COOLIDGE'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS SPEAKS THE VIEWS OF WALL STREET ON ALL IMPORTANT NATIONAL ISSUES

W. S. Cousins, financial editor of the International News Service, under date line of "New York, Dec. 7", pointed out that President Coolidge's message to congress voiced the views of Wall Street. He said: "President Coolidge's message to congress today coincided with the Wall Street view of tax reduction, railroad consolidation, tariff on importations, banking, and the general state of prosperity in the country. As a stock market factor it was extremely favorable, and supplied the motive for the buying of a considerable volume of stocks and bonds. On the whole, the trend of stock prices was upward."

Wall Street is happy. Let the workers and farmers respond with "A Labor Party in the 1928 Election!"

Against Wall Street and its capitalist government the unity of the workers and farmers!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Communists Call on Labor to Organize Its Fight Against Coolidge's Wall Street Policies

NINE MILLIONS REPRESENTED BY SOVIET T. U. C.

Trade Union Congress Hears A. J. Cook

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 7.—The 7th congress of the trade unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was solemnly opened today in the great Bolshoi Theater with 1,367 delegates representing 9,270,000 organized workers of 26 different nationalities from all parts of the Soviet Union.

The delegates were greeted on behalf of the government by A. Rykoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, by the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by Nikolai Bukharin, commissar of war Voroshiloff brot greetings from the Red Army and various delegates from foreign unions, including A. J. Cook of the British Miners' Federation, conveyed the greetings of foreign workers.

Cook Thanks Workers.

A. J. Cook, the fighting secretary of the British miners, speaking in the name of Great Britain's million miners, their wives and children thanked the Russian trade unionists for the help they gave during the coal strike. "The overwhelming majority of the British workers are standing, despite their leaders, for close union with the proletariat of the Soviet Union," said Cook.

"The British miners are for Anglo-Russian unity and advocate the creation of an Anglo-Russian miners' committee. Neither the MacDonalds and Snowdens nor the British government can break the bonds uniting the workers of Russia and Great Britain.

For Workers' Power.

"After their seven months' strike they recognize the necessity of reconstructing their organization on a class basis and realize also that they are fighting not alone for higher wages but also for the overthrow of capitalism and the creation of workers' power thruout the world." Cook will later make a full report on the miners' strike.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MURDER is one of the most visible means of support of the capitalist press. No sooner was the Hall-Mills case relegated to the limbo of journalistic history than the death of a Wisconsin girl under circumstances that indicate foul play monopolized the premier position of the front page of the capitalist press. Every juicy detail of the intimate relations between the slain girl and the male, suspected of having killed her, is served up for circulation.

ANNA FITZIU, an opera star did not appreciate the rotundity of her figure so she heeded a quackery that made a living by advising people to eat less, just as other quackeries fill the ice chest by advising people to eat more. After guzzling a glass of orange juice for breakfast and another for luncheon, with the rest of the day a gastronomic blank, the diva felt rather empty in the innards and sure enough her flesh creeped away to the extent of twenty pounds. But with the loss of flesh went her health. Now she is in a hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown and wishes she were plump again.

THE Queen of Roumania is reported to have American backing in her effort to grab the throne which will probably be left vacant by Ferdy after the doctors get thru assailing the inside of his anatomy. The queen is said to have favored the operation. Two rival gangs of reactionaries are ready to slit throats for the kingship. And the workers and peasants would like to take the whole brood, from the queen to her libertine cub Carol, and dump them into the deepest lake in Roumania.

AIMEE McPHERSON has broken into the news again. This time we learn that the expected has happened. Other laborers in the Los Angeles vineyard of the lord decided that it was about time their apprenticeship was up, so they went into business on their own. There being no shortage of freaks in Los Angeles the secessionists were able to gather the wherewithal to set up a rival religious opium joint. Aimee blames the devil for the trouble. Old Nick is worth his weight in gold.

WHILE Japan, England, France and the United States were conferring on the question of limiting naval armaments, Edward L. Doheny with the

(Continued on page 2)

CLOAKMAKERS NAIL TREASON OF RIGHT WINGERS

Sigman and Supporters Branded Traitors

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The General Strike Committee of the cloakmakers' union of New York which has been assailed by the right wing officials of the International Union under the leadership of President Morris Sigman at a time when the manufacturers are launching a new offensive and threatening to lock out 20,000 more workers on Tuesday, has replied in a scathing statement passed at a special meeting of the strike committee and endorsed by another large meeting of shop chairmen.

The statement openly brands Sigman and his right wing supporters as traitors to the union and holds equally guilty the reactionary Jewish Daily Forward, the mouthpiece of the right wing before the building of which several days ago, hundreds of irate members of the union demonstrated.

Strike During Crisis.

The negotiations with the sub manufacturers have reached a severe crisis and while the members of the General Strike Committee are busy meeting this new danger, the Inter-

(Continued on page 2)

NEEDLE TRADES RALLY HERE ON THURSDAY NIGHT

An amalgamation mass meeting to be addressed by prominent members of four large needle trades unions will be held at Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren streets, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 8 p. m.

Ben Gold of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Chas. Zimmerman of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union of New York, Bet Gitlow of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and H. Sazer of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union are the speakers.

The rally, under the chairmanship of E. Nadel, will discuss the important question of amalgamating existing needle trades unions into one powerful union for the industry, the problem of organizing the unorganized workers and will tell the story of the right wing maneuvers against the progressive leadership in the New York furriers' and cloakmakers' unions.

