The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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DEMAND 100 PER CENT MINE STRIKE

ARMOUR 'YARDS' LOOK MORE LIKE JAIL THAN PACKING PLANT WITH ARMED POLICE AND SPIES

By VICTOR ZOKAITIS.

The police and spy system maintained by the Armour Co. is so intricate and so placed that one begins to think that he is serving a sentence in some penitentiary instead of working as a "free" laborer. Every department in the Armour packing plant has its army of police and spies, with stool-pigeons aiding these guardians of private property.

At the doors of every department there is stationed armed, uniformed police and oftentimes these police have wicked billies with which they emphasize their commands.

If a worker attempts to pass from one department to another, he is stopped at the entrance and told "get the hell back to where you belong." Any visitor, who strays from the beaten path that the guide takes him over and shows him the things about the packing industry that the packers want to show in their attempt to advertise their wares, is liable to find himself confronted by one of these plug-uglies and arrested for trespass.

Break Into Workers' Lockers.

Oftentimes, the lockers of the innocent workers are opened and searched in the hope that something can be found to be able to accuse the worker of stealing a ham or a side of bacon in order to show their employers their vigilancy and their eagerness to serve. The women and girls are often subjected to a search by police and matrons, who finger the girls in their attempts to see if the girl has any of the meat products hidden on her person.

The police employed by the company are white and it is needless to say, they do all they can to impress upon the Negro workers their "superiority" and their "intelligence" by subjecting the Negro workers to the most disgusting of insults and searches.

One of the workers in one of the killing departments, who had been sick for a number of weeks with the "flu," attempted to pass from his department to another in order to go to the toilet.

As he was going thru the doors, a big husky plug-ugly stopped him and roared: "Where in hell are you going to? Get back to your department and do your work!"

"I'm on my way to the toilet here," answered the worker.

"You fellows have got one out there," pointing to a shack about two hundred yards away from the killing department.

"Well, I've been sick and I won't go out in my shirt sleeves—heated up the way I am—in the sleet. I'm not looking for a rest in a pine box yet. I'm going in there and I don't give a damn what you say!"

This worker was finally allowed to go thru the department but was followed by the policeman and was carefully watched the rest of the day.

Instance after instance could be written of workers, who have been forced to all kinds of inconveniences by the police system maintained in

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor came to Chicago last Saturday, not in the role of a labor leader, but in that of a baptist preacher. While 158,000 anthracite miners are on strike and on the brink of starvation, Green finds time to discuss the welfare of the workers' souls but is too hard pressed to help them take care of their bodies. This is an old trick of the exploiters: keep the eyes of the workers on the skies while they are robbed during their lifetime.

* * *

IN Indiana the miners forgot the preachers for a week and proceeded to organize the non-union mines. They marched from mine to mine and lined up the non-union miners in the organization. This is one of the ways the workers can help their souls and not by listening to a labor faker dish out superstition to them. We have often said that a body without a soul is a corpse and a soul without a body is a spook. Without food in the stomach there cannot be any soul in the body.

* * *

A GREEK prince is in Chicago and not wishing to shock the report-

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UNION FIREMEN GET THE DOUBLE CROSS FROM CITY

Chicago Firefighters Have Grievance

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press)

Union firemen after bringing into the Chicago city treasury $166,500 that otherwise would never have gone out of the strongboxes of the big corporations are being left in the lurch in the annual consideration of wages for city employes. The Firemen's Association of Chicago (Local No. 2 of the International Firefighters Association, an A. F. of L. organization) employed an attorney and carried on a successful fight before the board of review to raise the capital stock taxes of the big corporations in accordance with Illinois law.

The board of review, composed of higher up politicians, did not venture to offend the pillars of big business by slapping on the tax directed by law and compromised by barely preceptible increases on the corporations brot to its notice by the firemen's union. The total increase on about two score corporations amounted to $166,500.

"We wil try again," says Pres. Wm. S. Johnston of the union. "Our $2,200 wage level is $300 below New York and some other cities and it is con-

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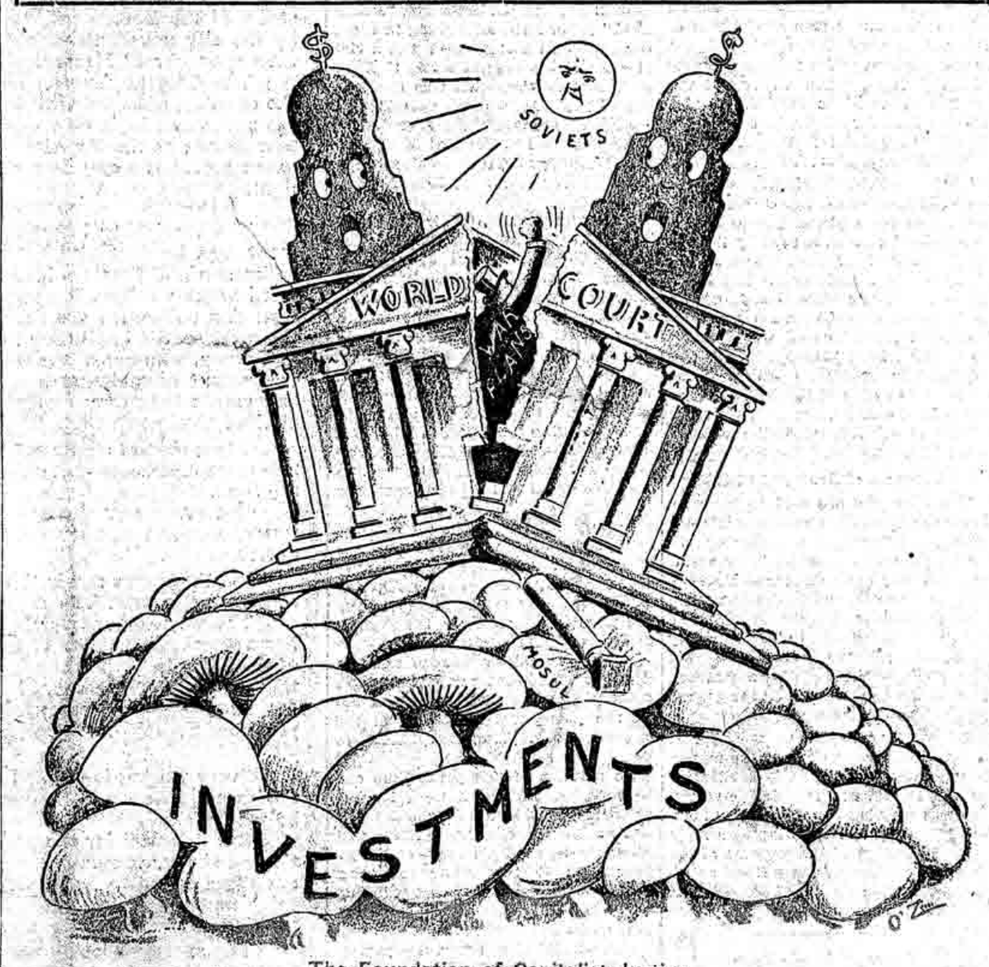
A TOTTERING STRUCTURE



The Foundation of Capitalist Justice.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY POINTS WAY TO FORMATION OF LEFT WING IN LABOR MOVEMENT

To the Central Organ of the American Workers (Communist) Party, The DAILY WORKER.

COMRADES:—In the name of the central committee of the Communist Party of Germany I extend to The DAILY WORKER the fraternal well wishes of the German Communist Party on the occasion of the celebration of its two years' existence. The German Party followed with great interest the ideological struggle carried on by The DAILY WORKER against the social-democratic group of Ludwig Lore. We hope that the German workers of America have taken these lessons to heart and are attracted in great masses close to the Workers Party and to its central organ, The DAILY WORKER.

Unquestionably the American Communists have learned much, as the resolution of the central executive committee of the Workers Party on the German question proves, from the late internal party discussion of the Communist Party of Germany. The chief lesson of the struggle of the Communist Party of Germany against the unbolshevist group Maslow-Ruth Fischer is the recognition of the chief mistake of the ultra lefts: false estimation of trade union work.

We must make a radical break with the sectarian spirit. Only then can the struggle for the formation of a left wing in the labor movement on the broadest basis be carried thru with real success. In this connection consists—in spite of all the great objective differences—an analogy between the American and the German movements.

Long live international proletarian solidarity!

Long live our brave, young American brother paper, The DAILY WORKER.

HEINZ NEUMANN, Secretary, German Communist Party.

MINN. LABOR AGAIN MIXES IN POLITICS

Left Wing Growing and Determined

By C. A. HATHAWAY. (Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.— Minnesota labor is again interesting itself in politics. A city convention of the Farmer-Labor Association has been called at which time plans will be made for the city election to be held here this spring.

This convention is of great importance to the workers. For the past several years St. Paul labor politics has been completely dominated by a corrupt underworld political machine known locally as the O'Connor machine. In the last city election, held two years ago, this gang, supported

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TELEPHONE STRIKERS STAND SOLIDLY WHILE BABBITS RAVE AT LOSS

HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 11—With both strikers and company officials outwardly obdurate, no signs of an immediate termination of the strike of operators for the Illinois Southern Telephone company were visible today.

The want of long distance service is resulting in most serous damage to the city, business men here declare. The special committees appointed last week to effect agreement appeared discouraged today and unwilling to continue after four days of futile parleys.

GREEN TRIES TO SELL CHICAGO LABOR SPEED-UP

Active Union Workers Are Disgusted

The active trades unionists who attended the meeting here to hear William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor speak, left the hall with a bad after-taste wondering whether they had listened to the official head of the American labor movement or to the president of the chamber of commerce. Thruout the entire speech Green attempted to sell the speed-up system to the workers as a price for higher wages.

Small Attendance.

The Apollo theater which is quite a small hall, was not as full as the American Federation of Labor head with his "progressive" backers in the Chicago Federation of Labor had anticipated. There were many good seats in the house crying for occupants and staring the speaker in the face.

John Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor was introduced by Fred Moore, the chairman of the meeting, as the official producer of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Walker Lauds Self.

Walker spent most of his time lauding himself and telling of the horrible time he had in the past and how he had "risen" to his present status of president of the Illinois Federation of Labor. He then began to "scratch" Green's back, lauding him as the "coal miner who had risen to the highest position of honor the American labor movement can bestow." After this display of platitudes, at times Walker nearly breaking into tears, he then launched into the "introduction" of the speaker of the afternoon, William Green.

Green Looks Like Banker.

William Green, as he stood before the microphone, in his frock coat and a diamond ring glistening on his finger (he resembled more some banker from the Wall Street district of New

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DEMAND ALL MEN ON MAINTENANCE WORK COME OUT

Lewis-Cappellini Hit by Grievance Body

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 11—A signal victory for the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee in the anthracite strike is seen in the passage late Saturday of a resolution by the general grievance committee of District 1, United Mine Workers—which is Cappellini's own district—demanding the withdrawal of maintenance men and a complete opposition to arbitration now being half or more accepted by John L. Lewis in the New York negotiations.

The resolution reads as follows:

Complete Strike—No Arbitration.

"Resolved, that in order to wage our struggle effectively and to bring our struggle to a quick, successful termination, our district scale committee be urged to call a general strike in the anthracite region, including all maintenance men, thereby making it impossible for the scabs to continue to produce coal for market under the guise of maintenance work, and be it further

"Resolved, that we convey to our scale committee once again the assurance of our support in our aggressive fight to the finish for all our demands, and that we reaffirm our decision to reject absolutely the operators' proposal for arbitration."

Victory for Progressive Policies.

How sweeping a victory this is for the policies proposed by the Progressive Miners' Committee, may be understood only by recalling the fact that the committee and its secretary, Alex Reid, together with B. Tooley and other progressive leaders, were vigorously attacked by the leading officials of District 1, particularly Cappellini, for proposing these policies at the time the strike began. Now the leaders who are prominent enuf to represent the miners on the general grievance committee are adopting these policies.

It was upon the demand of the Progressive Miners' Committee for a with-

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LABOR FAKERS OF NEW YORK PRAISE DONKEY POLITICS

Sidestep Question of Scab City Labor

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. — The last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council can be rightly called Tammany Hall night.

It opened with the reading of the minutes of the executive board, which included a plea to Mayor James J. Walker and ex-Judge Olvany, boss of Tammany Hall, calling upon them to use their influence to prevent the discontinuance of the industrial aid bureau, which is located on Worth St. Shortly before, Delegate Curtis, introduced a motion to congratulate Gov. Alfred E. Smith on his recent message to the state legislature and a little while later a resolution was introduced by Joseph P. Ryan, vice president of the Longshoremen's Association, calling upon Mayor Walker, Gov. Smith, as well as New York members of congress, to use their influence to prevent the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its subsidiary companies, from raising the local telephone rates.

Leaning Towards Socialism (?)

Delegate Curtis, in introducing his motion to congratulate Gov. Smith

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Communist Party Congress Opens in Red Moscow

EDITOR'S Note.—Here is the report of the opening session of the fourteenth conference of the Communist Party of Russia in the Kremlin at Moscow. The speech by Stalin, secretary of the Russian Communist Party, will be published in great part in tomorrow's issue. Today's report follows:

* * *

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 18.—(By Mail.) — Today the fourteenth conference of the Communist Party of Russia was opened in the Kremlin. There are 651 delegates with a decisive vote and 602 delegates with a consultative vote present representing 591,000 members and 433,000 candidates, as against 736,0300 members and candidates at the thirteenth party conference.

