

WORKERS AT GARY GOLD SHOULDER QUEEN

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HENRY FORD is not going to worry about a wolf at the door because he has decided to give some of his employes six days' pay for five days' work.

IN an interview with Carrol Blinder of the Chicago Daily News, Ford frankly admitted that before any of his workers receives his pay check that worker must line Henry's pocket.

THERE is quite a strong movement in England to convince the working classes that the cause of their trouble is the shortsightedness of the British workers.

IT is surprising that the British miners are fighting an almost lone battle, supported to any appreciable extent only by the Russian workers.

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MINERS TO ACT ON NEW TERMS OF GOVERNMENT

Delegate Conference in Close Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—"They are the most abominable terms ever put before a body of men. They could not possibly be worse," A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain told the members of the delegate conference of the union meeting in London to consider the last government proposals.

With the Welsh and Yorkshire districts talking and voting against the government proposals under the leadership of Cook, a vote of 432,000 against 352,000 carried a motion referring the question to a vote of the districts and a recommendation to accept the government's basis of settlement.

The government proposals are briefly: District settlements involving longer hours.

Standard district agreements for three years.

A national tribute to accept and decide on appeals from either side.

The owners' portion of mine profits to be not more than 15 per cent and not less than 13 per cent.

Close Division.

The delegates who spoke in favor of referring the matter to the miners argued that they were doubtless the best terms possible under the circumstances and that the miners are growing weaker all the time.

The South Wales and Yorkshire delegates were in favor of continuing the fight. They pointed out that the acceptance of this settlement would mean the surrender of the national agreement, one of the central issues of the struggle, and would force the union to divide its forces in a struggle against the nationally united owners, backed by the government.

Last Word With Miners

It is of importance that the vote was not taken on an individual basis, but by districts, thus eliminating a very large minority in the bigger districts.

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SCIENTISTS PROPOSE MAKING OLD NEPTUNE SCAB ON COAL BARONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 16.—(Ins)—The tireless energy of the ocean may be harnessed and made to produce motive power, by the utilization of the difference in temperature between the surface of the sea and the lower depths, according to an announcement made before the Academy of Sciences here by Georges Claude, inventor of liquid air, and Paul Boucheret, a well-known scientist.

The theory of these men is that the tepid surface water of the ocean might be boiled in a vacuum and the cooler water of the depths used for condensation, thus producing steam. They claim that the sea could be made to produce 400,000 kilowatts of electrical energy per 1,000 cubic meters of water per second.

CUBA SEVERS ITS RELATIONS WITH URUGUAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 16.—Diplomatic relations between Cuba and Uruguay have been broken at the command of President Machado of Cuba, who has ordered the Cuban minister to Uruguay to return to Havana and the legation at Montevideo closed.

The break was said to have been caused by the refusal of Uruguay to explain the remarks made by its delegate to the league of nations in objecting to Cuba becoming a member.

The delegate declared before the league that Cuba was a dependency of the United States under the existing Platt amendment. President Machado issued an ultimatum to Uruguay and when there was no reply forthcoming, he recalled Cuba's minister to that country and closed the legation.

Seek Murderer of Two.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 16.—Authorities today were searching the countryside ten miles north of Scotland, S. D., 70 miles northwest of here, for the person or persons who last night murdered two and wounded three people at a farm near Scotland.

GARIBALDI GOES TO PRISON WITH COLONEL MACIA

French Fear Results of Open Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi, nephew of the great Italian liberator, and accused of being an agent of fascism fomenting false plots against Italy on French soil while posing as a leader of the anti-fascist movement, has been sent to Sainte prison to await trial for secreting arms and ammunition in France.

With him and on the same charge goes Colonel Macia, leader of the Catalan revolutionary movement against the Spanish directorate of Primo de Rivera. The two met in the office of the French secret police. Garibaldi was abashed as he confronted Colonel Macia. The latter calmly smoked a cigarette and refused to speak to the Italian, who looked at the floor.

Macia's Denial.

Macia denies any connection with Garibaldi and states that the plot against the Spanish directorate that was nipped by French police was of his own making. But the police seem to have gathered sufficient evidence to show that the Italians who were involved in the Catalan attempt, were inspired by Garibaldi, himself alleged to be acting under orders of Italian fascists.

Serious Affairs.

The French cabinet looks upon the trial of Garibaldi as a very serious affair of state. The fascists have failed to satisfactorily prove that Garibaldi was not inspired by the fascist in hatching so-called plots against the life of Mussolini from French soil. The French press continues to declare that Garibaldi was in the pay of the fascist and fomented the plots, the details of which were known to Italian police, for the purpose of stirring up discord between France and Italy. This attempt is explained on the ground that Mussolini and his fascist party are anxious to foment a war spirit to save themselves from a political debacle in their own country by

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Monday Chicago Tribune Says Marie's Visit Aid to Huge Loan

106 Members Failed to Help Keep The Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Sec'y. Workers (Communist) Party

One hundred and sixty-six party members must complete their sale of Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates daily in order to raise the weekly contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to \$5,000.

On Monday the contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund were \$299.43, which is \$5.00 from sixty Party members, 106 less than required to raise the \$5,000 weekly during the remainder of the campaign.

Each Party member has received a \$5.00 book of the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates. Each Party member has been asked to pay for these certificates, if he can do so and thus give the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund a big boost, or to sell the coupons and turn in the \$5.00 thus raised.

The Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates have now been in circulation for more than six weeks. Every Party member has had the opportunity to secure contributions among his friends and shopmates for that length of time. Those members who have made earnest efforts have had sufficient time to raise the \$5,000 which is the quota they have been assessed to raise for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

About three thousand members have turned in \$5.00 to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. THERE ARE STILL SEVEN THOUSAND TO BE HEARD FROM.

The question we have to face in relation to the completion of the \$5,000 fund, is WHETHER WE CAN STIR THESE SEVEN THOUSAND MEMBERS INTO ACTION TO RAISE \$5.00 EACH DURING THE NEXT FIVE WEEKS.

Is The DAILY WORKER important enough in the eyes of these members as a weapon of our movement in the class struggle to induce them to make a real effort to raise their quota for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund?

We have told these members frankly the situation of The DAILY WORKER, the importance of completing the \$5,000 fund, if we are to Keep The DAILY WORKER. Will these seven thousand members join with the three thousand who have already loyally supported The DAILY WORKER and push the campaign forward to victory?

CAN WE DEPEND UPON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX PARTY MEMBERS TO SEND IN FIVE DOLLARS EACH DAY TO RAISE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK?

We ask those members who have not supported the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to answer these questions by sending in their contributions.

WE ASK EVERY ONE OF THESE SEVEN THOUSAND MEMBERS TO IMMEDIATELY RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

WE ASK ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX MEMBERS TO RESPOND TO THIS CALL EACH DAY.

We will record the answer in The DAILY WORKER each day.

Chicago Tribune Says Marie's Visit Aid to Huge Loan

Marie Is Worried

In her palatial 24 room suite at the Lake Shore Drive Hotel, Queen Marie was getting her face massaged by Miss Nancy Sawyer, masseuse. While the cream was being rubbed into the royal pores, the queen chatted of this and that, of the terrific heat of Chicago's buildings and about the "RED" DEMONSTRATION THAT GREETED HER WHEN SHE ARRIVED IN CHICAGO.

Gets Flat Welcome by Slaves of Steel Money Bags Busy at All Royal Functions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Nov. 16.—The nervous enthusiasm with which the solons of Chicago's Gold Coast waited their turn in line to be "presented" to Maria von Hohenzollern at the fashionable Drake Hotel was entirely lacking in the tollers of Gary's steel mills when her majesty rode thru the yards and shops in a special white observation car covered with glass.

It wasn't that the workers didn't want to know who was there to look at them. Rumanian flags flew from the tops of the buildings and they were told in advance of the coming of the queen to "inspect" them. They looked up from their heavy toll and saw the narrow-gauge royal special go slowly by. They saw the queen. And they gave her the cold shoulder.

Flat Welcome.

There was no show of enthusiasm, hardly one of recognition. There was no cheering and waving of greasy work caps as the Steel Corporation dukes in the glass-covered cars anticipated. Aboard the car in which the queen sat there was a feeling of flat failure. The president of the Illinois Steel Co. shifted nervously in his seat. A high lord of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern showed that he felt the tenseness created by the damp welcome. The queen felt it.

As the little white cars crept between the smelters past the furnaces and thru the yards, thousands of workers saw. Many of them, perhaps a majority, came from the Balkans, where Marie is known as the "mother-in-law of kings." There, too, were

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"It is certain that Queen Marie, by her tour, has substantially aided any negotiations which may be in progress for a \$100,000,000 loan to Roumania from the U. S. A."

This is a leading article in Tuesday's Chicago Tribune. No other metropolitan newspaper has permitted itself to indulge in such plain speaking, with regard to the financial implications of Marie's visit. The Tribune goes further. It's well known statistician, Oscar Hewitt was given the job of computing the amount of money that the queen came in contact with in her social engagements with money bags in a score of wealthy American cities.

Tribune Opposes Loan.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the Tribune is against a loan to Roumania because it is against foreign loans in general. The paper, specifically the mouth organ of McCormack's International Harvester Co., is, generally, the spokesman of large mid-west industrial capital that finds itself in disagreement with the international money transactions of Wall Street. That is why it can speak so plainly.

Once on the job, Oscar Hewitt made a complete analysis that led off with the sentence quoted above. After saying the queen has made many friends, Hewitt goes on: "A large percentage of these friends who have come in closest contact with her have good American dollars in large quantities."

Wealth Galore.

Then the figures. At one affair in New York there was 43 men and women present whose wealth aggregated \$1,561,000,000. When the queen was feted by the Bankers' Club in New York all the major financial institutions of Wall Street were well represented. The resources of these banks is \$7,350,000,000.

That same day she dined with Chas. M. Schwab and Judge E. H. Gary, who, between them, more or less control the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the United States Steel Corporation. In Philadelphia the lady was the house guest of Edward Stotesbury, a Morgan partner, who controls rich Drexel & Co.

The Packers.

The royal entertainers in Chicago were the big beef and iron families. The Rumanian consul general, Ira Nelson Morris, is a son of the original Morris, whose company is one of the big five. The head of the reception committee in Chicago was Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Co., with resources of over \$231,000,000.

In Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and Seattle her majesty came into the closest contact with all the big flour, lumber and railroad families, whose fortunes run into many millions.

The real money was in New York. And it was from New York that the negotiations for the loan were conducted. But Oscar Hewitt's figures on the rest of the country are none the less enlightening, because New York is the financial capital of the nation and the provincial millionaires have their fingers in the Wall Street pie in devious ways.

A Little Irony.

The Tribune statistician indulges in the irony that the freedom of his paper on this question allows him by finishing his study in the following manner:

"If, following her tour of this country, it develops that Roumania actually has applied for a loan, it is certain that she—perhaps without any thought of the loan—has made friendly acquaintances in a fertile field."

Worker Killed.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 15.—John D'Angelo, 35, was killed instantly today when the boom of a huge crane used in a scrap iron yard, collapsed and fell directly on him. Two other workmen jumped to safety.

Program of Work for Our Party Outlined

Central Committee Makes "Organization of Unorganized!" "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections!" and "Work in the Trade Unions!" the Major Tasks of the Party.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party held a three days' session here last week to consider the situation in the United States economically and politically and draw a program for the party work for the coming six months.

The conclusions the committee came to in regard to the general situation was that in spite of the capitalist "prosperity" and the effects of concessions to certain sections of the aristocracy of labor by American imperialism, there were great opportunities for the growth and development of the Workers (Communist) Party thru work among the highly exploited, unorganized workers in the great machine industry of this country.

The sessions of the central committee opened on Wednesday, Nov. 11. There were present at the meeting the members of the committee, the heads of the party organization in Chicago, members of the Chicago district committee and the students at the national school of the Young Workers' League, the latter being invited to be present in order to add to their theoretical studies the knowledge to be gained thru listening to the reports and debates on the actual work of the party.

The first day and a half session of the central committee was devoted to the report of the political committee made by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party and the resolution on the estimate of the present situation and the immediate program of work submitted in the name of the political committee.

The discussion of the report and resolution centered about the pessimism which had made itself apparent in certain sections of the party in regard to the opportunities for building the party and its influence among the masses in the present period of upward development of American imperialism. The report of Comrade Ruthenberg and the resolution of the political committee categorically re-

framed that there was any basis for such a pessimistic outlook. The resolution recognized the developments towards the right of the American Federation of Labor, but at the same time stressed the great opportunities for building the party influence by work among the unorganized workers in the great machine industries, as illustrated in the Passaic strike, and that the party could by active work among these workers, while not neglecting the struggle among the organized workers, strengthen itself and extend its influence. The resolution

it has made these gains and in taking up of its immediate program to build the party and extend its influence among the masses. Such a mobilization will bring even greater gains than recorded for the past year.

