

GREAT THROINGS HONOR LENIN

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHILE the fuglemen of big business and the labor haters in general rave about the "Communist menace" it has been discovered that 85 chapters of the Fascist organization are either organized or in the process of organization in the United States. One of the departments in this black shirt organization is called "The Squad of Death" a terrorist outfit which visits vengeance on those who fail to obey its decrees or punishes even with death, those who are in opposition to its policy. The Fascists operate openly in the United States. They openly profess their belief in dictatorship and the overthrow of government by force and violence. Yet the benevolent, democratic government which refuses to recognize Soviet Russia because the workers and peasants rule there looks with a calm eye on the activities of the Fascists, for the good reason that they favor a capitalist dictatorship.

THE growth of anti-militarist sentiment among the students of colleges and universities throughout the country is causing considerable worry to our strutting swagger stick militarists. They blame it all on Moscow, despite the fact that not one half of one per cent of those students know that Communism is a political doctrine and not something to eat. The military hacks, who are menials of big business, being morons themselves, are of the opinion that labelling anti-war propaganda, Communism, will kill the thing. It will not. Neither will it hurt Communism. All sane, humane people are opposed to the slaughter of human beings. Communism is the only road to universal peace, but peace must come over the dead body of the capitalist system, the root of all modern wars.

THE K. K. K. bubble is bursting rapidly. The suckers who once threw down ten dollar bills for initiation fees and as many more dollars for pillow cases are now either broke financially or morally. The night shirt knights are breaking up and with this deflation of a once powerful force of evil, we notice a considerable reduction in lynchings, tarring and feathering, rape cases, arson and other virtues which this collection of criminals and mental defectives inflicted on the country. With the conviction of the rapist, Stephenson of Indianapolis and the failure of the Klan to elect a mayor in Detroit, the bottom fell out of the biggest but most dangerous farce that ever dragged its stinking carcass across the country.

THE Klan as we knew it for the past few years is politically dead as a national factor. But it will continue to exist in spots. The small group of confidence men who have fed a hare-brained following for a number of years on crazy stories of priestly deviations from the moral path will continue to peddle their goods from the old stand. Those perverts are a blot on the social landscape. Much to our oppose the catholic church, as one of the strongest bulwarks of capitalism and the greatest mental joss house in the world, it is at least entitled to the respect that must be accorded to an intelligent enemy. The whirling dervishes and religious snake charmers who live by feeding their sexually starved and intellectually bankrupt clientele on tales of papal liberalism, in lieu of the more daring diet served out by the salacious magazine vendors are only entitled to loathing and contempt.

IN looking over an old copy of the International Socialist Review I ran into an article by Karl Kautsky, which justified the stand of the German socialists in supporting the war, on the ground that the German government was a better government than that of the czar. And who do you think should denounce Kautsky as a renegade socialist and nationalist? None other than William English Walling, the most contemptible backslider that ever sold his birthright for Wall Street's dollars. Walling has long since swallowed his socialism or better, vomited it. He is now a more debased renegade than Kautsky. The latter is a great renegade, in the sense that he once rendered great service to the socialist movement, Walling was never anything but a cheap and superficial scribbler.

"The proletariat struggles for the conquest of power."—Lenin. How Lenin lived this struggle will be told at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

CHANG GIVES IN TO SOVIET RUSSIAN FIST

Orders the Imprisoned Russians Freed

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, Jan. 25—General Chang Tso-lin, who ignores the Chinese government at Peking, has heeded the Soviet government, which threatened to use the Red Army if Chang did not within three days, release the Russian general manager of the Chinese Eastern railway, Ivanov, and his fellow directors imprisoned by Chang, who seized the road in violation of the Soviet-Chinese railway agreement. Chang has ordered General Chang Huan-hsiang to release Ivanov.

Red Army in Offing. Chang issued the order, however, only after getting a demand from Ambassador Karakhan, accompanied by a copy of Tchcherin's unequivocal note to the Peking foreign office, which plainly invited permission of China to allow the Red Army to enforce the railway agreement against Chang's reactionary soldiery. It was Chang himself who signed the agreement in a separate form from the one with Peking, Soviet Russia allowing him to name the Chinese members of the joint directorate in charge of the railway.

The directorate insisted that according to the agreement Chang's troops must pay half fare for transport. His generals answered this by seizing the line. Then Chang Huan-hsiang ordered that a white guard Russian, great numbers of whom are in Chang's army, be made manager of the road, and ordered the Chinese president of the line to convene a meeting of the directors and dismiss Ivanov. When the directors met on Jan. 22, the five Russians refused to discuss anything under the compulsion of the generals, and were arrested.

Japanese Mix In. Just prior to their arrest, the Japanese consul attempted to call a conference of the consular body, but Ivanov refused to attend. The Japanese consul gave out a provocative interview to the reactionary press, saying that "the powers would certainly adopt the necessary measures to meet the situation."

In addition, officers of the Russian unions were arrested and many meetings broken up by Chang's white guards, while the Harbin consulate was surrounded by Chang's reactionary troops.

Soviet Workers Resist Chang. A dispatch from Vladivostok (Continued on page 2.)

Paterson Silk Mill Workers Ask 44-Hour Week; Bosses Want 48

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 25—Strikers at Henry Doherty Silk company are striking to enforce their demand for the 44-hour week enjoyed by all other Paterson silk mills of any size. Doherty claims the workers should still be bound by the agreements made before the war labor board for the 48-hour week.

Now for Two Thousand!

1,025 new subscriptions in the first 11 days of the **LENIN DRIVE** for 5000 New Subs to the **DAILY WORKER!** RUSH YOUR SUB! Make It Two Thousand!

GOLDEN RULE GANG BREAKS UP MEETING

Hillman Tries Terror on New York A. C. W.

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 25.—The Hillman gang with the aid of the police forced their way into the Manhattan Lyceum meeting arranged by the Amalgamated Action Committee Saturday afternoon.

Sam Lipzin, who opened the meeting, was thrown bodily from the platform by Hillman's gangsters, while Beckerman, the new Mussolini in the New York A. C. W., attempted to seize the platform and run the meeting in the name of the New York joint board.

The workers made it impossible for Beckerman to say a word, so the gangsters, 200 or more, armed with black jacks and knives, started to beat up the audience, which did not altogether like this application of the "Golden Rule" made the best of the motto of "Doing to others as you would have them do unto you," thus started by the gangsters, until the gangsters had to call the police to help clear the hall.

Outside the gangsters tried their tactics on a huge crowd that had gathered to witness the fight, while the police—which should surprise nobody—did not interfere.

In spite of the fascist tactics of Hillman, which cannot continue forever without correction, the Amalgamated Action Committee intends to call another meeting this week.

New Bedford Weavers Strike; Demand Higher Prices for Piece Work

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 25.—Sixty weavers of New Bedford Silk Mills are striking for higher piece work pay. Day and night shifts are out. Strikers are organized in the American Federation of Textile Operatives.

MINE STRIKE CONFERENCE MEETS TODAY

Lewis Tries Shifting Blame for Secrecy

(Special to The Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The anthracite strike conference will be continued here by reconvening again Tuesday afternoon, to consider the settlement plan proposed by E. J. Lynnet, the owner of the Scranton Times. The operators, who they finally rejected the Lynnet plan as a basis for discussion at first gave out a statement that their spokesman, Major W. W. Inglis, had accepted the plan, which in no way favors the miners' demands and is close to the disguised arbitration plan of Pinchot.

Observers note with some cynicism that Lewis left to the choice of the operators, whether they wished the conference to be held in the anthracite region or elsewhere, and whether they wished the conference to be open or secret.

The operators, who want no marching coal miners to disturb their dickering with Lewis, chose to keep it well outside the anthracite region, and as for admitting press reporters, Lewis never expected and did not want any publicity, but by suggesting it to the operators he seeks to put the blame upon them which belongs to him for allowing the conference to be held secretly.

"If Lewis thinks the miners' union is strong enough to win the strike," said one progressive miner from the anthracite, "then why in hell isn't it strong enough to force a door open so that the miners can hear what is being done with their tri-district demands at the conference?"

INDIANA POLICE RELEASE SIMONS ON \$4,000 BAIL

Advocating Overthrow of Govt. Is Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker) EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Jan. 25.—William Simons, director of the Workers' School of Chicago, who was arrested while speaking at a Lenin memorial meeting here has been released on \$4,000 bail.

While Simons was speaking a number of plain clothesmen entered the hall. One of the dicks walked up to the platform and demanded that Simons produce the permit for the meeting. A number of workers pointed out that it was not necessary to have a permit and that they were within their rights holding this memorial meeting.

After it had been explained that no permit was necessary, the plain clothesmen declared, "I was sent here to see if you have no radical meeting and you won't." With that he arrested Simons and after the other detectives had driven the workers from the hall they took Simons to the jail. There he asked why he had been arrested. No reason was given and no charges were made.

Some of the workers in the hall got in touch with David J. Bentall as soon as they were able and had him come to East Chicago. Attorney Bentall found that a charge of "advocating overthrow of the government" was lodged against Simons. Shortly after Simons was released on a \$4,000 real estate bond. The preliminary hearing came up in police court today.

Lay Off Trainmen; No Coal Is Mined

CARBONDALE, Pa., Jan. 25.—A total of 250 trainmen and 140 firemen employed by the Delaware and Hudson railway are idle because of the anthracite mine strike. The men are furloughed. For each fireman laid off a regular engineer is set back to the firemen's role.

Runaway Freight Car Kills Refinery Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—Paul Tereshke, a laborer at a sugar refinery on the water front, was killed by a runaway freight car.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS HUGE SUCCESS; ENTHUSIASTIC REPORTS COME IN TO DAILY WORKER OFFICE

Reports coming into The DAILY WORKER office show that the Lenin memorial meetings that were held in many cities throughout the nation on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov Lenin were attended by greater masses of workers than ever before. In a number of cities police disrupted the meetings. In Republic, Pa., the state police in Fayette county arrested one of the speakers and cleared the hall with drawn revolvers and threatened the other speakers that if they ever entered the county again they "would suffer the consequences." In East Chicago the speaker was arrested and the meeting disrupted.

In Chicago 8,000 workers filled the Coliseum. In New York thousands of workers filled the four halls that were secured for the occasion. Reports of meetings continue to pour in. Everywhere the local party organizations report amazing progress. Since the party has reorganized on the shop and street nuclei basis it has been able to reach broader masses of workers and it has made it possible to have demonstrations increasing in size.

FORD FREED BY JURY IN CALIFORNIA

Capitalist Vengeance Foiled of Its Prey

(Special to The Daily Worker) MARYSVILLE, Cal., Jan. 25.—Richard (Blackie) Ford, was acquitted here by a jury trial of the second charge of murder arising out of the Wheatland hop-pickers' strike of 1913.

The jury stood out for three days, the first two days the vote being eight to four for acquittal. Ford was released on Sunday, January 24, from this case, though he is still on parole from Folsom prison for the first case, in which a verdict of guilty was given.

Case Thirteen Years Old. The case of "Blackie" Ford became a sensation throughout the world when, with Herman Suhr, still in prison, the two led several thousand hop-pickers on strike at the Durst hop ranch near Marysville, Calif., against inhuman and incredible conditions prevailing.

Durst, a wealthy rancher, called sheriffs and other gunmen from the county seat, and these worthies, among whom was the then county prosecutor Maxwell, opened fire upon the unarmed strikers who were listening to Ford speak at a strike meeting as the sheriff's car drove up to the ranch. Some men among the strikers, seeing women and children being knocked down and shot at, seized the guns from the attackers and used them in defense of their lives, with the result that two or three legalized gunmen were killed, among them the county attorney. Some of the strikers also were killed.

Had Served Twelve Years. Ford and Suhr were tried and sentenced to life imprisonment. After twelve years of prison Ford secured a parole, only to be re-arrested at the prison gate for the murder charge arising from the old case of the death of a second official gunman. It was upon this charge that he was given the present trial, with the son of the prosecutor who was killed twelve years before prosecuting the case against him now.

"California frame-ups are getting too infernally rotten to put over on any jury, certainly the Ford case was absolutely beyond belief," is the way one observer put it when the verdict was returned.

Miners' Union in Danger

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER IN the November 7th Bulletin of the Red International of Labor Unions, I wrote an article on the strike of the 158,000 anthracite miners, wherein I pointed out the extremely dangerous position in which the United Mine Workers of America finds itself. I stated that the union is actually menaced with destruction unless a radical change takes place in its policies.