Comrade Rykov opened the party conference in the name of the central committee. In his speech of greetings he pointed to the great progress which had been made with the work of reconstruction since the last party conference and the strengthening of the sympathies shown by the working masses of all countries towards the Soviet Unions as the country of socialist reconstruction, as the support of the international proletariat and the symbol of the freedom of the oppressed peoples.

Upon the basis of the quick process of reconstruction, the political activity of the workers and the masses of the peasantry has strongly increased and this assists the party to overcome all the difficulties of the state administration. These difficulties can be traced back to a lack of experience in the systematic leadership of economic life, to the faulty solution of the complicated economic questions, nevertheless these mistakes as for instance in the bringing in of the harvest, and in the working out of industrial

I. STALIN, Secretary of the Communist Party of Russia.

plans, are only partial errors which no not alter the general growth of Soviet economy.

It is true that the development of the people's economy is proceeding rather slowly in comparison with the optimistic hopes of the more sanguine, but nevertheless, the present rate of progress will be sufficient to strengthen the socialistic elements in the Soviet economy very strongly. The questions of the relation of the working class to the peasantry and the questions connected with the building up of the co-operatives remain the cardinal questions. The decisions of the thirteenth party conference and of the plenary session of the central committee have proved themselves to be completely correct.

Since the thirteenth party conference the party has experienced the Trotsky discussion which represented one of the most difficult situations thru which the party has passed since the death of Lenin. In this the party showed the greatest unanimity and determination. The present party conference will have to deal with another complex of questions which arise from the process of economic reconstruction in the Soviet Union. The party has proved itself worthy of its teacher, it has not only kept pace with events, but it has gone ahead of them (stormy applause).

The conference then unanimously elected a presidium of 47 members amongst them being Stalin, Rykov, Bucharin, Tomsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Trotsky, Kalinin, Djerjinsky, Molotov, Voroshilov and Krupskaya.

The agenda of the conference was decided as follows: (1) The political report of the central committee. (2) The organizational report of the central committee. (3) The report of the revisional committee. (4) Report of the central control commission. (5) The report of the representation of the Russian Communist Party in the executive committee of the Comintern. (6) The urgent questions of economic reconstruction. (7) The tasks of the trade unions. (8) The work of the Communist youth. (9) Proposals for alteration in the constitution. (10) Election of the central institutions of the party.

Then Stalin commenced to give the political report of the central committee amidst enthusiastic and protracted applause on the part of the delegates.

EAST ST. LOUIS "YARDS" WORKERS NEED REAL UNION ORGANIZATION IN WORST WAY TO BETTER CONDITIONS

By a Worker Correspondent.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan 11.—The workers in the meat packing plants here work from 40 to 55 hours per week at present during the busy season, getting from 37½ to 45 cents per hour for unskilled labor. Semi-skilled and highly skilled workers get up to only 85 cents an hour. Women are the lowest paid, tho many of them are doing heavy work in the "yards" here. They receive anywhere from 25 to 31½ cents an hour.

Most of the workers that are employed in the "yards" are Polish, Lithuanian, German, Slav, native-born Americans, and Negroes.

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LEFT WING OF WORKMEN'S CIRCLE FORMS "VERBAND OF PROGRESSIVE BRANCHES" AT N. Y. CONFERENCE

By BEN LIFSHITZ. (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY—(By Mail.)—The left wing national conference of the Workmen's Circle held here recently at the Manhattan Lyceum was a historical gathering which marks a new phase in the struggle of progressive elements of the Workmen's Circle.

Not only did the conference protest against terrorism of the right wing machine, which continues its policy of open war on the progressives elements by making members at large, dissolving branches, district committees

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ARMOUR'S KANSAS CITY PLANT OLEOMARGARINE WORKERS STAND IN WATER ALL DAY; WAGES SMALL

By A Worker Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Jan. 11.—Armour's plant here is a very old and ramshackle affair. The buildings are connected at the second and third floor by wooden walks—which with much other wood-work make the fire-hazard great.

I worked in the oleomargarine section. The oleo comes down in trucks and is shoveled into a machine from which it comes out like a brick. The bricks pass along on an endless belt. Girls sit on each side and grab and wrap the bricks. The men get $20.40 for a six-day week; the girls $13.50.

Anyone who eats Armour's oleo gets his "peck of dirt" without doubt. If a piece of oleo falls on the floor it is thrown on the cart again. The pace is so fast, the girls have to grab the bricks in their hands to wrap them (tho the rules say they must not be touched by hand).

Stand In Water.

All the oleo workers have to stand in at least half an inch of water the whole working day and nearly all have constant colds.

It would be a simple matter to slope the floor and put in runways to drain off the water—but the company will not do it as that would cut into its profits.

Beef Men Have Bad Job.

Another bad job is lugging the beef into the refrigerator cars. The temperature is ten degrees below freezing. This work is especially bad in summer. The man goes into this cold place in the early morning. Then at noon he comes out to eat his lunch—and warm up. Thirty minutes later—back again. These sudden changes make colds even more common than among the wet foot oleo men—and more taint on the meat.

There is a neat dining hall for show to the numerous visitors, but out of the scant thirty-minute lunch hour very few out of the thousands of workers have time to get there and back. They carry a lunch or buy sandwiches made of pig's snouts or pig's ears at the untidy stalls in each building.

Dirty, Sloppy Toilets.

The toilets are dirty. Each has signs telling all to wash their hands before returning to work. There is no soap, no towel, and only a big iron sink with a trickle of cold water.

Two years ago Morris and Armour amalgamated and we began to pack some of the oleo in "Morris" boxes—manufactured and packed in Armour's plant! All Morris workers who had been forced to take part in the Morris fund, which was to support them on retirement, lost their rights. The "loyal few" who had scabbed thru every strike for nigh thirty years found how well rewarded they were.

There are some skilled workers in the maintenance department—carpenters, boilermakers, plumbers, painters, etc. They are unorganized and are paid 45 to 58 cents an hour.

Lousy With Finks.

The plant is lousy with company finks, some of them wearing police uniforms. No one is allowed to enter the plant save workers wearing Armour's "slave tag." Each tag has a number and section on it (meat, oleo, etc.). If a fink, who is able to read, meets a meat man in another part of the plant, he will take him to his foreman and demand an explanation. Luckily that few of them can read and if a man can slip his foreman, he can tend to his business anywhere in the plant.

Workers Dissatisfied.

There is a company union. Armour publishes and gives away a dope sheet—the Armour Oval, which gives a lot of space to the "trained seal" union. Neither the union nor the dope sheet interests the men much. They are so speeded up and underpaid that they are ripe to strike again as they did four years ago.

Facts from "Yards" at East St. Louis

(Continued from page 1)

The six big meat packing-houses in the National Stock Yards here are Armour and company, Morris and company, which is owned by Armour, the East Side Packing company, and the Standard Packing company.

Boards Aid Bosses.

Armour, Swift and the Morris plant, which is part of Armour's, have conference boards thru which the bosses discuss ways and means of putting over new schemes to better exploit the workers. The conference board spends most of its time discussing waste in one department or another or else repairs for leaky steam pipes and how to cut down costs. Thru this board they try to find ways and means of cutting down the working forces, speeding-up the men at work and how to keep the workers from joining any union organization.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union has a small local here and have been talking about organizing workers in the "yards" but that's as far as it has gone. The packing-house teamsters and chauffeurs are organized in a union. The great mass of workers are unorganized and the company certainly takes advantage of this condition.

Penitentiary Rules.

A strict police system is maintained in the "yards" here. A worker cannot pass from one department to another. He must remain in his department from the moment he enters in the morning until he leaves at night. Only the messenger boys, whom the company claims will be the "future executives and heads," are allowed to go from one department to another. The uniformed police are stationed at every entrance and will not let anyone pass. These police have keys to all of the lockers and can open the lockers at any time they may cast their "suspicion" on anyone that works in the "yards." A number of stoolpigeons are employed in the plant to find out who belongs to the union and to get them fired. The purpose of these stools is to keep the workers from organizing into unions of their own.

Bosses Get Pensions.

A pension system is in operation in the plant, but no one knows how it works. Most of the workers that were in the "yards" went on strike in 1920 and lost their standing as far as the pension is concerned. The pension system is used as a club over those that have been employed in the shop for any length of time and scabbed for the company and is used as bait for those who are in the "yards" now to stay there. As far as the workers themselves are concerned, hardly any of them will ever get the pension. The company fires those who are not able to stand the fast pace that is set. All that will ever get the pension is a small clique of foremen, superintendents, office help and stoolpigeons.

Eat Lunch in Locker Rooms.

All the workers get for their lunch-time is half an hour. They must eat their lunches in the locker-rooms, which are far from being fit places to eat a lunch. The men are not supposed to eat on the killing floors. The company has a restaurant, but the accommodations are so poor there that it is impossible for any of the workers to eat their meal there and get back to work in the half hour's time allowed.

Current Events

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ers he commented on the woman question in the only way that appeals to the mind of a babbit. He said that he was much interested in the "American girl." How the American girl differs from any other kind of girl except in the way she throws her jaw around a stick of gum is a mystery to most people. The prince did a wise thing however. In case General Pangalos, the Greek dictator, expresses a desire to see the royal scalp hanging in his wigwam, those kind words should enable the prince to land a sinecure here as president of the talcum powder trust.

* * *

"EAT more corn or bust the farmer," is the slogan of a farmer's convention that met a few days ago in Morris, Illinois. What kind of farmers they are we do not know. Dirt or plain dirty—that is "gentleman farmers" the kind that never works. Eat corn until you bust. The 3,000 delegates set a good example by eating a big corn dinner. We are told they topped off the banquet with lolly pops made with corn sugar and corn syrup served on corn stalk sticks. We are not informed that they washed down the dinner with copious draughts of corn whiskey. Calvin Coolidge is watching the agricultural regions with an anxious eye. He is thinking of votes, not corn.

* * *

SOVIET RUSSIA must be a terrible country for the workers. The latest evidence of Bolshevik bedevilment is a decree granting workers 92 days' vacation out of every year. This does not mean 92 days of unemployment. Vacation with pay, sir. That's what it means. When the real truth about the development of Soviet Russia into a land of prosperity for the workers breaks thru the iron wall of capitalist lying, the employers will not have such easy sailing poisoning the minds of their slaves against the workers and farmers' government.

Demand All Miners on Maintenance Work Also Join the Strike

(Continued from page 1)

drawal of the maintenance men, that Cappellini got the police court of Scranton to sentence Alex Reid and Pat Toohey to six months in jail, officials of the miners' union appearing in court to testify against the two progressives. The speeches of Reid and Toohey at the meeting where they were arrested were practically confined to the demand for calling out the maintenance men.

A Slap at Lewis-Cappellini Machine.

In the resolution passed by the general grievance committee, there is, therefore, a direct slap at the treacherous policy of Cappellini and the Lewis machine, and a further approval of the long neglected policies of the progresives is given in the pledge for a finish fight for all the tri-district demands and a flat rejection of abritration however disguised.

That the danger of arbitration is great, in spite of the growing pressure being put upon Lewis not to betray the strike demands, is seen by the dispatches from New York where behind closed doors the shady trading is going on. Reports state that Lewis offered to the operators a five-year contract, the provisions of which might be changed by a "board of five," two miners, two operators and three to be named by Charles E. Hughes, ex-secretary of state and a reactionary leader of the reactionary capitalist republican party.

Pressure of Rank and File.

The operators are said to have refused to accept the proposal, evidently feeling they can get a better one or smash the union entirely. They voted, however, to accept Chairman Markle's proposal that the miners' proposition, the operators' and Markle's own policy, be submitted to ex-Secretary Hughes and he to formulate a plan that would be the basis for a contract. The miners opposed this on the ground that it was arbitration.

Apparently the Lewis machine is finding it difficult to betray the miners of the anthracite region in arbitration as the sentiment in the strikers' ranks is growing stronger against any surrender and is also swinging swiftly toward adoption of the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee, as instanced by the action of the District 1 general grievance committee.

U. S. Lays Basis for War on Mexico; Don't Mention U. S. Lynchings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The state department today cabled Dudley G. Dwyre, American consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, asking for full details of a report that Robert C. Russell, an American, was seized from a train by bandits yesterday and burned to death. The department had nothing to say concerning the many Mexicans mobbed, murdered and mistreated in the United States.

NOTED ARTIST ASSISTS DAILY WORKER PARTY

"Six Live Pages" to Be Presented Wednesday

Dancers in striking costumes of original design, strapping workers in well worn overalls, little boys and girls in gay colored dress and "Henry Dubb" paper hats, all drilling in rapid succession on a stage that was a riot of color to the tune of music that set one's feet moving—this was the picture of yesterday's dress rehearsal of the labor pantomime "Six Live Pages" to be presented at The DAILY WORKER Birthday Party on Wednesday night at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

Such a pretentious affair has never been attempted before in Chicago. The cast under the skillful direction of Emma Blechschmidt numbers fully forty to fifty people, with five leading dancers, sixteen children, about workers, strikers and police—and fully a dozen stage hands and directors.

One thing was in full evidence: here was truly "something different—something new" to which both thought and time and a great deal of labor had been given—and for which the advertising was really too modest.

The stage settings and costumes are nothing short of beautiful and strikingly original. The Communist artist Lydia Gibson has done a splendid job of her end of the production.

The dancing is a finished production thanks not only to the ability of the five main dancers, but also the capable direction of Emma Blechschmidt.

A song breaking the pantomime with the whole cast participating will thrill you to the shoe-tops— and the sixteen youngsters marching on the stage is worth going many miles to see.