"A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections." THE resolution of the Central Committee places the work of organizing the unorganized workers in the forefront of the party work, to which major attention must be devoted. It throws out the slogan of "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elec-

Resolutions Adopted by the Central Committee.

THE main resolution of the plenum of the Central Committee is printed on page four of this issue of The DAILY WORKER, and should be carefully studied by all members of the party. Other resolutions will appear from day to day in The DAILY WORKER.

makes the following declaration on this question:

"With correct tactics the party can stimulate and lead struggles of the workers against the capitalists and become a popular party of the workers in times of 'capitalist prosperity' and 'stabilization' as well as during periods of 'hard times' and crisis. In these struggles the party can hasten the process of revolutionization of the working class."

Summarizing the achievements of the party during the last year the resolution has this to say:

"In spite of the period of capitalist prosperity, the party is breaking its isolation and succeeded in broadening its influence and increasing its prestige among the masses of the workers.

"The party must mobilize for fuller use of its strength in applying the policies and tactics thru which

and gives the party a concrete program for the realization of this program. These two campaigns with the work in the trade unions representing the most important work before the party.

While some shadings of opinion in regard to the present situation developed during the discussion the Central Committee unanimously adopted the resolution and the viewpoint it expressed.

The Organization Question.

The situation of the party organizationally after the reorganization was dealt with in detail in the resolution and was discussed at length. The resolution established the great gains for the party as a result of the reorganization, and categorically rejected the idea that the reorganization was a mistake, while at the same time recognizing the weaknesses which existed in the functioning of the reor-

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STALIN'S SPEECH AT CONFERENCE OF THE C. P. OF THE SOVIET UNION Assails Opposition as Anti-Leninists

By JOHN PEPPER (Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 16.—Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was the last speaker at the special party conference came to a close after voting unanimous support to the Central Committee and setting the time for the regular party congress next autumn.

Following is a summary of Stalin's speech on the question of the opposition bloc led by Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev whose proposals were beaten overwhelmingly by the assembled delegates:

STALIN'S SPEECH

Stalin pointed out that the well-known thesis of Engels, given out in 1840, in the last century, declaring that the proletariat is unable to triumph in a single country, was true at that time, but owing to the present development of imperialism, this must be replaced by Lenin's formula stating that the victory of socialism in single countries is quite possible, and probable under the new conditions of developing capitalism and proletarian class struggle.

The social-democrats are holding to the old formula of Engels precisely for the purpose of making easier their struggle against the Communists.

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INDIANA KLAN GRAFT EXTENDS TO UTILITIES

Appointed Commissioners "Favoring" Insult

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—Out of this city's heated opposition to the proposed \$55,000,000 merger of local public utilities, there came today another blast of scandal involving D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana K. K. K., now serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary for murder, and a number of prominent state officials and financiers.

Asks Injunction. Asking for a restraining order preventing the Indiana public service commission from hearing the merger petition of the Indianapolis Light and Heat, the Merchants' Heat and Light and the Indianapolis Power and Light companies on November 18, Corporation Counsel Alva J. Rucker, in his petition filed in circuit court today, charged that Stephenson, Governor Ed Jackson, John W. McCordie, chairman of the Indiana public service commission; Samuel Insull, Chicago utilities magnate, and other prominent financiers, conspired for a consideration of \$19,000 to appoint to the public service commission persons favorable to the Insull interests.

The \$19,000 was alleged to have been paid for use in political campaigns.

Asks Information.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—In an open statement put to the people of Indiana, thru the press, Attorney General Arthur L. Billiom today called upon anyone in the state having any testimony of fact relating to any alleged illegal activities of the Klan in Indiana, to submit to the proper, constituted authorities immediately.

Billiom strongly criticized the Klan in his statement.

Condemns Klan.

It read in part: "In asking for testimony of facts I refer not to the already generally known activities of this always ill-advised and now happily disintegrating organization or of its leaders, but I ask for testimony of facts, if such there is, which would show that anyone in public life had contact with them (and who in such contact may have violated the criminal code of the state.)"

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

FOR RENT Well furnished, attractive front bedroom. All modern conveniences. Rudman, 3940 W. 18th St., Chicago.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1)

Here he is now, a member of a British capitalist "labor mission," busying himself about the interests of British capitalism while more than a million miners are fighting for their very existence. With such leadership the workers cannot expect to win.

THE ability of the capitalist press to suppress news was never demonstrated to better advantage than during the visit of Marie of the bloody Roumanian government to Chicago. With the exception of an inadequate story of the demonstration staged by the Intl. Labor Defense on the day of the parasite's arrival, only a few lines appeared since. Efforts have been made by the wealthy funkys who are in charge of the queen's entertainment, thru their newspapers, to create the impression that Marie's pahan-dling excursion has a popular appeal. They have not succeeded.

REPORTERS that have any respect for themselves subtly express their contempt for the disgraceful conduct of our parasite class who scratch each other's eyes out in a mad competition for the privilege of going on their hands and knees to the wife of a moron king. A woman, too, even tho she may be a successful pahan-dler and peeing to the eye, who has given no indication that her mental development is higher than a child of ten.

THE steel magnates and meat packing kings that would turn the guns on their employes if they insisted on more wages are spending thousands of dollars entertaining Marie and her useless brood. When Marie wants a radio in her suite she gets it. The prince's valet spends half an hour getting the prince's cigarette lighter into shape. While Marie was getting her face massaged in her room, she expressed her perturbation over the demonstrations made against her by the "reds." How this expression of royal discontent got by the city editors is more of a mystery than less.

SO much for the queen. Other items of interest that happened recently are: The revolt in Dutch Batavia. Holland is a small country with a very prosperous ruling class. Their prosperity can be attributed to the misery of their colonial slaves. The Communists led the revolt. The crown prince of Germany was seen by a group of workers going into a department store on Friederichstrasse. This waster had a fine automobile with his coat of arms on it and a couple of funkys to open and shut the doors for him. The workers demonstrated against him and the Communists followed it up by raising the issue in the Reichstag. They charged the

prince with inciting the population to riot and the next thing we know is that the prince made himself scarce.

THE biggest news of the week, however, is the conference between the foreign ministers of Turkey and the Soviet Union at Odessa, with a view to maintaining peace, as far as possible despite the warlike preparations of that mad-dog of fascism, Mussolini. It was reported too, that Persia, China and Afghanistan were ready to join a league to preserve peace in the Orient or rather to defend themselves against the imperialist robbers. The Soviet Union is the guiding spirit in this peace move. And yet we are told that Communists are crazy for blood, arson and their by-products!

OWING to the failure of the working class of the world—outside of Russia—to aid the British miners, the strikers are facing defeat. British industry has lost, directly, enough money since the strike started to subsidize the coal industry for the next ten years at least. But the British capitalists were determined to come to grips at this time with the most militant and most exploited section of its working class and the right wing labor leaders very neatly enabled the British capitalists to inflict a defeat on the miners. Now, the other sections of British labor will get it in the neck. Of course the defeat is only temporary. The long struggle is not over yet, and class bitterness has been increased by several thousand per cent.

ITALY and France are watching each other suspiciously. One press agency put out a story that France mobilized troops on the Italian frontier and that Turkey took similar precautions with a view to be prepared for a move by Mussolini. In all probability the capitalists will hold their dogs in leash for the time being. But there is nothing more inevitable than a war before long.

THIS is more or less of a digression. It is a random thought. There is a story told of Mussolini's threat to invade Turkey, a few years back. Benito expressed the opinion that his fascists could go thru Turkey like a dip thru a purse. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish premier wired back saying that he had no objection to the fascists coming in, as Turkish farmers needed fertilizer for their land but some consideration should be given to the law of supply otherwise there might be some trouble in finding appropriate clay jackets for dead blackbirds. The brave Mussolini took refuge in silence and organized another plot against himself.

Gang Warfare Has Quiet Down Again in Williamson County

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—The threatened continuance of gang warfare in Southern Illinois failed to materialize and the week-end passed in Williamson and adjoining counties with but little to indicate the existing factional hatred.

One man, Claude Craig, 35, was shot and killed near a roadside late Saturday night, but authorities today said he was not connected with either the Sheltons or Birgers and did not connect the incident with the feud.

Craig was shot three times, twice with a revolver through the region of the heart and a charge of buckshot in the right side. No one has been arrested and no witnesses have been found.

The airplane which last Friday inflicted a new method of waging gang warfare, has not been seen since it disappeared from the region of the Birger roadhouse after dropping three home-made bombs. The Birgers who Saturday threatened in reprisal to "wipe out the Sheltons" failed to carry out the threat.

Garibaldi Goes to Prison with Macia

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raising a militant nationalist spirit thruout Italy.

Fear Open Trial.

The cabinet has instructed the minister of justice to take charge of the trial. He in turn has decided to press a charge of secreting ammunition and arms only. There is much temerity about the staging of an open trial for Garibaldi. It is feared that the testimony necessary to such a public hearing will further fan the flames that have flared up between Italy and France over this affair, combined with the border incidents of few weeks ago.

Twenty-three others, Italians and Spaniards are to be tried with Garibaldi and Macia as accomplices in the two cases.

Forfeit \$50,000 Bonds.

STALIN SPEAKS AT ALL-UNION PARTY CONGRESS

Assails Opposition as Anti-Leninist

(Continued from page 1)

At the Communist Party congress in Moscow, Stalin addressed the delegates in a speech which was a masterpiece of demagoguery. He assailed the opposition as anti-Leninist and anti-Soviet.

Lenin's Thesis. According to Lenin this exception is inadmissible under the present conditions of the development of imperialism, when militarism and bureaucraticism are thriving in England and America as well as in other countries.

Divergence of Opposition. Unlike the opposition, one must make a difference between the victory of socialism in one country and its final and complete construction.

Assails Trotsky's Theory. Referring to Trotsky's theory of the permanent revolution, Stalin reminds us that according to Lenin this theory is a semi-Menshevik theory, ignoring the revolutionary role of the peasantry in the Russian revolution and dooming the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. to a fatalistic passivity.

Will Not Stand Attacks. The party will not allow attempts of the opposition to use the difficulties standing in the way of socialist construction for the purpose of attacking the party, making demagogical appeals to the masses about the urgency of increasing wages 30 to 40 per cent, knowing that industry is unable at the present moment to stand such an increase.

The opposition is pursuing solely demagogic aims, using the dissatisfaction of the backward labor groups against the party. The party cannot allow defeatism to be encouraged, cannot allow it to be sown nor attacks made on the Comintern and the organization of its sections. The opposition will either fulfill these conditions necessary for party unity or the party, having beaten the opposition yesterday, will beat it finally tomorrow.

Referring to the results of the international party struggles, Stalin made ironical comments on Trotsky's letter, written to the oppositionists last September, in which he predicted the future consolidation of the opposition bloc.

Rev. Hall Planned to Elope with Mrs. Mills Trial Witness Relates

COURTHOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Eleanor Mills, slain choir singer, and the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall, were planning to elope four years ago, shortly before they were shot to death, the murdered woman's sister, Mrs. Elsie Barnhardt, an attractive dark-eyed woman, testified at the Hall-Mills murder trial yesterday.

"She told me she thought more of Rev. Hall's little finger than she did of Jimmy Mills' (her husband) whole hand,"

Workers Will Slap Last In Their Struggle With the Capitalist Politicians

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE Federated Press correspondent at Washington reports that Senator Curtis, of Kansas, Coolidge-Mellon republican leader in the upper house of congress, upon meeting Senator Lynn Frazier, of North Dakota, a week following the recent elections, jovially slapped the western solon on the back and addressed him as follows:

"Hello, Lynn! How are you? I'm coming in to see you and have a talk, before long."

This should be important news for the workers and farmers, especially labor out in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where the Fraziers and nonpartisan political action constitute an employing class antidote for the Farmer-Labor Party and independent political action.

Frazier was elected on teh republican ticket in North Dakota. He was supported by what remains of the nonpartisan league.

In Minnesota some remnants of the repudiated nonpartisan league leadership in that state are trying to lure the workers and farmers back into the democratic party. At the same time there are rumors that Hendrik Shipsted, the farmer-labor senator from Minnesota, is being urged to run as a republican in 1928, when his term expires.

When Curtiss slapped Frazier on the back at Washington, it was, to some extent, a verification of every charge that the Coolidge administration is seeking to enmesh all the so-called insurgents in its all-inclusive political net. There are indications that the Coolidge cry for "Help!" will not go unheeded.

The republican "old guard" put Frazier out on the back doorstep in 1924 when the North Dakota senator supported LaFollette. Not only Frazier, but the whole LaFollette outfit, stayed around that same back doorstep making the worst kind of a racket asking to be let back in.

The door has been gradually opening. The republicans need the votes to keep the democrats from coming in the front door. The negotiations between the "old guard" and the "insurgents" are not based on principle. It is merely a matter of jobs. If Frazier can be prevailed on to accept some committee chairmanship, then it is felt that he will be hogtied to the machine of the G. O. P. sufficiently to maintain a working republican majority. All this will take place next year with the assembling of the new congress.