The article was occasioned by a notice appearing in the Berlin papers to the effect that the strike had been settled on the basis of a five per cent increase in wages for the strikers. Now comes Oudegeest, all excited, in the Press Service of the Amsterdam International for December 15th, and denounces my article. He tries demagogically to make something out of the fact that the news story about the strike settlement was incorrect. One thing he fails to mention, however, is that the news item in question appeared in the notorious Berlin Vorwärts, central organ of the German social-democratic party. If I am to be criticized in any respect, it is for believing anything whatever that might appear in the Vorwärts. OUDEGEEST does not, of course, refute the statements in my article. He merely denounces the article as sensational. Whether sensational or not, it is only one per cent of the truth of the deplorable and dangerous situation now prevailing among the miners in America. To seek to make the conclusions of the article depend upon the correctness of the news item in question is worse than stupid. My article is an analysis of the whole situation of the miners. Let us see whether my charges of betrayal against Lewis and my warnings that the union is in danger are true or not. Take, for example, the immediate issue of the anthracite strike itself. The strikers have been out for almost five months. More than ever before, they are confronted with sharp competition from substitutes for the anthracite coal which they produce, including a widely extended use of oil, gasoline, water, etc. And what does Lewis do to help the situation? Nothing. WHILE the masses of anthracite miners are hungering, trying to defeat the coal trust, Lewis keeps 10,000 pumpmen and other maintenance men at work in the mines to protect them for the employers. The employers are using every possible method to defeat the strike, but Lewis is afraid to take any militant measur-

Y. W. L. SPEAKER SHOWS PATH YOUTH MUST TAKE IN IMPERIALIST WARS

The representative of the Young Workers' League at Sunday's Lenin memorial meeting, Comrade Max Shachtman, spoke briefly on the lessons that Lenin had taught the revolutionary youth movement and the working class youth as a whole. The menace to the working class youth in particular of new wars and of an attack on the Soviet Union gave added impetus to the slogan which Lenin and the Bolsheviks issued during the darkest days of the imperialist war of 1914: Turn the imperialist war into a civil war of the exploited against their oppressors.

In the swiftly approaching day of a new world war, this inspiring revolutionary slogan of Lenin must be borne in mind by the entire working class. Instead of an imperialist slaughter of the flower of the working youth, the revolutionary proletariat must lead a real war to end all wars, a war of the working class against the imperialists for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the workers.

FAYETTE COUNTY POLICE BREAK UP LENIN MEETING

Draw Guns on Workers; Arrest Papcum

(Special to The Daily Worker) BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 25.—Fayette County state police broke up the Lenin Memorial Meeting at Republic, Pa., which was being held in the Croatian Hall with a wild flourish of pistols after arresting George Papcum, member Young Workers League. George Papcum was arrested by the police and threatened with deportation. As Comrade Papcum was born in Scranton the workers in Republic are wondering where they will deport him. He was arrested while telling the assembled miners to join the United Mine Workers of America and other working-class organizations and learn to use their power to overthrow the present capitalist system and to resist the oppressors of the working class.

The workers at the meeting showed little fear when the police blustered (Continued on page 2)

CHICAGO SCENE OF MEMORABLE COMMEMORATION

Thousands of Workers Fill Coliseum

The most enthusiastic, largest, and inspiring demonstration ever staged by class conscious workers in Chicago was the Lenin memorial meeting at the Coliseum in Chicago, Sunday night attended by 8,000 workers.

This vast hall—the largest in Chicago—was filled with workers, many of whom work in the "yards," the Western Electric, the International Harvester plant, the large garment shops, and every other industry throughout the city.

In this great mass were many Negro workers, who comprise an increasing part of the industrial workers of the city and are coming to realize the necessity of the white worker and the Negro worker meeting on a common ground and battling for better conditions.

Breath of Chinese Revolution. Chinese students, who today see a great struggle going on in their native land against the imperialist powers of America, England and Japan came to the meeting to pay their respects to Lenin and to the Communist Party, which is aiding the Chinese in their struggle.

Philippine workers and students, who see an active struggle in the Philippines against American imperialism came to this meeting as they realize it is the workers and not the bankers and the present ruling class in America that will aid the Filipinos to gain their independence.

American-born workers and workers of many races and nationalities were in this great mass commemorating the anniversary of the death of their leader, Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov Lenin. Early in the evening, when the doors of the Coliseum were first opened, many of the workers looked at the wide expanse of seats and gasped. All wished that they would be filled. All doubted it could be done. At eight o'clock, when the program was scheduled to begin, this wide expanse of seats was replaced by a vast sea of faces. As soon as the ground floor was filled, the back of the hall was jammed. It was then necessary to open the balcony.

As speaker after speaker mentioned the name of Lenin and named his accomplishments and the great work done by the Russian workers and (Continued on page 4)

Rich Man's Tax Bill May Not Reach Senate Until After March 15

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Tax relief by March 15, the date on which 1925 returns are due, appeared doubtful with the senate in a snarl, and the house serving notice it will not swallow meekly the changes made by the senate. Seven weeks from today returns must be made and the senate has not even started debating the bill yet.

The tax bill faces an extended fight in the senate over the elimination of the estate taxes, the repeal of the publicity clause, and the repeal of the capital stock tax following the disposal of the world court issue. The measure is characterized as "a rich man's" tax bill as it aids the big corporations.



VOTE CLOTURE ON COURT TALK IN THE SENATE

Dawes Puts Gag Rule Over by Five Votes

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—For the second time in all its history, the United States senate Monday voted cloture upon itself, restricting debate on the issue of the U. S. joining the world court of the league of nations.

This almost unprecedented action was taken at the behest of the powerful interests, including the Coolidge administration, favoring adherence to the court. The opposition to the court is not, of course, radical, but springs from a different group within the American bourgeoisie which feels that its interests are best served by staying out of the court.

These leaders of the "irreconcilables" as they are called, found solace in the fact that they forced the adoption of many amendments which they think will make the senate itself, and not the president, the judge of what matters shall be submitted by the United States to the court for judgment.

A monster crowd packed the galleries when it was known that the Coolidge gang was going to thrust cloture down the throat of the opposition. Dawes, whose dreams of being a Mussolini and closing the mouth of all who disagree had been dramatized by his advocacy of cloture as a principle, saw the awaited hour of his triumph in this respect.

At 1 o'clock he rapped for order and silence reigned. Then he asked: "Dawes Gains His End. Is it the sense of the senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

Cries of "question" and "vote" came from the floor. Then the roll call began. The vote was 68 to 26, giving the Mussolini in the chair, and the world court advocates, who had spent a long time in using pressure on various obstinate, five votes more than necessary to invoke cloture. Only two senators were absent, something unusual.

Disorder After Vote. Great disorder reigned after the vote was announced, both in the galleries and on the floor. Walsh, an opponent, at once began to take, his limited hour allowed under cloture. Reed, of Missouri, moved to adjourn, apparently in pique at the outcome seeing that some of those depended on to hold out, had given in to Coolidge pressure.

Wall Paper Contractors Unite to Boost Prices

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Sixty-two wall paper contractors have organized supposedly to adopt a uniform style of wall paper for the inhabitants of New Orleans. The price per room to the householder has been materially advanced but as yet wages paid employees remain the same with the prospect of being lowered. Officers of the association scoff at the thought that this is a trust.

New York Union Meetings. Meetings of the Plumbers' Helpers' Club of Brooklyn are held every Friday evening at 8:30 at Thaxford Ave., Brooklyn. Every plumbers' helper should attend these meetings without fail.

The Bronx Plumbers' Helpers' Club meets every Thursday night at 8 o'clock at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 3693 Third Ave., Bronx. Come to every one of these meetings.

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POLITICIANS AT WASHINGTON DODGE CORN CONFERENCE AT DES MOINES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Comparatively few of the 148 senators and representatives invited to attend the Iowa corn conference at Des Moines will attend, it was revealed today. The world court fight and the tax fight which is to follow it will operate as sufficient excuses to keep most of the senators in Washington. It is probable a number of house members from western states will feel compelled to attend, although how many is problematical. Senator Curtis and Senator Robinson, republican and democrat leaders of the senate, wired their regrets. The Iowa congressional delegation held a meeting and selected Representative Dickinson, farm bloc leader, to attend the Des Moines conference. Other corn belt delegations also held meetings to determine what action to take in regard to the invitations. It is expected that Dickinson will be authorized to act as spokesman for those interested congressmen who are unable to attend the meeting.

S. P. NEEDS TEARS CAHAN WASTED AT RACHAEL'S GRAVE

Forward Editor Weeps in Wrong Country

By JOSEPH R. BOOTH.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
The visit in Chicago by Gompers' successor, William Green, was followed by his friend, "yellow" Abraham Cahan, editor of the New York Jewish "Socialist" Daily Forward, last Saturday. He was welcomed here by his followers who made him feel quite at home at the Morrison Hotel where he was honored with a rich banquet.

On Sunday he was present at Woods Theater, not of course to help better working conditions in the "Yards," neither to greet our DAILY WORKER on its anniversary; it was for quite a different purpose entirely, telling a Chicago mixed public "secrets of Palestine" not "secrets" to alarm Imperialist England but only those specific to Jewish life.

Indeed it was the biggest spectacle ever staged. B. Schlezinger acted as chairman. His comrades and pen slaves from the city Forward worked overtime to find big attractions to draw a crowd for their oriental show. Josele Rosenblatt, famous cantor, substituted Rosa Raisa.

Cahan Weeps Over Rachael. Abraham Cahan, after his travel thru Palestine at the workers' expense, had a thrilling story to tell, not about the workers' exploitation there and terror against radicals from their oppressors, but of how he was touched about all the sacred spots and holy places he saw; his big Jewish warm heart nearly melted. He broke down, sad to relate, when he beheld the holy grave of Mother Rachael; this heroic atheist fell, weeping! The Zionist movement looks blacker now with its indorsement by the hypocrite Cahan.

Isn't it shocking that the "successful socialist" Forward editor should be compelled to hustle for Palestine to advertise his paper in order to fill in the large hole in its circulation punctured by the Communist press with its militant fight for the workers?

So This is Socialism? The number of workers is largely increasing who are learning the truth of the shameful role being played by the prostitute Forward with its catering to the middle class, terrorizing radicals, supporting union bureaucrats and slandering Soviet Russia; dishing out day after day, foul sensational news, stories and articles; displaying pictures of all time orthodox and reformed rabbis, princes, dukes and "beauty" girls—the identical material of the capitalist press fills the Forward, the so-called mouthpiece of the socialist party.

What a striking and tragic contradiction to Debs' fighting past is this wasting of energy in trying to revive the party by editing a "socialist (weakly) Weekly."

It is the Communists who prove by their actions that they are in a dead earnest struggle with capitalism on all fronts. The Cahans and their likes, even with the aid of Debs, will fall miserably in their futile efforts to stop the march of the revolutionary workers.

Foreign Exchange. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Great Britain, pound sterling 4.85%; cable 4.86%; France, franc, demand 3.71%; cable 3.77. Belgium, franc, demand 4.54; cable 4.54%. Italy, lira, demand 4.03%; cable 4.03%. Sweden, krone, 26.73; cable 26.76. Norway, krone 20.33; cable 20.35; Denmark, khone, 24.73; cable 24.75. Shanghai taels, 75.50.

Limited Kills Two. FREERPORT, Minn., Jan. 25.—Two men were killed when their automobile was struck by the Oriental Limited of the Great Northern railroad. They are William Stern, 25, and William Esermann, 25, both of Melrose.

Mitchell Sentence to Coolidge. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Col. William Mitchell's five-year suspension sentence was placed in the hands of President Coolidge today for final approval. It is expected that the president will mitigate the sentence.

The party is the instrument for the dictatorship of the proletariat.—Lenin. Hear the message of Leninism at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

Investigate Hotel Fire. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25.—While workmen were busy clearing away the debris, city and county authorities began investigations into the cause of the conflagration which virtually destroyed the LaFayette Hotel here with the loss of twelve lives and a score injured. Four persons are still unaccounted for, and the death list may be increased to sixteen.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

GOAL BARONS WILL MURDER POLISH MINER

Union Coalminers Must Defend Kurowski!

The DAILY WORKER has received the following translation of a letter sent to the Trybuna Robotnicza, organ of the Polish section of the Workers (Communist) Party, telling of the arrest and the brutal treatment of Tadeusz Kurowski for exposing the conditions in the nonunion fields of Logan county and for his activities in trying to organize the miners into the United Mine Workers of America and of how the miner, who wrote this letter was told to "get out" of West Virginia and "stay out" because he was a good friend of Kurowski:

Editor Trybuna Robotnicza, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Tadeusz Kurowski and I have been friends for a long time. I know that he writes articles to the Trybuna Robotnicza. I read the Trybuna Robotnicza. We lived in one room. A few days ago I moved to another town.

Deputy Beats Miner. Today, (Jan. 14) a deputy sheriff came to me and asked me if I knew Kurowski. I told him that I did and that he was my best friend. The deputy sheriff then struck me in the face with his fist and searched my belongings. He then told me to pack up my things and get out of West Virginia and stay out.

I heard the deputy sheriff tell the mine superintendent that they had arrested a clever union organizer, a Polish man, and that they had confiscated his belongings and had found many things about his activities in the Logan county nonunion field.

To Murder Kurowski. After this I learned that Kurowski was arrested. He was beaten by the deputies until he bled. The gang of deputies swear that he will never write about conditions in Logan county again and that they will make it "hot" for him. They have also sworn to murder him. I don't know what happened after that to him. I am writing this letter to let you know about it.

The signature of the miner who wrote this letter is omitted as the company gunmen and the deputy sheriffs in this nonunion field might murder him.