No mention of this pantomime can be complete without a word for the splendid musical arrangement by Evelyn Mack. The lively tunes just naturally move one's feet—and whoever goes to this affair tomorrow night goes to something that will long be talked about and a credit to the group who have produced it.

Many novel things that are part of the program cannot be told in advance. All that can be said is that dancing precedes and follows the program; that home-cooked food can be had all during the program; that surprises await all who come—and that if anyone misses the affair at 2409 N. Halsted St. on Wednesday night will miss the most novel affair that has ever been presented in Chicago.

Arrangements are already being made to present the performance in nerby cities and if you don't want to be forced to go to Milwaukee to see it you should go Wednesday to Imperial Hall.

Meeting of Workmen's Circle Left Wing

(Continued from page 1.)

and going so far as expelling members of the organization, but the conference decided to consolidate its forces and organize a Verband of Progressive Branches, which is going to fight the reactionary machine as a united progressive bloc.

The conference was called to protest the outrageous action of the national executive which expelled six members of Branch 24, dissolved the branch and made more than one hundred members of the branch into "members at large."

The conference met at a time when the national board of directors were in session. The conference elected a committee of eighteen, representative of all states where branches are organized, to request the board to take up grievances against the national executive.

The entire delegation at the conference, numbering 324, marched to Rutgers Square with placards demanding reinstatement of the expelled and a mass demonstratoin was held Saturday afternoon in front of the Forward building.

While the demonstration was going on the committee of eighteen, consisting of Sokoll, Massachusetts; Markel, Connecticut; Lax, New Jersey; Ettinger, Pennsylvania; Federman, Illinois; Edelman, Maryland; Landsberg, Texas; Levine, Minnesota; Kushner, Michigan; Eleff, Ohio; Rosen, Virginia; Weinman, California; Abrams, Lifshitz and Holtman, New York; and Kaplan of Branch 24, visited the board.

The machine was embarrassed. Before them were representatives of close to 200 branches representing 10,000 members of the organization.

The "diehards" wanted to ignore the committee altogether. However, the chairman took up the communication and ruled that the committee cannot be recognized because the conference was not called by the national executive.

The directors, who are supposed to act as a grievance board in the organization and are commonly known as the "senate," refused even to listen to grievances of representatives of thousands of members.

The National Protest Conference acted upon the report of the committee of eighteen and decided to issue a memorandum to the entire membership which will register its protest with thousands of signatures, against the terrorism practiced by the right wing machine and to demand the reinstatement of expelled and political amnest to the members at large.

The conference then decided to organze a "Verband of Progressive Branches" with the following program:

The veband will oppose the terror of the right wing machine and will fight for reinstatement of expelled and the full rights of members at large.

The verband will fight for tolerance of all political viewpoints in the organization, but that the organization maintains its socialist character upon which it was based.

The verband will fight for the unity of the organization, which is endangered by the splitting tactics of the right wing machine.

The verband will conduct activities that are neglected by the national executive, will support children's schools and see that cultural activities and training are conducted in the spirit of socialism and working class struggle.

The verband will represent the progressive group in the Workmen's Circle on every political and social happening in this country and abroad.

Let Underpaid Rank and File Police Refuse to Fight Workers on Strike

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, both policemen and firemen in the city of Chicago are protesting vehemently against low wages. They want more pay, $300 more per year. The newspaper headline declares: "300 POLICE TO QUIT IF DENIED RAISE."

There will be no strike, of course. No repetition of the strike of the Boston policemen, that was ruthlessly broken by the city government, aided by President Cal Coolidge, then governor of Massachusetts.

The Chicago firemen have a union, one of the few in the country, affiliated with the local federation of labor. But the policemen have no union. Yet they boast an organization known as the Patrolmen's Club that voices their grievances before the city council, where they are making their fight.

* * * *

The employing interests, thru their municipal government, can be depended on to take fairly good care of the policemen and firemen, insofar as their general attitude toward wage workers is concerned. They must. The firemen and policemen are the protectors of private property, the most sacred institution under capitalism. Especially the policemen, who constitute the vanguard in fighting every infringement of capitalist law. Yet even they complain of the low wages that they receive. Michael J. Hooks, president of the Patrolmen's Club, is quoted as saying that:

"I have received reports from over 300 young policemen—the backbone of the department—that they will quit by April unless the increase is granted.

"WE HAVE ANY NUMBER OF POLICEMEN LIVING IN BASEMENTS AND ATTICS BECAUSE THEY ARE UNABLE TO PAY HIGH RENTS."

Yet the wages received by Chicago policemen now stand at $2,200 per year. The demand is for $2,500.

The policemen complain that this annual wage of $2,200 has a purchasing power of only $1,242.20 based on the value of the dollar in 1913 in terms of the retail cost of living, while the wage in 1913 was $1,371, showing that real wages (purchasing power) have fallen $128.80 during this 12-year period of boasted American prosperity.

* * * *

Every worker is entitled to his wage demands. This includes policemen and firemen. The wage demands cannot be too high.

But it is well for the policemen to remember the condition of the large number of workers, many of whom they are often called to make war upon during strikes, who receive much less than they, and who are in a less strategic position to enforce their demands.

The average weekly wage for all workers in New York State for November, 1925, was only $30.15, with the average wage for women falling as low as $16.97. This makes an annual average wage for all of only $1,567.80, nearly $1,000 below that to which the policemen aspire, and only an average of $884.44 for women workers.

The situation in Massachusetts is much worse. There the average weekly wage for all workers is only 24.31, while that for women workers is down to $16.22. The annual average for all workers is therefore a mere $1,264.12, nearly $1,000 below what Chicago policemen now receive, while women average only $843.44 annually.

Getting home to Illinois, the average falls between that of New York State and Massachusetts. The average weekly wage for all workers during October, 1925, in this state was $28.49, which makes an annual wage of $1,481.48; with an average wage of $17.49 per week for women, or an annual wage of $909.48.

* * * *

Let the policemen of Chicago remember this when they are called upon to club workers in the next strike. Within recent times you have been called on to beat up strikers of both International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, a large percentage of the members of both these organizations being made up of women.

Policemen must remember that every strike is called to better the conditions of the workers. When they fight for an increase of their own wages, policemen might also insist on a demand that they be not called upon to engage in anti-strike activities. They might learn the lesson that a militant trade union of their own would be a source of great strength in pressing their demands.

Three hundred Chicago policemen threatening to quit because of the low wages received is a healthy sign of discontent.

Three hundred Chicago policemen threatening to quit rather than do anti-strike duty would be an indication of real class solidarity.

Omelian Case Thrown Out By Ind. Courts After Loeb Case Ends

GARY, Ind., Jan. 11.—Following the disposal by fine of the case against Moritz J. Loeb, business manager of The DAILY WORKER, the similar case against Peter Omelian, who was arrested at the same time, was dismissed by the court.

Omelian and Loeb were arrested following speeches to an audience on May 1, 1923, and charged with violation of the "criminal anarchy" law of Indiana by "advocating the overthrowal of the government of the state of Indiana and of the United States by force and violence."

The dismissal of the case against Omelian and the small fine levied against Loeb, indicate that after almost three years had passed the danger did not seem so threatening.

Union Firemen Get the Double-Cross from the City of Chicago

(Continued from page 1.)

siderably below the proper living standard for a city fireman. If the council turns us down flat at this time we will reopen the matter in July when the supplementary budget is considered." Other union members are less restrained in their reactions to the council's trickery.

Report Coronado Safe.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The steamship Coronado, carrying 160 passengers from Liverpool to Jamaica, reported missing last week, was located today. A message picked up here by the tropical radio station reported the Coronado passing Turk's Island, West Indies. This was off her course.

RAIL UNIONS PROPOSE NO STRIKE LAW

Visit Coolidge with Collaboration Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10—One of the most amazing proposals of class collaboration ever put forth so far in America is that made public in its more general outlines here by a joint statement issued by the attorney for the association of railway executives, Alfred P. Thom, and Donald R. Richberg, general counsel for the railway unions. It was issued, moreover, in conjunction with a publicity drive for the plan and a joint visit to President Coolidge by representatives of the unions and the companies.

The text of the law—since the astounding part of this proposal is that the class collaboration agreement and the surrender of the right to strike is to be made into the law of the United States—is not made public as yet. When it is made public, progressives assert more insidious clauses will be found in it than are revealed in the nicely worded explanation of its issued by Attorney Thom. His statement as issued says, in part:

The "Public" Again.

"The president of the United States has in more than one message to congress invited the rail carriers and their employes to confer in an effort to agree upon a method of adjusting labor disputes which will not only be mutually satisfactory and protective of their just rights but which will also properly safeguard the interests of the public.

To Make Plan a Law.

"An agreement has now been reached and a bill to carry it into effect will be presented to congress in the immediate future. The provisions of the bill may be summarized as follows:

"First—that it shall be the duty of the parties to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements.

"Secondly—any and all disputes shall be first considered in conference between the parties directly interested.

Board to Handle Application.

"Third—adjustment boards shall be established by agreement, which shall be either between an individual carrier and its employes or regional or national. [illegible] will have jurisdiction over any disputes relating to grievances or to the interpretation or application of existing agreements, but will have no jurisdiction over changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions.

"Fourth—a board of mediation is created, to consist of five members appointed by the president, with the duty to intervene at the request of either party, or on its own motion, in any unsettled labor dispute. . . . If it is unable to bring about an amicable adjustment between the parties it is required to make an effort to induce them to concent to arbitration.

Arbiters' Award is Law.

"Fifth—boards of arbitration are provided for when both parties consent to arbitrate. Any award made by the arbitrators shall be filed in the appropriate district court of the United States and shall become a binding judgement of the court.

"Sixth—in the possible event tht a dispute between a carrier and its employes is not settled under any of the foregoing methods, provision is made that the board of mediation shall notify the president, who is thereupon authorized in his discretion to create a board to investigate and report to the president within thirty days.

What Becomes of Strikes?

Most evidently there is to be a complete outlawing of the increasingly "ancient" right to strike, agreed to by the present officials of the railway unions without the consent of their union membership. What this membership may say of the scheme has yet to be known, altho it is certain to result in widespread discontent among the rank and file of the rail unions.

The fact that W. W. Atterbury, president of the most vicious open-shop company in the country—the Pennsylvania railroad, visited President Coolidge and "advised" him that the plan was a good one which was appreciated by the railway companies, is not expected to enthuse the rank and file railroaders with any idea of the plan being good for their interests.

"Union" Representatives.

Those who called on Coolidge to propose the plan officially to him numbered among the labor bureaucrats W. N. Doak of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen's Union, D. B. Robertson of the Firemen and Enginemen's Union, Bert M. Jewell, head of the shop craft unions and the attorney of the rail unions, Donald Richberg.

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North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

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IRON WORKERS UNDER FIRE BY OPEN SHOPPERS

Howard, the Renegade, Forms Scab Union

By ART SHIELDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—(FP)—While the trowel trades, carpenters, painters, electricans and other building tradesmen are flushed with the confindence of winning wage increases this winter without a strike the structural iron men are having a harder time. Their strike that started a year ago against the Iron League—steel trust group of contractors—continues.

James Hays, secretary to Local No. 40, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, asked the Federated Press to emphasize that there can be no peace with this open shop combination till union recognition and union demands are granted.

Faces Stronger Bosses.

No other group of building craftsmen have to face such a centralized opposition. The Iron League contractors are tied in with the interests that furnish the steel and steel is trustified to a greater extent than materials used in the other trades.

Fortunately for the union the construction boom means many jobs, and union contractors—non Iron League men— have enough work to more than employ all union card men. And the union, taking advantage of this favorable employment situation, is increasing its membership by 20 to 30 week in his local alone, says Hays

Is This Kid Howard?

uring the strike a new union, ndly to the Iron League and denounced as a virtual company union by the A. F. of L., has sprung up. This is the independent Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, now decorated with a New York state charter and incorporated under state laws. It was fathered by its present general organizer, Charles A. Howard, formerly business agent of Local No. 40.

Now Howard is openly fighting his former union. Before his connections were severed with Local No. 40 he tried to call off the strike against the Iron League. Failing, he organized the new union with the propaganda that the A. F. of L. was too radical to suit the employers. The new union serves as a semiofficial employment agency for some of the Iron League contractors.

Hillman or Nash and Which Surrendered Told by Nash Himself

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Since "Golden Rule" Nash made his peace with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers much discussion has been heard as to whether it is an admittance of the class struggle on the part of Nash, or a surrender to class collaboration on the part of Sidney Hillman, president of the A. C. W.

The following quotations from Nash's speech may show that Nash was not the one to surrender:

"Fellow workers, (sic!) we must demonstrate there is a way of good will of co-operation that will lead to 'peace on earth and good will to men'. This cannot come thru warfare, nor in pulling in opposite directions, only thru co-operation and mutual concessions."

Hoe Press Co. Still Open Shop Says I. A. M.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Organized labor everywhere and union machinists in particular are warned that the change in management of Hoe Press company does not mean a change of attitude yet toward union labor. Eureka lodge and New York district council, International Association of Machinists, announce that the strike begun two and a half years ago against the openshop Hoe concern is still on.

Striking union machinists ask organized labor to use its influence against the purchase or installation of Hoe presses by local printing and publishing houses. Union machinists are not supposed to set up or repair presses purchased during the strike.

MINERS EXPEL LAWMAKER FOR AIDING BOSSES

Stavitski Didn't Show Up for Trial

By PAT TOOHEY.