Efforts to win over the "insurgents" however, will be made even at the rapidly approaching short session of congress. First attempts at mollification will be made in the case of Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, who is in line for the chairmanship of the senate judiciary committee as a result of the

death of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa. There were threats against Norris, demanding that he be barred from this committee appointment because he went into Pennsylvania during the recent campaign and urged the election of the democrat, William B. Wilson, to the United States senate. The predicament of the republican "old guard" may be judged from the fact that it is even willing to overlook this breach of party regularity. It is expected that the republican committee on committees will meet in a few days and make its position clear.

It is also declared that Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, one of the authors of the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure that was rejected by the Coolidge cabinet with Mellon as chief opposition spokesman, will be promoted to the chairmanship of the senate committee on agriculture.

Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, who is somewhat "irregular" at times, may become chairman of the committee on education and labor, thus helping to spike his guns.

Norris, Frazier, McNary, Couzens, and perhaps Shipsted, will all these appointments as "victories" for the progressives in congress. They are nothing of the kind. They are merely maneuvers to bring insurgency under the wing of the old guard.

The "old guard" maneuver will help destroy the influence of these politicians even as spokesman of the middle class.

It should also help unmask them as political agents of the great capitalists and therefore the worst enemies of the workers.

VARE AND SMITH WILL BE OUSTED SURVEY REVEALS

Senate Alignment Now Against Seating

(Continued from page 1)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—William S. Vare of Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith of Illinois, whose senatorial campaigns were featured by huge expenditures, will be ousted from the senate in the seventieth congress by an overwhelming vote, a partial poll has revealed.

G. O. P.'s Join Dems. The poll revealed that at least 17 republican senators will vote along with virtually the entire democratic membership of the new senate to nullify their election. Such a lineup would result in the ousting of Vare and Smith by a two-to-one vote, as the republican organization will have but a single vote plurality after next March 4.

The republican senators who are known to oppose the seating of Vare and Smith are: Jones, Washington; McNary and Steiwer, Oregon; Johnson, California; Borah and Gooding, Idaho; Norris and Howell, Nebraska; Frazier and Nye, North Dakota; McMaster and Norbeck, South Dakota; Brookhart, Iowa; Capper, Kansas; LaFollette and Blaine, Wisconsin, and Couzens, Michigan.

Won't Condone Graft.

Not all these senators have come out publicly in denunciation of the Vare and Smith campaign funds, but those who are not as yet on record either voted to oust Tryman H. Newberry in 1922 for spending \$195,000 or have told friends privately they would not condone the Pennsylvania and Illinois primaries. This poll, incidentally, does not represent the maximum anti-Vare or maximum anti-Smith strength in the senate. A half dozen more republican senators were reported ready to vote against both men, although not yet committed.

Democrats Nearly Solid.

To date the democratic ranks have remained almost solid against the two senators-elect. The lone break came when Senator Cole Blease, of South Carolina, announced he would vote to seat both Vare and Smith on the ground the senate had no control over primaries in the states.

The attitude of several prominent republicans in denouncing slush funds has done much to turn sentiment against Vare and Smith. "Old guardsmen" were shaken first when Theodore Roosevelt took to the stump to attack slush funds and their users. A far greater shock came only a few days ago, when General John J. Pershing criticized lavish use of funds in campaigns.

Pershing Backs Norris.

The Pershing statement, incidentally, has given fuel to Senator George W. Norris, insurgent leader, who campaigned against Vare in Pennsylvania. Norris declared Pershing's utterance was an endorsement of his own doctrine that the use of slush funds meant auctioning off of public offices.

British Coal Mine Strikers to Act on New Terms Proposed

(Continued from page 1)

tricts from registering their votes against the motion.

But the matter is as yet far from settled. On a previous occasion the vote of the miners rejected an important recommendation of the delegate conference. It is possible that the same thing will occur with regard to the present recommendation, which, without question, spells defeat for the union.

Fighting Alone.

But the miners are fighting a lone battle. The government has mobilized its entire force against them and they have been deprived of support from the rest of the British movement by the right wing leaders of the Trade Union Congress.

It will be at least a week before the result of the voting in the districts is shown. And there is the other question, of the owners not yet having fully agreed to the proposals set forth by Baldwin as outlined above.

LOS ANGELES International Grand Concert of the International Labor Defense SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, at 8 P. M. CALMON LUBOVSKY, Violin Virtuoso Hungarian Beethoven Junior Orchestra FREIHEIT GESANGS' VEREIN CHORUS One Act Russian Comedy "DENSCHTIK PODVIOL" and other attractions. Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue ADMISSION 50 CENTS (Children 25 Cents) Proceeds to American Political Prisoners.

Reception and Dance to greet CHARLES CLINE famous class-war prisoner just released after serving 13 years in prison for trying to help the oppressed workers of Mexico on Friday, November 19, 1926, 8 p. m. at MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th Street NEW YORK CITY Under Auspices of International Labor Defense, New York Section TICKETS 50 CENTS—For sale at 799 Broadway, Room 422; Daily Worker, 103 E. 14th St., Room 32; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place.

Who Will Carry the Message of Passaic to the Unorganized?

Sixteen thousand textile workers of Passaic are on the brink of victory after a hard-fought nine months' struggle. 16,000 unorganized textile workers are establishing their right to organize and bargain collectively in defense of their own interests. Their brave struggle has been a shining example to the millions of workers who, unorganized and unprepared, face the prospect of the coming onslaughts of the American employers.

These unorganized workers need the message of Passaic—need it urgently and energetically until they learn to follow the textile workers' example. The rubber workers, the auto workers, the food workers, the steel workers, the miners, must come into the ranks of the organized labor movement, must build up a bulwark of defense against the attacks of the employers. The kept press will surely not carry this message. Even the labor press, which in many instances is in the control of the labor bureaucrats, who are more anxious to maintain their soft berths, than to tread the stormy path of organization among the unorganized workers, has not yet taken up this urgent duty.

It therefore falls to the Communist daily—THE DAILY WORKER—to take up this task, energetically and with vigor, as it has done consistently in the past. From THE DAILY WORKER will come the stimulus toward organization in new fields and toward the mobilization of new forces inside the labor movement, against the forces of American capitalism.

Should THE DAILY WORKER succumb at this critical time, when the Passaic strikers are on the verge of victory, the task of organizing Passaic

through the United States, the task of organizing the unorganized, would receive a serious setback. The present financial crisis in THE DAILY WORKER must not be permitted to halt its work. THE DAILY WORKER MUST CARRY ON. The DAILY WORKER must be kept alive. THE DAILY WORKER must reach an ever increasing number of organized workers. THE DAILY WORKER must help to make Passaic a reality in every field of industry. You must do your share by securing donations among your fellow workers. Turn your book in at once. If you have not received one, we shall be glad to send it upon request. Act NOW. Help at once. Keep THE DAILY WORKER.

Daily Worker Publishing Company, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find dollars.....cents to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. Name Address City

U. S. BATTLESHIPS SUPPORT DIAZ AS NICARAGUA HEAD

Attempt Intimidation on Liberals

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 16.—While official congratulations from the United States were being extended to Adolfo Diaz, newly inaugurated reactionary president of Nicaragua, United States battleships are patrolling the harbors as a warning to liberals to "keep hands off."

The long arm of Washington was plainly visible in the election of Diaz, chairman of Chamorro.

Would Intimidate Mexico. Yesterday the American cruiser California left Corinto for the Gulf of Fonseca, primarily to let Mexico, who also has ships in the district, know that the United States is backing the present regime. The U. S. S. Rochester is patrolling the east coast.

At the inauguration dinner Lawrence Dennis, charge d'affaires for the United States, proposed a toast to Diaz, assuring him of the support of the United States.

Little enthusiasm was shown by the people by Diaz' inauguration, despite the fact that those that witnessed the ceremony were supposed to be his supporters.

Declare Huge Dividends.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16.—Directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company here have declared a dividend on common stock totaling \$16,801,715, said to be the largest ever declared by the company.

BOSTON

International Press Ball



Friday, Nov. 26, '26

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- The Young Worker
-Youth Bi-weekly
- The Young Comrade
-Pioneer Monthly
- Proletar
-Armenian Weekly
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NOVEMBER 26

Friday, Dec. 3 at 9 p. m.

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WORKER WHO ACCEPTED CHALLENGE OF LADY ASTOR TO GO TO RUSSIA WRITES OF EXPERIENCES HE FINDS

The following is a letter from James Morton, London worker, who accepted the challenge of Lady Astor to take his family to Russia to live for a period. Lady Astor didn't think any one would accept her "daring challenge," but Morton did. This letter was sent to a worker in Los Angeles.

Dear Comrades: I have so many to write to that I will be compelled to organize my friends into groups. No. 1 Group consists of London comrades, who will pass all correspondence on to Liverpool. From Liverpool, letters can be sent to the comrades in the United States. So, now then, comrades, I address you all in the aggregate I am thinking of you all individually and will be very pleased to have letters from you all.

We landed in Leningrad on Friday, August 27, and were met at the boat by a deputation from the Supreme Economic Council, who whisked us away in an auto to the Hotel Europa. We were asked to stay as their guests for a few days, but just arranged to stay long enough to allow Alan, who had been sick during the whole sea voyage, to recover a bit.

We left on Saturday night at 11, had a bed each in a sleeping car, had a good night's sleep and reached Moscow at 10:30 on Sunday morning. Here we were met by another delegation, which took us into a car and drove us to the Bolshoi Hotel. Surrounded by eastern luxury, we had a good time. We met a few old comrades and had very soon decided that we had reached the promised land.

On Monday I had an interview with Comrade Lepsi, the chairman of the Metal Workers' Union, who advised us to return to Leningrad, as it was a much better place for engineering workers, and also because it was much easier to get housing accommodation.

Meets Metal Workers.

After spending two days in Moscow, we returned to Leningrad, where we were met by a delegation of the Metal Workers' Union and taken to the Hotel D'Angleterre. We are still there and likely to be for a few weeks, until we get a permanent address.

Lots of Work.

To find work in Leningrad at engineering trades is very easy, but it is difficult to find work in a place where English workers can be understood. There is a tremendous activity here. Ship building, ship repairs, engineering, building, street repairs and other activities too numerous to mention. The place is agog with work. Reconstruction on a grand scale. It is a real eye-opener to a foreign worker. It seems almost impossible.

Sees Big Factories.

I was taken to the Metallichesky works, a huge plant employing many thousands of workers. There they were making boilers, building cranes, Diesel engines and turbine machinery. Everything on a big scale. It was like being at Armstrong-Whitworth's.

The workers here are all Russians, and the works committee, although they welcomed me, and the director offered me work if I liked to start, thought it advisable that I should not be in a hurry and perhaps in a few days a job could be found for me where one worker at least spoke English. The next day I was taken to the great Putilov Engine Works—Red Putilov it is called now.

Gets Job.

Here my luck was in. The assistant superintendent in the foundry speaks a little English and is anxious to learn more. He was delighted at the idea of me starting there, but no more than I was. He said I would teach him English and he would learn me Russian. Everything was fixed up.

IN PHILADELPHIA

There are only two places to eat—HOME AND AT Hartung's Restaurant 610 Spring Garden St. Home Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. Cooking.

EXPLODE BOSS PROPERTY BUNK IN AUSTRALIA

Workers Short of Food and Clothing

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY—(FP)—According to Napier Thompson, ex-president of the Australian Metal Trade Employers Assn., Australia is "a nation of capitalists," where wealth is widely distributed, where everybody is prosperous and where there are no poor.

A clipping of this statement from the N. Y. Times of July 20 reached the Australian bureau of The Federated Press when a commission was hearing evidence for a higher minimum wage. Some of the evidence was heart-moving, telling of the grim struggle to make ends meet.

The evidence by various witnesses is typical of thousands of workers in the city of Sydney alone, and is a striking answer to the allegations that in Australia all are prosperous and none are poor.

A family of 5 was forced to live on \$21 weekly, of which \$8 had to be paid for rent. They were short of food and clothing. There was no milk for the three young children. Christmas toys for the children were unknown.

A mother with 7 children, eldest aged 12, said her husband earned \$22.50 weekly, out of which she paid \$5.50 for rent for a 3-room house. They went short of food and clothing.

Many similar stories were told—all showing that the minimum wage was not sufficient to provide a decent living. The majority of the Australian people (85% of whom are workers) are worse off than before the war.

Soviet Delegation to Study Oil Industry Goes Back to Russia

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Delegates sent here by the Soviet oil trust, Grosneft, to investigate American methods of producing and refining oil, have sailed back to Russia, after spending four months in the United States.

Revival of Russian petroleum industry will not mean an oil price war, declared S. M. Ganshin, vice-president of the trust and a member of the delegation. The consumption of Europe and the rest of the world is more than sufficient to absorb the Russian and American output, he said.