Union miners help Kurowski!

Peru Sends Thousands to Disputed Zone to Vote in Plebiscite

Arica, Chile, Jan. 25.—A rather unusual feature, to say the least, of the plebiscite to be held in the Tacna-Arica district to determine whether the region shall belong to Chile or to Peru, is the wholesale importation of Peruvians, said to be natives of the territory, into the region in order to vote that it shall belong to Peru.

Claude E. Guant, an American, formerly attached to the U. S. consular service, has the contract for the Peruvian government for operating the commissariat at great camps where imported Peruvians are to be sheltered while voting in the plebiscite.

Agents of Peru have been in New York contracting for supplies for the large camps, one of which is expected to house a possible 5,000 voters.

Fayette County, Pa., Police Break Up Lenin Memorial Meet

(Continued from page 1.) into the hall. Many of the workers began to protest against this action of the police and they were threatened with arrest. A few minutes later, the police entered the hall again, with drawn revolvers and drove the workers out of the hall. The chairman of the meeting, Charles W. Fulp and A. Janus, who were to speak, were told to get out of Fayette county and stay out and that anytime they entered the county they would "suffer the consequences."

Fall River Textile Mills Announce 15 Pct. Piece Rate Reductions

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 25.—The Doffers and Spinners' Union, affiliated with the United Textile Workers, charges a 15 per cent reduction in wages in piece rates in several plants.

Investigate Hotel Fire. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25.—While workmen were busy clearing away the debris, city and county authorities began investigations into the cause of the conflagration which virtually destroyed the LaFayette Hotel here with the loss of twelve lives and a score injured. Four persons are still unaccounted for, and the death list may be increased to sixteen.

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An "Insurgent" Lines Up with Chicago's Tribune, Organ of the Profiteers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Gerald P. Nye, so-called "insurgent" senator from North Dakota, who was supposed to have had some little difficulty in getting his seat in the United States senate, is on record on the world court. He is against it. Yet it is the profiteers' organ, the Chicago Tribune, and not the masses of workers and farmers in North Dakota and the nation who rejoice in his opposition.

Senator Nye's position on the big problems confronting the nation is very important since his "insurgency" is supposed to divert the drive for the labor party in North Dakota, where it is gaining considerable headway. He works with Senator Frazier and Governor Sorlie to fight independent political action of the workers and farmers.

The fact that the Chicago Tribune can find comfort from the contents of Senator Nye's world court speech is proof in itself that what he had to say was not in the interests of those who man the machines in the shops or run the tractors over the land out in the northwest.

But Senator Nye did better than that. The Tribune prides itself on the fact that Nye took as the text of his speech the headline of an editorial in one of its recent issues asking, "Why the Hurry with the World Court?" Nye accentuated his pompous outlook as a dollar statesman by requesting that The Tribune editorial be read to the assembled senators. History as it is made by the daily newspapers declared, "It was so read."

Thus the alliance between Senator Nye and The Tribune may be considered complete, at least on this issue. It is important because the court and league issue vitally divide the toilers and the exploiters of the world.

Workers and farmers should oppose the world court and the league because they are instruments of the imperialist nations for the protection of their loot and the continued oppression of labor. The Tribune is not against the world court because it is against capitalism. Rather it is supremely jealous of the position of American capitalism in world affairs. One of its arguments against the court and the league is that the United States will be overshadowed by Great Britain, according to present arrangement.

The Tribune speaks for the great industrialists who do not need the court and the league in their business. The great bankers do need these institutions to protect their loans and foreign investments.

Yet the great industrialist and the international banker are just as much the enemies of the workers and farmers. Schwab, the steel magnate, and Morgan, the Wall Street financier, are no less the upholders of capitalism and the bitter foes of labor because they disagree for the moment on the world court issue.

Labor's opposition to the world court must be based on its class interests. North Dakota's workers and farmers know that their class position is in the trenches opposing the capitalist trenches where The Tribune takes up its position. The Tribune is the organ of the industrialists, the food profiteers, the grain gamblers, the little bankers, the landlords and all the other thieves who fatten off the producing masses. When Senator Nye throws in his lot with this Chicago Tribune, applauding its policies and quoting its editorial utterances, he shows he is but another lackey of the bandit profiteers. That is why he opposes the labor party in North Dakota. That is why the workers and farmers of North Dakota should favor the labor party.

Chang Tso Lin Gives in to the Fist of the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1.) shows that all Siberia was as if at the outrage. When the Russian train crews refused to work under Chang's white guards, in some places they were compelled to do so at the end of a gun. In Harbin it is said that when Chang's soldiers tried to take over the trains, the crews threatened to shoot.

Soviet Not Bluffing. LONDON, Jan. 25.—Reports from Moscow show that Soviet Russia was in deadly earnest when it demanded the release of its citizen, General Manager Ivanov, of the jointly run Chinese Eastern railway. It is noted that the tense situation may be softened by Chang Tso-lin's prompt release of Ivanov, the continued interference may provoke another crisis.

"Chang Tso-lin's insolence and violence are increasing daily," says the Pravda. "The reactionary Chinese generals and Chang Tso-lin's white Russian soldiers imagine in vain that the nation of workers and peasants will permit them to apply the same injustice to our workmen as Chang is accustomed to apply to the Chinese proletariat."

"We will not endure such injuries and violence. The arrest of our comrades violates our treaties. Russian workmen and peasants did not shed their blood in the supreme revolution for the purpose of having the revolution crushed by Chinese and Russian white generals."

"When we concluded a treaty with the Peking government we obtained its consent to conclude a special contract with Chang Tso-lin. Subsequently a mutual management which differed radically from the plundering regime of foreign imperialism in China was accepted by the Chinese people and the Peking government with profound gratitude. It increased the Chinese people's sympathy toward us."

"We believe that, despite the opposition of certain Japanese consuls, Japan will consider that our business interests justify our declaration and will appreciate our sincere desire for friendly relations with Japan and China."

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Unionism

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
By A. Losovsky.
Written by the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, it is a splendid guide to an understanding of the world trade union development and its history leading to the establishment of the R. I. L. U.
125 pages. 50 Cents.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

By Wm. Z. Foster.
An indictment of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., a delineation of the insufficiency of mere trade unionism and a statement of the advantages of amalgamation into industrial unions for the American labor movement.
25 Cents.

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By Tom Bell.
In this brief, concise booklet the worker will find a most complete, interesting picture of the factors involved in the move for world trade union unity. The steps already taken, the basis for the movement, the differences of principle, the bodies involved—all this valuable and essential information for every worker is here presented for the first time in one complete booklet.
Paper—15 Cents.

Soviet Russia

RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.
No book in recent years has created such wide-spread discussion in the labor movement. It is a most complete report on every phase of Soviet life today—with maps and charts. Including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions.
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INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

By A. A. Heller.
Tells in detail for the first time the practical results of the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in the Spring of 1921.
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THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

By Wm. Z. Foster.
A history of the Russian Revolution enlivened by accounts of the author's varied experiences in Soviet Russia.
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Communism

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THIS PAGE Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

COMPANY-OWNED EMPLOYEE PAPERS CHLOROFORM WORKERS TO ACCEPT SPEED-UP; LOW WAGES; LONG HOURS

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Some 490 employer-edited magazines are issued in the United States, according to the national industrial conference board report on employee magazines in the United States.

Chloroform Workers.

Aims of employee magazines, according to the report, are chiefly to "increase good will between employees and management," "to develop loyalty to the plant" and "to bring the industrial relations program to the attention of the employees."

An extended examination of company-controlled employee journals fails to reveal any reference to wages, hours, trade unions, methods of collective bargaining—other than company unions—or workers' living conditions.

Anti-Union Propaganda.

The conference board report confirms findings of other students that the chief function of these employee magazines is company boosting and the immunizing of workers to trade union agitation.

It is estimated that American industry is investing over \$4,000,000 yearly in these plant publications.

Print Shop Gossip.

Of the 490 magazines analyzed by the conference board, 252 are published by manufacturers, 85 by commercial concerns, 36 by railroads, 90 by public utility concerns, 22 by financial concerns and 5 by mining concerns—all active open shop advocates.

Plumbers' Union Local Aids Striking Miners

CARBONDALE, Pa., January 25.—Plumbers' Local Union 443 is giving \$150 to help needy families of striking anthracite miners of this district.

FORMATION OF A LEFT WING IN THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY NOT WELCOMED BY THE RIGHT WING

LONDON—(By Mail).—Considerable hubbub has been raised by the proposal made by the Sunday Worker that the left wingers inside the labor party should come together for a more definite understanding of the objectives of the left wing and to accomplish those objectives within the labor party.

Lansbury's Labor Weekly launches a long and bitter, and rather uncalculated attack upon the Sunday Worker proposal, dwelling with evident vindictiveness upon the part played by the Communists in the labor party.

It expresses fear and anger at the Communist "nucleus" and the Communist attempt to get the reactionary Liverpool decisions excluding them from the labor party, changed.

GERMAN SEAMEN UNITE IN ONE GREAT UNION

Red Union Amalgamates with Verkehersbund

That the Red International of Labor Unions cares more about the unity of the workers than any formal strengthening of itself at the expense of unity, may be seen by the following announcement of the unity achieved between the two German seamen's unions, the Schiffahrtbund and the Verkehersbund.

That, for which the best of you have strived thru the years—unity amongst seamen—has at last become a fact! The seamen's section of the Deutsche Verkehersbund—German Traffic Union (affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions) have now amalgamated. From the commencement of the year 1926, there will be one organization of united German seamen within the Deutsche Verkehersbund.

All members of the Deutsche Schiffahrtbund are being transferred with full membership rights; and all dues paid to the Deutsche Schiffahrtbund will be accounted for in the united organization. The amalgamation and transfer of the membership will be completed by April, 1st, 1926.

The undersigned organizations expect all German seamen to line up in the Deutsche Verkehersbund and help to build up a powerful organization capable of resisting the onslaught of the united shipping trust.

Unity Will Win!

Seamen! Hitherto dual organizations have been the cause of your weakness. Instead of fighting the common enemy unitedly, you wasted your strength in inter-organization squabbles. Low wages and bad social conditions are simply manifestations of this weakness in your ranks.

Seamen, it is your duty to become active—do not wait any longer, let your revolutionary watchword be "thru unity we will win!" Build up your organization, the Deutsche Verkehersbund and thus forge for yourselves that weapon which you will need for the coming battle. Only thru your united activities and determination will it be possible for you to achieve better wages and social conditions. Therefore, strengthen your organization—join the Deutsche Verkehersbund.

(Signed) Deutsche Schiffahrtbund, Deutsche Verkehersbund.

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

COMPANY UNION RAISES PROFIT FOR PACKERS

Swift Boasts Slaves' Loyalty to Bosses

Employe representation helps produce big profits, boasts Pres. Louis F. Swift of the giant meat trust in announcing that 1925 profits exceed those of any postwar year. The company union, introduced in 1921 to lower wages and lengthen hours, is praised as partly responsible for the \$15,379,152 profits which mean approximately 18% on the real investment of the owners.

"What success Swift & Co. has attained during the past year and previously," says Swift, "has been due to the faithful work of the employes. One of the strongest assets Swift & Co. has is the splendid spirit of devotion to the company's interests shown by its employes. It is our aim to make the employes feel that they have a real interest in the company's welfare. Since we established employe representation in 1921, much progress has been made toward removing possible causes of misunderstanding. We have found that in most cases frank and open discussion of problems leads to better appreciation on both sides. Where there is between men a realization of each other's difficulties, there is usually a deeper sympathy and greater respect."

Here is a clear statement as to the purpose of the company union. It makes the employe an asset to the stockholder. But how about the employe's real interest in the company's welfare? According to department of labor figures packinghouse wages are considerably below the average for industry as a whole. The average male worker in the packinghouses of Illinois gets \$27.37 a week compared with an average of \$31.25 a week paid his fellows in other Illinois factories. So much for what Swift employes get for their "devotion to the company's interests."

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1925, 1924. Rows include Total sales, Net profits, Dividends, Added to surplus, Total surplus, Capital stock, and Percent profit.

The real amount put into the industry by stockholders, according to a report of the federal trade commission, figures at about \$86,000,000 instead of the \$150,000,000 indicated by the par value of the stock. So the 10.25% return on capital really means about 18% on the owners' investment, produced by the employes' "splendid spirit of devotion to the company's interests."

Miners' Union in Danger

(Continued from page 1)

And all that Lewis does about it is to give out news items to the press denouncing the employers for their perfidy. The bituminous miners' section of the union has been so badly weakened that it is more than doubtful if it could survive a strike by itself.

But Lewis' treachery goes farther than merely keeping the maintenance men at work. He has also arranged things so that all the bituminous miners in the union, some 300,000 remain at work busily digging coal to break the strike of the anthracite miners.

To strike the bituminous miners is also a life necessity for the struggle of the anthracite miners, but Lewis stubbornly refuses to organize such a strike, altho the left wing in the Progressive Miners' Committee have long demanded it, and the overwhelming mass of the rank and file are for it.