Family of Five Dies from Asphyxiation by Gas from Leaky Stove

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Asphyxiation from natural gas caused the death of five persons here today. They were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dahlber, their two small children and an unidentified woman believed to be Mrs. Dahlberg's sister.

RUBBER INVESTORS FIGHT TENTACLES OF WALL ST. GRAB RUBBER INDUSTRY

There is small hope for the nine stockholders of the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co., who have brought suit against Clarence Dillon in an effort to shake his control of the company. He is a member of the Wall Street firm of Dillon, Reed and Co. and bought control of Goodrich in 1921.

A Labor Party in the 1928 Election!

Coolidge Presents Capitalist Program Against Workers in Message to Congress

The Workers' Answer Must Be Independent Political Action in Support of a Workers' Program

Statement of the Workers (Communist) Party

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has again told congress what he believes the policies of the government should be for the coming year, thru his annual message.

The program which President Coolidge has laid before congress has as its purpose to strengthen the power of the capitalists and the system thru which the capitalists take for their enrichment the larger portion of the wealth produced by the workers and farmers.

The president made clear in the opening words of his message that the workers and farmers need have no expectations that the government will use its power to help them. He advised congress that:

"What the country requires is not so much new policies as a steady continuation of those which are already being crowned with such abundant success."

What are these policies which the president asks congress to continue?

The results of these policies are to be seen on all sides in the concentration of more and more of the wealth of the country in the hands of the corporations controlled by the big capitalists.

They are to be seen in the enormous profits which practically all of these great corporations are reporting.

They are to be seen in the fact that while the wealth produced by the workers and farmers is increasing by leaps and bounds they are unable to secure any improvement in their standard of life, but on the contrary must continually fight to prevent the capitalists from reducing their standard of life thru cutting wages and increasing hours of the workers, and thru more intensified exploitation of the farmers.

The declaration of President Coolidge for continuation of the policies of the past is a declaration for the capitalists and against the workers and farmers.

It is a challenge to the workers and farmers, which says to them that if they wish to improve their standard of life they must organize their power against the capitalists, against Coolidge and the republican party, and against the democratic party which stands for the same system.

The specific recommendations for governmental action made in the president's message are of the same character—FOR THE CAPITALISTS, AGAINST THE WORKERS AND FARMERS.

* * * *

Tax Reduction—for the Capitalists.

THE president endeavors to make the workers and farmers believe that the tax reductions made by the government have benfitted them. The president argues:

"Everyone who is paying for the bare necessities of food and shelter and clothing, without considering the better things of life, is indirectly paying a national tax."

This is largely true, but the method of tax reduction proposed by the president is one which will give the benefits of the reduction to the big capitalists and not to the workers and farmers.

The president proposes that the surplus of $383,000,000 in the national treasury shall be returned in the form of rebates to those who made the payments. This means that the capitalists will get back part of the taxes they have already passed along to the workers and farmers thru higher prices, and the workers and farmers will get nothing out of the reduction.

The capitalist tax reduction program as expressed by Coolidge is to further enrich the capitalists and to leave the burdens on the workers and farmers as great as before.

* * * *

Uphold American Imperialism—for the Capitalists.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE boasts of the fact that we are spending $680,000,000 a year to maintain the army and navy. The army and navy, he argues, "is an arm of the police power to guarantee order and the execution of the law at home and security to our citizens abroad."

Further along we are told that "No self-respecting nation would neglect to provide an army and navy proportionate to its population, the extent of its territory AND THE DIGNITY OF THE PLACE WHICH IT OCCUPIES IN THE WORLD."

Our population has not greatly increased since 1914, but the extent of the territory in which the American capitalists are carrying on their imperialist exploitation has been greatly extended. This is what President Coolidge means, speaking for the capitalists, in arguing for a military establishment proportionate to "the dignity of the place" which this country occupies in the world.

The workers and farmers must pay for the maintenance of an army and navy large enough to protect the more than twenty billion dollars which the American capitalists have invested in foreign countries. The nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars expended to maintain the army and navy is paid out of taxes which, the president has already shown, is passed along by the capitalists to the workers and farmers.

The standard of life of every worker and farmer is reduced so that we may pay for an army and navy which can protect the billions which the capitalists have loaned and invested to Europe. We must be prepared to fight Mexico in the interest of the oil companies.

We must have an army and navy which can use its iron fist to set up the kind of governments Wall Street needs in Nicaragua, Haiti and Santo Domingo and other Central and South American governments.

We must be prepared to hold the Philippines for the rubber companies. Our army and navy must be ready to intervene in China in the interest of the American capitalists.

The workers and farmers must pay the $680,000,000 to maintain the great military establishment which the capitalists need for these purposes out of the wealth they produce. That is what is hidden behind the fine words of the president's message.

* * * *

No 12-Hour Day—The President and the Workers.

WHAT the workers are to expect from Coolidge's capitalist program is summed up in one sentence in the president's message. "The 12-hour day is almost entirely unknown," the president writes.

At a time when the wealth produced by the workers in American industries has reached undreamed of heights, when each worker is producing nearly half again as much as six years ago thru intensified labor, when the workers are beginning to fight for the forty-hour, five-day week, the president, as the spokesman for the capitalists, congratulates them on the fact that the 12-hour day is "almost entirely unknown!"