Orders for a million dollars worth of oil equipment will be placed in the United States thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation, buying agency for the Soviet government.

Machado Threatens Dictatorship Over Cuba, "If Necessary"

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 16.—President Machado threatened in an Armistice Day speech here that if he did not get the co-operation of congress he would establish a dictatorship, if necessary. "If a dictatorship is necessary to keep alive the memory of those heroes who died on the battlefield, I, with those who are willing to follow me, will be enough to attain that end," he said.

Mine Strike Cripples Many British Industries

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Absolute ruin is faced by British industries dependent upon a cheap fuel supply, says a review of recent developments in the coal lockout by the British correspondent of the International Federation of Trade Unions. In every part of the kingdom there are idle ship yards, damped furnaces, or closed textile mills.

The Daily Herald, organ of labor, finds that of the 85 blast furnaces which were in operation in the west of Scotland last April all have been closed down. The Scottish iron and steel trade has been paralyzed for months past. In the Middlesbrough district only 5,000 men are working, of the normal force of 25,000 men. Arthur Pugh, secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation, says that only five of the 470 blast furnaces of the metal industry are still working.

Lack of coal is likewise forcing some of the French furnaces to shut down, while there is arising in Germany a demand that coal exports be curtailed in order to reduce the rising cost of fuel to German manufacturers. German mine owners are working to secure long-term contracts to supply coal to former buyers of British coal. Belgian manufacturers are suffering from the fuel famine, and in the heavy industries the condition is described as alarming.

Russian Women Will Give Affair Dec. 5

A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Shoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves. All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

JOURNALISM CLASS NOW MEETS AT 6:30 P. M. TO ENABLE WORKERS WITH MEETINGS ON SAME NIGHT TO JOIN

To comply with the request of many workers who want to become members of the Chicago class in worker correspondence the hour of the class meeting has been changed to 6:30 p. m. from 8 p. m. This change is made to enable workers who have other meetings on Friday night to attend the class in workers' journalism from 6:30 to 8 o'clock and thus be able to go to their other meetings after class.

The change will take effect this Friday night. All members of the class and those who have not yet joined, but intend to this week, are requested to be in the editorial rooms of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at 6:30 sharp, so that no time will be lost.

Registration Still Open. Registration for the class is still open and all workers who are inter-

ested in learning how to write news stories are invited to join. A course of study has been outlined this year which is designed to develop real labor journalists out of the members. Every phase of journalism will be taken up, from the writing of a single news story to the more complicated features of journalism.

Special lecturers will give instruction on special phases of labor journalism.

Class is Popular. The class is becoming more popular each week, and new students are registering at each session. It is expected that with the change in the hour more workers will be able to join than before. Members of the class are requested to bring with them on Friday night a short story of some happening that they have seen or heard about, as these specimen stories form the basis for class criticism.

MOVIE WORKERS PRESENT DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION

Los Angeles Unions Are Ready to Strike

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN, (Worker Correspondent). LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—The four unions making up the Studio Employees' Alliance have presented demands to the Los Angeles film executives for recognition of union conditions, falling which a general strike will be called here Dec. 1, as well as in the New York section of the industry.

Delegates to the Central Labor Council report hundreds of applications are coming into the union offices for membership since the opening of the organization drive in preparation for the strike.

C. L. C. Backs Move. The Central Labor Council assures complete support to the strike if it takes place. They are anxious to make some kind of a showing before the next convention of the A. F. of L., which takes place in this city in 1927.

Other Drives Loom.

Organization drives in other industries may soon get under way for the same reason. It is interesting to note that most of the officials of the council were against inviting the next A. F. of L. convention here, because of the issue of organization campaign raised by progressive delegates in this connection. However, the opinion of Frank L. Johnston, reactionary president was overwhelmingly defeated by a vote of the delegates, who will be spurred on to strengthen the labor movement now in this open-shop city.

SCOTT NEARING speaks in Los Angeles November 22 to 27

LINCOLN HALL, Walker Auditorium Bldg., 730 South Grand Ave. 8 O'Clock Each Evening

- Monday, Nov. 22, "Rise of Capitalist Imperialism."
- Tuesday, Nov. 23, "Russian Reconstruction."
- Thursday, Nov. 25, "League of Nations or Soviet Union?"
- Friday, Nov. 26, "Trade Union Unity."
- Course tickets will be sold for \$2.00 each; they will be limited to 500, the seating capacity of the hall. Single admissions fifty cents—provided there are any seats left. Each afternoon at 8:15 o'clock Mr. Nearing will speak in the same hall on "Post-War Economics," treating the subject after this manner:
- Monday, Nov. 22, "Wealth Concentration—Wages, Income and Debts."
- Tuesday, Nov. 23, "World Struggle for Raw Materials."
- Wednesday, Nov. 24, "Unemployment and the Return of Hard Times."
- Thursday, Nov. 25, "The Rise of Organized Labor."
- Friday, Nov. 26, "Labor Parties and the Labor State."

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GIRL, 12, JAILED FOR AIDING IN PASSAIC RELIEF

Jersey Police Threaten Young Pioneers

By a Worker Correspondent. ROSSELLE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mary Kortnowsky, 12-year-old member of the Young Pioneers, was arrested here for selling bread cards for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers' children. The little girl was dragged from the house where she was trying to sell a card by a member of the local police and thrown into a foul cell in police headquarters. She was held there for over six hours before her parents were able to get her release.

Given Rough Treatment.

During the six hours she was held in jail the little child was subjected to the most brutal treatment and questioning. The police questioned her at length regarding the Young Pioneers, and Mary told them what the Pioneers were—an organization of working class children fighting for the working class.

The police told her parents that they would certainly have detectives on hand at the next meeting of the Pioneers. They intimated that the Pioneer group in Roselle would be broken up by force if it were found as radical as Mary's reply indicated.

Another Pioneer Grilled.

This is not the first occurrence of this kind in Roselle. A few weeks ago Herbie Axel, an 11-year-old Pioneer, showed his teacher a copy of the Young Pioneer. The teacher was horrified. She took Herbie to the principal of the school, who, after questioning him, evidently found he needed help to curb this infant "red menace," and called the police department. A detective was sent over to the school and Herbie's mother was also called into conference. Mrs. Axel said that she knew Herbie belonged to the Pioneers and that she entirely approved of his program. The principal then threatened to expel Herbie from school unless he left the Pioneers. His mother replied that her son would continue to be a member of the Pioneers at all costs, as she thought something was needed to counteract the poisonous capitalist propaganda of the public schools.

A Treat of a Lifetime!

IN NEW YORK Freiheit Gesangs Verein with the assistance of members of New York Symphony Orchestra will sing

"Messiah, Son of Joseph"

Dramatic poem by Balmush Steinhman. Music by our own Jacob Shafer. SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1926 CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave., New York City Tickets 75c to \$2.00 at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York City.

ПРОЛЕТАРБУНА Устная газета-журнал Чикагского отдела газ. "НОВЫЙ МИР"

The next meeting of the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents will be held Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. All must be present to get ready for the next issue of Prolet-Tribune which will be out next Saturday night at the Workers' House.

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The Challenge of Youth

Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League By SAM DARCY IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolutionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyzes the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

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The Immediate Program for the Work of the Party

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

I. The General Situation.

1. The Economic Situation.

THE industries of this country are still operating at a high rate of production, with an indication of an immediate sharp trend toward depression. The figures showing the trend of production during the past few months still show a general upward tendency. Even such industries as textile and mining, which have been in a partial state of crisis, show some improvement, the latter as the result of the export of scab coal to Great Britain and the Continent to fill the shortage caused by the strike of the British miners. There are in the background, factors indicating the instability and weakness of the present situation such as the decrease of exports, the recession in building operations, the downward trend of the automobile industry, the dangers to the credit system resulting from inflated installment sales, but it is very likely that the present scale of production and employment will hold good for at least another six months. It is upon this basis that the party must formulate its program of work for the immediate future.

The fact that the workers are not sharing as a class in the general prosperity of capitalist industry is shown by the course of production and wages. Certain sections of the workers, the organized, skilled workers, who make the aristocracy of the labor movement, have made gains as a result of the concessions made by the capitalists to make them allies of American imperialism, but this is not true of the masses of workers. During the six years from 1919 to 1925 wages show a decrease of 9% and the cost of living a decrease of 11% indicating only a very slight gain in the real wages of the workers. During this period, however, the production per worker in American industry has increased 43% which has enormously increased the profits of the capitalists and given them the benefits of the increased production of wealth by American industry.

At the present time there are movements for wage increases among sections of the workers. The furriers won a wage increase, the garment workers are fighting for an increase and the railroad workers are pressing demands under the Watson-Parker Bill. On the other hand, wage cuts have taken place in the textile industry and in the mining industry through opening of many mines on the open shop basis with wages under the Jacksonville agreement. A general effort to reduce the wages of the miners will undoubtedly take place with the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement next spring.

The agricultural crisis continues in a sharp form among certain sections of the farmers, notably in the corn belt and cotton, while the general situation in the agricultural field is that the farmers are not sharing in the favorable economic situation which the capitalists are enjoying.

2. The Political Situation.

POLITICALLY, the situation in the United States can be best characterized as a growing conflict between that part of finance capital with growing investments and interests in Europe and generally in foreign fields, and industrial capital, supported by the petty bourgeois, which is primarily interested in American industries. This line is not always clear, being blurred by interests running in both directions, but the main line of the struggle between the capitalist groups is the conflicting interests of these two groups. The affiliation of the United States with the World Court, the funding of the debts of European countries to the United States growing out of the war on terms which granted partial cancellation were victories for the international bankers, won in the face of the opposition of industrial capital. The need of creating the means of repayment of the enormous loans and investments in Europe by the international bankers, is developing a movement having their support for the revision of the tariff to enable foreign goods to enter the American market on a more favorable basis. This movement is resisted by the industrial capital which profits from the high tariff. The general results of the election was a partial defeat for international banking capital, which will lead to sharper struggles between the two contending groups.

While this internal struggle goes on between the two groups of capitalist interests, the capitalist class as a whole is united in its struggle against the workers and farmers. The income tax revision by the last congress, the proposal of Coolidge to grant the capitalists a reduction of from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000 on next year's income tax payments, show how the capitalists use the governmental power to strengthen their position economically. At the same time, the attack upon the workers thru the use of governmental power against them grows more dangerous. The passage of the Watson-Parker Bill, which practically robs the railroad workers of the right to strike, the threatened extension of this law to the miners, the proposals for registration of the foreign-born workers, the Supreme Court decision in the Dorchy case, establishing as the highest law of the land that strikes may be illegal, all forge new weapons for the capitalists in the struggle against the workers. The capitalists also united against the farmers to defeat all proposals for relief of the farmers from the crisis which continues in agriculture.

No effective resistance to these attacks among the workers and farmers developed during the election campaign. The movement for a labor party made some strides forward and in certain agricultural states the farmer-labor parties carried on widespread campaigns, but no mass movement of the workers and farmers against this use of the governmental power against them developed.

It remains the major task of our party to carry on a widespread campaign of agitation to unite the workers, in alliance with the farmers, for independent political action, to resist these attacks, using the concrete governmental action against them as the basis of our campaign.

3. The Labor Movement.

THE reactionary bureaucrats who compose the leadership of the organized labor movement continue to elaborate and intensify their policy of cooperation with the capitalist employers which tends to degenerate the trade unions toward company unions and to make the organized labor movement an adjunct of American capitalism, rather than an

organization for militant class struggle in the workers' interests. This is manifested among other things, by their support of the Watson-Parker law, the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio plan, the elaboration of the so-called Monroe Doctrine of Labor, the establishment of a Trade Union Life Insurance company, the extension of labor banking, and other forms of trade union capitalism. With the exception of the paper resolutions against company unions and for a shorter workday, the convention of the American Federation of Labor maintained its position of opposition to every progressive proposal to strengthen and build the organized labor movement and to carry on a militant fight for the class interests of the workers.

There is thus being created an upper stratum of the aristocracy of labor, which shares somewhat in the imperialist profits of American capitalism and has a high standard of life itself. Because of the favorable situation of this section of the workers, it does not give support to the struggles of highly exploited, unorganized workers in the great machine industry of this country, leaving them to shift for themselves. These highly exploited, unorganized workers are not sharing in the profits of American imperialism, and movements of struggle against the capitalists are developing among them. Our party, as the only organization which fights for the interests of these workers while at the same time not neglecting the work to stimulate the skilled or organized workers into militant struggle, is becoming the leaders of these struggles. This has been shown in the Passaic strike. Despite the wishes of the reactionary leaders of the aristocracy of labor, widespread support was given to the Passaic strikers and these leaders were finally compelled to give lip service to the struggles of these workers.

The achievements of the party in the Passaic strike shows the possibilities of the development of a movement against the reactionary class collaboration policies of the official leaders of the labor movement and represent a victory for the left wing.