But what other action can be expected from Lewis? He is organized together with the coal and steel barons in the republican party, the party of Coolidge. Is it likely that in the industry he will fight against the very men that he is aligned with politically? We leave to Oudegeest the whole job of defending such a traitor to the working class as Lewis.

Difficult as the situation is for the anthracite miners in their struggle, that is not the worst. The real danger is that the whole union is in jeopardy in my previous article I pointed out that because of the criminally stupid policies similar to those that are being followed in this strike, the union among the bituminous miners, which is the backbone of the whole organization, has been destroyed in many districts.

Only about half of the bituminous miners are organized. In the non-union districts the employers are already in a position to produce enuf to satisfy the basic needs of the market for bituminous coal. And the situation is steadily growing worse. The union is fairly melting away in many districts.

In this grave crisis the indispensable thing to do is to join the forces of the bituminous and anthracite miners in a national general strike. Such a strike would be largely supported by the unorganized miners. It would bring real pressure to bear against the employers and would put the union in a good fighting position. The bituminous employers have given Lewis every justification for the calling of such a strike. They are flagrantly and openly violating their

World Labor Market Subject of Comment by Labor Department

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The department of labor gives out the news of international labor affairs among which we find the rather surprising notation that the provincial central labor office in Czecho-Slovakia "has been permitted to send Czecho-Slovak miners to France, along with sugar workers and metal hands, an appreciable number of whom are already at work in French industries."

Other notes state that the strike of the Belgian iron and steel workers, on since June 16, last year, still is unsettled.

Norway has increasing unemployment, there having been, for Norway, the unusual addition of 6,000 to the already large army of unemployed during the preceding month.

Imperialism takes advantage of its control in Sumatra by importing contract labor from the straits' settlements, India, China and Java, for work on the great plantations and estates.

FEAR LEFT WING DEMANDS



The Progressive Miners' Committee finds that the demands of the left wing: 1) For calling out the maintenance men and a 100 per cent strike; 2) For no arbitration of tri-district demands; 3) A national general strike of all coal miners; are unanimously approved at all meetings of rank and file miners.

IDAHO STATE FEDERATION MEET REFUSES TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS; LONE PROGRESSIVE FIGHTS WELL

By An Observer. BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 25.—The Idaho State Federation of Labor closed its three-day convention Jan. 13, and its accomplishments, beside routine business as far as progressive measures were concerned, amounts to practically nothing.

The official A. F. of L. steam roller tactics were employed thruout the convention at every move where anything introduced had a taint of being in some way related to the T. U. E. L. or the Workers Party except in certain instances where some of the official watch dogs professed such blessed ignorance as to not be able to grasp the meaning of certain resolutions presented to the convention.

In politics no united party action was necessary for the workers, only to vote on the "right person" whether it be a republican, democrat or socialist or, in other words, the stale and stagnant political formula of the late Sam Gompers was the workers' only salvation for any and all of our present difficulties.

"We don't want the whole world" shouted the chairman in a speech where outsiders were invited—"All we want is fair wages for fair days' work and enough to educate our children."

Idaho Labor Has no Problems.

No mention was made of the unemployed, the class war prisoners, the open shop drive, and other pressing problems for the workers, but apparently the president of the I. S. F. of L. left such small things to be taken care of by the "right persons" (republican and democratic) to be voted into the legislative bodies some time in a hazy future.

The A. F. of L. had no representative at the convention but it was obvious the "rang" had its instructions from the higher ups and, needless to say, obeyed that command at every opportunity.

One Progressive Delegate. The only bright spot was a lone delegate from the Pocatello C. L. J. Allen Blomkvist, who, single handed, fought for a number of progressive resolutions but was unable to muster enuf assistance to carry any of the more important resolutions thru.

In the closing hours of the convention the floor was given to an old worker who is a living example of what we'll come to a present conditions are to continue in the labor movement.

The Second Intelligent Voice. Physically broken and old, unable to work and living in extreme poverty this old man gave a brief history of the organized labor movement thruout the world, pointing out how futile the A. F. of L. present form of organization is to fight capitalism and stressed the need for political action and in closing pointed out the accomplishments of Soviet Russia.

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

German Class Justice Imposes Heavy Jail Sentences on Workers

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Atypical case of German class justice is reported from Weimar, Thuringia. A worker named Pfannstiel had been sentenced to four weeks imprisonment for insulting the reichswehr. In place of serving his sentence he was permitted to pay a fine of 200 marks. The worker died before he could pay the fine. The money was then demanded from his wife who had no income and whose only possession was furniture the husband had left. The police demanded this. The wife tried to save her last bit of property by asking to serve the sentence in prison. The court, however, refused to allow that and the property was taken away from this working woman, on behalf of the people!

BRITISH LEFT WING SEAMEN FORM SECTION

Issue Program to All British Seafarers

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The International Seafarer, organ of the seamen's section of the international propaganda committee of revolutionary Transport Workers, announces that the seamen of Great Britain, who went thru a bitter battle against both the shipping companies and the reactionary union leaders of the N. S. and F. U., headed by Havelock Wilson, have formed a section of the National Minority Movement, which is much like the Trade Union Educational League in the United States, with the following program and demands of and for the British seamen:

Seafarers of all grades: It should be needless to inform you that the conditions under which you work are appalling: the hours are far too long, the wages at a starvation level, the food of the worst quality and often not enuf of that.

You are also aware of the chaotic state of affairs that exist in half-a-dozen different unions that are supposed to be fighting on your behalf—apparently they are more concerned about fighting each other.

All these things you know well enuf; what you do want to know is how to get out of this mess.

The late unofficial seamen's strike, altho unable to stop the infamous reduction agreed to by Havelock Wilson, taught the seamen two lessons: these are:

- (1) The need for one union for all seafarers. (2) The control of this union by the rank and file.

With these facts in view a large number of seamen lately on strike have formulated the following program and formed a seamen's section of the Transport Workers' Minority Movement. These proposals are submitted to all seamen and an appeal is made for support by making them a reality.

In view of the fact that the ship-owners are in one organization known as the Shipping Federation and that this organization is linked up with the Federation of British Industries, in other words the one big union of all the bosses, it is claimed that the only successful way of fighting the ship-owners is by one union of all seafarers linked up with other transport workers.

With this end in view seamen are invited to carry on a continual agitation among seamen on board ship and ashore for the amalgamation of all existing seamen's unions. The ultimate objective being one union for all transport workers with sections as follows:

- (1) Seamen. (2) Dockers. (3) Railway Workers. (4) Road Transport.

Our immediate demands are as follows:

- (1) Forty-eight hour week at sea and 44-hour week in port. (2) Overtime at time and a half week days: double time Sundays and holidays, whether at sea or in port. (3) Minimum rate of pay: firemen, 14 pounds; sailors, 12 pounds; stewards, 10 pounds; per 28-day month. (4) Weekly allotment notes to be allowed to dependents up to 75 per cent of wages paid; seamen also to have the option of drawing balance of 25 per cent in any port up to any amount.

(5) Flock beds and bedding to be supplied by shipowners; also clean sheets, pillows, towels, together with eating utensils. Bathhouses and mess rooms to be fitted up apart from sleeping accommodation.

(6) The right to form ship committees representative of all departments and a recognition of duly-elected representatives by union officials and ships' officers. No victimization.

- (7) Abolition of the P. C. 5.

(8) Free passage to home ports for all seamen left in foreign ports due to sickness. Wages to be paid in full up to the arrival in home ports.

(9) Shipowners to subscribe to a central fund from which all seamen can claim a pension on showing 25 years' discharges.

(10) Wages to commence and finish from day of signing to day of paying-off.

(11) Tobacco and cigarettes to be supplied to crew at cost price out of bond, plus insurance.

(12) Abolition of the present Board of Trade scale of provisions.

The above program has been agreed to by the rank and file of British seamen's unions and the recently formed seamen's section of the National Minority Movement. The seamen in all British vessels are requested to communicate with the secretary at the national headquarters of the Minority Movement if they are in agreement with a forward move being made to secure its adoption.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

It Must Be the Organ of the Masses!

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE major problem of THE DAILY WORKER is its development into a mass organ of the American working class.

The effort to solve this problem goes hand in hand with the struggle to build the Workers (Communist) Party into a mass Communist Party.

The character of "Our Daily" is, to a very great extent, a reflection of the life of our party. It is inconceivable that either the party or the "Daily" should become a mass expression without the other being almost equally so.

THE work of building THE DAILY WORKER into a mass organ is just as tedious and difficult as lifting the party to the same level. It is no easy task. It calls for the best efforts of all our comrades.

There is no doubt that the Special Campaigns of THE DAILY WORKER in different industries, like the present campaign in the stockyards' industry, is a great aid in introducing our paper to the masses. Tens of thousands of workers in the stockyards today know about THE DAILY WORKER. They were ignorant of the daily's existence a month ago. "The Daily" has been the topic of discussion on the killing floors of Armour's and Swift's in Chicago. Workers have passed it from hand to hand and read it eagerly.

NUMEROUS reasons explain why great numbers of these workers momentarily interested are not held as regular subscribers. In all cases, it may be said, the party is as yet too weak to make as widespread a drive for subscriptions as the newly developed field presents. The party members are not able to continue intensifying the special campaign featured by the series of articles on conditions in the industry. But this will come gradually with the development and strengthening of the party's nuclei in the industry concerned. Then

there is the problem of distribution. It is very expensive to get THE DAILY WORKER on the news stands in the vicinity of the various industrial plants, usually far removed from the city's center. This is even true, to a very great extent, of Chicago itself, where THE DAILY WORKER delivery system for news stands cannot begin to take in as yet many of the outlying industrial districts.

THESE special DAILY WORKER campaigns must be conducted continuously. The drive in one industry must be followed by drives in other industries. There are the open shop plants of the "Harvester Trust" everywhere over the land. There is the transportation industry, building, mining, textile, metal, printing, automobile, needle, shoe, oil and rubber, to mention a few of the more prominent.

It is very important to stress that activity must not be confined to Chicago alone. It should be spread throughout the whole country, since the problems faced are very much the same everywhere, and the big capitalists operate on a national, and even an international scale. Communists have learned to do likewise. But the masses must be brought into action on this larger scale.

THE effort to reach the workers in the packing industry with the series of articles in THE DAILY WORKER was the first attempt to spread such a campaign into all of its possibilities. Articles were published on conditions not only in Chicago, but in Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; East St. Louis, Ill.; and Cudahy, Wis. Bundles of THE DAILY WORKER were distributed in the same centers.

But this was only touching the field. There were just as good possibilities in South St. Paul, Minn.; the New York district; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Joseph, Mo.; South Omaha, Neb.; Sioux City, Iowa; Fort Worth, Texas; Spokane, Wash.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Wichita, Kan.; Denver, Colo.; and other centers where the food trust has its plants. No material for publication was secured from these centers. There was no

distribution of "The Daily," although some of these centers are in the strongest districts of the party.

The packing, farm implement, automobile, and similar industries are scattered over the nation. The metal industry, like the building and printing industry, to cite a few examples, are found in all cities. It is self-evident, therefore, that every industrial campaign of THE DAILY WORKER should enlist the whole, or almost the whole of the party's forces. It is only by drawing in all the party's forces that the greatest good can be achieved for the party and every possibility taken advantage of for "The Daily."

THE party is not strong enough at present to conduct a successful campaign on a large scale for the organization of the unorganized. Even the Left Wing of the organized trade union movement is not equipped to do so at this moment. But the beginning must be made.

It is pointed out for instance in outlining the stockyards' campaign, that it was not possible to develop the agitation campaign into an immediate organization campaign. The campaign, however, resulted in getting new readers for THE DAILY WORKER and new members for the Workers (Communist) Party. In addition to interesting large numbers of workers in the problems confronting them. To that extent the campaign was a decided success. It is futile to charge that the campaign was not a success because it did not develop immediately into a drive to "Organize the Unorganized!" Similarly it is a mistake to say that the industrial campaigns should be confined merely to industries that already have some organizational developments. To do so would prevent the frontiers of THE DAILY WORKER, and of the party as well, from being established among the broadest masses of the workers. Such campaigns should always point out the organizational problems faced by the workers, and how to overcome them, preparing the way for the day when it will be possible to launch an effective drive to "Organize the Unorganized!"

It is pointed out that there is an organizable working class of at least 20,000,000 workers. Of these only about 3,600,000 belong to labor unions, less than 3,000,000 of these being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. While spreading its influence to the greatest possible degree, among the organized 3,600,000 it is self-evident that THE DAILY WORKER must do all in its power to establish itself among the 16,400,000 of unorganized. This can be done thru agitation campaigns, that help awaken the workers to the needs of organization.

The textile industry, with 1,000,000 workers, has only about 75,000 organized. The shoe and leather industry is only about 10 per cent organized. The oil, steel, meat packing, metal mining, automobile and chemical industries are almost completely unorganized. Likewise the marine transport and the lumber industries. This is all worth remembering when it is proposed to confine THE DAILY WORKER campaigns to merely the organized or even semi-organized industries.