This is the insult hurled into the face of the workers who are demanding that their intensified labor and great wealth production shall bring them shorter hours of work and higher wages—a higher standard of life.

The president endeavors to argue that wages have gone up and the cost of living down, but his statements are contradicted by the government's own figures, published by the department of labor. The exploitation of the workers has greatly increased during the years from 1919 to 1925. Their position in capitalist industry is worse than it was six years ago.

The president's capitalist program is to forge new weapons to hold the workers down.

He has nothing to say about the Watson-Parker law, which practically robbed the workers on the railroads of the right to strike.

He asks for a new law in relation to a possible strike of the soft coal miners next spring, which is nothing more than a demand that the Watson-Parker bill be extended to the soft coal miners, and they,

(Continued on page 2)

'LABOR PARTY!' THE ANSWER TO CAL'S MESSAGE

First Gun in Campaign for 1928 Fired

Simultaneous with the delivery of President Coolidge's annual message to congress, which outlines the capitalist program of Wall Street, the Workers (Communist) Party of America has issued a statement outlining the program for the workers and farmers.

This statement, which is published on this page and will be issued in leaflet form in millions of copies for distribution among workers and farmers thruout the nation, is the first gun fired for the 1928 election campaign. This appeal is issued under the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Election."

Coolidge's message told congress that no new policies are needed by the country. "This nation is peaceful and prosperous, and what it needs most is not new legislation, nor experimentation with untried theories, but rather continuation of those which are being crowned with abundant success," he said.

No Relief for Farmer.

He offered no relief to the farmer. He attacked relief plans proposed, declaring that "the government must not be put in the business of production, marketing, or price-fixing."

Relations with Mexico were ignored in the message. Thus the Mexican issue, which has been paramount in foreign relations, is made conspicuous by its absence. In discussing foreign relations, Coolidge declared that America is at peace with the world, and plans to continue so.

"We are strong enough not to be sensitive over trifles; we fear nobody and nobody fears us," he said.

"America is willing to continue disarmament, whenever other nations are willing," he added.

No Tax Cut.

As expected, Coolidge advocated that the treasury surplus be reduced by reducing the payments of the 1927 taxes. He urged congress to pass legislation providing for this "present," and urged against any general tax reduction. "I do not think any change in the special taxes, or any permanent reduction is practical," he said.

Wants Coal Strike Power.

A threat to the bituminous union coal miners is contained in the message. Coolidge asked congress for power to allow the president to act in case of a coal strike. "As the wage agreements in the unionized section of

(Continued on page 2)

CHICAGO CLOAKMAKERS WIN IN NEW AGREEMENT

After three long and bitterly fought conferences with spokesmen of two clothing bosses' associations, representatives of the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union came out of the Morrison Hotel committee room on Sunday ready to report to their membership that the employers had acceded to demands for wage increases and an ultimate 40-hour, 5-day work week for 1,800 Chicago cloakmakers.

The will and determination with which the union men carried on the negotiations caused the bosses, stubbornly contesting every point at first, to finally weaken and concede to the unionists all the major demands they put forward.

Bosses Back Down.

The employers came to the conference with demands for the abolition of the unemployment fund, a 44-hour week, the right to discharge part of

(Continued on page 2)

Will You Help the Times Or The DAILY WORKER?

WILL YOU HELP THE LEFT WING OR THE REACTIONARIES?

THE New York Times has just carried an editorial with a vicious attack against the left wing in the needle trades. The New York Times tries to show how much better off are the railroad workers, who received a paltry 7½c increase at the hands of the Railroad Arbitration Board, than the garment workers, who have won the 40-hour week and a substantial increase in wages, thru their strike, in spite of the sabotage of the right wing.

Now the whole crew is yelping like a pack of hyenas at the heels of the left wing—Sigman, Lewis, Woll, McMahon, the garment manufacturers, the government, and last but not least the New York Times. In the last few days, the donations to keep The DAILY WORKER have run below their previous record. By failing to keep up the support of The DAILY WORKER, the left wing is indirectly helping the agents of reaction to fight the left wing. This comes at the most dangerous time when all these forces are concentrating their attack.

The left wing must win this fight tho all the forces of the devil be let loose against it. The best way to help the left wing win this fight is to keep The DAILY WORKER. Every dollar sent in means a blow at Sigman, Woll, Lewis, McMahon & Co. and their partners, the government and the New York Times. We must hit NOW. We must hit HARD. Send the dollars fast and generously. KEEP THE DAILY WORKER at all costs to fight the enemies of the left wing and of labor generally.

DARROW COMES TO DEFENSE OF ENEA SORMENTI

I. L. D. Retains Famous Lawyer for Case

Clarence S. Darrow, the famous lawyer, has been retained by International Labor Defense as chief defense counsel in the fight to stop the deportation of Enea Sormenti, one of the leaders of the anti-fascisti forces in the United States.

This is part of the widespread national campaign which the I. L. D. has begun to defend the right of asylum for political refugees in the United States. Adequate legal defense is assured in this case by the presence of Clarence Darrow, the leading defense counsel in the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone case, of the McNamaras, in the Chicago Communist Labor Party trial, and in numerous other labor cases that have made history in the United States.