The militant class struggle in the workers' interests by the Furriers' Union under leadership of the left wing, resulting in a victory for the workers against the right wing supported by President Green, also represents a new achievement for the left wing. The fight of the New York Joint Board of the International Garment Workers' Union is a movement in the same direction. The development of a broad progressive bloc with the slogan, "Save the Miners' Union" against the reactionary leadership of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers is an especially important indication of the growth of the sentiment to make the union organs of militant class struggle, especially since the mining industry is one of the basic industries, toward which the party must direct its attention.

4. The Party and the General Situation.

THE above analysis of the existing situation shows, that while there are difficulties in the way of the party in developing a revolutionary movement of the workers and building the party in the favorable economic situation of American capitalism, which has enormously strengthened it, and the trend toward the right of the skilled, organized workers and the class collaboration policies which the official leaders of the labor movement follow, there are also favorable conditions in the movements for wage increases and struggles against wage cuts by the great mass of highly exploited unorganized workers in the machine industry, as well as left wing developments in sections of the organized labor movement. The party can, by carefully formulated tactics, take full advantage of the favorable situation, develop the revolutionary movement of the workers, increase its influence and leadership and strengthen and build the party.

II. Immediate Program of Work of the Party.

1. Achievements of the Party.

THE facts recited in the foregoing analysis prove that the party still stands before the elementary task of setting the workers into motion against their class enemy and of developing a class ideology. The orientation of the party must be founded on a clear comprehension of these facts.

The great strength and resources of American imperialism coupled with the relatively underdeveloped strength of the workers, the capitalist offensive and victories over the workers in many industries in recent times, have produced a spirit of pessimism in certain sections of the labor movement which is also reflected in some sections of the party. While it is true that the favorable economic position of American imperialism, which enables it to provide general employment and to corrupt certain sections of the working class, puts great objective difficulties in the path of a revolutionary workers' party, nevertheless a sober estimate of the situation and the problems presented by it, upon which a practical program is based, will enable the party to cope with all difficulties and to extend its influence and increase its strength. Pessimism in the labor and revolutionary movements is objectively an aid to the bourgeoisie and their agents in the labor movement. The rejection of all pessimistic moods is a prerequisite to the successful accomplishment of the revolutionary tasks.

The class struggle continues even under the most favorable conditions of capitalist production. Such conditions inevitably produce movements of the workers demanding a greater share of the wealth they produce. With correct tactics the party can stimulate and lead struggles of the workers against the capitalists and become a popular party of the workers in time of "capitalist prosperity" and "stabilization" as well as during periods of "hard times" and crisis. In these struggles the party by the employment of correct tactics can hasten the process of revolutionization of the working class.

In the present period, the party must particularly direct its attention to those highly exploited, unorganized workers in the great machine industry, who under all conditions are the great reservoir from which the revolutionary movement draws its strength. By initiating movements for the organization of these workers, developing programs for their struggles and giving leadership to their fights, the party can increase its strength and build its influence. At the same time it must initiate movements among the organized and skilled workers,

seizing every opportunity to stimulate the movement against the class collaboration policies of the reactionary bureaucrats and to develop militant movement of class struggle. The Passaic strike and the movement in the miners' union are typical examples of the possibilities for great achievement by the party in applying such a policy.

The record of the achievements of our party during the past year also show that there is no basis for this pessimism, and that the party has been able to develop those tactics which have widened its influence and strengthened its leadership among the working masses. The organization of the 16,000 Passaic strikers represents the first broad movement among the unorganized workers in the highly developed, unorganized machine industry for many years. The organization of these workers, the leadership of their strike during nine months, the development of wide support to their struggle in the relief organization for their support, stands as a major achievement of the party.

The part the party has played in the Furriers' strike, the first big strike resulting in a victory which has developed for many years, increased the influence and prestige of the party. The party leadership in the movement for the protection of the foreign-born workers established its influence, and brought it into a common struggle with four hundred thousand organized workers. Thru throwing out the slogan of a united labor ticket in the election campaign, the party was able to stimulate the movement for a labor party in a number of places and to actually aid in the organizing of labor parties in some localities.

All of these gains of the party were made thru application of the united front tactics thru which it drew masses of workers into common struggle with it.

In spite of the period of capitalist prosperity, the party is breaking its isolation and succeeded in broadening its influence and increasing its prestige among the masses of workers. Its position today in the organized labor movement and among the working masses generally, is far in advance of what it was a year ago.

The party must mobilize for fuller use of its strength in applying the policies and tactics thru which it has made these gains and in taking up of its immediate program to build the party and extend its influence among the masses. Such a mobilization will bring even greater gains than are to be recorded for the past year.

The immediate program which the party must make the centre of its work is the following:

A—Organization of the Unorganized.

THE work of organizing the unorganized into labor unions must take first place in the work of the party. The conditions for organizing the unorganized are most favorable during a period of high scale production by capitalist industry. Movement for the organization of the unorganized are developing in many parts of the country. It is the duty of the party nuclei in the factories to take the initiative in developing such movements and to give them the greatest possible support. The party already has creditable achievements in this field, but there must be a greater mobilization of the party for this work and its extension on a much greater scale. This movement must also be initiated and stimulated in the trade unions, central bodies, and organs of the trade unions generally.

It is the workers in the highly developed machine industry of the United States who are largely unorganized. It is exactly these workers who should first respond to Communist agitation and be the backbone of the Communist movement. The party must take the leadership in the fight to organize these workers and thus extend its influence among them. The party must mobilize its strength to create scores of Passaics and to increase the number of workers organized under its leadership to hundreds of thousands.

B—Work in the Existing Trade Unions.

DESPITE the emphasis which the party has placed upon the necessity of organizing every party member for work in the existing trade unions, only a small part of the party strength is brought to bear in this field. The raising of the number of party members who belong to the union, the organization of the party fractions, the development of a broad left wing in the trade unions are prerequisites to the growth of our party influence in every field of work. The conditions for the development of a broad left wing in the trade unions are becoming more favorable and the party must take the necessary steps, thru the entry of the members into the unions, the organization of party fractions and systematic work in the unions to hasten this development and to create a broad movement of the organized workers which will challenge the influence of the reactionary bureaucrats and win the trade unions for a policy of militant class struggle against capitalism. The present struggle in the Miners' Union must have the full support of the party.

C—A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections.

THE party must now raise the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections" and set to work systematically to build up the movement to realize this slogan. The attack of the capitalist government on the rights of the workers to strike must be made a central point in our agitation for the labor party. The sending of the president's message to congress setting forth the capitalist program, will create a favorable opportunity for issuance of the slogan and initiation of the campaign on the basis of a labor program opposed to the capitalist program. The steps to be taken immediately in this campaign are the following:

1. During the year 1927 municipal elections will take place in a large number of states. Our party has not learned to connect its general agitation with the local questions affecting the lives of the workers. The party organization in each city must study the local political questions, formulate a program on the basis of the workers' issues and raise the slogan of "A United Labor Ticket in the City Elections—A Labor Party for the 1928 Elections." In connection with these municipal elections, the aim which the party must set itself is to organize local labor parties, or, if this objective cannot be achieved, to organize committees for the formation of a labor

party. In the elections this year, the party organizations in many places did not prepare early enough for the election campaign and consequently failed in placing a ticket in the field. This must not happen in the municipal elections. Steps must be taken immediately to see that a united labor ticket is placed on the ballot in every city in which the municipal elections take place, or if this cannot be achieved, a party ticket.

a—In connection with this mobilization of the party for the election campaigns next year, it is necessary to carry on an ideological campaign in the party to bring to the party members an understanding of the necessity of the party participating in the election campaigns to the fullest possible extent. Our party still responds too little to the possibilities for development of a movement of the workers and extending the party influence thru election campaigns. These campaigns constitute a major opportunity for agitation among the workers and the party must utilize them to the fullest extent. Election campaigns as a means of political propaganda and agitation have especially great significance for our party. Active participation in election campaigns will be the means of our first approach to many American workers.

2—The party must take up in earnest the work of forming trade union committees for the formation of a labor party, in every local union, in the central labor bodies of each city, and on a state scale, as outlined in the resolution of the last convention. The formation of a network of trade union committees for the formation of a labor party thruout the whole country will create a solid basis for the realization of the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."

3—The party should endeavor to initiate under trade union auspices if this can be achieved, if not, under party auspices, a referendum of workers in the factories thru a petition addressed to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor requesting that body to call a national conference of trade unions, co-operatives, labor fraternal organizations and labor political parties for the formation of a labor party to represent labor in the 1928 elections.

D—Councils for Protection of the Foreign-Born.

WITH the reconvening of congress, the bills for the registration, photographing and finger printing of the foreign-born workers will again come to the fore. The party must give full support to the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born in the fight against these laws. The campaign of the party must be directed to draw the native-born workers into this struggle by agitation showing the right to organize and the standard of life of the whole working class. The fight against the registration laws must be coupled with the campaign for the labor party.

E—The Struggle Against American Imperialism.

THE determining factor in the present period is the dominant and still rising character and influence of American imperialism. This necessitates that our party, in conformity with the emphasis laid upon this in the decision on the American question of the last plenum of the Comintern, pay the utmost attention to this important field for Communist activity. The domination of the two American continents by U. S. imperialism, its steady penetration into European economy and politics, and its increasing interest in the Far East, makes it possible for our party, by paying strict attention and devoting the necessary energy to anti-imperialist work, to greatly aid the struggles of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and assist in the progress of the world revolution, more directly perhaps than in many other fields.

F—Agricultural Work.

THE continuance of the crisis among sections of the farmers with difficult conditions generally in the agricultural field, create a favorable situation for the extension of the work of the party. The program of the party for work among the farmers must be taken up with greater energy and full advantage taken of the possibilities in this field.

G—Other Party Campaigns.

ALL of the above campaigns of the party can be strengthened by intensification of the special forms of party activities, such as the building of the youth movement and realization of the slogan, "A Young Workers League Unit wherever there is a party unit," the work among the Negroes, the systematic organization and greater support of the work among women. The political committee must take the necessary steps to furnish concrete programs for these activities and secure more energetic support from the whole party.

Non-party organizations, formed to unite broad masses of workers on specific issues of the class struggle are of extraordinary importance for the party in the present period as a means of broadening the working class fighting front, as a source of contact with non-party workers and as a recruiting ground for the party. Active participation in such organizations is an essential part of the united front tactics and remains as before one of the primary duties of all party members.

All of these campaigns must be so directed that new strength and influence develops FOR THE PARTY from them. The various forms of the party activities must not be conducted so as to create separate organizations competing with the party, but as various forms of one whole, the party, which is the leading and directing influence, and all of which result in building the party and the revolutionary movement in the United States.

III. Inner Party Problems.

1. Factionalism in the Party.

THE party has made a considerable degree of progress in eliminating factionalism in the party during the past year, particularly since the last

plenum of the Central Committee in May. Here and there remnants of the whole condition still exist in the party and further efforts to liquidate these situations must be made. The line of the Central Committee for complete unification of the party and mobilizing of all its forces, both in the membership and leadership must be followed until all remnants of factionalism are ended and the party carries on its work as a united whole.

2. Right and Ultra-Left Deviations.

THE party is following a line which rejects both right wing deviations and ultra-left sectarianism. Wherever manifestations of either appear in the party, they must be exposed and repudiated. Neither of these deviations from Leninism appear in the party in a crystallized form extending thru the party.

However, right wing manifestations have appeared in a number of instances in our trade union work, particularly in the city of New York. The right wing manifestations here referred to have become outstanding in the conduct of some of our comrades leading the strike of the cloakmakers. Permeated by a craft union ideology, these comrades not only resisted the party policy on amalgamation, but failed also to carry out the decisions of the party that a militant struggle be waged against the Sigman right wing machine which consciously worked for the defeat of the strike in order to use the defeat to eliminate the left wing from control of the union. The failure to pursue a militant policy in this and many other matters demanded by the party has weakened the party influence among the masses in the cloakmakers' strike.

The party must therefore resolutely resist all these manifestations, endeavoring to convince the comrades of their mistakes and bring them to the party line. If these measures do not result in the correction of these right wing deviations, the party will be obliged to take stronger measures.

3. Party Education.

THE New York Workers' School represents a big achievement for the party. Hundreds of comrades are receiving a training in Marxism and Leninism thru the classes of this school. Similar schools on a smaller scale are being developed in other cities. This work is of the utmost importance to the party and must be given the fullest support and extended. A training in the theoretical basis of Communism is the best guarantee that our party will remain true to the correct Communist policies and reject all deviations to the right or left. Such training will also strengthen the party for every phase of its work.

4. The Daily Worker.

THE maintaining of THE DAILY WORKER, the extension of its influence by increasing its circulation, is one of the major tasks of the party. THE DAILY WORKER plays a great part in the life of the party. It is a centralizing influence, which gives the party membership the line of the party from day to day on the events of the class struggle. In a special resolution, the Central Committee has pointed out in detail the importance of THE DAILY WORKER. The party must give special attention to this resolution and take up in earnest the work which it sets for the party in relation to THE DAILY WORKER.