It should be possible for THE DAILY WORKER to conduct a different industrial campaign each month during the present year. Just what industry should be taken up each month is a matter for discussion. THE DAILY WORKER would like to hear from its readers on this subject. It is claimed that the stockyards campaign was not carried on at the proper time, that it came during a slack period, featured by partial work, when it was impossible to reach the maximum number of workers.

There are always some drawbacks. But workers in the different industries can help determine the best time for carrying out a DAILY WORKER campaign in their industry. All information with suggestions should be sent to THE EDITOR, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Forward in the struggle to develop THE DAILY WORKER into a mass organ of the American working class.

INTERESTED IN PROFITS MORE THAN SCIENCE

Tries Uniting Science and Religion

By HUGO OEHLER, (Worker Correspondent)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science recently held its convention in this city. Notables from all parts of the country were here. Many sessions were held at the same time in the different hotels of this city. Eastern scientists have been wondering why the convention was held "way out here," and others expressed regret when it was mentioned that the next one would be held in Memphis.

Although the convention has some men whose research is known the world over and many are of very high intellect, the fact remains that as a whole the policies and the work of the groups shows that it is dominated by capitalism, financially and mentally. It is consciously and unconsciously defending the interest of the bourgeoisie against the advancement of the proletariat. In saying that one must give reasons for such a statement.

One does not have to be a scientist to be a member of this organization, one must only be interested in science. Pay the five dollars initiation fee and five dollars dues for the year and you are a member. The bourgeois joins this organization as a sustainer for that in reality is the membership, yearly or life, and donations from them must come in to keep the work up.

Dinner Most Important Event. The local arrangement committee is the chamber of commerce, which is the only organization that could do justice to this collection of capitalist lackeys. The local scientist club here seemed to be ignored entirely but managed to arrange its annual dinner at \$2.50 a plate at the right moment and gained the limelight. This dinner is the most important function of the local group and to a great extent will be the best part of the A. A. S., except the papers that are read which are of the greatest value to our bourgeois press.

A display of scientific apparatus, valued at sixty thousand is on display at the Aladdin. It is dominated by the big corporations back east, giving the display its natural tinge of commercialism.

"Unity of Science and Religion." Vernon L. Kellogg, of the national research council at Washington said, "Scientists have no quarrel with religion. They accept the bible as a guide to high moral standards for the individual and social life. They do not however, accept it as a scientific textbook." "The majority of scientists are Christians and churchgoers." This may be alright from a preacher but to palm this off in the name of science shows the deterioration of official scientific thought in this stage of capitalism.

The secretary of the section of social and economic sciences, in summarizing his paper said, "Reduction in criminality itself will be from: The re-creation of the sense of the answerability to god. A higher characterization that will insist upon more idealistic philosophy and a more pronounced sympathy with laws and the ordered processes of society. A stronger personal restraint against the violation of delegated authority."

This is the division of this convention that the worker should watch with double interest. The secretary is Dr. P. L. Hoffman who is consulting statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance company of America.

Such a statement for a propagandist for the system is logical though he is the secretary of this most important section. No scientific investigation will bear this conclusion of his out to say nothing of the other things he said.

The other papers that were read the first day of this groups' meeting, social-economic, were always followed by discussions from the attending scientists, from the angle of returns on investments, profits, etc. And most of the subjects treated in these papers were given from the angle of private property returns, to be sure the investor would be safe. The first day passed without one word about the working class, wages, conditions or anything else. I hope they come to that point later, just to hear the awe inspiring conclusions.

Once or twice the workers had to be mentioned in the discourse on more worthy subjects but is usually ended with a slur against the attempted child labor amendment, etc.

Five thousand new subs in three weeks is a big job—but it can be done with your help. Send in a sub.

'THE JAIL,' RUSS PLAY, WILL BE PRESENTED AT WORKERS' HOUSE

"The Jail," a drama in 4 acts will be presented in the Russian language Sunday, Feb. 7, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., under the leadership of the well-known Russian actor Anatoly Pokotilov.

Beginning at 6:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

WE WANT TO BUILD A FINANCIAL APPARATUS AND WANT YOUR HELP

The Communist movement is not essentially a money-raising institution. Its business is the organization and preparation of the revolution, the mobilizing of the working class for the struggle against its enemy. Unfortunately, however, the revolutionary movement has not the resources at the command of its enemy. Unfortunately, therefore, it must spend much of its valuable time in raising money in order that its propaganda agitation, and organization work may proceed smoothly. Unfortunately, finally, too much good, healthy revolutionary energy is unnecessarily spent in the mere task of raising money, and this moreover in an anarchistic, unorganized, haphazard manner.

The league today is in a serious financial condition. The difficulty can be summed up in the fact that there is no financial apparatus, and little attempt to co-operate with the national office to organize the financial machinery of the league. If the comrades in the nuclei and branches could only understand the terrible obstacles that they place in the way of progress by a carelessness in financial matters they would seriously get down to the business of building a financial apparatus. Some basic points must be born in mind:

Unless the bills owing to the national office are paid, the latter in turn cannot maintain the organization, the press, or the machinery of work. Unless the finances of the organization are systematic and ordered, then the efforts of the league are too often wasted in sporadic financial campaigns.

Every member must bear these points in mind:

1. Pay your dues promptly at the beginning of the month. Not three months' dues in one meeting, but regularly, a dues stamp every month.
2. Order a regular bundle of Young Workers and Young Comrades and pay for them at the end of the month promptly. Even if you do not sell all of them, pay for them and distribute them free of charge. The propaganda returns will fully repay your expenditure of money.
3. When you order leaflets, books, or pamphlets, do not wait until the day of the revolution to send in your money. Send it as soon as you have it, and don't wait until you have received a dozen notices, pleas and threats from the desperate national office.
4. Begin to bear in mind the constitutional proviso which obliges you to give ten per cent of all the profit made at socials, etc., to the national office. And if you can afford it, make it more than 10 per cent.
5. Let every unit, from the district executive committees down to the nuclei put a comrade or a committee in charge of its technico-financial work, so that the building of a finan-

cial apparatus which will permit the league to do other more important work, will be started. And let one of the first tasks of these comrades or committees be the collection of old debts.

When you know that we have had to retreat to a semi-monthly Young Worker, and are unable to place organizers in important fields, and are unable to achieve our ambitious publication program, you will derelict in your Communist duty unless you immediately take into account the situation and proceed to remedy it. Suppose you write us for suggestions?

PUBLISH NEW BOOK ABOUT CHILDREN OF REVOLUTION

Volume by Anise Being Sold by Y. W. L.

Anna Louise Strong, known to the labor press as "Anise," has written a book of short stories of Russian children's life which is certain to become a "best seller" among the children of the United States. Comrade Strong, who has spent a few years in building up the John Reed colony on the Volga, and who has an excellent record of support to the Russian revolution and care for its coming generations, has just issued her book, "Children of Revolution," which is something that will be profitable read by the young and old of this country.

The Young Workers League, which is particularly interested in the work of Comrade Strong, is now selling copies of the book for fifty cents each. A great part of the profits derived from its sale will go towards the upbuilding of the children's colonies on the Volga and in Moscow. The school in Moscow is to do for city trade what John Reed (the Volga colony) has done for farming.

The book is attractively got up and bound, and is written in a fine style, a style for which Anise is already well known. Workers are urged to send in immediately for their copy to the Young Workers League, 1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Remember: 50 cents per copy. You won't regret having spent the money.

NEWARK YOUTH: ATTENTION!

The Young Workers' League of Newark, New Jersey, will hold its third annual dance in the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th street, Newark, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1926. Admission is only 35 cents and not only is everybody welcome but a good time is guaranteed or money refunded.

Missing Young Workers.

Those comrades who have issues Nos. 9, 10, 15, 29 and 40 of the Young Worker are requested to send them to the National Office, 1113 W. Washington street, Chicago.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

CONDITIONS OF RUSS YOUTH PRAISED

Social-Democratic Member of German Young Workers' Delegation Shows Progress Under Soviets.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—"Having been given the opportunity to visit Russia's larger towns and to see the Russian youth in the factories, at meetings, in schools and other educational institutions, I am entitled to speak of the economic and cultural development which has taken place during the years following the October revolution," said Wosgien, social-democratic member of the German youth delegation to Russia. "The R. L. Y. C. L. has a membership of one and a half million young workers. It is quite impossible not to ask oneself what was the origin of the results of such a powerful growth of the Russian Youth League. With us in Germany the greatest enemies of proletarian youth organizations are the school and the church.

"In our country the nationalist spirit is encouraged in the youth. These obstacles the Russian youth knows nothing of since the revolution. Here the working class youth has every possibility for cultural and educational work. Wherever I was able to attend meetings of the working class youth in the U. S. S. R. I was amazed at the new premises placed at the disposal of the workers. My visit to a school will always be a pleasant recollection to me.

"We were able to ascertain that here the children do not look upon school work as a burden, but as pleasant and easy play. Here no attempt is made to stuff young workers' brains with all sorts of knowledge. One tries on the contrary to acquire the necessary knowledge thru collective work. Shortly before my departure for Russia I learned that a

young worker who lived in the same house as myself had his ears boxed nearly every day by his master. No wonder that after such an experience the results at the end of the apprenticeship period are not brilliant.

"When we visited the factory school of the railway workshops in Tiflis, we had an opportunity of getting information on the results of the training and education which the working class youth received. In Tiflis, after three months' apprenticeship, the apprentices were able to make all kinds of tools without any outside help. I was also rather astounded when I saw an apprentice working with the micrometer and turning out work with a 100th millimeter exactitude. I can also place on record that the wage of German apprentices does not bear comparison with the wage of apprentices in Soviet Russia.

"In Russia apprentices are not looked upon as objects for exploitation but as human beings who get the greatest possible support from society. There is no other explanation for the fact that an apprentice under 16 works only 3 hours in the process of production and receives a three weeks' annual holiday. In Tiflis we visited the workers' faculty, and we were very impressed and moved by the attitude of the professors who five years ago were very pessimistic concerning the Bolshevik attempts and ideas about national education.

"All that we saw during our journey has convinced us that the proletarian youth is determined to build up their workers' state in the interests of the proletarian revolution.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Great Throngs Remember Lenin

(Continued from page 1)

peasants, the hall rang with cheers and enthusiastic applause.

This great demonstration of Chicago workers is the first, big accomplishment of the Chicago local of the Workers (Communist) Party since its reorganization on the shop and street nuclei basis. The party without this Bolshevik form of organization could not have filled the Coliseum. This task was accomplished by the diligent work of the party nuclei in the shop and factories, selling tickets, agitating among the workers, handing out leaflets, copies of THE DAILY WORKER acquainting the workers with Lenin and Leninism.

Along with the shop nuclei are the street nuclei. Each street nucleus took its share of the leaflets, THE DAILY WORKER and other literature and covered the factories in its allotted territory. The language fractions did their part.

The mass demonstration at the Coliseum was only possible because the party has started its work in the shops and has begun to gain leadership of the workers on the job.

Came From the Shops. Many workers, who until a month ago did not know there was a DAILY WORKER and had never heard of Lenin and what he stood for, were at this meeting. Many of the workers from the "yards," the car shops, and other factories were among those in the demonstration.

With the continued functioning of the shop and street nuclei and the language fractions, demonstrations of this magnitude will be easy matters for the party.

As the first strains of "The International" was played by the orchestra, the entire mass arose in unison. At the back of the stage there rose in its huge proportions the twelve foot high and nine foot wide picture of Lenin, drawn by Fred Ellis, cartoonist of THE DAILY WORKER.

Power of Mass Organ.

Following the introduction by Arne Swaback, Moritz J. Loeb, business

Lenin Memorials

MISSOURI. Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31, NEW YORK.

Syracuse—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 26. Utica—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 27. Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29.

PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburgh—Jan. 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker: D. E. Earley. Canonsburg—Falcon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Earley. Dayton—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m., A. Jakira. New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA. Pursglove—Union Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

ILLINOIS. Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Heimholz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m. Tacoma—Jan. 28, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 3117 Tacoma Ave.

manager of THE DAILY WORKER, made a short talk, pointing out that this demonstration was only possible because of the good work that has been done by THE DAILY WORKER, which has carried on its propaganda among the workers for two years, bringing to them the message of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and telling them what Communism means.

"THE DAILY WORKER has every day of its life organized the workers for the struggle against the capitalist class." He concluded by urging all of the assembled workers to read THE DAILY WORKER, to subscribe and to help extend the influence of THE DAILY WORKER in the United States as it was only thru a mass organ that a mass party can be developed.

"Hands Off Soviet Russia!" Tom Bell was the next speaker. He pointed out the great work accomplished by the Russian workers and declared that the Communist Party of Russia, the Communist parties of other countries and the Communist International were living monuments to Lenin's genius. He urged the workers to study the works of Lenin.

He then dwelt on the Soviet Union showing the impossibility of the capitalist class to wage war on the Soviet Union as they feared uprisings on their own doorsteps. He gave as an example the attempt on the part of the Lloyd George government of England to wage war on the Soviet Union and how the workers of England presented a united front against the state and demanded "Hands Off Soviet Russia!" and then this lackey of the capitalist class was forced to abandon his intentions.