"No efforts have been spared to secure the best legal defense in the Sormenti case," said James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D. "A nation-wide campaign of agitation will be conducted by us to acquaint the American workers of the important issues involved in the threat of deportation made by James J. Davis, of the department of labor, especially against anti-fascisti for whom shipment to Italy in most cases means certain imprisonment or death.

"The widest possible labor and progressive support will be mobilized in this campaign by the I. L. D. The American Federation of Labor, and many of its constituent bodies, have already recorded their opposition to fascism. American labor is unreservedly opposed to blackshirt rule and it will oppose using a government department to do the work of hounding anti-fascists for Mussolini.

"Leaflets printed in the English and Italian languages in large quantities will soon be on the press and ready for distribution thruout the country. In addition, a small popular pamphlet on the record of fascism and the deportation cases in this country will be published. The Labor Defender, our official organ, will have as its next issue an anti-fascist number. Mass meetings will be held in every center of the country with prominent labor men as speakers. We intend to arouse the whole labor movement in this campaign and put an end to the Davis policy of deportation.

"The fight for Sormenti, who is slated for Italy by the department of labor, and for the other refugees is a fight for the elementary civil and political rights of labor in this country. It is also a fight for the best of American traditions which have always held out a warm welcome to those fighters who were forced to flee from despotism and terror to the United States."

The entry of Clarence S. Darrow into the case recalls the trial of the young Russian, Rudowsky, who, like Sormenti, was threatened by the U. S. government with deportation to Russia upon the demand of the czarist government, almost two decades ago. A huge campaign of protest was carried on by radicals to prevent the turning over of Rudowsky to the czar's hangmen, and with the aid of Darrow and Peter Sissman, who led the defense counsel in the case, the plan of the reactionaries in both countries was effectively smashed.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

aid of an admiral and the secretary of the interior, A. B. Fall, were putting thru a deal that was expected to net $100,000,000 for Doheny. Fall got his little commission of $100,000. Doheny is a democrat. Fall is a republican. They were both willing to loot government property in order to protect the United States from Japan. Such is patriotism.

EIGHTEEN hundred disabled emergency army officers of the world war have been refused retirement pay by the war department, tho Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon reports that the government can afford to reduce taxes $250,000,000 next year. This seems to be a short-sighted policy on the part of our ruling classes. Despite the effectiveness of headlines and the myriad hokum agencies of capitalism, the cannon-fodder may not be so willing to go forth on the next crusade for democracy, if they feel that the old feedbag will be conspicuous by its absence on their return, particularly if they do not return whole.

GENERAL UMBERTO NOBILE, the fascist pilot of the dirigible that sailed across the North Pole, arrived in Chicago a few days ago with a dog and a black eye. The general explained the phenomenon of the damaged orb as an attempt to demonstrate a new method of falling from a high altitude without becoming physically obliterated in the process. Nobile, in diving from a hammock to the floor, parked one of his eyes on the edge of a chair and thus broke the fall. Those fascists are certainly ingenious.

ONE of the most interesting and important struggles ever fought out in an international union in the United States will wind up next week in the United Mine Workers of America. John L. Lewis, the pompous tool of the coal operators, is facing the fight of his life to retain his position. Nobody seriously questions that John Brophy, the progressive candidate, will receive a majority of the votes. But Lewis will endeavor to count himself in, at all costs. Lewis' defeat will be a victory for the coal diggers.

IT is significant that what is left of the socialist press is not supporting the progressive ticket in the miners' union. One of the feature writers on the New Leader only damned Frank Farrington with faint praise for having accepted a $25,000-a-year job from the Peabody Coal company. Of course he blamed the radicals for driving Farrington to such an extreme. American socialists are faithful resemblances of socialists everywhere. They are socialists with the socialism extracted.

Labor Party the Answer to Coolidge

(Continued from page 1)

the soft coal industry expire on April 1 next, and as conflicts may result which may imperil public interest, and have for many years often called for the action of the executive in protection of the public, I again recommend the passage of such legislation as will assist the executive in dealing with such emergencies."

Won't Give Up Philippines.

In dealing with the Philippine Islands, Coolidge gave no hint that the United States was even thinking of relinquishing its hold upon that possession. "The economic development of the islands is very important," he states. "They ought not to be turned back to the people until they are both politically fitted for self-government and economically independent." Coolidge praised Wood's administration in the islands, saying that he has administered his office "with tact and ability." He pointed the way to American capitalists to invest their money in the islands for the development of rubber.

37 MEXICANS IN JAIL FOR COP'S DEATH

Police Raid Homes of Laborers

One Mexican laborer and one policeman are dead, another policeman is wounded and 37 Mexicans are in jail after a shooting fray that occurred in Melrose park where a half hundred Mexican workers, employed by the Northwestern railroad, live in box cars.

Three members of the Mexican community, including Jose Sanchez, who was killed, were on their way from Melrose Park to the box cars in company of a woman who meantime disappeared, when four police officers from Melrose Park attempted to arrest them.

Two Killed.

In a manner not yet determined, firing began that resulted in the death of Sanchez and Policeman Lyman J. Stahl, and the wounding in the arm of Policeman Chas. Kolwitz.

An emergency call sent to surrounding towns brot a large force of policemen and detectives to the community. Most of the workers were in their beds asleep. The force of policemen charged the building, threw a number of tear gas bombs to drive the workers out of their cars and took 37 of them to Melrose Park jail.