IV. The Party Reorganization.

1. The Results of the Party Reorganization.

THE party took up the work of reorganizing the party on the basis of street and shop nuclei approximately one year ago. The party now has sufficient experience with the new form of organization to establish the fact that the party policy of centralizing the party and organizing shop and street nuclei in place of the language and territorial branches was correct. The reorganization has turned the face of the party toward the workers in the factories. The work of the party in the Passaic strike, and in other places where similar work is now under way, the formation of such factory nuclei as that in the Ford plant, issuing a factory paper reaching from ten to fifteen thousand workers each month, an achievement which is duplicated on a lesser scale in two score other great industries, shows the possibilities of the new form of organization in building the party influence and establishing contact between the party and the masses of workers. The Central Committee repudiates emphatically any suggestion that the reorganization was a mistake. What is needed is not a backward step, but more careful, systematic work to build more functioning shop nuclei and to teach the street nuclei how to carry on their work effectively.

2. More Attention to the Organization Problems.

IN establishing the gains for the party thru the reorganization, the Central Committee does not ignore the many manifest weaknesses of the party organization at the present time. The party has many organizational problems to solve. The teaching of shop nuclei how to become really living, functioning organizations, the instruction of the street nuclei in their work, the meeting of the language difficulties which exist, the making of the inner life of the shop and street nuclei of the party interesting to the members, the mobilization of all the members in the party work, must be all given earnest attention in order to solve these problems. Many of the weaknesses of the party organization are due to the fact that the party has not given sufficient attention to the organization side of its work. The party organization is the basis of all the party work. Unless we build a strong, efficient organization all our work will suffer. The party must turn its attention to this work. The Central Committee instructs that for the immediate future, at least half of the energies of the leading committees of the party must be devoted to the work of strengthening the party organization. Where the district organizers have taken up this problem in earnest, immediate far-reaching results have been attained, as for instance, Comrade Tallentire in Minnesota, where the dues payments have increased from 339 three months ago to 1,000 in the month of October, with the cor-

Continued on page 6)

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
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"INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM" SLOGAN USED BY OPEN SHOP TO RALLY CONFERENCE AGAINST UNIONISM

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

"We must build our redoubts" is the slogan under which the American plan-open shop conference is rallying its members to its 10th semi-annual session in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 15-17. The words are from an address by Charles Evans Hughes warning against "destructive forces now operating throughout the world"—which the open shop conference interprets as bolshevism and labor unionism.

The American plan-open shop conference is a loose association of employers' associations established in 1922. Its headquarters are in Salt Lake City, Kansas City, San Francisco and Detroit.

Urging business executives to attend the Dallas convention the invitation committee promises "It is the place where you meet the men who are on the firing line. . . . You will be in an open shop city, you will be among your friends, we need you, we want you and we expect you to come."

Attending the conference will be "men who are making real progress in handling the biggest problem now before the American public—the labor problem."

UNDER the caption, "Hold High the Torch of Industrial Freedom," an inviting booklet tells of American Federation of Labor efforts to war on the open shop. "Day and night without surcease, these enemies of American institutions are striking at the very foundations of our industrial peace, social unity and economic development. How futile, then, for any man even to attempt to cope with these perilous situations unaided, isolated, alone."

THE invitation committee contains representatives of the Associated Building Employers of Detroit, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles—already stirred to action by the decision of the A. F. of L. to convene there next autumn; the Open Shop Association of San Antonio, Texas; Florida Employers' Association; Employers' Association of Fort Wayne; Associated Industries of Seattle; Milwaukee Employers' Council, and the local American Plan-Open Shop Association of Little Rock, Ark.

These and representatives of some 200 militant anti-union American plan bodies will gather in Dallas to confer on bigger and better tactics for fighting trade unions.

IN its advice to local "industrial associations" the open shop conference is all for militancy and disciplined organization among employers. It says:

"The industrial association must be found fighting where the war is on and not confine itself to some soft quarter of its own selection and predilection." "The industrial association should not consider the community secure as long as there exists a single closed shop industry in that community."

THE same aggressive note, which may well serve as a battle challenge to the A. F. of L., is sounded in the observation that "closed shop conditions must be looked upon as a form of industrial pestilence which must be immediately cleaned up."

Instructions given in the minutes of the May Detroit convention tell how pressure may be brought against em-

ployers reluctant to break with unions: "Financial and building interests should be brought to the point that they will confine their awards to open shop contractors."

REMINISCENT of the A. F. of L. tilt with the Detroit churches are the instructions under presenting the open shop to churches: "Furnish your pastors with literature on the open shop. Meet with your ministerial association."

Finally the conference defines its own function as that of a correlation agency helping local and state employers' associations in their struggle with unions. "The American plan-open shop conference must be known as a voice of industry for the open shop—as the militant, determined, intelligent group that is equipped to fight for, ably represent, the cause."

THE organization is committed to company unions, if necessary to head off real trade unions, and is especially interested in preventing organization of workers in the automobile and motion picture industries. Concerning the latter it says: "Every industrial association (meaning its affiliated bodies) should work to keep the motion picture industry in the open shop ranks."

The Dallas convention will undoubtedly take up methods for combatting the announced purpose of four big A. F. of L. unions to get the closed union shop in their sections of the movie industry. The convention will also discuss new means of meeting the A. F. of L. campaign in the auto industry and in organization of the unorganized.

Plays for Workers, Is Aim of New Group

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. —(FP)—The Biggest Boob in the World, a fantastic labor comedy translated from the German by Upton Sinclair is the first production announced by the Workers' Theatre. Karl Wittvogel is author of the play. The play will be given Dec. 4 in the Church of All Nations, New York, and repeated there Dec. 8 and 10 before being taken to various labor halls throughout the city.

The aim of the Workers' Theatre, according to Michael Gold—editor of New Masses and organizer of the group, is to present to American audiences the spirit of labor in drama that will touch closely the life of the workers. Gold contends that the American and European stage is decadent, that it panders to the taste of a small wealthy and effete audience, and therefore has no great influence in the life of the nation. He plans to model the Workers' Theatre somewhat after the newer theatres of Russia, which, according to the noted British critic Huntley Carter, are now the most vigorous and alive in the world.

Wants Whiskey for Medicine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—L. C. Andrews, dry chief, is going to ask congress to permit the manufacture of whiskey in the United States. The whiskey is to be made for medicinal purposes, to replenish the present stock that will be exhausted within five years.

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
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WOLL COMMENDS COOLIDGE FOR SOVIET POLICY

A. F. of L. Reactionary Is In Accord

Pretending to speak for the workers, Matthew Woll, reactionary vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to President Coolidge commending him on his stand against recognition of the Soviet Union, as expressed in his Kansas City Armistice Day speech.

Chambers Prove It.
That the workers are in accord with Coolidge's policy is shown by the actions of the New York and United States chambers of commerce and the A. F. of L. against Russian recognition, Woll said to Coolidge.

Gives an Earful.
Woll devoted 7,000 words, or about seven newspaper columns, to explain to Calvin the reasons the workers were opposed to recognizing Russia.

A large part of the letter was devoted to attacking Sherwood Eddy, who addressed the A. F. of L. convention at Detroit on Russia. He declared that Eddy was "in league with the Communists" to spread Soviet propaganda in the United States.

"Folly," Says Mr. Woll.
Mr. Woll informed Coolidge that future revolutions and internal turmoil in Russia are certain, and until the time when the Russian government is firmly established upon a program of international justice, America would be committing the greatest folly to offer recognition.

Asks for Fair Play from Police in Box Makers' Union Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Fair play to striking paper box workers and the removal of policemen from delivery wagons was requested of the police department in a letter sent yesterday to Police Commissioner McLaughlin by Fred Calois, manager of the Paper Box Makers' Union.

The police-commissioner's attention was called to a recent statement by the manufacturers' association to the effect that "through concerted association efforts the full co-operation of the police department has been secured."

The union maintains that every manufacturer has been furnished with officers who ride on every delivery wagon and prevent the striking union drivers from approaching the strikebreakers "with a view to convincing them that they are doing an injustice to the strikers."

"We beg of you to maintain a neutral position," concludes Mr. Calois, "giving our boys the right and opportunity to do their lawful picketing. This can only be achieved by removing the policemen from the wagons."

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

2ND CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND I. L. D. IS CALLED

Meeting to Be Held in
Boston, Nov. 28

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The second annual conference of the International Labor Defense, New England district, will be held here, Nov. 28, at Franklin Union Hall, 41 Berkeley St. Delegates will attend from labor unions, working class organizations, and I. L. D. branches from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

All Urged to Attend.
All affiliated and sympathetic organizations are urged to send delegates to the conference. The representation will be as follows: two delegates each for all trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal societies, and clubs; two delegates for each I. L. D. branch; each I. L. D. branch secretary can come as a delegate; former class war prisoners are invited as fraternal delegates.

Demonstration of Unity.
The aim of the I. L. D. is to make this conference an imposing demonstration of the unity of all progressive elements in the labor movement for the defense and support of persecuted workers and their families, and for organized resistance to capitalist persecution in America and throughout the world.

Suppression in New England.
That action is needed in New England is pointed out by the call for the conference, which says:

"The suppression of the civil rights of the workers has assumed such alarming proportions in New England, particularly in Massachusetts, that it demands the immediate consideration of every progressive workers' organization and of every forward looking individual interested in the progress and development of the labor movement. Facts show that labor speakers have been barred from using public meeting places by specific orders from local officials. Cities and towns have shut their doors tight to those who seek to speak in the interests of labor."

"The constitutional right of workers to freedom of speech and assembly has been boldly violated by police and city officials in Boston, Lawrence, Fall River, Lynn, and other places where labor meetings have been interfered with or prohibited. Government departments are being used, not to serve the ends of justice, but rather as a means of establishing a widespread system of espionage over those who are active in the labor movement. Workers active in the struggle against the employers are prosecuted on trumped-up charges and given long jail sentences. Foreign-born workers are deported to certain death in the lands of the white terror. The fundamental rights of the workers to freedom of speech and assembly, to organize to better their conditions—these rights are being ruthlessly assailed and trampled under foot."

N. W. Parents' League to Meet Thursday Night

An important meeting of the Parents' League of the Northwest Side will be held Thursday, Nov. 18, at 3301 Le Moyne St. There will be election of officers. Carl Haessler, chief editor of the Federated Press will speak on "Who controls the schools and why?"



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

And the same thing applied to the movement in its national aspects. The American Federation of Labor was maintaining a bureau in Washington, for the purpose of combatting the radicals, and this bureau was for practical purposes the same as any patriotic society; its function was to collect false statements about Russia from all over the world, and feed them to the American labor press. And of course, if any labor man was defiant, and insisted upon telling the other side, he would incur the bitter enmity of this machine, and they would throw him to the wolves. There would be a scare story in the capitalist press, telling how the Communists had got possession of the plasterers' union, or maybe the button workers, and the grand jury was preparing action against a nest of conspirators. The average labor leader, no matter how honest and sincere, shivered in his boots when such a club was swung over his head.

Also there was Harry Seager and his troubles. The Seager Business College had turned out a class of young men and women, thoroughly trained to typewrite, "All men are created free and equal," and also, "Give me liberty or give me death." And now these young people were going about in the business offices of Angel City, and discovering that nobody wanted employees to typewrite anything of that sort! In plain words these young people were being told that the Seager Business College was a Bolshevik institution, and the business men of the city had been warned not to employ its graduates. Th boycott was illegal in Angel City, and if any labor man tried to apply it, they would be whisked into jail in a jiffy. But imagine Harry Seager asking the district attorney to prosecute the heads of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, whose campaign contributions had put the district attorney into office!

Bunny went up to Paradise, and there was another bunch of grief. In preparation for the coming struggle over the wage scale, the oil operators were weeding out the "trouble-makers," which meant the active union men. And now for the first time, Ross Consolidated was following the policy of the rest. Ben Riley, one of the fellows who met in the Rascum cabin, had been told that he was no longer needed. They had too many men, the foreman had said, but that was a plain lie, because he had taken on half a dozen new men since. No, Ben was a Socialist, and had talked at meetings in Paradise, and distributed Socialist papers that showed the monstrous wastes in the oil industry, and the world-rivalry for oil which was to cause the next and great war.

It was Ruth who told Bunny about this; very seriously, with distress in her gentle eyes. "It's a shame, Bunny, because Ben has got no place to go. And here he's got a home, and a wife and two little girls."

Bunny was worried too; Dad had promised this kind of thing should not happen!

"Can't you do something about it?" pleaded Ruth.
"Well, Ruth, but Ben was a pumper, and that's in the department of operation, and Dad has only to do with the development work. He wouldn't butt in on the superintendent of operation."