He then explained that it was the duty of the assembled workers in this country to resist any attempts on the part of the imperialists to war on Russia by doing as the workers of England had done.

"The fate of the Soviet Union rests in the hands of the workers of the world," declared Bell. "The slogan of the workers in this country must always be 'Hands off Soviet Russia!' on any attempts on the part of the capitalist class to destroy the Soviet Union."

Lovett Fort-Whitman, a well-known Negro labor organizer, was met with the most deafening and enthusiastic applause as he rose to speak. "The Russian revolution was the greatest achievement of the human race," began Whitman. He then went on to tell of his impressions, of his deep feeling of comradely love that the Russian workers and peasants had for this great leader which he gathered while in the Soviet Union at the time of the death of Lenin. He pointed out that Lenin was an internationalist and that it was only thru Leninism that the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world would be able to emancipate themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

Throw Off Imperialist Yoke. "We find three-fifths of the globe

under the iron heel of American and European imperialism and it is only by the spirit of Leninism can these oppressed and exploited peoples emancipate themselves," declared Whitman amid cheers and deafening applause. "We must build up a movement in the cause and spirit of Lenin, who stood not only as the leader of the Russian revolution, but of the world proletariat." He then described imperialism, the necessity of understanding this phenomena of the final stage of capitalism and urged the workers to organize to combat the brutal exploitation of the workers by the imperialists.

The Czech-Slovak athletic society then gave a dance in which was portrayed the dissension among the workers, one beating the other and later as their class interests are realized they unite for a common purpose. After they have united and overcome their enemy the dance ends showing the workers enjoying the fruits of their victory.

Robert Minor, editor of the New Magazine Section of THE DAILY WORKER, was the next speaker. He showed that Lenin ever since he was a young lad participated in the revolutionary movement and that he was a great trade union organizer and the greatest labor leader that the world as ever known. Comrade Minor then told of the formation of the Bolshevik party and the first struggle which the Bolshevik party engaged in in the revolution of 1905, which was called a "dress rehearsal" for the 1917 revolution by Lenin. He traced the development of the Bolshevik party and told how Lenin and the "old guard" prepared the Russian workers for the struggle which later culminated in a victory for the peasants and workers. He showed how during the war, when the socialists were supporting the "fatherland," Lenin stood fearlessly against the war and pointed out to the workers that it was an imperialist war for loot and not democracy.

Following the overthrow of czarism, declared Minor, the reins of the government were held by representatives of big business and later the yellow socialists and then came the proletarian revolution and with it a new form of government in Russia—the Soviet form.

"The Lenin was born in Russia, he was not a Russian. He did not belong to any one nationality. He belonged to the working class," Minor went on.

Pioneers Present Banner. Following Minor the Young Pioneers presented a red banner with the inscription: "From the W. (C.) P. of A. to the C. I. in Memory of Comrade Lenin" in golden letters, which will be placed in Lenin's mausoleum in Moscow. On the left side of the stage sat the Juniors holding up red stars as their spokesman and delegation on the stage presented the banner to Comrade Minor on behalf of the Juniors.

Minor then made a short speech of acceptance in which he pointed out that Lenin taught us "whoever has the youth has the victory." This was followed by the Freiheit Singing So-

SUB-SECTION 5A OF NEW YORK EDUCATIONAL MEETING ON WEDNESDAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 — Sub-section 5A will hold an educational meeting Wednesday, Jan. 27 at 6 o'clock at 350 East 81 St. The meeting will be addressed by a representative of District 2 on "Leninism and the American Worker."

ociety, which sang the Russian Funeral Hymn and a number of other revolutionary songs.

C. Chi, a Chinese student, followed with a short speech in which he pointed out the oppression of the subject races by the imperialist powers and the need to organize to destroy imperialism.

Workers of Chicago had an opportunity to see the mass demonstrations and the feeling of the Russian workers and peasants toward Lenin in the three reel moving picture film in which a number of outstanding events in Lenin's life were pictured and also the endless processions following his death. As scene after scene was thrown on the screen, the workers in the hall became awed at the masses of peasants and workers that stood for hours at railway stations waiting for the train bearing the body of Lenin to its resting place in Moscow. The scenes of the "wake" and the demonstration of the workers and peasants around Lenin's mausoleum were impressive. When the film ended and the workers left the hall one could easily see and feel that the Lenin was dead, his spirit lived in the hearts of the workers.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

- Revere, Mass., a friend.....\$ 25
- Joe Percilli, Chicago (collected) 1.25
- Italian Br., W. P., Oakland, Cal. 11.00
- Meyer Esterkin, Cincinnati, O. 2.00
- Julius Kunkler, Chicago..... 4.00
- John Gerullis, Buckner, Ill..... 1.00
- Russian Women's Club, South Bend, Ind..... 6.50
- Caucasian Br. W. P., Seattle, Washington..... 6.00
- Comrades of Cleveland, Ohio Ed. Roine, \$3.00; P. Tanner, \$3.00; Mary Aijala, \$3.00; Katri Elmye, \$3.00; Aug. Hartonen, \$3.00; Tibi Sinkko, \$3.00; W. Sinkko, \$3.00; H. Reijonen, \$3.00; M. Nevala, \$3.00; H. Merilainen, \$3.00; K. Tuominen, \$3.00; Theo. Gilberg, \$3.00; V. Pyotsia, \$3.00; Gustava Leiki, \$3.00; E. Luukko, \$3.00; S. Tuomi, \$3.00; M. Mattila, \$3.00; A. Maki, \$3.00; J. Kesti, \$3.00; G. Oblum, \$3.00; total 63.00

Total today.....\$96.00
Previously reported.....\$33,724.90
Total.....\$33,820.90



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



NEGRO WORKERS IN OHIO JOIN UP WITH A. N. L. C.

Steel and Iron Men Are Ready to Organize

(By a Workers Correspondent) WARREN, Ohio, Jan. 25 — Robert Minor addressed a good meeting here in the Hippodrome Hall. Quite a number of colored workers were at his meeting.

The colored workers here are joining the American Negro Labor Congress and a nice start has been made to build a local of them under the leadership of Daniel Rogers who is quite an active colored organizer of his race.

The colored workers are also very active in East Liverpool and are doing good work under the leadership of Comrade Roy Mahoney, who recently organized a local branch of the American National Labor Congress in Bellaire, Ohio.

A drive will soon be started in the Mahoning valley against the attempt of the capitalists to put thru a state police bill in the Ohio legislature in this coming session.

"Bill" White spoke in Toronto to the steel workers of that place at their open meeting, on the police bill and the need of organization and strengthening the Amalgamated Association.

There seems to be a revival in the desire for organization among the steel and iron workers of the valley. They have been subject to so many cuts in the price per ton on their work that they are in a spirit to resist, and they see that the only way to meet these cuts on price per ton lies in organization.

The workers correspondents' articles are causing many workers here to take a live interest in THE DAILY WORKER.

Typhoid Gets Workers While Bosses Drink Bottled Spring Water

(By Workers Correspondent) BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—The workers of Buffalo are drinking water infested with bacteria from city sewage. The failure of the corrupt government of this open shop town to provide a filtration plant has resulted in an epidemic of typhoid.

Physicians say that these epidemics cannot be abolished by the use of chlorine, as the disinfectant is not effective unless the water is filtered. The city "fathers" promise a filtration plant "sometime in the spring." Meanwhile the well-to-do bosses and exploiters buy special spring water, while workers, who cannot afford this luxury, are left to the mercy of the typhoid "bugs."

The yellow socialist organization of Erie county, socialist Mayor Schawb in the last election campaign. It is under this capitalist tool that the workers must bring the excretions of their own bodies.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

HOSPITAL WORKERS ARE MOST EXPLOITED; ONLY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION WILL HELP THEM

(By a Hospital Worker Correspondent.) Speaking with any worker about hospitals he invariably will say: "But the workers in hospitals are better off than other workers," which is far from the truth.

Beginning with the nurses and ending with the floor scrubbers, the hours of work in hospitals are extraordinarily long. The nurses work 12 and 14 hours daily, seven days a week, with a half day off, which luxury they forfeit on the slightest provocation. The first three months they are on probation and they only get board, usually four in a tiny room and very poor food. After three months they receive eight dollars a month, board, laundry (amount limited) and uniform. The hours are long and the work heavy and during this period a nurse often takes sick for which she has got to make good. The training course lasts three years and three months.

Next to the nurses, in degree, come the attendants, orderlies, ward-maids, floor scrubbers and kitchen help. The attendants and orderlies are worse off than the nurses. They work from 70-72 hours a week, seven days a week, for a wage of not more than \$52 a month, board, laundry and a room fit for a pig to live in.

The ward maids do cleaning and tray serving for a wage of \$45 a month, board and laundry. There is no limit to their working hours. Negro maids, employed only in some hospitals, get \$25 a month. They are supposed to get their meals but they never take them because the food is so rotten. No room and laundry for them.

The floor scrubbers work about 65 hours a week for \$50 a month and left-over food for meals.

Elevator men get \$45 a month for a 52-hour week and the same rotten left-over meals.

Play Up the "Titles" In no institution does the "supor-

This Week's Prizes!

The following books will be offered for this week's contributions: FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Osip," stories of New Russia. Eleven short stories written since the revolution, presenting the work of the most significant of the new Russian writers.

SECOND PRIZE—"Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky. A brilliant analysis of the factors which threaten England's economic supremacy, and a shattering prophecy of England's approaching economic and political decline.

THIRD PRIZE—"Russia Today," the official report of the British trade union delegation on social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia, including the special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter which was responsible for the downfall of the MacDonald government.

MEXICAN WORKERS IN THE STEEL MILLS OF SOUTH CHICAGO LIVE UNDER REVOLTING CONDITIONS

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

I am not able to write about the conditions of all the workers in the steel industry in the city, but I am going to do all I can to explain the conditions of the Mexican workers in the steel mills of South Chicago.

The company brought in hundreds of Mexican workers. These workers were told that they would receive good good jobs, nice houses etc. No one knows what kind of an agreement they have, but one thing is certain, they are all dissatisfied with the conditions they have found. They were given the most dangerous jobs, jobs that all other workers have refused to do. The bosses are forcing them to work more than twelve hours a day. If anyone of them objects the company uses its slugs, to terrorize him.

Most of these workers are living in one house, as for an example hundreds of them live together in one house and the rest of them are in small barracks, near the plant. In the big building, the beds are not equipped with bed clothing and during the winter months they freeze like animals in the woods. In the barracks there is no water whatsoever. They have some stoves, but no coal. In the beginning they were not made to pay rent but now, when the company knows there are many unemployed, the Mexican workers are forced to pay as much rent as the rest of the workers. Some of them began sleeping in the factories, but the company told them to go out and that unless they were willing to pay rent there was no place for them in the factory.

They Are a Sad Spectacle. It is a sad sight to look at these workers when they go to and from the factories. Sickly looking, pale and undernourished. Their appearance is a horrible sight, they do not only look like wage slaves but like the slaves of the Roman or Greek empire. They do not change their clothing for months. They have to sleep in the same clothes that they work in. To maintain this savagery the company has organized all its forces, in the form of slugs, gunmen, spies and slave drivers including the churches.

The company organized the workers into one church organization. It made the workers build the church at their own expense. The company brot in a priest, a black representative of god (?), who is not paid by the boss, but by the workers themselves.

We have our nucleus which we have organized since our party convention. We are going to all the workers, especially to those who are the most oppressed and exploited. Our influence is increasing from day to day, in spite of the terrorism of the bosses. Now we are preparing to intensify our work and activities, to get into still closer contact with the workers to do away with such barbarisms that the company inflicts upon us and raise our standard of life, to a living standard. The only cure for the workers of the steel industry, as well as in all industry is, UNITY! ORGANIZATION!

SOCIALISTS USE SCAB CONTRACTOR FOR WORK IN THEIR CLUB ROOMS

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 25.—The Jewish Socialist Verband employed nonunion carpenters for repair work in their official club rooms. The floor was done by the contractor, Mr. Gattoff, a member of the socialist party. Mr. Gattoff, the socialist, employed nonunion men for the job.

While the nonunion carpenters were working, the business agent of the union arrived at 126 N. St. Louis street, the socialist center, but he didn't stop the work, because he is on friendly terms with the socialist scab contractor.

The Jewish Carpenters' Local Union sent a protest resolution to the socialist party condemning them for employing scabs. The scab contractor is still a member of the "socialist" party.

Yes, Mr. Hillquit rides from "socialist" congresses in scab boats, and in California "socialists" are employing scabs!

Multiple Loom System Would Render 50 Pct. of Weavers Jobless (By FRED E. BEAL, Worker Correspondent) BIDDLEFORD, Me., Jan. 25.—The Weavers' Union of the American Federation of Textile Operatives (A. F. of T. O.) called a strike against the Pepperell Manufacturing company on Dec. 1. The Loomfixers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of T. O., went out in sympathy. The cause of the walk out is the company's determination to enforce the multiple loom system.