NANTICOKE, Penna., Jan. 11.—Local Union 2339, United Mine Workers of America today expelled from membership John Stavatski, a member of the "labor bloc" in the state house of representatives and a member of this local union. Until now his case was indefinite and was referred to the Nanticoke policy committee for action. The policy committee referred it back to the local union with authority to act in any manner the local union saw it fit to. His expulsion followed.

This action was taken immediately after Stavatski signed his name to the infamous "legislators plan" of settling the strike, containing clause after clause against the miners, word for word the attitude and position of the operators. This plan was condemned by the miners thruout the anthracite and the legislators were characterized as pawns of the bosses. Stavatski, whose constituency is 100% unionized, were more violent in their condemnation than any others.

Never Shoved Up.

Stavatski was called upon three times to appear before the policy committee and his local union to explain his actions but apparently Mr. Stavatski thought the climate more serene in and around the state capitol The local then referred the case to the policy committee, then the above action was taken. The policy committee represents 20,000 miners of the Nanticoke territory and indications are Mr. Stavatski will have one sweet time being reelected.

This action on the part of the legislator who posed as a miner and a member of the union in selling out to the bosses is being utilized by the progressives to point out at the various local union meetings they go to, the logical consequence of electing men to office who run as "workers' friends" on the republican ticket. This betrayal of Stavatski, who posed as a union miner, will show the miners how beautiful is this policy of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies." Such betrayals will always be as long as the workers aren't organized politically—in a labor party.

Strikers Would Give Purcell a Different Sort of a Reception

By REGINA BANKS
(Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass.—As I write about the miners' splendid spirit and contemplate on its various phases, my mind gypsies somewhat and I find myself reverting to the last national convention of the A. F. of L. I have a distinct and vivid impression of the very cool and rather discourteous reception given to A. A. Purcell, the English labor leader, when he voiced there his plea for workers' brotherhood, and can't help thinking, profane tho the thought may be, that the attitude displayed toward Purcell at that convention would not have been meted out had his audience been these present striking miners.

The striking miners have the foreground position in today's picture, but back of them and extending even beyond our limited vision are the forms of little children, on whose faces is unmistakably written the story of successive and unsatisfied wants. Very early in life they learn the lesson of industrial landlordism, and ideas are being planted in their young minds which will grow with them to be erased only when the scheme of things which left the black impressions will have beeen totally eliminated.

Products of a more advanced civilization than their parents they look to changed conditions when it will come their time to go into the earth and give of its riches to the world. The next generation will not, to be sure, establish the hoped-for millennium, but each succeeding generation will move steadily forward, always a step nearer and ever tending toward community ownership and equitable distribution.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY OF THE WORLD AND ITS SOLUTION BY THE MINERS' UNION

By ALEX REID
Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

The depression in the coal trade is not a local or national problem, but an international problem which must be solved by the working class internationally.

A contraction of world markets for the coal of any or every country, due to the growth of coal production, with other reasons, in the so-called foreign market has effectively demoralized the mining industry in practically every coal producing country of any note in the world.

World Depression.

World depression in the heavy industries—the aftermath of the war is another reason for the present chaos, still other reasons are the intrusion of oil into the shipping industry and land transport, with the use of internal combustion engines in modern industry. The growth of production of electrical energy thruout the world and the economic changes in European coal trade, in consequence of the modifications in the coal trade routes caused by the treaty of Versailles and its correlated plans for delivery of reparation coal from Germany, under the infamous Dawes plan.

These have together made a formidable assault upon the world's coal trade. Let us take these points one by one and examine them in the light of available data:

Iron and Steel.

Exports

	Average monthly Exports, 1914	March, 1925	
France	51,600 tons	346,990	Increase 600%
Great Britain	414,100 tons	312,200	Decrease 33%
Imports			
France	14,100 tons	17,000	Increase 20%
Great Britain	185,900 tons	244,900	Increase 31.7%

(2) Contraction of Markets.

The best example of this lies in the fact that in the year 1924 Britain exported 61,600,000 tons of coal as compared with 73,400,000 in 1913, or a reduction of 11,750,000 tons or 16.01 per cent reduction.

World Production of Coal.

	1913	1924	Increase or reduction %
Europe	604¾ millions	549	— 9.1
America	533.3 millions	518	— 2.6
Africa	8.2 millions	11.9	+- 45.2
Asia	55.3 millions	70.7	+- 27.8
Australiasia	14½ millions	18.5	+- 27.6
Total	1,216.0 millions	1,183.1	— 2.7

World Production of Lignite

	1913	1924	Increase or reduction %
Europe	126.9 milions	163.2	+- 28.6
America	0.02 millions	2.1	+- 950
Total lignite	127.1 millions	165.3	— 30

The Oil Factor.

The use of oil in raising steam for ships of all kinds has made it a formidable challenger to coal as a means of propulsion. For example:

	1914 Million tons	1924 Million tons
Oil-burning ships	1¼	17
Tankers and motor ships	1½	7
Total iron and steel ships	42½	57½

The figures of oil consumption in its various forms are difficult to obtain for all countries, but the fact that Great Britain pays £45,000,000 per annum for approximately 5,000,000 tons of oil is in itself quite startling.

Electrical Energy.

As to the growth of electrical energy from water power, the figures of killowatts per head of the population of such countries as Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Italy as compared with Great Britain, reveal how these countries possessing no coal supplies have progressed in the supply and use of electrical energy.

	K. w. hours per year per inhabitant
Switzerland	700
Canada	612
Norway	493
Sweden	364
Great Britain	139

Production of Electricity.

Great Britain, 2,500,000,000 in 1913; 5,739,000,000 in 1924, increase 130 per cent.

United States 11,569,000,000 in 1912; 43,676,000,000 in 1922, increase 400 per cent.

France 1,000,000 h. p. in 1913; 3,620,000 h. p in 1924, increase 350 per cent.

Italy—In the year 1922-23, the government granted 134 water-power schemes. These produce 667,000 h. p. There are 370 further schemes under consideration. These will have a total output of 1,000 h. p. The great Sila scheme, which is expected to do much to develop the mineral, industrial and agricultural resources of Calabria, was commenced in 1923.

(5) Changes in the Direction of the Flow of Coal in Europe.

In this connection we shall see how far political intrustion into the field of economics has disturbed the normal flow of this European trade stream.

The countries to which reparation coal has to be delivered are: France, Belgium, Italy and Luxemburg. To these first three countries Great Britain and Germany (excluding the Saar) exported in 1913 and 1924 respectively, the following:

	France	Belgium	Italy	Total
1913 Great Britain (in metric tons)	12,980,323	2,063,574	9,801,515	24,845,412
1913 Germany (excluding Saar) (in metric tons)	2,455,000	5,600,000	725,000	8,880,000
	France	Belgium	Italy	Total
1924 Great Britain (inmetric tons)	14,767,402	3,383,163	3,970,000	22,120,565
Germany (post war) (in metric tons) including reparation)	3,170,000	3,729,000	3,970,000	10,869,000
	France	Belgium	Italy	Total
1925 On basis of first three months				
Great Britain (in metric tons)	12,616,240	3,779,888	2,244,000	18,641,128
Post-war Germany (in metric tons)	5,336,000	2,868,000	2,244,000	10,448,000

During the war each coal producing country overdeveloped the mining industry from 25 to 50 per cent and from 25 to 50 per cent more men were brot into the industry—men from other trades who had not before been miners, but with the ending of the international chirstian murder competition, coupled with the above-mentioned causes, the coal industry is in demoralization, and the coal miners of the world find themselves either unemployed or working part time.

Soviet Russia—The Exception.

The miners of the globe—outside the Union of Soviets, have been bitterly attacked, their wages reduced, working conditions worsened,—conditions of long standing—unions destroyed, and general demoralization of their forces in many centers. Strikes have ben fought with questionable results in various countries, while in some countries the miners have been reduced to starvation standards.

Since the war Great Britain's miners have received wage cuts, and unemployment and living conditions are bad there at the present time. The same is true of Belgium, 74,000 miners in the Saar Basin struck against wage cuts and lost the strike, while 70,000 Ruhr miners have been unemployed all summer. The German miners have been reduced to a mere existence,—as a result of the Dawes plan. Wages have been cut to the bone, longer hours of labor have been imposed, while working conditions have been entirely lost sight of.

Reparation Coal.

Reparation coal has to a large extent been responsible for the chaos in the mining industry of Belgium, France and Britain. As reparations could only be paid in the form of produce, it follows that the produce must be produced at a cost that would enable the shipper to pay freight and undersell the competitors. The only way this was done was to reduce the German workers and among those workers hardest hit as a result were the British miners. As the German miners were reduced, their reduction had its effect in the lowering of the miners' wages and conditions in the other countries mentioned.

Canada Demoralized.

Nova Scotia, and Alberta miners have had their wages cut to the bone, and working conditions practically destroyed. The miners' union in those places has practically disappeared, while company unions and a half dozen other kinds are fighting each other for supremacy.

Thruout the United States the conditions are similar to Canada. The miners' wages have been slashed thru changing of working conditions, while many good working condtiions have been destroyed. In many places thruout the country the coal owners have started company unions and attempted to return to the 1917 scale.

Wildcat strikes thruout the union field have been the order of the day with unemployment and suffering for the last three years very bad and general thruout the country.

Seventy Per Cent Non-union.

Altho there is only a decrease of 2.6 per cent in coal production in 1924 over 1913, when we consider the fact that there are 200,000 more men employed in the industry now than in 1912, and that 70 per cent of bituminous coal is produced in the nonunion field, where only 30 per cent was produced in 1913, and the fact that this 70 per cent is produced with less than 35 per cent of the miners employed in the industry as a whole, gives us a picture of terrible unemployment and suffering as a result, which in many instances is a great deal worse than any across the Atlantic.

Truly, the coal industry is in a worldwide crisis. What is the remedy? As the working class are the only sufferers, what can be done to change this condition? Nationalization and workers' control, international regulation of distribution, efficiency of production, including longer hours and lower wages are advanced as schemes to create a demand for more coal or give to the miners more steady employment. A remedy must be found at once to meet the situation.

Reduce Hours of Labor.

The miners in every country must organize militantly for an equal division of the available work in the mines. The miners belong to the industry, they are flitted for nothing else because of their experience in the mines, and irrespective of cost or loss they must be given an equal share of the work in the mines. This can be done by reducing the hours of labor per day and days per week

The question of foreign trade is the international aspect of the situation and must be dealt with in a militant manner in the Miners' International Federation (not the lickspittle one we have now). This phase of the question could be easily solved with a competent International Federation of Miners regulating the export or import of coal to or from any country based on the amount of miners of any one country and their productive capacity, so that the miners would be guaranteed an equal division of work.

Nationalization.

Nationalization with workers' control must be fought for. When the workers have brains enuf to fight for that, they will also fight for nationalization of the other basic industries, and when we accomplish that, the rest will be easy. The miners must build up a strong International to fight for a remedy in the worldwide crisis.

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

STARTLING FIGURES SHOW THE INTENSIFIED EXPLOITATION OF RAILROAD WORKERS SINCE 1920

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Speeding up of railroad employes in the interest of bigger profits for investors continues, according to interstate commerce commission figures in the October statistical reports. These show that the railroads with fewer employes are carrying more freight and operating more passenger car miles than in either 1924 or 1923.

Fewer Workers; More Work.

There were 5,578 fewer workers on railroad payrolls in October, 1925, than in October, 1924, altho traffic was larger in October, 1925, by nearly 1,000,000,000 net ton miles and by over 13,000,000 passengers car miles.

More striking reductions in the number of employes have taken place since 1923. Excluding general and division officers there were 1,920,054 railroad employes in October, 1923, compared with 1,800,453 in October, 1925. This reduction of approximately 120,000 in the number of employes meant a saving of over $13,000,000 in the month's wages in spite of the fact that in 1925 the railroads handled nearly 2,000,000,000 more net ton miles of freight and 10,000,000 more passenger car miles.

The reduction in number employed between October, 1923, and 1925, as it hit typical groups of employes appears in the following figures:

Number employed	1923	1925
Clerks (Class B)	140,430	134,821
Section labor	228,215	223,981
Boilermakers	22,502	19,721
Freight carmen	105,963	87,638
Machinists	68,902	60,651
Helpers	133,302	113,303
Shop labor	116,199	101,503
Telegraphers	41,824	39,496
Freight handlers	43,792	41,648
Conductors	60,925	59,269
Brakemen	139,246	132,303
Engineers	70,684	67,682
Firemen	73,458	69,783

Shop Crafts Hardest Hit.

The shop crafts have suffered most in these layoffs with approximately 72,000 fewer jobs than in October, 1923. The train and engine service employes follow with about 15,000 fewer employed in 1925 than in 1923.

Since 1923 the shopmen's October payroll has dropped from $76,026,274 to $65,284,859 or more than 14 per cent. While in spite of the general 5 per cent wage increases secured by the transportation brotherhoods the total amount paid them in wages has increased only about 1 per cent.

300,000 Less Than 1920.

Comparison with October, 1920, shows an even greater saving for profits at the expense of jobs and wages. The number of employes has been reduced from 2,113,010 to 1,800,453, or by more than 300,000. Total wages for the month have been reduced from $330,897,666 to $250,508,828, or more than $80,000,000.

This means that since October, 1920, the railroads have lopped 24 per cent off the amount paid out in wages. In the same period the average wage paid per employe has dropped about 11 per cent from $156 to $139 for the month.

FURRIER BOSSES DRIVING UINON INTO A STRIKE

Evade All Demands with Tricky Talk

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 11.—The fifth conference between representatives of the Fur Manufacturers' Association and the Fur Workers' Union, held Monday, January 4, at the Hotel Martinique, brot no definite results.