"But then, ask him to give Ben a job on development work."
"I'll ask him, Ruth, but I know what he'll say. If he undertook to make jobs for men that other departments want to get rid of, he'd make bad feeling. You know what a lot of fuss he makes about good feeling inside the organization."

"Yes, Bunny, but then, what about Ben's feelings, and all the men?" Ruth persisted, with that surprising force that gentle people sometimes display. Ruth did not understand abstract questions, she had not theories about the "class struggle"; but when it came to a human fact, a grievance, then she was possessed by it, and as determined as Paul. These men who came to the cabin to argue and discuss, they were all her friends, and if they did not get a square deal, something must be done!

So here was Bunny in his old tormenting position watching a fight which he was powerless to stop, or even to mitigate! Ben Riley managed to get work on a ranch; he had to put in twelve hours a day, but all the same, he would come onto the tract at night and distribute his Socialist literature—and of course with a burning sense of bitterness, shared by his friends.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XVII
UNDER-COVER MEN

American employers make more extensive use of under-cover men than any capitalists in the world. They plant large numbers of detectives and stool pigeons among the workers to betray and defeat them. Those under-cover men constitute a real problem in all important organizing campaigns and strikes. Strike strategy must include ways and means to uncover these traitors and to defeat their treacherous activities.

In all sections of the labor movement the under-cover men are a deadly influence, but nowhere so much as in newly-formed organizations of the unskilled. In established unions the employers, to control the masses, depend largely upon the corrupt and conservative bureaucracy. But in new unions and movements of the unorganized, the employers have to depend upon the under-cover men. Hence, employers flood such new unions with their detectives and try to capture them entire.

In about all the great movements of the unorganized in American industries under-cover men work their way into the leading committees. Often the leadership is saturated with spies and detectives. In some cases, as in the I. W. W. a dozen years ago, the rubber strike in Akron, under-cover men actually made up a majority of the leading union committees.

Under-cover men are obstructionists, provocateurs, spies, and disrupters. When many of them are working together in a new union they may engage in all these activities, simultaneously, but generally they are to be found performing one particular, organized role, the character of which is dependent on the state of the movement. The employers carefully fit their policies in the shops to harmonize with those of their under-cover men in the unions.

STRANGLING A STRIKE
Under-cover men appear as obstructionists especially when an organizing campaign is just beginning, or is just weakly going ahead. Then the employers may find it more advisable to try to choke out the movement quietly than to smash it in open struggle. Therefore, they set their stool-pigeons, well-organized and strategically situated, at a policy of systematic obstructionism. These worthies oppose the honest leaders, spread defeatism among the workers, and block every effort to build or vitalize the movement. In this way many a promising movement has been killed.

The employers, to facilitate the slow strangulation of the movement, do not discharge or otherwise victimize leading workers, fearing thus to galvanize the whole body of workers into action. Under these circumstances, the left wing must militantly expose the harmful tactics of the detectives. It must fight for the democratization of the leading committees, and upon every possible occasion force these doubtful characters before mass meetings of the rank and file to defend their reactionary policies. When the leading union committee is controlled by under-cover men, ways must be found to crystallize the honest forces in the union and to gradually build a substitute leading body.

PROVOKING PREMATURE STRIKES
Where a movement is going ahead effectively and the choking process can not succeed, then the employers may decide to kill the union by a premature strike. Then the under-cover men become provocateurs, demanding a strike to adjust some discharge case or other grievance carefully rigged up by the employers. As strike provocateurs, the under-cover men are especially dangerous. They pretend to be the defenders of the rank and file. But the left wing must learn to keep its head and not allow the workers to be stampeded into hopeless strikes.

In flourishing organization campaigns, such as those in the packing and steel industries in 1917-19, the role of the under-cover men is reduced pretty much to that of the spy and informer. Then the under-cover man must pretend to go along with the movement in order to secure strategic positions and to win some influence over the workers.

Consequently, in the packing and steel industry campaigns, some of the most effective organizers later were discovered to be detectives.

In strikes, notably of the unorganized, the under-cover men blossom forth primarily as disrupters and betrayers. Especially is this the case in the later, more difficult stages of these struggles. They then spread defeatism among the workers.

SPREADING DEFEATISM
They head "back-to-work" movements, frame up acts of violence to jail the leaders or discredit the strike, and in numerous other ways seek to break the ranks of the workers. The policy of organized under-cover men in an organization of the workers may vary from time to time. But it is based in the methods most likely to break up the movement in the given circumstances.

Left wing leaders must learn how to combat the menace of the under-cover man. This is not to be done by inaugurating alarmist spy-hunts such as have occurred in some unions. The best way to approach the problem is by a careful study of the given situation, and to systematically isolate those doubtful individuals who are manifestly carrying out the under-cover policy of the employers. This much can be done to neutralize these traitors and often they can be exposed and driven from the unions.

THE FIGHT FOR UNITY
The essence of good leadership in strike situations is to conduct a successful fight to establish and maintain the unity of the strikers in the face of innumerable splitting and disintegrating tendencies. The fighting policy of the employers against the workers is well-expressed by the time-honored axiom of all strategists, "Divide and Conquer." And their ways to divide and weaken the workers are many, devious, and difficult to defeat.

In the foregoing we have indicated some of the more important of these ways and how to checkmate them. The employers play skilled against unskilled, native workers against foreign-born, whites against blacks, unemployed against employed, adults against youth, men against women. And in all these maneuvers they receive practical

assistance from the reactionary policies of the present trade union bureaucracy.

METHODS OF DIVISION
The employers seek to demoralize the workers intellectually by injecting the poison of patriotism in their ranks and by cultivating religious prejudices among them. They starve the strikers and their women and children: they terrorize them with the courts, the army, the police, and various kinds of private thugs. To all these methods they add bribery, in the shape of cash payments to leaders, and of illusory concessions to the workers, such as company unions, welfare systems, temporary wage increases, etc.

They plant their provocateurs and detectives in the ranks of the workers to mislead and betray them! They try to force them back into the mills or shops with "Citizens' Committees" and "Back-to-Work" organizations. Their nondescript politicians and go-betweens try to poison the strikers' spirit in a hundred insidious ways. In their quiver, the employers have many deadly arrows of disruption to shoot into the ranks of the workers.

UNITY THE PRIMARY TASK
To defeat the employers' many-phased policy of driving wedges between the different categories of workers, of starving, terrorizing, demoralizing, and bribing them; to maintain a solid, unbreakable unity of the strikers in spite of all these attacks, is the prime task of working class strike strategy. It is the *sine qua non* for winning strikes. And this can be accomplished by intelligent and loyal application of the general line of strategy above outlined.

American capitalism is strong but the workers can thwart it with correct policies and proletarian determination. The pressure of capitalist exploitation forces the workers to unite regardless of all obstacles. They tend to forget their differences and to see clearly the powerful enemy, who can be defeated only by united action. It is our task to speed up these unifying tendencies, to help the workers to rise superior to every difference and weakness among them. It is a battle for unity and it will be won.

(To be continued)

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Royalism in the United States

It has often been stated that the capitalists are only patriotic to the profit system; that the particular country which they profess love is only a base of operations for them. This is true. When they have a quarrel with the capitalists of other countries they pull out the flag and dig up the necessary patriotic hokum in order to encourage the fighting spirit of their cannon fodder. They talk glibly on national holidays about "American traditions" and denounce the Communists who would introduce Marxism and Leninism instead of the "ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

The flunkeyism displayed by our parasitic class towards the royal bums from Roumania—about as dissolute and bawdy an outfit as ever sprung from the sewers of monarchism—shows that there is no essential difference between the republicanism of our ruling classes and the monarchism, of what is left of the European aristocracy.

The bourgeoisie no longer have any quarrel with the aristocracy. They can afford to put them on the payroll. They get a kick out of it. The glamor of royalty is used to good advantage by the British ruling classes to hold the shaky empire together and to dazzle the masses. It is quite evident that our bourgeoisie would give much to have a royal family in the White House instead of a president, provided they could get away with it. Kings nowadays mind their own business and it would be much cheaper to keep a royal family in champagne than to shoulder the cost of electing a couple of senators.

In Chicago Communists and radicals of other working class organizations organized demonstrations to bring the terror imposed on the people of Roumania to the attention of the masses. They succeeded and got arrested for their pains. Knowing that the working class have no illusions about royalty politicians who expect to be re-elected held aloof from the queenly kowtowing. But only the revolutionists upheld the best traditions of the American struggle against royalism and aristocracy, in the days when the rising American capitalist class were the instruments of evolution in giving the wheel of progress a forward turn.

International Labor to the Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts is under strong guard in Paris because of the demonstrations carried out there by the French workers as a protest against the threatened death of Sacco and Vanzetti at the hands of the ruling classes in Massachusetts.

Every fresh attempt on the part of the ruling classes to feed those two Italian workers to the electric chair has been met by the workers with renewed efforts to block the executioner's hand.

Not only in the United States is this determination shown. The workers of every country in the world have expressed their indignation against the conspiracy aimed at those labor leaders, a conspiracy designed to make a horrible example of Sacco and Vanzetti and drive fear into the hearts of other members of the labor movement who are shouldering the responsibility of giving a forward lead to the working class movement.

That the capitalists have failed so far is a tribute to the growing class solidarity of the workers. But we must not rest on our oars. The late blow in the face to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense was given by Judge Thayer when he refused the victims of capitalist government a new trial despite the introduction of new evidence that justified another trial. Even many conservative capitalist papers admitted this.

The series of mass meetings and demonstrations now being organized in the United States to mobilize working class opinion behind the defense of our comrades should receive the enthusiastic support of every worker in the country.

Marx on Fordism

Workers are thinking about Ford's 5-day week. They are wondering if there is a catch to it. Beginning in Friday's issue THE DAILY WORKER will run a series of articles telling in a simple way the economics of the Ford system. Karl Marx would have analyzed it. Most workers don't know that the greatest economist that ever lived, the economist of the working class, figured out the mechanics of Ford's system of exploitation before Henry was born. "Karl Marx on Fordism" will run in four daily articles. They are written by Thurber Lewis.

STRIKERS HAIL SETTLEMENT AS VICTORY SIGN

Toilers Enthused Over Breach in Passaic Mills

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 16.—"The ranks of the mills are broken. The strikers are more determined today than ever before to fight the battle to a finish. If it takes another winter of suffering, we'll stand firm until the union is recognized." It was with this challenge that Gustav Deak, young president of the Passaic local of the United Textile Workers Union, leading the long fight against the mill barons, greeted the news of the surrender of the Worsteds Mills to union demands, before a huge mass meeting of strikers.

The enthusiasm in the ranks of the strikers was never higher. Their morale has been lifted to an indomitable pitch by the victory in a large mill employing 700 workers. Mass meetings were held thruout the strike area and the Worsteds settlement hailed as the first step to victory.

Manager Talks

A special meeting of the strikers affected by the Worsteds Mill agreement was called at their strike headquarters. Gustav Deak and International Vice-president James Starr spoke to the workers. They introduced Manager Midly of the Worsteds Co. who told the strikers that everything would be done to put them back to work at the earliest possible moment and to create harmonious application of the agreement signed. While the other mills have not officially recognized the move of the Worsteds officials, the strikers are confident that the first break will mean more are settling down to fight until the ranks of the mill owners weaken. There are rumors of the Gera and Botany mills taking steps looking towards negotiations with the union.

"Get a Card"

Vice-president Starr told the Worsteds workers that when they reported at the gates to take up their jobs again that they must take their union cards with them. "If you haven't got one—get it," he said.

President MacMahon of the U. T. W. called the Worsteds settlement the first stride towards the recognition of the New Jersey textile industry.

Queen Gets Flat Welcome in Gary

(Continued from page 1.)

many Roumanians. But one would not know it.

Queen Tries to Break Ice

The situation was becoming unbearable. The train came to a halt before a group of some 300 workers. It was the queen herself that made an effort to break the ice. She called out: "Are there any Roumanians here?" No answer. She called again. One man stepped forth. He went up to her majesty and inclined his head as she did hers. He spoke to her in Roumanian for several minutes.

Taking advantage of the break in the ranks, a photographer, who was waiting impatiently for some movement that would afford a printable picture, called out: "How about a cheer for the queen?" The big steel men in the car looked daggers at the men. There was a tone of intimidation to their looks.

He Got Picture

A half-hearted cheer arose, a meaningless, unmeaning cheer. And the photographer got his picture. The white car moved on. The sense of dampness was only partially liquidated. Such was the welcome that the representative of Balkan oppression got from the Gary steel workers.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address. Send in a sub today!

25 WORKERS ARE SLAIN BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN NEW JAVA FIGHTING

LONDON, Nov. 16.—New uprisings have occurred in Java, according to a Central News dispatch from Batavia.

Five hundred workers attacked troops at Labacan. They were repulsed after heavy fighting. Twenty-five were killed, it is claimed. Communications between Labacan and Batavia have been interrupted. The government is sending reinforcements to aid the troops in putting down the workers.