Six weavers had been experimenting for ten months, prior to the closing of the plant, on 18 broad looms. Agent Whitehead then put two weavers to work in a room with 54 of these broad looms—insisting that each weaver start with 22 looms each and "decide the number they could run efficiently without injuring their health." If this plan is permitted to go into effect it would mean that approximately 50 per cent of the 700 weavers of the plant would be thrown out of work.

The three thousand other workers in the plant such as the carlers, spinners etc., are unorganized but the A. F. of T. O. is making an effort to organize them and is actively aiding the needy.

The writer explained the united front movement and urged them to send delegates to the coming national textile conference to be held in February.

George Gendron is chairman of the joint strike committee of the Weavers' and Loomfixers' Union and has been very active since the strike started.

Money is needed to carry on the strike and should be sent to George Gendron, chairman of joint strike committee, 4 Harrison Ave., Biddeford, Me.

There is always news around you if you will look for it. Don't know how? Come over to the worker correspondents' classes every Thursday night at THE DAILY WORKER office.

Unorganized Workers in Picture Frame Shop Have Miserable Life

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

I work in a picture frame factory known as the Borin Picture Frame company at Cicero and 13th street. This shop is operated under open shop conditions. The boss and the foreman are the supreme rulers of the workers there. They are the "law" of the shop.

The wages are very low. A beginner gets \$13 a week. Those who are in the trade more than 15 years and are exceptionally fast workers receive what is regarded a high wage in that trade, \$30 for a 50-hour week.

The ventilation in this shop is a source of agony for every one in the shop. Yet nothing is done about it. Smoking is not allowed even in the wash room, not for safety reasons, but because time is lost. When a worker goes into the wash room, the foreman times him and watches that he does not stay there too long.

Hiring and firing goes on without interruption. No one is allowed to talk to his neighbor. He is fired if he does. When the boss gets a big order everybody must work overtime without extra pay. To refuse means to lose the job. A shop mate of mine could not work overtime because his wife was sick. He explained he had to be at home. The next morning when he came to work the foreman handed him his check. He was fired.

This is how conditions are in shops where the workers are unorganized. The thing for us to do is to organize ourselves into a union. That is the only way that we will be able to put forth demands for better conditions.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

BOY SCOUT LEADER OF PITTSBURGH IS HELD FOR STEALING

(By SANDE, Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 25.—As a result of a raid on a moonshine still in O'Hara township, William Morgan, leader of the boy scouts of America's camp in Darlington Hollow, is charged with receiving stolen goods. Morgan is charged with having in his possession a stove, two wash boilers and other utensils used in the manufacture of moonshine which Walter Bujaski claims were stolen from his home.

The moonshine was made in the camp at which Morgan taught the boy scouts not to violate the laws of "their" country and that it was wrong to steal.

Mr. Morgan need not feel lonesome in his present predicament as there are boy scout leaders, who as robbers of the workers, would make him look like a piker. Only last week E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. company, a section of the electric trust, and O. F. Hartsog, general superintendent of the Bradock Works of the U. S. Steel corporation, were elected boy scout leaders at a meeting in East Pittsburgh.

Is it worth while to write it up? Of course it is. Write it up and send it in, and then watch it in the paper. Notice the corrections that have been made by the editors. You will profit

LIVING WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE IS LIFE OF DAILY WORKER BIRTHDAY PARTY IN SAN FRANCISCO

(By FRED HARRIS, Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The comrades of this district congratulate themselves today for having staged a very enjoyable and interesting celebration for the second anniversary of THE DAILY WORKER.

Give Life to Page Five. The main part of the evening's celebration consisted of verbal "write ups" by worker correspondents, a thing made possible only as the result of writing for THE DAILY WORKER.

Assuming the dignified position of editor, Comrade Fleming stated in brief words the purpose and objects of THE DAILY WORKER, and then called on the worker correspondents to submit their "articles." We thus completely filled page five, allowed for worker correspondents. Comrade Pulgrim gave us an interesting report of a trip on a hell-ship, showing the necessity for the seamen to organize. Comrade Halley discussed the Trumbull and Crouch case, comparing their characters to the debaucheries of their superior officers. He also showed the system of discrimination resorted to by prison officials in depriving them of what few rights are allowed to prisoners. Clarence Tobey spoke of militarism in the University of California, and that the issue of compulsory military training will be dealt with in a coming protest meeting of the undergraduates of that institution. Florence Thompson gave us a very stinging verification of the "Pre-lude to Propaganda." Fred Harris re-

viewed modern American drama, showing its relative position in the field of revolutionary propaganda. Van Wingerden drew a very appropriate cartoon, visible to all, depicting the downfall of capitalism and showing a big and strong proletariat rising in its head. And Then There Was Tea. Following this part of the program was the serving of Russian tea with plenty of nice things to tickle the palates of the assembled crowd, which was made more enjoyable yet by the rendering of a wonderful musical program under the directorship of George Kelly. During the intervals the ushers busied themselves with the sales of literature and taking a considerable number of new subscriptions for THE DAILY WORKER. It was a big gathering, the hall being filled to its capacity, which is a sure sign of the popularity of THE DAILY WORKER. Arrangements have been made to have a similar affair staged in Oakland in the Jehny-Lind hall on February 7.

STUDENTS RUSHED TO JOB MARKET THRU HOMEWORK

Many Drop Out Before End of Term

(By a High School Student.) NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—As a high school student, I am convinced that the capitalists have their roots deeply in our growth to manhood.

The routine in our school begins daily with the custom of listening to a selection from the bible. We then pray and after that stand up and salute the flag. No one dares to oppose this regular morning ceremony.

In the classes our teachers talk, talk, that's the word, on their respective subjects like dictaphones. When discussions arise which require an expression of opinion by the teachers they express themselves in a vague manner as if they were reciting something they had learned by heart.

In the mad rush to send the students out into the slave market, homework increases from the beginning of high school from one hour to four and five hours of work every night. Conscientious students struggle to complete all the homework allotted to them. Among these are found a goodly number who have poorly lighted and badly heated homes and usually not enuf space at home for privacy and concentration. The result is a terrific struggle to keep going, many dropping out before the end of the course, discouraged.

Teachers have been known to say that the amount of homework the students get at the end of each day is short of criminal but they too are victims of this vicious system and are forced to carry out orders.

I have no doubt that this plan is carried into effect in all the public schools of the country. I would like to see more articles in our DAILY WORKER from students correspondents on this problem and others confronting students.

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

WITH ONE LAST PUSH WE CAN PUT IT OVER!

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK

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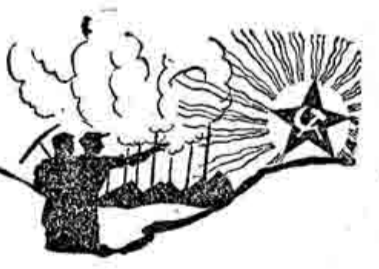
THIS WEEK—And Next—



Hundreds of Lenin memorial meetings throught the country assure The Daily Worker a couple thousand more subs. But we will fall short in our task before February First unless you will put your shoulder together with the shoulders of the rest of our readers in

One Long Last Big Push!

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Chicago's Lenin Demonstration

The fact that 8,000 workers of Chicago attended the Lenin memorial meeting of the workers (Communist) Party last Sunday is interesting and instructive from several sides. It would be absurd for a Communist Party in a city the size of Chicago to be satisfied with a mass meeting of 8,000 (even with paid admissions) as a test of its power to mobilize the working class. A party which must attain the capacity to mobilize the majority of the city's working class does not set for itself such a low standard as that. We would rather choose the standard of ten times that many.

But relatively, nevertheless, this mass meeting shows a very substantial and significant increase in the vitality of the Workers (Communist) Party in this second biggest city of America. This demonstration was the largest that has ever yet responded to the invitation to assemble in a hall under Communist auspices in Chicago. In comparison to the largest party mass meetings of 1924 and 1925 in this city—which were also Lenin memorial meetings—this demonstration shows that the Workers (Communist) Party is now reaching more Chicago workers than ever before, by several thousands.

In class composition the demonstration was of the best quality. Workers from the outlying industrial sections, such as the Pullman shops and steel mills, were heavily represented.

In another respect the Lenin demonstration shows a very significant gain—the large number of Negro workers and Chinese who turned out for this meeting to show their love for the great leader who was, as one of the speakers said, as much an American, a German, a Frenchman, an African, a Chinese, as he was a Russian. A party which could not reach and win the loyalty of the so-called "inferior" races would not yet be a Communist Party.

At the Chicago demonstration the Workers (Communist) Party showed that already it is possible not only to reach the Negro workers and the Chinese student element, but has already begun to make them understand that the Communist Party represents the interests of all the working class as a whole, as well as the emancipation of the foreign victims of imperialism.

Not the least significant reason for the success of the demonstration, of course, lies in the occasion for which the demonstration was called. It shows that the name of Lenin commands the respect and loyalty of many thousands of workers who have as yet learned to see no more than that the great leader of Bolshevism somehow symbolizes the hopes of the working class.

But the successful Chicago demonstration also tends to indicate another supremely significant phenomenon—that the spirit of the working class in the American big cities has passed the turning point and is now on the upward curve. The working class is becoming more responsive to mobilization. When even eight thousand Chicago workers assemble to honor Lenin and Leninism with the enthusiasm that was shown last Sunday night, then the spirit of Chicago workers is on the up-grade. The assurance of this estimate is increased by the knowledge that it is distinctly true in regard to the membership of the more advanced American trade unions, and that it is true of the leading capitalistic countries of the world.

The working class movement the world over has reached the turning point and is on the upward curve. The Communist parties everywhere are advancing in the internal sense of Bolshevization, thus becoming capable of taking the up-grade in leadership while the spirit of the working class as a whole moves upward.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America may expect the year 1926 to be a year of great advances. The improving internal health of the party gives promise of its ability to take advantage of the increasing opportunity.

Horthy Openly Accused

Six years of Horthy terror in Hungary is climaxed with the murderous dictator himself now being openly charged on the floor of parliament with complicity in one of the pettiest pieces of criminal practice ever indulged in by a so-called statesman. On the opening of parliament the president of that body refused to permit interpellations from the opposition, but when Count Bethlen, one of the criminal clique back of Horthy, arose the walls shook with denunciatory assaults from the opposition. "Sit down, you are shielding forgers!" was the greeting to the count.

When the clamor had subsided Bethlen declared that permission of the French police to operate in Hungary would be restricted. It was the French police that uncovered the gigantic counterfeiting plot which involved the entire Horthy government. Instead of resigning from office after being caught the Horthy government tries to exclude from the country the French agents that exposed the thing.

The counterfeiting of French francs has international political significance and it is not improbable that American agents had a hand in it, because it is at present to the interest of Wall Street to beat down the franc in an effort to impose a Dawes plan upon France. The American ambassador, Judge Theodore Brentano, ought to be investigated in this connection.

A certain gang of half-baked intelligentsia offers a five thousand dollar prize for an essay on how to cure unemployment and other woes of society, but they bar socialism and Communism. Which proves that these disappointed geniuses of the bourgeoisie have a faint inkling of the only solution for unemployment, but they want their supporters to propose solutions within the capitalist system.



Bucharin Speaks at Russian Party Congress

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21—(By Mail)—Comrade Nikolai Bucharin was the first speaker in the discussion upon the political report of the central committee of the Russian Communist Party at the Fourteenth Congress here. He was received with storms of applause.

Bucharin pointed out the extraordinary significance of the fact that a member of the politbureau came forward with a second speech to the report of the central committee. The opposition had stressed at all the provincial conferences that they opposed the line of the central committee with no other policy. This is contradicted by the fact of the second speech which is unexampled in the history of the party. In the past struggles with various oppositional groups, a second speech has never been made.

The speaker inquired what practical measures the opposition proposed. What new proposals has the opposition for the assistance of the village poor? None. The Fourteenth party conference pointed to the necessity for the creation of funds and the formation of groups among the village poor. The opposition is not able to propose any new measures and this proves their political impotence.

The opposition made two proposals: (1) In connection with the Young Communist League, to organize delegate meetings from the non-party peasant youth. This was rejected by the central committee as with the great activity of the peasants these meetings would become parallel organizations and threaten the loss of the proletarian leadership of the peasants. This would be a capitulation of the proletariat before the petty bourgeoisie.

The second proposal came from the Leningrad comrade Sarkis who proposed that up to the Fourteenth party congress the composition of the membership should be formed so that 90 per cent represented workers from the shops. This would only be possible if the party had 6,000,000 members. This proposal would mean a recruitment of 5,000,000 new members inside of a year. This has not an arithmetical but a political significance.

To follow this advice would be to draw in tremendous masses of peasant elements into proletarian party. The opposition accuses us of giving up our position under the pressure of the petty bourgeoisie. Both of the propositions of the opposition mentioned prove on the contrary a capitulation of the opposition before petty bourgeois peasant tendencies.

The proposals of the opposition will not bear criticism. The speaker declared that the present discussion must be regarded in the light of the two previous discussions against Trotsky. At present there are new economic relations, a new international situation. The party is feverishly searching for the correct position to be adopted in the peasant policy under the new circumstances. The first discussion flung up the question of internal party democracy, etc. and finally it was seen that it was the question of the peasants.

