many persons imagine that only professional writers can write stories suitable for publication. The DAILY WORKER knows this is not true. Many workers in the shops can write the best material for a workers' newspaper.

Send your stories to: Robert Minge, Editor, Magazine Section, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago III.

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BELIEVES COULD BE WARMER OWN SOME OTHERS

THINE FACTORY SHOULD BE IN CHILDREN'S HANDS

SAVE BOSSES SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE WORKERS

AMERICAN WORKERS

NOT YET BUT MIGHTY SOON

By Maurice Becker.

Not yet but mighty soon

Not yet but mighty soon

Not yet but mighty soon

THE BEYOND—By Henri Barbusse

I
WHILE I return in the darkness, steady at my wheel and hurrying through the night—

and the sides of the road sweep past me with their phosphorescent trees and white telegraph wires—I think of the ball at the palace of Ghent.

Luxury, gold, gold. It was a golden fête, and all the women were dressed in golden costumes. In that gigantic hall the light shattered itself against this splendor, a praiser of gems and warmly painted faces, diadems, aigrettes and wings of gold, and bodies like whirls of gold in groups and rows and masses, all whirling. A concentric swarm of golden bees making merry and buzzing in a transparency of halos and glittering arabesques around a great condensation of gold.

In the night the black automobile splashed with white reflections, shoots toward the wind-slopes, and mingles the edge by a hair. A curve in the road hanging over the Gulf rushes upon me, with an oak tree whose bark is like elephant hide, lit up by the headlights. I take the curve at high speed, ten inches from death, eyes and hand steady. On this curved track, suddenly and dizzily illuminated, two of my wheels must be turning on air. Then the violent spinning rights itself and the car is thrown squarely upon the tarred and rubbery miles of the cliff road.

Every one of those hundreds of great ladies—countesses, maidens, and millionairesses—with golden throats, who people the immense ballroom of the Baron de Ghent's villa and the drawing-rooms opening like chapels, on the nave of a church, was exquisite to behold, smiling, half-invisible, each one carnally designed in the mode (which is the only thing that carries the idea of perfection, down here on the Riviera.)

But the exquisite image of Carla rises before me as though reflected in the windshield, while the headlights throw upon the shadowy square a sheet of white. In this sharp lid of light that closes in my vision, the sweet face of Carla is formed, delicate and timid. She was not at the ball tonight. I think of her.

He said to me, the Baron de Ghent, that king of gold, pointing at me with a sovereign finger: "The air-raid on China, tremendous affair. You!"

This nabob, this Buddha of the Golden Feet, has the air of a sportsman, clean-shaven, with his rather wasted and Anglo-Saxon face. You can't often catch sight of him; his contemporaries only glimpse him in drawing rooms and fashionable restaurants, or at smart country clubs, or coming out of important conferences. Carried away with joy I think over what he said to me, just as the roaring of high speed subsides into low at the bottom of the paved slope. The raid on China—that meant publicity, glory, money, and Carla!

I am happy. My chaxon screams out and I take the side of the road to let another car pass. I scrape the night with growing speed. All the lines of the landscape converge in my eyes, and solid planes seem to meet at my wrists. The accelerator makes the wind stronger. Right and left the white walls of houses fly by like paper. The town, before I begin the descent I see from the dizzy summit in the dark sky where the moon is lost like a poor scrub-woman, the houses, beginning with their roofs.

AFTER the formalities of the garage, on foot and unaged, I reach my doorstep. My hand puts the key in the keyhole. I see my hand, and my card nailed on the door—Hubert Allen, Aviator.

I light up, and look at myself in the mirror. I have a full face, and broad shoulders. I laugh; I am glad to be alive. But I shall go through dances to his fiery music. But I shall go through dances to his fiery music. But I shall go through dances to his fiery music. But I shall go through dances to his fiery music.

The last time that I saw Carla, day before yesterday evening, she was wrapped in that fluffy pearl grey fur that the breath caresses. Her body was almost lost in the silly mass, her

body which I do not know. We shall be married before the trip to China if I win the Zenith Cup.

II
Tomorrow is the day of the Zenith Cup.

This black and white plain, full of smoking chimneys and covered with cinders, with its low city workshops, what a contrast with the splendor of that Coast of Joy, perfumed with the sun, or lighted at night as bright as day!

The four factories which make the four corners of the flying field belong to the Baron de Ghent, or at least to corporations which he controls. Automobile and airplane parts are made there, and experiments on all sorts of industrial patents are carried on. I see files of workmen on their way to work before sunrise. Disregarded by the railroad station, they come along the railroad embankment. They are outlined against the sea. Each one carries a lunchbox, some of them carry their tools. It is a gloomy procession. Already their heads are bowed—in the dawn!

These files of working men give the plain the aspect of a battle-field, and make desolate the sea which one sees behind them. The joy of work is not here. They have no joy, they have no aim, no ideal. They are strangers to their tasks. They have not even faces. And yet, together, they make everything real.

Even more than the contrast between things is the contrast here between people; between these, and the rich in the sun! There is not in the whole world black and white more sharply contrasted.

III
Poor people! . . . I leap to the wheel. The door slams, and in the twinkling of an eye I devour with delight the fresh morning air.

MARK, yawning, is busy in his laboratory. Is he busy with his experiments? No, but he is always busy. While he was still at the college of Toulouse, he was always busy. He thinks about the world of fashion. This engineer is a man of the world. I think it is the most evolved type of the species; if you carried him back to the medieval scene, he would seem unreal and made up out of literature!

A clever technician—he experiments with new inventions—he puts aside all his science as soon as he can, fascinated by the gestures of smart society. It is a fever in him. He is up in all the incalculable details of the chronicle of luxury and money—and Ghent knows that the Riviera is alive with all sorts of worldly culture! He struggles desperately on the rim of that gilded whirlpool. He is a living document, always legible and a great talker—and often strangled and wild-eyed with the embarrassment of choosing!