At the previous four conferences no understanding was reached on any one of the demands of the workers, as embodied in the new agreement submitted to the manufacturers. The agreement in question is to replace the present one, which expires January 31, 1926, and which has been in force since February 1, 1924.

For a Decent Standard.

The main features of the new agreement are:

1. A forty-hour working week.
2. Thirty-two hour week during the slack period.
3. Equal division of work all thru the year.
4. Unemployment insurance fund raised by a 3 per cent contribution of the total amount of wages paid out by the manufacturers.
5. Manufacturers be punished for violating the agreement.
6. 25 per cent increase over the present minimum scale.
7. Skins must bear the union label.
8. Foreman not to be permitted to work.
9. Shops be inspected by union representatives.

The union regards every one of these demands as of utmost importance to the life of the organization, and which are aiming at securing a decent standard of living for the workers.

Questions, such as a 40-hour working week and equal division of work have been laid over by the manufacturers for future discussion, while some of the other points, on which a discussion was opened the manufacturers displayed a negative attitude.

Employers Evade Issues.

At this last conference the following points of the agreement were discussed.

1. Trimming manufacturers not to belong to the association.
2. The right for the union to inspect the shops whenever it finds it necessary.
3. Punishing employers for violating the agreement.

No definite agreement was reached on any of these points. As to the first of these demands the employers in conference declared that they would take it under advisement, while on the question of shop inspection the manufacturers argued that the union was always granted the permission to inspect shops whenever it presented incontrovertible proof to the conference committee.

The union representatives on the other hand stated, that the red tape it is required to go thru before such permission is obtained, and in a great number of instances such permission were refused, are considered a great obstacle to the inspection of shops.

For an Illness Fund.

As to the punishments of employers for violating the agreement, the union suggested that for the first offense the manufacturer should be compelled to pay twice the amount he has been delinquent, one-half of which is to go to the workers of that shop, and the other half to the union, out of which such accumulated fines an "Illness Fund" to be created, which shall serve for relief to fur workers afflicted with diseases caused by their occupation.

For a second offense, the union suggested the standing conference committee be authorized to impose a still larger fine, while for a third offense such manufacturer be expelled from the association.

Do They Want a Strike?

At this conference as well as at the previous four conferences, the manufacturers have shown themselves to be unyielding, from which it is evident that they are driving the negotiations to a dangerous end, the outcome of which may result in compelling the union to call the workers out on strike.

The International Fur Workers' Union as well as the New York joint board are preparing in the event such should be the outcome of the negotiations.

In the meantime the Manufacturers' Association scheduled another conference with the union representatives.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER

TAILORS NAME MAX SILLINSKY FOR SECY.-TREAS.

Cleveland Left Wing Strong and Active

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The local of the Journeymen Tailors' Union here has gone unanimously for the left wing. The local had some important matters before it An executive board had to be elected, and a candidate placed in the field for international secretary of the organization.

Seventy New Members.

The left wing in Cleveland has been very active in the past months, and has succeeded in putting thru an organization campaign that has resulted in increasing the ranks of the organization. Seventy members were won for the local during the past month alone.

When the elections for the executive board came, the left wing put up its most active capable members, who were unanimously elected, J. Herman, H. W. Bohn, K. Dyster were elected members of the executive board, and M. Bishko and L. Singer were elected as representatives of the cleaners and alteration hands.

Sweeney Must Go.

The big thing of the evening meeting, however, was the nomination of Max J. Sillinsky as secretary-treasurer of the international organization, to take place of the inefficient, incapable incumbent of the office, Thomas Sweeney.

The rank and file of Cleveland are determined to get rid of the present office-holder and put in his place a capable, energetic man with a program of action and fight. Locals in other parts of the country should follow the example of the Cleveland local and nominate Max J. Sillinsky for secretary-treasurer and initiate a new era in the organization.

Peg Keymen for Secession.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 11.—Following the lead of Toronto telegraphers, commercial keymen here have launched a unit of a new union which is declared to be independent of all United States organizations, including the American Federation of Labor

UNITED FRONT AT PATERSON WINS EIGHT-HOUR DAY

All But Smaller Shops Yield to Pressure

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The 8-hour day, 44-hour week, seems assured in all Paterson broadsilk mills as the result of the united front drive launched by Associated Silk Workers and United Textile Workers unions. The day on which workers were to walk out of shops running longer hours found few strikers because so many employers had already granted the shorter workday. Only smaller shops, employing 15 to 20 workers, had been working over eight hours and most of these gave in before the strike date.

Battle Goes On.

Loomfixers, twisters and warpers, in U. T. W. locals, and weavers in the associated organization left mills working 12, 14 and in at least one case 19 hours a day, demanding that the 8-hour day be made general in Paterson silk mills. Organized workers are reporting non-union shops that are trying to break down Paterson's shorter workday standard.

These small firms are often family affairs where the few outside workers employed are expected to keep up with the family pace on the job but do not share in the profits proportionately.

Big Campaign.

Day by day the banner hung across the building housing the Associated Silk Workers office has carried the message, "Abolish Overtime" to Paterson silk workers passing by in Market street, one of the town's main business streets. The big banner calls all silk workers to make the 8-hour day, 44-hour week effective in every plant.

In addition, thousands of personal letters, circulars and dodgers have been sent out and distributed among silk workers. The service of the unions in getting the shorter workday for their members is pointed out and all silk workers urged to cooperate in maintaining the standard. Joint educational meetings of the two unions have furthered the drive.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

LEWIS URGES B. & O. PLAN FOR MINERS

Proposes Joint Body for Co-operation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 11.— The official statement issued by the joint conference of anthracite operators and heads of the United Mine Workers' Union gives the plan offered by the union as a "revised Markle plan," a plan comparable to the "B. and O." plan in the machinists, is the course of the statement quoted as follows:

"The miners offered what they designated as a revised Markle plan, the principal provisions of which are:

Five-Year Contract.

"An agreement for five years, which could be changed by a board created under the plan.

"A board to be established consisting of two miners, two operators and three representatives to be selected by ex-Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

"The board to investigate and determine whether the operators can reasonably pay a wage increase, if the board determines on a wage increase it shall be retroactive.

No Strike.

"The board to investigate, determine and recommend means of avoiding suspensions of mining, and for assuring the public an uninterrupted supply of coal.

"The board to investigate and recommend methods for increasing efficiency and reducing the cost of operation.

A Machine For Efficiency.

"A joint commission consisting of one miner, one operator and the conciliator to be created in each district to strive for greater co-operation, harmony and efficiency in the industry, this commission to have the support and co-operation of operators, district organizations and the international union.

"The check-off to be limited to $14 a year.

"The board of conciliation to equalize wages as provided in the agreement of 1923, and to handle matters in relation to conditions."

Close observers said that this plan has seemingly overcome objection of the operators, altho they might play at opposition to avoid suspicion of complicity with the Lewis machine which, in this plan, has given the anthracite miners something very near the infamous "B. and O." plan inflicted upon the machinists' union by William H. Johnston.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84¾; cable 4.85⅛. France, franc, demand 3.11½; cable 3.82. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53; cable 4.53½. Italy, lira, demand 4.03¾; cable 4.04. Sweden, krone, demand 26.74; cable 26.77. Norway, krone, demand 20.35; cable 20.37. Denmark, krone, demand 24.88; cable 24.90. Shanghai, taels, demand 78.00.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

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Arranged by

International Labor Defense, Local Philadelphia

Friday Evening, January 15, 1926

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Why a Labor Party?....By John Pepper
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Labor Heads Praise Tammany Hall

(Continued from page 1)

on his message to the state legislature, said that "it was a splendid message." This is an odd point of view to be expressed by the Central Trades and Labor Council, for they must have a very short memory. In his last message to the state legislature, Gov. Smith made grand promises to labor, all of which were killed when they came up for action. Another delegate who stated that he is the organizer of a tenants' organization in the Bronx, said that the lieutenant governor of New York, in a statement to the press, has accused Governor Smith of leaning towards socialism. "If that is socialism, let us have it," was the way he put it.

When Delegate Ryan's resolution on the telephone trust was on the floor, Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Teachers' Union, made a speech in which he indignantly attacked the telephone company, claiming the public was not getting a "square deal."

"We must have legislation passed to protect the telephone users. The public must take over the telephones." said Lefkowitz, "just as they have taken over other public utilities. We must wipe out private ownership of public utilities." He did not mention what public utilities, the "public" has taken over.

Waldren replied that to him, they called to the attention of the delegates the fact that many scab building trades workers and mechanics are employed on city jobs. He said that organized labor had fared badly under the Hylan administration, having a great deal of trouble, also that he knows that labor will have no trouble now, with Walker as mayor.

Scabs or Non-union?

President Sullivan asked him if he meant scabs, as he stated, or did he mean non-union men.

Waldren replied that to him, they are both the same.

Lefkowitz introduced a motion, which was passed, to write Mayor Walker, asking him to appoint union men and women on the new board of education, which he will soon select.

Non-partisan Politics.

A communication from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, advising organized labor of the fact that 33 United States senators, as well as 435 members of the house of representatives, will be elected in November, 1926, therefore, meetings should be arranged by the non-partisan political committee of the American Federation of Labor, to prepare for the election of representatives who are fair to labor. Also, that the records of all candidates be sent to the national non-partisan political committee, which is located in Washington, D. C.

Praises Calles.

A speaker, by the name of Kelly, was introduced as a visiting unionist from Mexico. He stated that the Mexico City Labor Council's constitution was copied from the New York's Centrale Trades and Labor Council. The only difference being that the name Mexico City, was inserted in the place of New York.

He first criticized the C. T. and L. C. and in the next breath congratulated it for its work. He praised President Calles to the sky, stating that he is the first labor president in the history of the world. He said that the accomplishments of the Calles government included the returning to private ownership of the government owned railroads, also that no land has been confiscated by the government, except that which could not show a clear title.

Militants Needed.

The type of meetings that the Central Trades and Labor Council is now conducting shows an utter lack of militancy; kowtowing to Tammany Hall politicians and the passing of motions and resolutions of praise to them. A group of live wire progressives and left wingers ought to come and wake up that sleeping assembly.

Armour "Yards" Look Like Jail

(Continued from page 1)

the plant. It is impossible to go from one department to another.

Spy System.

The company not only maintains a uniformed police system, but it also has a spy system with an army of stools, who aid the spies. The spies, as a rule, are stuck into a department as "relief hands." They are able to move about freely in this role, as they take the places of workers who leave for the toilets or who, unable to stand the strain placed upon them by the speed-up system become over-heated and go into a "fit."

These spies move about freely without being molested and they talk to the different workers. They pump the workers next to them trying to find out what these workers think about unionism and working class organizations. Any worker who is suspected of being "tainted" with unionism is "shadowed" by the detective. Pretexts are found to transfer the worker that may be working next to the "tainted" one and the dick place in his place.

The spy then tries to lead the "tainted" one on and if the worker admits membership in a union, he is called to one side at the end of the day's work and told that work is "slack" and that he is "laid off." No matter how long the worker may show up he is never put on again. He is on the packer's blacklist.

Foster Hatred.

As most of the workers in the Chicago plant of Armours are Negroes, they also maintain many Negro spies, who do all they can to weed out the intelligent and class conscious Negro workers. Not only do they weed out union men, but they also spread race hatred among the workers.

The Negro spy and the white spy try to create as much distrust as possible among the workers, knowing that a house divided against itself will fail. They know that if the Negro workers and the white workers distrust each other that no union will ever be successful in organizing the workers in that industry. Not only is the race hatred played to the greatest possible degree, but such phrases as that "God damned Lugen" has killed "this job," referring to the Lithuanian when speaking to the Polish worker, and that "God damned Polack is the cause of all these rotten things here," in talking to the Lithuanian about the Pole.

If a foreign-born worker says something about the rotten conditions, he is immediately told "go on back to the old country where you belong" and in this way work up the antagonism of the American-born or naturalized worker against the worker, who was born in a foreign country.

When the race and nationality issue cannot be played successfully, arguments on religion are started, and catholic damns protestant, protestant damns catholic and so with the other sects. They get the workers fighting over which of the opium peddlers in the church have got the shortest route to heaven, where every wish is fulfilled, and the route that leads farthest away from hell where the preachers cry human souls will sizzle in the same way that hog's fat sizzles in the lard vats. The non-believer is played against the believer on whether there is such an animal as heaven and where it is located.

These spies most often work on one worker at a time rousing his anger against the one next to him, spreading rumors that are groundless, etc., in an effort to antagonize one against another.

The article in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER will deal with the speed-up system that is now practiced in different departments in the stockyards.

DETROIT 'RESCUE PARTY' IS ALL 'ROUND SUCCESS

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11 — Under the auspices of the former Russian, Ukrainian and Polish branches of the Workers Party, Section 6, gave an affair on Christmas for The DAILY WORKER. The preparations for this affair were very extensive and handled exceptionally efficient.

This was the first affair given by Section 6 of the Workers Party of Detroit since the reorganization and netted a total of $325.00. This speaks well for the success of this affair.

FOUR HALLS TO HOLD NEW YORK MEMORIAL MEET

Thousands to Review Life of Lenin

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 11.— Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, Charles Krumbein, William W. Weinstone, and other speakers of note, will address four or more monster mass meetings in the city of New York during a single afternoon, the afternoon of Sunday, January 24.

All of these speakers will speak at each of the meetings and additional halls are reserved for the inevitable overflow meetings that can be expected.