In the second discussion the party already understood the essence of the struggle better. It is no accident that the questions of state capitalism, the possibility of the building up of socialism in a country, etc., now stand in the foreground. In the first two discussions the essence of the discussion was the relation between the working class and the peasants. The present discussion is a continuation of the first two. At present the party is taking part in the discussion more consciously, because the question has been put directly and not under some label or other.

The previous discussions concerned the peasant question as a whole, the present discussion concerns the question of the various strata of the peasantry. The speaker is convinced that the party will come thru the present discussion ideologically strengthened and purified. The present discussion is proceeding on a sociological basis which is characterized by three facts: (1) By the growth of bourgeois strata in the village and in the town. (2) By the raising of the activity of all classes, particularly in the village. (3) Thru the appearance of new strata in the proletariat.

THE half-peasants and half-workers are coming from the village into the towns with the question: Will they be exploited or not, asking what is the difference between the new factory and the old. On the other hand our policy has not yet had time enuf to carry out all the assistance due to the village poor. The village poor raise naturally a great number of questions. The party is the only political organization which will and must solve these questions. The speaker pointed to the connection between the questions under discussion and the practical policy.

In the earlier discussions the question of the permanent revolution was raised because the standpoint of the opposition concealed within it a doubt as to the possibility of the building up of socialism in our country. This meant the denial of the idea of the building up of socialism together with the peasants under proletarian leadership, a denial which rested upon the idea that the peasants were an absolutely antagonistic, even counter-revo-



N. BUCHARIN.

lutionary ally of the working class. At that time it was proved that the building up of socialism upon a miserable technical basis was slow but nevertheless possible. In a session of the politbureau Kameney and Zinoviev contended that on account of technical backwardness socialism could not be built up to the end.

WE contend that only the international socialist revolution can offer a guarantee against intervention, against new wars and against a restoration with the assistance of capitalist armies, nevertheless we passionately deny the contention that we must perish on account of technical backwardness.

This represents an attempt to take us back to a period which is already behind us. There is a great difference between the contentions that socialistic reconstruction in a country is impossible on account of the lack of guarantees for this reconstruction because of the danger of intervention and the contention of the impossibility of overcoming the difficulties of the reconstruction period on account of technical and economic backwardness of an overwhelming majority of the peasants.

The speaker accused Zinoviev of having failed to deal with this difference in his latest book. In his book Zinoviev contends that his mistake in 1917 consisted in the fact that he persisted in Lenin's standpoint upon compromises, a few days further. The speaker considers this explanation absurd. In October 1917 Zinoviev and Kameney did not shrink back but they had their own judgment on the question. The Kameney of April, 1917 contended that the peasant could not become the ally of the proletariat, that the socialist revolution could not assume the co-operation of the peasants with the proletariat.

Zinoviev fought against this standpoint weakly and then accepted it as weakly. This is the standpoint of disbelief in the forces of the working class. At that time they said that the armed insurrection would come to nothing, now they say that we shall perish unless the international revolution comes. This is a repetition of the same mistakes in another formulation.

The speaker then criticized Zinoviev's book upon the history of the Russian Communist Party and declared that Zinoviev in dealing with the relation of the classes in 1905 did not mention the peasants. In the 1905 revolution, however, the peasant question formed the central problem.

The speaker accused Zinoviev of having neither admitted nor corrected his mistake and this was very damaging as the whole youth of the party is being educated in this spirit.

After dealing with the basic questions of the building of socialism, the

speaker discussed the question of the N. E. P. (New Economic Policy). Zinoviev declares war upon all those who identify the N. E. P. with socialism. We support such a war with all our forces. Zinoviev declares war upon all those who confuse the N. E. P. with socialism. We support that completely, but the basic difference remains between us. Zinoviev deals with the N. E. P. almost exclusively as a retreat. Zinoviev's formulation is as follows: The N. E. P. is the broadest retreat of Leninism. How did Lenin regard the N. E. P.? Lenin said: The N. E. P. is the greatest strategical maneuver. It includes (1) an element of retreat, (2) a reformation of forces, (3) an advance along the reformed front line. The Zinoviev formulation of the N. E. P. is connected with the disbelief in the possibility of the building up of socialism under technically backward conditions. We have a slowing up of the world revolution. From this Comrade Salutsky concludes that a possibility of degeneration exists (Laughter). We deny definitely the contention that the N. E. P. is only a retreat and here we stand upon a good Leninist standpoint.

THE question of state capitalism is closely connected with the question of N. E. P. Some comrades want to smudge the correct treatment of the problem as it stands at present. Instead of answering the essential question of the present moment, the question of 1921 is raised. The Leningrad comrades declare that the accusation that they deny that the state industry is a logical socialist type, is incorrect. They have therefore given up their earlier attitude and have accepted the formulation that the state undertakings are of a logical socialist type. Zinoviev also is now in favor of this formulation. But in his book "Leninism" in the chapter on state industry, there is word about this. On the contrary, Zinoviev declares expressly that even in our state trusts, in their labor system and even in our co-operatives, there are capitalist elements present.

One may not deceive the workers with well-sounding phrases that that is socialism. This is the chief point from Zinoviev's book. Without doubt we have everywhere elements of capitalism, but in dealing with the state industry, why does Zinoviev not mention the logical socialistic type of the undertakings. The speaker then made a polemic against the Zinoviev interpretation of the resolution of Lenin upon the role and the tasks of the trade unions under the N. E. P. adopted at the eleventh congress of the Russian (Communist) Party.

Zinoviev contends that Lenin declared in this resolution the state undertakings to be state capitalism. In actuality the resolution contains nothing of the sort. The speaker stressed that Zinoviev had not represented in his book Lenin's opinion upon the logical socialistic undertakings. Zinoviev had also struggled against the draft theses of the speaker upon the youth for the fourteenth party congress because he, Zinoviev, considers our undertakings as state capitalist. The other Leningrad comrades also, for instance, Comrade Jevdokimov have given no clear answer to the question as to what our state undertakings are. The party must give the answer because the whole proletariat demands it.

THE speaker further dealt with the question of the character of state capitalism. He stressed the fact that

PRAVDA URGES AGAINST DISCUSSION IN THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 22—(By Mail)—Today's leading article in the Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, entitled, "Is it necessary to commence a discussion?" says:

"The course of the party congress proves that it is capable of solving its difficult tasks. The party congress analysed coolly and unanimously all the burning questions of present policy. The attempts of a few individual comrades of the opposition to lead the party congress from its practical work and to light the fires of a new internal party discussion have failed. It is absolutely without doubt that the new opposition is working for the commencement of a discussion. It is similarly without doubt that the party congress and the whole party will reject this."

The article appeals to the words of Lenin upon the danger of a discussion in a party which stands in power. The smallest breach threatens to develop into great groupings and factions to undermine the authority of the party leadership, to weaken the party and with it the basis of the proletarian dictatorship. The opening of a discussion in the

present period would be especially dangerous. It is only possible for the Leninists to lead the elements of growth in the wished for direction if a maximum of firmness exists in their own ranks. The Leninist unity of the party must not be endangered, otherwise the economy of the Soviet Union would develop into a direction dangerous for us. After the Trotsky discussion the party does not want another discussion. It would be impossible to avoid a discussion if the basic contradictions in the party were so large, that to leave the contradiction within the party organism would be a greater evil than the discussion. The oppositional comrades were, however, despite the efforts of many and despite the co-speech of Zinoviev not able to oppose the standpoint of the Central Committee with a real basic policy. The complete political characterlessness and lack of principle of the opposition is obvious. For want of a real practical political platform, the new opposition can do nothing better than to distort the standpoint of the party leadership. The article ends with the declaration that the party does not want a discussion and will not discuss. The party will call the hysterical comrades to order.

this question must be chiefly put from the standpoint of practical aims. Lenin also regarded this question from this point of view and said in his article "Upon Co-operation" that the practical aim of the N. E. P. was the obtaining of concessions.

This point of view is correct because it answers the question of the difference of opinion which once existed between the speaker and Lenin in this connection. These differences of opinion were abolished in two respects by the practical events: 1. We have a tremendous forward move of state industry; 2. We have no concessions to the extent expected. At that time we had almost no industry and only plans for concessions, now we have our own industry built up with our own forces. For this reason the whole question must be put concretely, practically and topically.

Still a remark upon Zinoviev's contention that because free commerce exists, in so far as it exists also in consequence capitalism. It is true that Lenin said: "Free commerce is capitalism." But this only means that capitalism is continually born from the basis of free commerce. Nevertheless one may not regard capitalism and free commerce as identical. For instance, our state undertakings of a logical socialist type purchase from similar undertakings. That is a commodity form and not a socialist distributive form. But it is certainly not capitalism. Only vulgar can one identify free commerce with capitalism. No one will deny that we have elements of state capitalism, elements of private capitalism and elements of petty bourgeois economy. But the basis question is in the judgement of our state undertakings.

NOW to the question of the middle peasantry. The speaker asks and answers in the affirmative the question as to whether some comrades underestimate the middle peasantry. In the problematical article of Zinoviev, entitled: "The Philosophy of the

Epoch," we found originally no middle peasants. They were put in only afterwards. Zinoviev also dealt with the decisions of the fourteenth party congress other than this was done by the party. These decisions represented chiefly the policy of the consolidation of a firm alliance with the middle peasants. Zinoviev writes in his book "Leninism"—the speaker quoted—"We must make supplementary concessions exactly to those capitalist elements in agriculture."

What does that mean "Exactly to those capitalist elements in agriculture?" That means: The N. E. P. is a concession exactly to the large bourgeoisie. If we formulate the decisions of the fourteenth party conference exactly as a concession to the village usurers, no one will listen to us. The resolutions of the fourteenth party congress were exactly for the purpose of a firm alliance with the middle peasantry. Zinoviev, however, considers this resolution as a concession to the village Kuisaks. The speaker then declared expressly that he had written those sections of the resolutions of the fourteenth party congress and of the October plenum dealing with principles and that he had experienced no contradictions from any source.

CRITICISING the book of Zinoviev, "Leninism," the speaker declared, that the treatment of the most important question, of the alteration of the slogan of civil war into the slogan of civil peace, was missing. Zinoviev writes no word about it. Also the words of Lenin upon the reformist methods in his article upon the significance of gold are missing.

Zinoviev quotes us how Lenin put the question of the rich peasants, how Lenin characterized the rich peasants as bloodsuckers, vampires, etc. This comes, however, from the year 1918. Zinoviev adds that this language must not be repeated. Zinoviev's book dealt with the topical questions. The topical party policy, however, consists of the destruction of the remains of war Communism. At present we struggle against the rich peasants with other methods. The speaker contended that the words of Zinoviev concealed the idea of the disorganization of the decisions of the fourteenth party conference. At present one must reckon with the growth of the differentiation in the peasantry, one must reckon that in the immediate future an intensification of the class struggle will take place.

THERE are many new dangers of an international character present, as we are connected with the international market and there are many new dangers of an internal character present, because a tremendous growth both of class activity and class differentiation is proceeding.

The most important task is the drawing together of the working class. The pessimists do not understand that we are faced with the tremendous task of educating new sections of the working class.

The speaker demanded that the Leningrad delegation should confess its mistakes exactly as the one time secretary of the Leningrad organization, Salutsky, had confessed his mistakes in connection with state capitalism.

The speaker accused the Leningrad delegation sharply that it had not elected the tried and trusted fighter Kommarov to the party congress, only because he is loyal to the central committee.

Unity, proletarian discipline, loyalty to the leading organs, are all integral parts of Bolshevism. One may struggle, criticize, attack, but one may not make factions. The iron discipline of the party must be maintained. (Applause.)

The speaker expressed his conviction that all the delegates would subordinate themselves to the decisions of the party congress as one man and recognize these decisions as the one and only final interpretation of the Leninist party policy. (Storms of applause.)

COLOMBIA LABOR HITS VENEZUELA, TOOL OF AMERICA

Gomez Dictatorship Is Denounced in Congress

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 25.—The second national labor congress of Colombia has adopted a resolution of protest against the bloody dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gomez in the neighboring republic of Venezuela. The Venezuelan dictator, worthy successor of Cipriano Castro, enjoys the confidence and support of American imperialism. His close co-operation with American capitalist interests goes hand in hand with a policy of iron oppression of the toiling masses of his country. No labor movement of any kind is permitted to exist and the workers labor under the most intolerable conditions. Persecution of liberal-minded students, imprisonment, murder and deportations in mass, have made the name of Juan Vicente Gomez infamous throughout Latin-America.

Active Venezuelan radicals, liberals and even honest nationalists are forced to live abroad. A group of these living in Havana is publishing a magazine called "Venezuela Libre," and is taking steps to form a Venezuelan section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Owing to the conditions prevailing in Venezuela no such organization can be formed openly inside the territory of the country.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

Faithful Unto Death



J. Ramsay MacDonald, the former "labor premier" of England, weeping on the occasion of the death of the late queen-mother of England.