Upon seeing me, he first of all gets rid of a bit of professional information:

"You know, they've invented an asphyxiating gas which will annihilate whole populations like a flash. And as for new explosives—you ought to see them, old man!"

I am ready for anything. I laugh.

"You know," adds Mark, "they dug up an awful scandal about the decision on the affair of the pier. . . . You know, in this town which isn't even a county town, there are five hundred automobiles which cost more than two hundred thousand francs. . . . Yesterday at the Casino six gamblers had beside them stacks of banknotes as big as dictionaries; how many millions! . . . You know that last scandal that is going around. . . . This and that. . . . and the other. . . . No, no one has any idea. They're richer than you'd believe."

"All the better for them. . . . You know, do you think it will last? . . . You know, at the Winter's masquerade last Thursday, there was a black masquerade, slim as a spider. He cried, 'You're mistaken!' to the Baroness Shanghai when she said she had black hair. He inspected the Lawrence picture Lady Winter is so proud of and said with not a word of an expert: 'It's so good that it could not be worse!' Mr. Bonnard, that half of an old senator, declared to a group, 'Respect its vanishing!' and the black masquerade cried: 'Respect for whom? for you?' and of course everybody roared with laughter. Old General Bourgenne was holding forth and said: 'That will

bring us bad luck! The other one told him, 'Touch your sword, General! Say, do you know that there are big stakes up on you for the Zenith Cup?' . . . He knows a lot, that fellow. But he is as insatiable as an astronomer before dazzling spectacles.

"I want to know."

"Everything. What one never knows. People—You guess a little—but they are locked and bottled."

"Go on—there aren't so many complications."

"Yes! It's stupid. . . . stupid. . . . If one only knew!"

His chatter lifted veils from that brilliant society which is not without its charm. But I prefer my own mentality to his. I haven't his mania for absorbing the unknown. And after all people aren't so opaque as all that; one can see through them. Puppets, the Baron de Ghent at the head of the list—but it's all the same to me. I simply take what I need of them and try to treat myself right.

IV
"Goody, Mark, keep busy, search, old man!"

"This way, sir," said the trained nurse to me. She recognized me and smiled. I followed her down the calm and stifled corridors. From the windows you could see factories, railroad embankments, the wrong side of the country.

Tomorrow is to be the competition for the Zenith Cup. Today I have done a thousand errands, putting things in order and seeing people. I have still the pious duty which I never neglect before any important attempt; a superintendent. Perhaps, I don't care. I go to see my Aunt Elvira who brought me up, and who for ten years has been in this insane asylum. Her insanity is quite gentle, and she can be visited like a sick child.

I found that she had aged terribly. "I have thought so much since I saw you yesterday," she told me. "Yesterday! It was three weeks ago. But the poor woman's only days are when she sees me. Her voice is strangely tremulous. She holds her thin hands out in front of her."

"Take care, Hubert, take care, my child!"

She shrinks before me. Her grey hair falls like a ragged veil around her face whose delicate, mental lines has not destroyed. She is rigid and her right hand catches at her sterile bosom.

Her voice is moving, she looks at me with her too timid eyes. I have never seen her so much like a ragged veil around her face whose delicate, mental lines has not destroyed. She is rigid and her right hand catches at her sterile bosom.

"I have an unsurmountable physical repugnance for anything abnormal and unbalanced—and I am on the point of running away like a little boy. But her pathetic voice holds me and keeps me there."

"Tomorrow is the race to death. We shall all, all of us run that race. Not only you, poor child—all of us. Nothing can be done! How terrible he is, the man of steel and gold. He will stifle us all, all, all the poor people with us. . . . Monster! . . . Moloch!"

She mixes scraps of the apocalypse with this vision of a race to death which she leans forward so attentively to see that the forgers my presence.

I cannot help sympathizing with a distress so deep. I do not answer because I know very well that she can not hear me from the depths of her other world, and what use to refute this insanity in which it seems that she screws a caricature of the Baron de Ghent. . . . But I feel a tenderness invade me in which are passionately mingled all the memories of my childhood. Those two thin hands have so often and so gently saved my life!

She put her bony fingers to her eyes; her perturbed heart is shaken. She makes tremendous efforts to weep, but for ten years her eyes have been dry. She is nothing but a lifeless thing that wants to revive.

Outside, I shake myself. I am sensitive to horrors to the point of having gooseflesh and I haven't any taste for mystery and fantasy. I climb into my car and rush deliriously down the long road like a meteor.

(To be continued next week in the New Saturday Magazine Supplement of the Daily Worker—the issue of Saturday, January 16.)

Where to Begin? BY LENIN

(From "Iskra," May, 1901)

THE question, "What to do?" is pushing itself to the foreground before the Russian social-democrats not of the selection of the road (as was the case at the end of the 80's and at the beginning of the 90's), but a question in what manner we must take them along and precisely in what manner we must take them along and precisely in what manner we must take them along.

ascertained road. It is a question concerning a system and plan of practical activity. And it must be acknowledged that this question of the character and the means of struggle—which is basic for a practical party—still remains undecided with us, still excites very serious differences of opinion, revealing sad unsteadiness and vacillation of thought. On the one hand, the "economic" tendency, which attempts to emasculate and to narrow the work of political organization and agitation, is far from being dead. On the other hand, the tendency of unprincipled eclecticism, which adapts itself to every new "current," which cannot distinguish the immediate requirements from the basic problems and the permanent needs of the movement as a whole, and the permanent needs of the movement as a whole, and the permanent needs of the movement as a whole, and the permanent needs of the movement as a whole.

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