The occasion is the second anniversary of the death of Lenin and it will be remembered that on the two previous occasions, Madison Square Garden was packed to overflow by the workers who came together to pledge themselves to carry on the work of the dead leader of the world's working class.

Legion at Work.

This year, the American Legion has attempted to prevent the big annual demonstration that the Workers Party of New York and the working class make of their loyalty to Leninism and their determination to carry on his work, and the league thot it had succeeded when it managed to get Madison Square Garden to refuse its enormous hall to the Workers Party for this occasion. The net result will be the spreading of the demonstration to every corner of the city.

Already four large halls have been engaged and negotiations are in progress for more. These halls are: The Central Opera House, 67 St. and Third avenue; New Star Casino, 107 St. and Park avenue; Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand street, Brooklyn; Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.

Language Speakers, Too.

Tickets are on sale all over the city at 50 cents each. These tickets entitle the bearer to admission to any one of the halls already engaged or to additional halls. Some of the halls will have speakers in foreign languages in addition to the speakers mentioned above. For example, Manhattan Lyceum will have a speaker in Ukrainian and Miller's Grand Assembly a Lithuanian speaker. But all of the speakers mentioned above will address all of the meetings.

DISCUSSION ON LENIN BEFORE SEC. 3 TONIGHT

Wicks to Introduce the Subject

Tonight at eight, Chicago workers will hear the second of a series of political discussion meetings on the great leader Lenin, at 3201 S. Wabash avenue.

H. M. Wicks, editorial and feature writer of The DAILY WORKER, and Communist teacher in the Chicago District School, will lead the discussion.

To this meeting in Section No. 3, of the Workers (Communist) Party tho the attendance of the Communist membership is obligatory, other workers are invited.

Tonight's meeting on Lenin, his life and his contribution to the revolutionary movement, like other lectures in the series, is specific in its application of the theories of Lenin to the world situation.

Each member and visitor present, will receive a folder outlining not only the lecture delivered, but also suggestions for a course of reading on the subject.

The lecture on Lenin, given during January to various sections in the city are a part of the Communist drive arranged by the Chicago agitprop department to popularize the principles of the great leader and to strengthen their application.

Administration, Not Text, of New Mexican Land Law Guides U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11—Administration of the new alien property law, rather than the text of the law, will determine the policy of the United States, it was learned today. Ambassador Sheffield returned today from a week-end trip and resumed his informal conversations, supplementing the formal notes of protest against the law which have been presented by the United States.

The controversy can not develop for a year yet, inasmuch as a full year is allowed property holders to renounce their foreign citizenship. President Calles is understood to be working upon regulations for the administration of the law, which are expected to ameliorate the law to a certain extent.

Two Firemen Injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Two firemen were injured, 100,000 tons of soft coal consumed, and other damage wrought for a total estimated damage of $250,000 in a fire which destroyed an Astoria coal yard.

UNION MINERS WINNING FIGHT TO UNIONIZE ALL MINES IN SOUTHERN IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11. — Union miners planned today to hold another huge mass meeting at Boonville, next Sunday to continue their efforts to unionize all mines in southern Indiana. Arrangements were made at a meeting yesterday to feed the approximately 800 men who left their posts and joined the union ranks during the last week.

CHICAGO PARTY SCHOOL MAKING GOOD ADVANCE

Many New Courses for Second Semester

By ARNE SWABECK.

Two hundred and forty-two enrollments were the total for the Chicago Party School first semester which is now almost completed, with 72 enrollments for the District Circuit held in Milwaukee, Gary and South Bend. While actual attendance in every instance fell short of the enrollments and several changes of instructors became unavoidable, many students will today testify to the fact that some real educational advances have been recorded.

The complete schedule for the second semester has now been completed. Comrade Carlson's place as school secretary and instructor, who had to resign due to illness, has been filled by Wm. Simons, formerly district organizer in Boston and Connecticut. The new secretary, however, is an old-timer in the Chicago movement and well versed in educational activities.

New Courses.

Several new courses are being added to the Chicago school's second semester which begins Feb. 1 while most of the courses already started continue further. Complete details of all the classes, time and place, instructor and outline of courses will be published in a subsequent issue. The following courses are scheduled:

Capital Vol 1., continuation of class from first semester and one additional class in the same subject.

Imperialism, continuation of class from first semester.

Elements of Communism, continuation of the two classes from first semester and one new.

American Social and Labor History, continuation of class from first semester.

New Courses.

History of the Three Internationals, new course.

Historical Materialism, new course.

Trade Union Organization and Tactics, new course.

Workers' Journalism, continuation of class for workers' correspondent from first semester.

Research, continuation of class from first semester.

Aims and Purpose of the Y. W. L., new course.

History of International Revolutionary Youth, continuation of class from first semester.

English, continuation of old and new classes.

This Week Rosa Raisa and Mary Garden Sing in Their Best Roles

Beginning with tonight the following operas will be given at the Chicago Civic Opera at the Auditorium Theater:

Tuesday evening, the opera that most thoroly radiates happiness and the humor of life, "The Barber of Seville," will be given. The cast includes Macbeth, Pavloska, Schipa, Rimini, Trevisan; conductor Moranzoni.

Wednesday evening will mark the last presentation of "Falstaff." When last announced on the program, it quickly sold out the entire house, but owing to the illness at that time of Giacomo Rimini, the opera was withdrawn. The same cast that has made this opera so well liked in the past will again be heard on this occasion—Raisa, Mason, Pavloska, Claessens, Hackett, Rimini, Steel, and Lazzari. Polacco will conduct.

Thursday evening, "Louise" will again bring forth Mary Garden in one of her most famous interpretations. This revival will bring out in the supporting cast Claessens, Ansseau and Baklanoff; conductor, Polacco.

I. L. D. Dance in Irving Park.

If you are looking for a place to go where you can have a good time on Saturday evening, Jan. 16, then wend your way to 4021 Drake avenue. Home-made refreshments and good drinks will be there a-plenty! An attractive program has been arranged. A good orchestra for dancing. Almost slipped my mind—this social and dance is given by the Irving Park branch of the International Labor Defense. Admission is only 25 cents. So come on over for some fun.

Preacher Favors Killing.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 11. — Capital punishment was urged from the pulpit as a crime deterrent by Rev. William B. Riley, pastor of the first baptist church, discussing the state's crime wave.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Meaning of International Correspondence

JUST as we are interested and learn thru an exchange of activities and experiences between one section of the country and another, so it is true to a larger extent and with richer experience, betwen one country and another in our International.

Especially are the young workers of each country interested in the lives and activities of the Russian Young Communists, where they already embody nearly two million of the Russian youth.

Towards this end the Young Communist International is encouraging the exchange of correspondence between shop nuclei of the Russian League and the shop nuclei of America. Probably no country in the world creates the same interest and enthusiasm as America. The Young Communists of Russia have heard and read of the American technique of industry, of the productive capacity of America's factories. They strive to learn from the methods of American industrial development so as to improve the economy of the Workers' Republic.

At the same time, they inquire anxiously as to the activities and development of the American Young Communist League. What better method of acquainting our Russian comrades with the condition under which the working class of America live and of the activities of our American League than thru a systematic international correspondence.

Such correspondence has been attempted in the past, but has been sporadic and not systemized. The Y. C. I. has now connected a series of districts (gubernia's) of the Russian Leninist Young Communist League to respective districts in our American League. These will exchange regular correspondence as districts and at the same time inaugurate a similar regular correspondence with nuclei in each of these districts.

The district connections as outlined by the Y. C. I. are as follows:

Boston—Kostroma.
New York—Kharkov.
Philadelphia—Kursk.
Detroit—Siberia.
Chicago—Sokolniki district of Moscow.
Minneapolis—Penza.
Superior—Kaluga.
California—Baku.

Other connections with the remaining districts will be made shortly. This gives an immediate duty to the comrades in each of these districts to fulfill to our Russian comrades. Already they have taken the initiative and the Kaluga Gybernia has sent their first correspondence to the Detroit D. E. C. A large nucleus in the Kharkov district has sent their first letter to a nucleus in the New York district and the Yakhromsky Textile factory, located outside of Moscow, hvaing heard of the activities of one of our nuclei in Pittsburgh, desire to be connected with them and have sent their first letter.

The D. E. C. should immediately take up this taks and assign certain comrades for this work. The letters written to the Russian comrades should not be formal reports, but just a reflection of the life of the young workers in your factory and the activities of our nucleus.

Let us quote a few lines from one of the letters of the Russian comrades: "On behalf of 250 Young Communists working at the Yakhromsky Cotton Mills, we send out fraternal greetings. . . . Now we will tell you how things are here with us. The working day for juveniles under 16 years is four hours. Up to 18 years, six hours and over 18 years, eight hours. In 1922 factory and workshop apprenticeship schools were instituted. . . . We already see the results; this year 20 skilled weavers, charge hands, etc., have passed out of our factory school. . . . In the Y. C. I. organization itself, deep-rooted changes have taken place, namely: Formerly, we had a, what we called, the basic system, that is, everyone came under the nucleus bureau and secretary. But as the secretary and the nucleus bureau could not get in touch with all the youth in an equal manner, this [illegible] work. Therefore we reorganized [illegible] ed on the shop [illegible] each shop, spinning, [illegible] and weaving."

We could go on quoting at great length from each one of these letters. Such interesting information will be given to each of our D. E. C.'s and even to each nucleus [illegible] organize our international [illegible] ence.

This must be [illegible] the N. E. C., who will send all letters and receive all such correspondence. This will insure safe delivery and regularity.

Let us [illegible] an international net work of [illegible] Russian League.

John Williams.

TO THE WORKER AND PEASANT YOUTH OF THE WHOLE WORLD!

A FEW weeks ago we called you to raise your voice against the bloody deeds of the Tsankoff Government in Bulgaria, which forces thousands of young workers and peasants to pine away in prison and which has condemned almost a hundred youths to death. Now the blood of thousands of murdered Roumanian peasants and workers cries out for satisfaction. Already for four years the Roumanian Government has been carrying on its murderous handiwork.

The rule of the Roumanian bourgeoisie is built up upon prisons and mountains of dead bodies.

Recent bourgeois press reports indicate that the reign of terror goes on without end.

Thus, in December 1924, 400 youths were arrested and frightfully tormented in the torture chambers of the Siguranza, as the Roumanian secret police is called. In June of last year youths received sentences of up to ten years imprisonment in numerous trials.

In connection with the II International Youth Day, September 1925, three were again 150 young workers and peasants arrested and turned over to the court martial.

In the Kischenev trial against the rebellious peasants of Tartar Bunar 85 peasants, among them very many youths, received sentences of up to fifteen years of hard labor.

But this was not yet enough. In the last weeks once more hundreds of youths were thrown into prison and submitted to every imaginable torture method in order to extort confessions from them. But our courageous and heroic brothers, despite worst tortures and death menace will never betray the proletarian youth movement. After the heroic death by starvation of Max Goldstein, there follows also the young soldier Comrade Crecca, condemned to five years imprisonment, who is already 45 days on hunger strike.

With three cheers for the proletarian revolution our brothers go to meet their death

Brothers Comrades!

Do not tolerate for another day the assassination of the young workers and peasants in Roumania. Demonstrate against the Roumanian reign of terror. Down with the oligarchic government! Demand the liberation of the imprisoned young and adult workers!

Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

Balkan Federation of the Communist Youth International.

Moscow, December 5th 1925.

Y. C. I. members and delegates of Budenny's Red Cavalry.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

Milwaukee Railway Co. Spread Rumors of Lay Offs to Scare Workers

By A Worker Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.— A rumor has been spread among the workers in the Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company that there is to be another reduction in the help on or about January 15. The move is explained as a need for reducing expenses by bringing the monthly payroll down by $6,000.

There was a reduction of force in the shops just before Christmas. Neither the number laid off nor the reason why was made known.

There have been three lay-offs during the 1925 season, yet, nearly every pay day there are rumors of a threatened lay-off. The effect of those rumors was and always is to worry men who are industrious and sorely in need of steady employment. There are never rumors about how soon the railway company will increase its shop forces.

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

Build the DAILY WORKER.

DRUNKEN KLUXER ENTERS NEGRO HOME AND IN THE PRESENCE OF SIX CHILDREN ATTACKS WOMAN

By a Worker Correspondent.

NILES, O., Jan. 11—Edith Bright, a colored woman and mother of six children, was attacked in her home by Dan Williams employed in the safety first department of the Byers Iron company in Girard, who was beastly drunk. He offered her money and wine and tried to force her to submit to his lustful desires in spite of the fact that she was ill and in bed. When questioned what right he had to force himself upon her he said that she was colored and had no rights the white nordic man need respect if he is a kluxer and a 100 per center.

William Bright, the husband, who is a laborer at the Byer Iron company, had left his home to go to the store to pay his grocery bill. When his little boy came running to the store he dropped his money on the counter and ran home to protect his wife. He found her struggling in the embrace of Williams. Bright restrained himself from killing the brute with the heavy oak chair standing in the bed room where the assault took place. He threw him out of his home, and went for the police.

The first officer he met, Wade Matthews, turned him over to another officer, Dick Fleming, who did not make any move to go with Bright to arrest Williams but suggested he see the chief of police. He went to the chief of police, Ray L. Sanford, who instead of going with Bright to arrest Williams, began a tale about the trouble they had had with the colored people of the flats in the Negro districts. Finally he sent Fleming and another employe of the Byer plant to investigate. Strange as it may seem they did not have Williams arrested and hereby hangs a tale.

Williams is a member of the ku klux klan. The mayor of Girard and the entire police force are members of the ku klux klan and in this fact can be found the reason for the non-arrest of Williams. If the shoe were on the other foot, there is no telling what might have happened to this hard working colored man.