Another Mexican, one who had been with Sanchez, was later arrested at Oak Park. A pistol and two bottles of moonshine were found on him. At the undertaking parlors in Melrose Park where the two bodies lay, it was determined that Sanchez was shot three times in front and the policeman's head was found to be pierced by four bullets that entered at the rear.

Commends Mexicans.

From Gust Sperannio who keeps a store at 101 21st Ave., Melrose Park, it was learned that Sanchez had planned on going to Mexico within the month to get married. Sperannio said that he knew all the Mexicans who were under arrest for from three to five years and that they were all earnest workers and well-behaved. Sanchez he had known for three years and spoke highly of him.

Expel Mexican Editor.

At the police station in Melrose Park, Maximo E. Lira, editor of Mexico, published in Spanish, spoke to two Mexican relatives of two of those imprisoned. He spoke in Spanish and told them that when they were examined by police officers to demand an interpreter that their testimony might not be altered or misunderstood.

A police officer came up to Lira and told him to get out of the building or eh would fill him full of lead. Lira was warned to keep out and not to interfere on behalf of the Mexicans.

False Stories.

Chicago morning newspapers carried stories saying that the policemen were called to the scene by telephone after women's screams were heard in the neighborhood of the box cars and men's curses indicated that the Mexicans were fighting among themselves. The DAILY WORKER has ascertained that this is not true.

All but four or five of the workers were in their beds asleep. The three Mexicans and the woman were trailed from Melrose Park. It has not yet ben determined who fired first. One thing is certain, that at least 36 Mexican workers are being held in jail for no reason except that they happened to be in the vicinity of the shooting.

Many Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Coolidge transmitted to the senate a batch of several thousand nominations for federal offices, nearly all of which were recess appointments made since the senate adjourned last July.

N. Y. Cloakmakers Denounce Treason of the Right Wingers

(Continued from page 1)

national officers and their supporters in some of the New York locals of the union begin a well-prepared campaign which claims to demand the removal of the present leadership.

The official declaration of the General Strike Committee follows:

"The traitorous attacks that are levelled against the leaders of the general strike by the general board of the International and the Daily Forward, the maneuver of the Cooper Union meeting Thursday night, is a systematic and organized step of the right wing machine to break our strike and in the disturbance to seize the union.

"All the reactionary powers of the labor movement have undertaken thru provocation and lies to stir up dissatisfaction in the ranks of the cloak makers.

Accused of Treason.

"The General Strike Committee accuses the leaders of the International of organizing and leading the whole movement of treason against the strike.

"They, the leaders of the International, have not accepted our challenge to come to the membership and let it decide who has interfered with our strike. Instead of deciding elections to take place in the unions where the members would have their say thru the ballot, the general board has undertaken a campaign of treason and provocation by means of the press and thru meetings which are called by the Sigman klan, and not by the membership. Why don't they come to the meetings of the membership? They could then speak to the membership. They do not do this because they know that they will show only too clearly that they are traitors. They demand our resignation so that they will be able to assume the leadership of the strike."

Belongs to Members.

The General Strike Committee explains that such conduct brands the leaders of the International traitors. We will refuse to hand over the strike to traitors. The unions belong to the membership. The strike is a strike of the membership. The membership has elected us to lead the union and the strikes, and they alone are the ones who control us. We will serve them. The general board did not elect us. The Sigman klan did not elect us. On the contrary, for years they have succeeded in maintaining control of our union forces. They have failed this time, and now they want to repeat their treason and provocations.

The General Strike Committee declares that such treason as this that the general board has committed against the membership, has no parallel in the history of the labor movement. On the very day that the union received the ultimatum of the bosses of the American Association to accept their demands for reorganization under the penalty of a lock-out, —on that same day, the International officials declared open war against the strike leaders.

Calls For Defense.

The General Strike Committee calls upon the membership to defend the union. The General Strike Committee declares the present leaders, who have been elected by the members will never go against the will of the members, as have those who now want to seize the union.

The General Strike Committee declares that elections in our union will be held as soon as the union reaches a settlement with the American Association and the jobbers. At these elections it will be the membership that will carry thru the election of their officials.

The General Strike Committee appeals to all workers in the needle trades to come to the help of the striking cloak makers against the attacks of the internal and external enemies.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

Delegation of American Dirt Farmers Should Visit Union of Soviet Republics

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IT is stated that the American Farm Bureau Federation, now holding its eighth annual meeting in Chicago, is planning to send a "Delegation of 500" to visit in Europe, to leave these shores on July 30. This is a splendid idea.

Those who have the interests of the American farmer as an immediate concern, however, must urge two propositions in connection with this proposed delegation:

First: It must be made up of working farmers, those who are actually carrying upon their shoulders the burdens of the soil.

Second: No tour of Europe, no matter how limited, will be complete without a visit to the Union of Soviet Republics.

There is little of the smell of the soil about the bureau federation gathering. Last year Cal Coolidge, the president of all the robber interests that feed off the farmers as well as plunder the industrial workers, was the bureau's invited guest. Cal was cold shouldered by last year's assembly, because of his blunt refusal to provide even the most meager relief for the agricultural districts, but this year the hero of the meeting is Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor of Illinois, beneficiary thru marriage in the multi-millions of the Pullman estate. Lowden is a gentleman farmer, who has an estate bought with his wife's money, and he raises farm issues as handy weapons with which to win political power. He is a perpetual candidate for the presidency. Another limelighter in the gathering is Magnus W. Alexander, of New York, president of the national industrial conference board, who is supposed to bring big manufacturing and industry closer to the farmers. It is thus seen that the spirit of the gathering tends toward a toleration of the hungry profit leeches who bloodsuck the nation's farming population.