The number of casualties in the fighting, which has been intermittent since last week, now runs into the hundreds, it is reported here.

Will Seek Amendment to Nullify Decision of U. S. Supreme Court

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin today announced he would introduce a constitutional amendment at the coming session of congress to nullify the supreme court decision, upholding the right of the president to remove civil service officials without the consent of the state.

The decision approving the dismissal of Postmaster Myers of Portland, Ore., "tends to nullify the constitutional limitation on the president's appointive power afforded by the clause 'by and with the advice and consent of the senate,'" said LaFollette.

Corn Crop Yield of Illinois Is Far From Good, Survey Reveals

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 14.—Illinois corn yield is only slightly below the average but extra work and care, due to the varying quality, will be required in handling it, according to the November 1 joint report of the Illinois and federal departments of agriculture.

The state yield per acre is estimated at 35 bushels, compared with an acreage of 36 bushels and 42 bushels last year. State production totals 326,620,000 bushels.

Floods, rains and storms have caused great corn loss thruout the state, the report states.

Sheffield, Anti-Calles Minister to Mexico, Has Coolidge Backing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, who is returning to his post next week, has the full confidence and support of President Coolidge, it was declared at the white house today.

Sheffield favors a "vigorous policy" in dealing with Mexico on the oil and land laws controversy.

The presidential spokesman and Secretary of State Kellogg declined to comment on Mexico's reported suggestion that the differences between the two governments be referred to the Hague court for adjustment.

John Haynes Holmes to Speak on Passaic at Forum Here Sunday

John Haynes Holmes of New York will speak at the meeting of the Chicago Forum next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, discussing the significance of "The Passaic Strike."

Mr. Holmes has had active contact with the situation in several ways, particularly in the effort to maintain the rights of free speech in Passaic. He will deal with the strike as an episode in the progress toward industrial democracy in America.

Third Kansas City Bank Falls.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—The Waldo State Bank, in the suburb of Waldo, did not open for business today. It was the third Kansas City bank to close within the past four days.

New Leader and the Amalgamated Left Wing

Ten Important Facts The New Leader Ignored in Its Slandorous Attack Upon the Left Wing in the Trade Unions

By BEN GITLOW

THE New Leader of November 13 contains an editorial on the meeting held by the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League on Saturday November 6 at the Central Opera House, New York City.

Ignoring entirely the issues raised at the meeting, the editorial concludes as follows:

"At any rate we are unable to tell where the spy ends and the Communist begins and there is reason for believing that in some cases both are employed by the same paymaster."

The editorial also charges that the meeting was a mask for the Communist Party.

One. The meeting was called by the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League, not by the Communist Party.

Two. The meeting was called in order to explain how the reactionary machine in the Amalgamated was helping the Cloakmakers who were out on strike for 19 weeks.

Three. The direct cause for the calling of the meeting was the fact that a number of workers were deprived of their jobs upon the order of Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated, because they dared to take up in their shops collections for the striking cloakmakers. Some of those discharged for this reason were Sam Lipzen, A. Nelson, Philip Aronberg.

Facts of Meeting.

The following facts were brought out at the meeting:

1.—That Beckerman, the manager of the New York Joint Board, during the Cloakmakers' strike, with the approval of Hillman, closed a most shameful agreement with the New York clothing manufacturers. In the agreement not a single demand was won by the union. At a time when other needle trades unions had won or were fighting for the 40-hour week, and other demands, the Amalgamated accepted a 44-hour week and gave further concessions to the manufacturers. The announcement of the Amalgamated agreement brought forth a statement by Mr. Finder, representing the cloak bosses, who were most bitterly fighting the union, praising the agreement and the leaders of the Amalgamated. This agreement accepted during the early stages of the cloakmakers' strike, and after the furriers had won a notable victory and the 40 hours, was a blow at the cloakmakers and a great aid to the cloak bosses.

2.—That in spite of the fact that Sidney Hillman as president of the Amalgamated at the meeting called at Madison Square Garden to vote in favor of the strike, pledged the whole hearted support of the Amalgamated to the impending struggle, the Amalgamated failed until very late in the struggle to assist the cloakmakers, and then in dribbles, the total sums amounting to only \$27,500, an insignificant amount for an organization like the Amalgamated. That the Amalgamated is the one union in the needle trades that is in a very good position to financially assist the cloakmakers.

3.—That Abraham Beckerman, the New York Joint Board manager, without the interference of Hillman and the general Executive board during the course of the strike worked closely with the opposition forces in the cloakmakers and carried on a vicious campaign against the strike and its left wing leaders.

4.—That the decision to tax the members of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated for cloakmakers relief was made after Beckerman had given strict orders that there must be no collections taken for the striking cloakmakers in the shops, after a number of workers were discharged for doing so upon the orders of Beck-

erman, and deprived of a livelihood and a few days after the Amalgamation Section of the Trade Union Educational League had announced publicly that it would hold the Central Opera House meeting.

Scab Work Done.

5.—That in Amalgamated shops in Newark, with the knowledge of the business agents, scab work has been done.

6.—That the Beckerman Hillman right wing administration of the Amalgamated was working hand in glove with the reactionary right wing forces lead by Sigman in the International to sabotage the strike and create difficulties for the left wing leadership.

7.—That when the amalgamation issue was raised during the strike by the General Strike Committee of the cloakmakers, Hillman who has always been taking credit for being in favor of amalgamation remained as silent as a clam.

8.—That when delegates representing the Amalgamated appeared at the conference of New York unions called to organize relief, they stated that they came as observers and had no power to commit their organization.

Opposed Picket Demonstration.

9.—That when a decision was made by the conference to march to City Hall to protest before Mayor Walker against the unjustifiable mass arrests, the breaking up of picket lines and police brutality, Beckerman declared that the Amalgamated was not officially a part of the conference, that it had made no decision to participate in the march and therefore would not take part in the demonstration.

10.—That when Philip Oriofsky, manager of the Cutters' Local No. 4 endorsed Smith for governor, after the cloakmakers were bitterly fighting the strikebreaking atrocities

of this Tammany governor, who tried to force arbitration, whose commission granted a decision in favor of the bosses, and whose judges granted a most severe injunction, Beckerman and Hillman remained absolutely silent and did not criticize Oriofsky for his treacherous endorsement.

New Leader Ignores Them.

THESE facts and many more raised at the meeting, the New Leader ignores and instead it raises a bugaboo about spies and agents of the bosses. If anything is proven by these facts, it is that the whole right wing machine in the needle trades together with the Jewish Daily orward and its envious understudy, The New Leader, are the agents of the bosses. That their role is one of treachery to the workers, one of sabotage against the workers' militant struggles for better conditions.

The meeting held in Central Opera House was of great significance to the workers in the needle trades. Upon the platform were gathered the militant leaders of all the needle trades unions. It was a demonstration of the need of greater unification of the militant forces in the industry to meet the difficulties that have now become very clear to all workers in the needle trades, as a result of the furriers and cloakmakers' strike. The resolution of the meeting sounded a new note for the needle trades in addition to protesting against the sabotage of the cloakmakers' strike by the Amalgamated officials and pledging full support to the cloakmakers' strike.

IT raised the issue of amalgamation and the defeat of the right wing for its compromising treacherous policy and for the militant fighting policy of the left wing.

The New Leader had better rave. It can offer no constructive proposals against the program of the left wing. It can, like in its editorial, deal only in lies, insinuations and calumny.

The Program of Work for the Party

Continued from Page 1.)

Loeb. The statements of the political committee on the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were unanimously approved, as were the resolutions on the other questions mentioned above.

The resolution on THE DAILY WORKER calls for energetic support of the Keep THE DAILY WORKER Campaign and a campaign to extend

its influence by building up the circulation of the paper.

Inner Party Unity.

The resolution of the Central Committee establishes the fact that great progress had been made in uniting the membership and leadership of the party. While here and there remnants of factionalism remained it was agreed that there was less factionalism in the party work than at any time in its history.

Seek Appropriation for Paying Claims of Americans on Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A definite plan for the payment of \$200,000,000 of claims of American citizens against Germany and the return of German property seized by the United States during the war was presented to the house ways and means committee by Under Secretary of the Treasury Winston.

An appropriation by congress of \$100,000,000, the value of German ships and radio stations seized by the United States, was the first step proposed.

Police See Shooting of Former Ball Star

WEST PALM BEACH, Nov. 12.—John B. "Sook" Robinson, former ball player with the Rochester Internationals and Birmingham in the Southern League, now a deputy sheriff, was shot and probably fatally injured here early today, by J. V. Landes, night clerk at the Pennsylvania Hotel, as two policemen looked on.

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

Klan Claims Right to Operate Despite Contrary State Laws

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The right of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia to operate in all states of the Union regardless of state laws was claimed before the supreme court today by attorneys for the secret order.

Appealing from an ouster order of the Kansas supreme court, the Klan counsel invoked the constitutional privilege of free speech and free press to sustain the claim.

The Kansas court held that the Klan had not complied with the state charter act for foreign corporations.

Fruit Growers Talk About Farm Relief

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—The annual convention of the California Fruit Growers' and Farmers' Association opened this week in Fullerton. The most vital problem facing them was raised in an opening speech by a representative of the state department of agriculture on the problem of relief for the difficult economic problem facing the farmer.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

The Immediate Program for the Work of the Party

(Continued from page 4)

responding increase in the effectiveness of the work of the party units.

3. Party Mobilization Campaign.

IN order to turn the attention of the party to the work of strengthening the party organization and the training of the new party units in their work, a party mobilization campaign must be initiated immediately and during the next six months a large part of the party energies must be directed to the organizational problems. This party mobilization shall include the following:

A. The drawing back into the party of members who did not come into the reorganized party thru lack of persistent propaganda to win them for the reorganized party and thru a too mechanical cutting off of those members from the reorganized party. These members can be drawn back into the party.

B. A recruiting campaign to win new members. Our party has never developed the necessary organization measures to draw into the

party those workers it wins thru its activities in the class struggle. The party must learn that constant recruiting of new members must accompany the political and industrial campaigns of the party.

C. The training of efficient party officials for the shop and street nuclei. For this purpose, training schools for party officials must be established in every large city and comrades must be brought in for week-end lectures from the smaller centers.

D. Closer contact must be established between the sub-section, section and city committees with the nuclei, with representatives of these committees attending the meetings to give instructions on how to carry out the party campaigns and to train the shop nuclei how to carry on their work in the factories.

E. The shop and street nuclei must be furnished with agendas for discussion of the party problems, and work under the leadership of representatives of the committee having charge of the territory in which they are organized.

F. One of the weaknesses of the party organization is that the whole membership is not

drawn into the party campaigns. The nuclei must be trained in the assignment of work to every member with regular reports on the carrying out of the work assigned.

G. In connection with this campaign, there must be a campaign for systematic payment of dues by all party members so as to register the whole strength of the party monthly dues.

H. The organization department and agit-prop department shall work out concrete instructions for the carrying out of the above phases of the party mobilization campaign. The campaign to draw back the old members and recruit new members shall be so developed, as to make the Lenin memorial meetings the climax of these campaigns.

4. The Language Difficulty.

CAREFUL study must be made of the question of lack of understanding of English by the party members and their consequent difficulty in participating in the work of the new party units, and organization readjustments made to meet this problem. One step to solve this problem can be made by concentrating larger numbers of members of one language group in a street nucleus and having regu-

lar translations made. This shall not, however, be permitted to interfere with the development of the shop nuclei nor shall street nuclei composed of one language group be formed. The establishment of English classes for those members who do not understand or speak English shall be systematically undertaken.

The strengthening and more regular functioning of the language fractions will also help to solve this problem. Each language bureau must undertake a campaign to place the language fractions on a more efficient basis, with regular meetings and discussions. At these language fraction meetings representatives designated by the leading party committees should also give reports and instructions on the party campaigns in the language of the fraction or thru translated speeches. Such discussions of party questions in the language sections shall, however, only take place under the leadership of a representative of the leading committee of the territory in which the fraction is located.

5. Workers' National Language Federations Sympathetic to the Party.

THE system of national language federations within the party cannot be rebuilt. The party must

be one centralized organization with the shop and street nuclei as its basic units. The organization of the national language federations sympathetic to the party in which the party fractions work may be a necessary step in the case of those language groups in which no mass organizations of workers exist. The party is supporting the organization of such a federation consisting of the Finnish workers' clubs. The political committee must study the question whether there are other language groups in relation to which a similar step is necessary and give instructions to the party fraction of such language groups to take the initiative in organizing such a national federation sympathetic to the party and its program.

6. Party Dues.

IN order to draw into the party a larger number of the exploited farmers the Central Committee finds it necessary to reduce the dues of the party in the agricultural sections to 25 cents a month. This reduction shall also apply in cases where husband and wife are both members of the party and the wife is not employed and earning an independent livelihood. In such cases the husband shall pay the regular fifty cents dues and the wife, 25 cents monthly.