Bright moved to Girard about four years ago and during that time has been employed at the McDonald plant of the Carnegie Steel company and at the local coal yards hauling coal and at all times has borne a reputation for sobriety, while his wife, Edith Bright, has the reputation of being a hard working woman and good mother to her six children. She was under a doctor's care when the assault took place and has been confined to her bed since. The Brights reluctantly told their side of this shameful story to the writer.

Williams is about 50 years of age, married and has a family of grown children. Up to this writing Williams is at large, and the machinery of the law, the mayor, the police and the county officers have made no move or arrest.

TACTICS USED BY CARPENTER FAKERS EXPOSED

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The progressive carpenters of Local No. 2725 mailed out a leaflet to all the members of Local 2725 explaining the issues in the election of business agent, and pointing out that Brother Leo Steinfeld stood for the $12 per day wage and 5-day week, election of business agent every year, job control, to abolish the hire and fire system and other progressive measures.

This stunned the reactionary candidates who had no program. It was then necessary to use Brindel trickery to defeat him. First his name was spelled on the ballot so that nobody could tell who it was. Then it was put last on the ballot, altho he was one of the first nominated and a member for over 20 years.

Not satisfied with all this trickery the old business agent, Mahoney, preferred charges against Steinfeld on the night of election, because he dared to run on a progressive program exposing the fakers. This he evidently learned from Hucheson who expelled all progressives that dared to oppose him in the last election.

Brother Steinfeld then told the officers that he had printed new ballots where his name was spelled correctly, but the chairman, John Christy, who was himself a candidate for business agent, said that only the other ballots could be used.

Steinfeld then requested the floor to answer the charges and the lies spread about him. This was also refused.

Despite all trickery, Steinfeld lost only by 23 votes. The members are fast learning to support only candidates that run on a progressive program for the interests of the rank and file.

UNION DRIVERS HAUL MATERIAL FOR LANDIS JOB

By A Worker Correspondent.

HELPERS—Learn building construction, small pay with bonus. 5200 No. Lockwood Ave.

The above ad was in the Chicago Tribune, and being a member of the unemployed, I started out to investigate this job where I could find work, receive pay with a bonus, while at the same time learn the trade. After riding on a street car for an hour, I located the building under construction, and found there a mob of hungry looking men, who were also looking for work.

I came up to the foreman just as he was telling a few men that the pay was forty cents an hour, and if we stayed on the job long enough we would receive an interest in the company in the form of a bonus. What he wanted was husky men who were not afraid of hard labor and who would become a part of the concern. It looked to some of us that the only qualifications needed was a strong back and a weak mind.

This is an out and out scab job, all the way from the laying of the bricks to hanging the doors. I have seen bad conditions on the Landis award construction jobs, but this beats them all. Here was a job where only non-union help was used, and material was delivered to the contractor by union teamsters, showing up the lack of solidarity. That this can be tolerated in the city of Chicago, where the building trades are supposed to be organized one hundred per cent, with each local union having from one to five business agents, drawing fat salaries, is a puzzle to me. Not one of these creatures could be found anywhere near this construction job

The writer, a member of the building trades, will see to it that this matter is presented to his local union, and demand action to be taken to have this job organized, or have the union teamsters be instructed to stop the hauling of material to this scab contractor or know the reason why.

SEGREGATION, MISERABLE WAGES COMBINED MAKES LIFE HARD FOR NEGRO WORKERS OF PHILADELPHIA

By I. A. K., Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I have been living for quite some time in a section of the city here populated by Negroes. This section is made up of dirty, filthy alleys and courts, breeding nests for disease. The houses are damp and water soaked, most of them with one or no toilets. The building inspectors say nothing about these miserable conditions, because they are the paid lackeys of big real estate firms which own entire streets of houses.

The greatest worry of the Negro is rent day. Most of the Negroes work for the city, building the Broad street subway, the New Delaware bridge, site of the sesquicentennial, roads, etc., making the city ready for the money-making exposition to start July 4, 1926. The average wage of these workers is from $21 to $25 per week. From this huge sum many must pay $40 monthly rent. There are no tenant rights in Philadelphia. This is a city of homes—for a few. If a worker asks for improvements the agent of the landlord tells him to get out or threatens him with the loss of his $21 "city" job.

Since the rent takes so much out of the Negro's pocket he must severely economize on his food and clothes. The Negroes buy of necessity the cheapest food they can get. When the food markets all over the city get thru selling all the cream of the food to the cooks of the capitalists living on Rittenhouse Square, they send it down here and sell it to the Negroes. And the food is not sold over marble counters when it gets here. These little business men, the semi-proletariat, who scrape a living by the skin of their teeth and work 18 hours for it, cannot afford marble counters. The food is kept in dirty trays, like so much slop.

The bad food, poor clothing and shelter cause the numerous diseases that are continually raging in this section and in other sections of the city. I know hundreds of Negroes, and I may safely say that three out of every ten are suffering from consumption, cancer and other serious diseases. I have even heard of a case of leprosy.

The bottle flows freely on Poplar street. The moonshine is made by large bootlegging firms on the outskirts of the city and is shipped to their agencies in all sections of the city. These firms make different grades of moonshine. The worst grade is sent to this section. It is nothing but a slow poison that is killing hundreds of Negroes in the city of Philadelphia. Even insurance companies will not grant Negroes insurance, their death rate is so high.

These miserable conditions are all due to the fact that the Negro is the most exploited and oppressed worker on the labor market. They must organize to fight against all forms of race discrimination, such as Jim Crowism, segregation and for a better living wage.

The American Negro Labor Congress stands for the unity of all colored and white workers and for combined action to abolish all these abuses.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper —send in a story about your shop.

MONT MARTRE CAFE MANAGER TELLS WAITERS THEY MUST STICK TOGETHER FOR BOSS

By a Worker Correspondent.

On New Year's Eve Mr. Danny Cohen, proprietor of the Mont Martre Cafe, lectured the waiters at roll call. The main burden of his lecture seemed to be the importance of waiters sticking together when one of them has an argument or is about to have any trouble with guests under the influence of liquor.

The waiters were cautioned to be on the watch for any one bringing liquor into full view and to refuse to serve them unless it was put out of sight.

The cafe managers evidently had a session with the prohibition directors. Mr. Cohen let drop that the prohibition director did not wish to make any arrests, as he could not always ascertain whom he was arresting. Does it not seem strange that he needs to know? Would he wait to be sure if he entered a place patronized by men in overalls?

These lectures about waiters sticking together sound familiar to the writer. I wonder, tho, how much Danny Cohen would appreciate the men standing out for a few things that are a benefit to themselves. For instance, a wash basin in their toilet room so that the waiters can wash their hands before returning to serve guests. Also the waiters demanding good food the time sour potatoes and sour soup were served them.

Several of the boys had inquired what the wages would be for that night and were told they would receive the same as elsewhere. The Union Club and Geneva Association were booking men from $10.00 up, so of course, we assumed this would be the pay. But when paying off came he docked them $2.50 paying only $7.50.

Well, men, you'll wake up some day. I talk to more men each day who are gradually seeing more light. Solidarity is the only solution. Get a little literature on the subject. Open your eyes and look about you. You all know what a joke your Chicago local is. It is up to all of us to get in there and put over a few changes that will enable it to function as a workers' organization.

Your Job and Mine

By S. WINOKUR.
(Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11. — The DAILY WORKER is one of our bigger tools with which we build our revolutionary movement, bringing class consciousness to the minds of the entire working class. The DAILY WORKER in its two years of existence became a factor in the everyday struggle of the workers and a stronghold of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

To build The DAILY WORKER we must pledge ourselves do the following:

Subscribe.

Buy extra copies to leave in the restaurant you eat in or the street car you travel on every day.

Bring The DAILY WORKER constantly to the attention of workers you come in contact with.

Get subscriptions from the members of your local union, shop, dwelling.

Become a worker correspondent and report for The DAILY WORKER.

Thus we will strengthen the Workers (Communist) Party in America and fortify it against the onslaughts of our enemies, the capitalist class and its lieutenants.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

This 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.

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Dance and Social
Friday, January 15
Labor Lyceum,
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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,
225 Valencia St.

Oakland
Banquet
Musical Program—Living Newspaper
Joint celebration of Oakland and Berkeley
Sunday, January 24
Jenny Lind Hall,
2229 Telegraph Ave.

GOT A CAR?

Anything from a Ford to a Rolls-Royce? If you have—will you drive it yourself for one day for the party?

Autos are needed to advertise the LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING at the Coliseum on Jan. 24.

Call at 19 So. Lincoln St. or call up Seeley 3563.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Call Out the Maintenance Men

The general grievance committee of district one, United Mine Workers of America, meeting at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sunday, adopted resolutions, that if put into effect will bring a speedy termination to the anthracite strike. These resolutions demand that the tri-district scale committee be urged to call a general strike in the anthracite, which would result in the maintenance men deserting the mines "in order to wage our struggle effectively and to bring our fight to a quick, successful termination," and reaffirm the determination of the strikers "to reject absolutely the operators' proposal for arbitration."

Here we see the real sentiment of the rank and file of the organization. The general grievance committee, composed of elected representatives from the local unions, reflects the sentiment of the membership. Thru the terror of Cappellini and his henchmen in the strike region the immediate representatives of the strikers have been prevented from voicing their demands.

At the outset of the strike it was plain that the one effective way to terminate the struggle was to bring out the maintenance men who were not merely keeping water out of the mines, but were improving the timbering and placing the property of the employers in better condition than before so scabs may more easily carry on production. The Workers (Communist) Party has many members in the ranks of the strikers and from the first day of the conflict we urged withdrawal of the maintenance men from the mines, thereby aiming to make the strike general and force the capitulation of the anthracite combine.

While John L. Lewis and other leaders have been conducting gentlemanly conferences with the agents of the coal barons in various cities and resorts far removed from the struggle in the anthracite, the rank and file of the strikers have faced the grim realities of a winter in the trenches against a formidable enemy.

At first, when the Communists raised the slogans that are today the battle-cry of the strikers, it was possible for Cappellini and his agents, acting as police spies for the operators, to jail the leaders of the rank and file. But the seed sown by our comrades on the fertile soil of the class conflict has sprouted and will soon be ready for the harvest.

The resolutions at Wilkesbarre do not signify the end of the fight, but only the second stage. The task now before the general grievance board is to carry the demands into every section of the anthracite and, in spite of Cappellini and the police and kept judges of Scranton and the whole valley district, bring out the maintenance men.

The anthracite struggle is not, as Lewis & Co. would have us believe, a gentlemanly discussion with equals, but a grim struggle in which the victory goes to the side having the most power. The miners have the advantage in numbers; they have the potential power. The one thing required is to use that power without stint and beat the mine barons to their knees.

Get the maintenance men out of the mines!

Force the employers to deal with the miners in the anthracite, instead of sitting at conference tables conferring with Lewis as to the best terms on which the rank and file will be driven back into the mines.

Make the strike general and this struggle will speedily terminate with victory for the strikers!

Labor Fakers Crawl Before Tammany

The unprincipled traitors to labor, who dominate the Central Labor Council of New York City, have again shamelessly displayed their truckling to the exploiters of labor by endorsing Governor Smith's message to the state legislature of New York.

Smith is the big chief of Tammany Hall, and Tammany is the lowest, the most corrupt and debased nest of political graft in the United States, if not in the whole world. Ordinary crooked politicians consider themselves besmirched if they are accused of being supporters of Tammany.

But the officialdom of the Central Labor Council of New York has no such scruples. Politicians of the most degraded type, they exist as leeches upon the labor movement and are thankful for the fruits of venality that Tammany throws in their direction. They are directly allied with the capitalist class thru the medium of Tammany Hall and when Gov. Smith or Mayor Jimmy Walker (a male Broadway butterfly) want to pose as friends of labor they get their henchmen in the Central Labor Council or in the New York labor banks to issue a public statement endorsing Tammany. These same labor lieutenants of capitalism conveniently ignore the anti-labor acts of Al Smith, such as his hurling state cossacks against strikers as he did during the steel strike of 1919 at Lackawanna, New York.

These Tammanyite politicians debauching the ranks of labor resent labor party agitation, because a labor party would force them either to abandon their support of the old parties or stand exposed to all workers in their true colors. This fact should cause the class conscious workers to strive ever more determinidely for a labor party.

Pilsudski, erstwhile socialist, premeir of Poland, and general all-around lackey for French imperialism, is heading a movement to create a fascist dictatorship in Poland. To "divert him from that purpose" the proposal is made that he be put to work in command of the army. The Poles have a queer sense of humor and historical perspective if they think they can arrest fascism by making the chief fascist head of the army.

England's domination of the league of nations is being utilized to the limit. The latest move is to remove Herr Van Ghyn, a Hollander, acting under the direction of the league of nations as controller of the Austrian National Bank, and replace him with a Britisher named Charles Robert Kay, of the Bank of England.

We wonder if the senators and congressmen boosting the world court will have to pay income taxes on their share of the Bok slush fund.

Minnesota Labor in Politics

(Continued from page 1.)

by the labor candidates, completely disregarded the executive committee elected in the labor convention and ran the campaign entirely under their direction.

Cast Iron Machine.

The campaign was financed and controlled by them even to the extent of barring bonafide labor speakers from participating. In the state campaign that followed the headquarters were completely financed by this gang. Both the state candidates and the La-Follette forces permitted the O'Connor machine to run their campaign in St. Paul.