In fact, the gathering is dominated by the interests of the small bankers, the landlords, the manufacturers, the food speculators and the rich farmers, whose interests are diametrically opposed to those farmers who actually work the land and produce the nation's crops. Relief legislation that benefits the banker, landlord, the grain buyer and the manufacturer, leaves the actual dirt farmer just as broke as ever.

It is taken for granted that the bureau's delegation to Europe will be packed with the interests that dominate it. But this should not prevent the issue being raised of a working farmers' delegation to Europe, and not a delegation of the parasites who live off the farmers.

The delegation should visit the Soviet Union because there only will one find a government actually concerned with the interests of the working farmers. In every other country of Europe the same profit interests dominate as here.

In the Soviet Union there are no bankers to charge exhorbitant rates of interest and to call in the sheriff to foreclose mortgages; there are no speculators to force down the price of grain in harvest time to ruinous levels and then push them up again after the crop is out of the hands of the farmers; there are no manufacturers to charge as high prices as possible for all the implements the farmer needs to work the land; there are no absentee landlords, retired in luxurious abodes in the cities, to push up the rents, higher and higher, at every opportunity.

No newspaper in the Soviet Union, for instance, would carry the kind of an editorial that appeared in the Chicago Tribune, under the heading "Welcome to the Farmers," stating that:

"The more money the farmers have to spend the more they can buy from our manufacturers and merchants. The citizens of Chicago are anxious to improve the status of agriculture if only for the reasons of enlightened self-interest."

That is the welcome that the fattended hog receives at the stockyards. It is the greeting that the hold-up man gives his victim, the hope that his pockets will contain something worthwhile so that the hawl will be a good one. It is the greeting of the PROFITEER.

Chicago, the banker; Chicago, the board of trade; Chicago, the stockyards; Chicago, the farm implement manufacturer; Chicago, the parasite coupon clipper and interested taker, is the enemy of the farmer.

Chicago is not interested in lifting the standard of living of the working farmer. It is merely interested in maintaining agriculture as a source of profit, playing the shell game in which the farmer always loses.

* * *

Prof. Macy Campbell, head of the rural education department, Iowa State Teachers' College, raises a lone voice declaring, "The American farmer must bend all his efforts to stem the present drift toward peasantry," by which he means a continuous lowering of the farmers' standard of living. But it is an ignorant voice crying in the wilderness.

* * *

The farmer cannot help himself. Like the industrial worker in the city, he is a victim of the profit social system that has reared the capitalist state power that sits enthroned in Washington in defense of profits. The farmers who go to the Soviet Union, will find an entirely different kind of government in Moscow, the government of the workers and farmers, that has abolished the profit system in that vast nation, that develops the closest possible co-operation between the city and land workers, for the protection and welfare of both, and for the lifting of the standard of living of the producing masses of the whole country.

That is why any delegation of American farmers visiting Europe this coming summer should surely include the Soviet Union.

Such a delegation, if it isn't stone blind, would get an excellent lesson in the fundamental problem out of which all the ills of the agrarian masses grow in the capitalist land from where they come. But only actual dirt farmers would be really interested in learning such a lesson.

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS MEET AT FREIHEIT HALL TONIGHT; ZAZER SPEAKS

The present situation in the needle trades unions will be the topic of a big rally to be held under the auspices of the needle trades section of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League at Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt road, tonight at 8 p. m. Henry Sazer of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union will be the principal speaker.

CHICAGO CLOAKMAKERS WIN IN NEW AGREEMENT

Wage Increase and 40-Hour Week Granted

(Continued from page 1)

the working force twice a year and a free hand in putting on additional apprentices.

None of these things will be found in the new agreement. The unemployment fund stays, the 40-hour week was recognized, the right of the bosses to reorganize their working forces was refused, the union will control apprentices, and substantial wage increases for all classes of workmen are won. For the ensuing eighteen months, the union men agreed to a 42-hour week. After that the agreement calls for a 40-hour week.

The wage increases won affect all branches of the trade and run from $2.00 to $3.00 per week. Pressers, operators and cutters were raised $2.50 per week, button sewers and tailors, $3.00 and finishers $2.00.

Ratification Meeting.

Harry Ellisberg, of the Chicago Cloak and Suit Makers' Association, led the twelve members present for the employers and J. Levine, manager of the Chicago joint board of the I. L. G. W. headed a similar number of delegates from the joint board and the various affiliated locals.

A mass meeting of the members of the union will be called by the joint board this week or early next to ratify the agreement. There is no question but that it constitutes a clear victory for the union.

Members of the joint board attributed much of their success to the hard-fought five months' strike of the New York cloakmakers for similar demands. They declared that the present progressive leadership of the union by pursuing a vigorous policy carried the negotiations where the right wing leadership which was defeated in the last union elections, would certainly have failed.

Progressive members of the union remarked that in other cities of the country, outside of New York and Chicago, such as Boston, Cleveland and Philadelphia where there is a right-wing leadership, the 40-hour week was not won. It was only where the progressives are in control of the joint boards, Chicago and New York, where the employers have been forced to recognize this important demand.

The achievement of the present union leadership in the I. L. G. W. union in extracting from the bosses even more imposing conditions than were ever won before, solidifies their leadership and acts as a fit rein upon the disruptive tactics of the right wing, progressives say.

A sample of the role played by the Chicago right wingers in the recent negotiations is given by progressive members of the union. Meyer Perlstein, former vice-president of the union, who carried on a campaign of expulsion and intimidation against the left wing when he was in office came from New York just prior to the negotiations and was seen talking to two different cloakmaker bosses. He was known to have had conferences with B. Kirschbaum and members of the firm of Schanker and Michel. Progressives charge that Perlstein tried to persuade the bosses not to recognize the new leadership of the union. Perlstein himself is out of the union and in the real estate business, but he is known to be still in close touch with the right wing of the union.

Job Gone, Family in Starvation, Indianan Is Forced to Steal

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 6.—Steve Callmer, 42, was arrested for stealing two turkeys from the farm of J. D. Oliver, plow manufacturer.

A LABOR PARTY IN THE 1928 ELECTION

(Continued from page 1)

too, be robbed by law of their strongest weapon—the right to strike.

He has nothing to say against the proposed laws to register, photograph, fingerprint and control the movement of the foreign-born workers, to which he gave endorsement in his message last year, which is pending before congress.

Strengthen the capitalists, further enslave the workers, are the president's proposals.

* * * *

The Capitalist Program and the Negroes.

THE Negroes get a few fair words in the president's message. But the president proposes nothing to end the racial discriminations against the Negroes. The constitutional provisions for Negro equality are brazenly ignored, particularly in the South, but congress is not urged to take action to enforce the constitution. The capitalist program is to continue the exploitation of the Negroes as workers and at the same time to maintain the racial discrimination which makes that exploitation even worse.

* * * *

No Relief for the Farmers.

THE president acknowledges the crisis in agriculture which has resulted in the bankruptcy of millions of the farmers, driven other millions from the land, and because of which the great mass of the poorer farmers cannot get even the bare necessities of life thru their labor on the land.

The president lists many laws which have been passed, supposedly in their interests, but the farmers know that while these laws have benefitted their exploiters, they have not helped them. The relief which the farmer demand, thru a measure such as the McNary-Haugen bill, is rejected by the president.

The only concrete measure the president proposes for agriculture is that the cotton raisers reduce the land they plant by one-third.

There could be no more striking fact to show that the capitalist program has nothing to offer the farmer than that the farmers are told to produce less wealth to solve their problem of securing a livelihood under capitalism.

* * * *

No Measures Against the Trusts.

The industries of this country are more and more being concentrated in the hands of great combinations of capitalists. The great corporations and trusts have absolute power over the lives and well-being of the workers and farmers.

These great industrial organizations pile up greater and greater profits—profits which come out of the workers and farmers and which are made at the expense of their health, happiness and well-being.

The president's message contains not one word about the control of these great corporations and their unlimited power over the life, liberty and happiness of the workers and farmers of this country. Thus Coolidge gives approval of the capitalists' program of making the workers and farmers the slaves of these great combinations of wealth. The government is the agency to strengthen them and aid them in making great profits for the capitalists not the instrument thru which these industrial organizations can be made the means of service to those who produce wealth—the workers and farmers.

* * * *

Organize to Fight the Capitalist Government.

THE president's message shows once more that the existing government is a government for the capitalists and against the workers and farmers.

It is a call to the workers and farmers to organize for independent political action and to carry on a struggle for a Workers' and Farmers' government to replace the capitalist government.

It shows that the workers and farmers cannot hope to secure a higher standard of life as a result of the tremendous increase in the wealth they produce thru their labor, so long as the government remains in control of the capitalists and all its power is used against them.

Build a Labor Party.

THE formation of a labor party which, in alliance with the farmers, will fight for the political interests of the workers and farmers is the answer to Coolidge's capitalist program.

Now is the time to prepare for the struggle in the next election campaign, the 1928 presidential election.

The slogan of the workers and farmers must be "A LABOR PARTY IN THE 1928 ELECTION."

The work of organizing such a party must be begun now and powerful political organizations of the workers and farmers build up to fight for their interests.

The labor party, allied with the farmers, must formulate a workers' and farmers' program against the capitalists' program. It must fight for:

1. Against militarism and imperialism and the dangers of a new world war.
2. Against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, against all laws limiting the right to strike.
3. Against the registration of the foreign-born.
4. For equality for the Negro.
5. For relief of the farmers.
6. For increase of the income taxes levied on the great corporations and big capitalists. Increase of the inheritance taxes on the fortunes of the capitalists.
7. For unemployment insurance, to be paid for by the capitalists.
8. For the nationalization of the great industries and workers' control, making them instruments of service to the workers and farmers in place of great profits for the capitalists.
9. For the recognition of the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

This program in the interest of the workers and farmers can only be carried into effect thru a workers' and farmers' government, which will use the power of the government in the interest of the workers and farmers as it is now used in the interest of the capitalists.

FORWARD TO THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN THE INTEREST OF THE WORKER AND FARMERS.

A LABOR PARTY IN THE 1928 ELECTION.

A WORKERS' PROGRAM AGAINST THE CAPITALIST PROGRAM.

FORWARD TO THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT.

Central Committee
Workers (Communist) Party,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

* * * *

Copies of this statement in leaflet form may be secured thru prepaid orders from the Workers Party of America, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., at $3.00 per thousand.