These things have aroused great resentment among local workers. If the pre-convention statements of left-wingers can be taken at their face value, this rotten situation will be cleaned up even if they have to file an opposition ticket to that put forward by this anti-labor crowd.

Maneuvers by O'Connor.

The fight presents itself to the convention in a rather novel form. Labor at present has two "representatives" in the city council in the persons of Clancy and Wenzel. The city comptroller, Scott, and the city clerk, McGlogan are also supposed to represent the workers. All of these, however, are said to be associated with the O'Connor gang working within the labor movement. Their actions in the city government as well as the attitude of the O'Connor elements towards them certainly gives color to the charge.

In this convention, the extreme right wing proposes that labor shall nominate three candidates for the city council (Clancy, Wenzel, and McGlogan) and Scott for re-election as comptroller. By this maneuver O'Connor can satisfy the other elements that go to make up his politica machine by giving them the mayor and three councilmen which constitutes a majority of the council.

Mahoney's Position.

In opposition to this complete sell out are two groups. The first, a small group led by Mahoney expresses their opposition as follows: "A ticket without a head will mean a scramble of individuals for political jobs, and that sort of thing has no appeal to the thousands of voters who have built up the present fine political movement. We are willing to give those who favor "trading with the enemy" credit for sincerity but we do think they are deceived and misguided. They are stabbing the great political movement of labor in the back by advocating the surrender of the advanced position conquered." (Editorial by Wm. Mahoney in the Minnesota Union Advocate).

In the same editorial he says, "If the labor political movement of St. Paul fails to indorse candidates for mayor, comptroller, and at least three councilmen—it will have abandoned the advanced ground it has secured by years of labor——." (emphasis mine.—C. A. H.)

The Mahoney group, therefore, only demands a candidate for mayor and if this is granted by the O'Connor forces they will unite in opposition to the left wing. If it is not granted Mahoney, at least, will unite with the right wing as he did in the last city campaign and in the LaFollette campaign. The very nature of this group makes it impossible for them at this time to unite with the left in a real working class fight in this election.

The Growing Left Wing.

Opposed to both the right wing and to Mahoneys' wishy-washy policies is a growing left wing lacks clarity and is suffering from the theory that "let these reactionaries go and they will eventually hang themselves." The Communists are working with this group and are urging them forward to make a real fight in this convention and in the campaign. They are pointing out that this wing will not "destroy itself" but will only be destroyed by the growing number of class conscious workers organizing a block against them.

There is an apparent stiffening in the ranks of the left wing forces that speaks well for a fight. They are putting forth demands for a campagin based on a clear cut labor party, with a full labor ticket, a working class platform, and a clean break with the O'Connor machine.

No More O'Connor Deals.

The temper of the workers in St. Paul is against any more O'Connor campaigns. Any efforts engineered by Starkey and Mahoney to again try to lead the workers into any such alliance is sure to lead to an independent labor ticket and to their political death as labor political leaders. The 12,000 votes polled by J. F. Emme in the last congressional election in opposition to their attempt to lead the workers back into the republican party is still fresh in the workers' minds. These votes were obtained with Emme running openly as a Communist. With an independent ticket supported by the entire left wing the strength shown would make talk of alliances impossible in the future.

This fight in St. Paul will be watched by the entire state movement. The defeat of the right wing will clear the boards for the calling of a state convention at which a real labor party can be formed.

Green Tries to Sell Speed-up

(Continued from page 1).

York than a labor leader) he began to deliver his speech declaring that the workers must be paid high wages and that the American manufacturers could easily compete with those of foreign lands, not by cutting wages, but by paying high wages and "eliminating waste" and "improving the efficiency" of the workers. His entire speech sounded like one made by Calvin Coolidge. This speech of his, in which he calls upon the employers "for a square deal" was carried over the radio and undoubtedly many of the "elite" listened with great approval as Green, under the guise of speaking for high wages tried to sell the speed-up system to the workers.

[illegible] and all the other economic evils of capitalist society—his solution was—higher wages, decrease waste and increase the efficiency—a pleasant name for speed-up of the workers.

Dodges Issue.

Following his talk the floor was opened for questions. Every question which required a serious answer and a statement of policy was always put aside and dodged by the president of American Federation of Labor with his wise crack: "If you had read the official minutes of the Atlantic City convention you would know."

"Grappling! Grappling! Grappling!

A number of workers asked Green what his program for solving unemployment was. Green had made much of unemployment, painting its miseries to the assembled audience, most of whom were well-to-do liberals, and had stated that the question could be easily solved and was solvable. When the workers present asked the question he would assume a dramatic pose on the platform and state that he was "grappling, grappling, grappling" with the problem and that as yet he was not ready to give his oracular advice.

Fears Labor Party.

Another worker asked what was Green's stand on the labor party and was not the formation of such a party necessary in America. Green, a little flushed, declared, "If you had read the official proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention, you would know what my answer on that question was to the Russian emissary, Purcell."

A working-farmer who had come to the meeting to learn something about the labor movement and its relation to [illegible] far the labor movement would go with the farmers was also told that the "honorable" president of the American Federation of Labor was "grappling, grappling, grappling" with the problem and that the farmer "had the sympathies of the organized labor movement."

Dodges Race Issue.

A Negro worker, who was seated in the rear of the hall rose and asked the question: "In Chicago we have twenty of thirty Negroes that want to join the plumbers' union. The plumbers' union will not accept them. What shall these Negro plumbers do, stay unorganized and wait to be organized?" To this question Green hemmed and hawed and then declared that the American Federation of Labor did take them in and that they were the best fighters in the United Mine Workers. He spoke of the Negroes being admitted to many unions—but was only able to mention a few. He did all he could to dodge the issue and then with a brightening smile, declared that there were autonomous bodies in the American Federation of Labor and that he could not force them to admit Negroes if they barred them. He dodged the question of the local problem by saying, "I am not acquainted with the situation here."

Mussolini Could Do No Better.

Many workers in the audience tried to get the floor, but the chairman refused to recognize many of the workers—tho he had started the meeting declaring that these forums were "for free and open discussion." All attempts were made to keep questions of a working class nature from the floor.

"To Hell With The Radio."

[illegible] trades unionists left the hall and gathered outside of the hall, discussing what the president had said, many of them remarked that "he was a dude" and some asked each other if that was really Green's meeting or a meeting of the Rotary, chamber of commerce, or Kiwanis clubs? A number were heard to remark "If that's the kind of junk they're going to peddle over the radio, the federation wants to buy to hell with the radio station."

Crowd Escapes Burning Building.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Jan. 11.—While fire was destroying the building, 500 persons marched calmly from the theater in which they were watching a performance. Four other buildings also were destroyed. Total estimated loss $100,000.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

KATAYAMA, JAPANESE COMMUNIST, GREETS "DAILY'S" SECOND YEAR

THE mission of The DAILY WORKER is a difficult but very important one. It is very difficult because the organized American workers are yet in a backward state owing to the ultra conservative character of the American Federation of Labor. Under Gompers it has been misguiding and misleading the American workers in the past and now Green follows the footsteps of Gompers.

The DAILY WORKER has been successful in carrying out its mission by daily fight and attack on the conservative leadership gang of the American Federation of Labor by exposing their betrayal and misrepresentation of the American worker and shameless service to the Wall Street magnates! The DAILY WORKER has boldly and cleverly fought the imperialistic and bourgeois conduct of the American Federation of Labor leaders at every step and all occasions.

THE DAILY WORKER has been conducting the campaign not only against the A. F. of L. but against American imperialism with great success. The American imperialism is now the strongest in the world and it is growing ever stronger, extending its dominant influence over all the world. The riches and resources are ever extending the power of the almighty dollar! It has already enslaved the German workers, and is shooting down the workers and peasants in Central, South America and on the islands of the Carribean Sea. So also it is exercising its greedy power over the Philippines and now even the Chinese workers and the peasants by supporting English imperialism in China! The DAILY WORKER has been exposing to the American workers all these imperialistic brutalities and by so doing it has aided materially the cause of the world revolution.

The DAILY WORKER has been binding up the Communist movement very successfully in spite of many difficulties. Its power and influence is growing among the American masses.

The DAILY WORKER has performed many important and lasting works in the past. It has ably defended the American Negro cause and the interests of the foreign-born workers.

THE DAILY WORKER now enters upon its third year better qualified and prepared for the fight than ever before. It must continue to fight against the growing power of American as well as other imperialisms across the Atlantic and on the Pacific. American imperialism has long been preparing for the coming imperialist war. The DAILY WORKER'S mission and task is to educate and lead the American masses against American imperialism and its new war.

The task is great and important, but it must be carried out and I believe firmly The DAILY WORKER will surely fulfill the mission successfully. I congratulate the American workers and farmers on having The DAILY WORKER to fight for their cause and in their interest!

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!
LONG LIVE THE WORLD REVOLUTION!

Moscow, Dec. 11, 1925. SEN KATAYAMA.

* * * *

POLISH WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES MUST SUPPORT THE DAILY WORKER, SAYS THE POLISH PARTY

THE Communist Party of Poland, condemned to absolute illegality, deprived of a legal press of any kind, sends you greetings on behalf of its Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish, German, White Russian and Lithuanian members; thousands of whom linger in republican prisons.

We are filled with admiration for your courageous struggle against the most powerful stronghold of world capitalism, and consider your paper as the alarm-bell which unintermittently calls the workers to this struggle.

It is the sacred duty of all Polish-born proletarians in America to fight in the ranks of our party, the Workers (Communist) Party, and to help to forge its most effective weapon, The DAILY WORKER.

Long live The DAILY WORKER!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland.

* * * *

COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOLLAND URGES DAILY WORKER IN EVERY FACTORY, WORKSHOP AND FARM

ON behalf of the party presidium of the Communist Party of Holland and of the editorial board and of its daily organ, De Tribune, I send hearty congratulations to the only English Communist daily on the occasion of its second anniversary. May The DAILY WORKER be instrumental in penetrating Communist propaganda right into the masses of American workers and farmers! May The DAILY WORKER soon find its place in every factory, workshop and farm.

LEONARD, Party Presidium, Communist Party of Holland.

KARL LIEBKNECHT.

AT THE GRAVE OF KARL LIEBKNECHT AND ROSA LUXEMBURG

By MORRIS BACKALL.

I'VE seen the Aedon Hotel, in Berlin where the two revolutionary leaders were assassinated. Dumb stands that aristocratic structure, casting enfearing shadows on those who pass it by. I look at it and feel as if the very stones would cry out of the agony the two noble-heroic rebels suffered before they breathed out their last.

On one of the days during which the revolutionary world honors the memory of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, I went to pay homage to their graves.

Friedrick's field is an old cemetery with lofty trees, thru the barren branches of which played a soft wind that broke thru the thickly overhanging clouds. Human faces draped in black are here and there. White flowers hang over graves. A lot of flowers are there, flowers not all living but they create atmosphere. Ashphalt byways lead on and on. Here in a corner, at the end of the fence are rows of graves hemmed in by young trees.

These are the 38 graves of the fallen heroes of the Spartacan uprising in 1919. It is they who dyed our struggle with their own blood. In three rows is the little cemetery in a cemetary laid out. Two rows of 13 martyrs and one of twelve. In the center, a bit separated are the hillocks under which lie Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. On the grave of the first lies a placard of the Italian comrades "We honor the memory of the martyrs of the revolution."

ONE'S mood becomes depressed, casting his eyes from grave to grave, unknown names; silent heroes, who knows their age; who knows what lives were extinguished.

There in a corner is a grave with fresh flowers thereon, a token of love of someone who cherishes the spot where the fallen hero lies. A symbol of the eternal light that radiates from one's heart to the one that has "given all."

A pain runs thru my limbs, I can't stand on my feet. I fall to the grave of Rosa, the holy, great revolutionist. A poetic soul was she and a world of knowledge has she possessed. There she is. I can see her looking out from behind the bars and listening to the thrilling carols of the birds. She converses with these birds; she writes here notations on life, character of birds, here she reads Galsworthy and communicates her impressions to Sonyia, wife of Liebknecht; discusses the problems the British author embodies in his works.

Rosa Luxemburg lies here, beneath this mound of dirt, beside this boulder—and we, we are at our comfortable homes, at our work—how petty is the old world in connection with this grave.

MY hand stretches out. I have a desire to tell how loyally "The Communists of America honor the memory of our holy martyrs." No sooner was the epitaph written, when doubts began to bow my mind. Are we worthy enuf? Earnest enuf? Consequent enuf? Not only to live like they lived, but even die like they died? Are we capable to carry on the work for which these martyrs sacrificed their lives?

My heart feels lighter now. As if from the bosom of the earth Rosa's comforting glance penetrated it. New hopes were kindled, new energy was poured in.

What reverence do these graves call forth. Thirty-eight lives were extinguished on the altar of capitalism for an ideal. But we don't value enuf these graves. Seven years elapsed and yet without monuments. None were even ordered. The struggle of the German Communists is so bitter that they are incapable to do it. They are being bled white. They have no material means to buy adequate marks for their dead. The Communists of the world should create the necessary funds.

The American Communists, especially our youth should take a live interest in the monument fund. This will be a rich addition to our own traditions which beautify our ideal.

BABBITRY EXCITED AT HARRISBURG; COMBINED CLUBS FAIL TO WORK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 11—Further efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike of operators for the Illinois Southern Telephone company are being made with the committee of nine men, three each for Rotary, Lions and Kiwanies clubs conferring with General Manager C. L. Mays of the company.

The all-day conference yesterday of business men with Mays failed to accomplish anything it was announced. Businessmen here say the situation is becoming serious.