FRANCE, BRITAIN JOIN HANDS IN GERMAN DEMANDS

Ministers Discuss Basis for "Co-operating"

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Sir Austin Chamberlain, British foreign affairs secretary, and M. Briand, French foreign minister, have met in a pre-league council conference here for the purpose of deciding on what issues. Great Britain and France will co-operate at the Geneva meeting.

Discuss Germany and Italy.

The demands of both Germany and France on Italy occupied the attention of the two ministers. Germany's demand for immediate withdrawal of the allied troops from the Rhineland and the surrender by the allies of military control to the league will come up at the league council meeting. France wants to wring concessions from Germany before relinquishing her power of the country.

Italy's demands for expansion at the expense of French territory may or may not come up at the league, but Briand and Chamberlain discussed what action would be taken in case they did.

Seeks Britain's Aid.

France is anxious for the co-operation of Great Britain in the council, because her power over Germany will cease as soon as the league takes charge and because Germany will be considered an equal member in the council.

Volunteer military organizations in Germany are still a source of worry for France. Stresemann has given orders to the organizations to cease their military training activities, but France doubts his power to cause the militarists to desist.

Poland Frightened.

Poland is also entering the situation, Zaleski, Poland foreign minister, demanding that Germany abandon certain fortifications on the Polish border. This will come up at the council meeting.

Manchester Spinners Organize to Control American Yarn Output

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 7.—The Cotton Yarn Association, formed to fix prices for yarn produced in the American section, now controls 13,350,000 spindles. Before the association's committee can proceed an additional 6,000,000 spindles must be obtained. This will bring the section's percentage of spindles under the association's control up to 70.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has decided that, beginning this week, the spinning hours in the American section will be increased from 24 to 35 weekly, and American spinners are released from their pledge to observe minimum prices.

FRENCH MAYORS OPEN SHOP TO SELL APPAREL; MERCHANTS RAISE HOWL

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The action of the mayors of several cities of France in selling wearing apparel to the consumer has aroused the ire of the French Retailers' Federation. It threatens not only to boycott manufacturers who are supplying the municipal stores, but says it will hold the mayors responsible for its financial losses by reason of its loss of trade. The consumers are giving the mayors' stores generous patronage and saving money.

ENGLAND BEGINS, BACK END FIRST, TO PUBLISH WAR-ORIGIN DOCUMENTS

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is perhaps typical of the topsy-turvydom of Europe that the eleventh and last volume of "British Documents on the Origin of the war, 1898-1924," is the first to be published. This is because the documents in it had been collected and edited before Sir Austin Chamberlain gave his consent to the publication of the whole history.

Documents that never appeared in the British Blue Book are now printed. They reveal statesmen, knowing full well all that war involved, moving fatefully to the slaughter. Sir Edward Grey, for example, felt that war would plunge all Europe into a financial morass from which it might never extricate itself. There were British statesman who believed that, if England had sooner declared her intention of entering the conflict, war might have been averted. There are the plausible arguments that it was because of solemn treaty obligations to Belgium that England was forced to intervene.

There is the amusing incident, the one piece of sand in the smoothly-working British diplomatic system, when an English vice-consul at Belgrade, after the Serbs had retreated before the Austrians, turned over the archives of his office, including the cipher code, for safe keeping to —well, guess!—to the German legation!

There is another comic opera skit when the British representative at The Hague, on July 28, 1914, solemnly asked the Dutch minister of foreign affairs if there was anything to be anxious about in the political situation in Europe, and received the illuminating assurance that "his excellency inclined to be optimistic about it."

The volume contains 677 documents, with the marginal notes on them.

German Government Forced to Modify Its Censorship Proposal

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The government saved itself from defeat on its censorship bill only by modifying its provisions to restrict the power of the state authorities. The bill, modified, was passed by a vote of 250 to 158. The Communist deputies fought the bill bitterly, as did all artists and writers in the country.

The bill as originally drawn provided for censorship boards in all federal states and a national board to act as court of appeals, with power to declare literature and works of art obscene or objectionable on other grounds.

The bill as passed provides for several national boards of censorship, and disregards states.

Tory Party Leader Wanted to Purchase London Daily Mail

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir Malcolm Fraser, former chief agent of the conservative party, testified in the hearing of the Northcliffe will, that he would have paid £2,000,000 to Lord Rothmere. Miss Louise Owen, one of the beneficiaries of the will, is suing to have the sale set aside, claiming "indecent haste."

Fraser denied he would have bought the paper for the tory party, declaring he represented certain financial interests whom he declined to name.

Send in a sub today!

Back to Bucharest

Queen Marie Hurried Back to Roumania.

FIGHT BARRING OF COMMUNISTS IN LABOR PARTY

Australian Militants Demand Rights

FRANCIS AHERN,
Federated Press.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 7.—Communists in Australia are again demanding the right to enter the ranks of the Australian labor party, tho the constitution of that party prohibits the granting of membership rights to any person affiliated to any other political party. The Communist Party, however, demands that being a working-class party, it has every right to membership in the A. L. P.

In an official statement on the matter the Communist Party says:

"The policy of the Communist Party is clear. We recognize the Australian labor party as being composed of a large number of workers, and we accordingly demand the right of entry as militant workers, and we definitely refuse to tolerate any censorship of our principles by any set of reactionary leaders. We will continue to fight for admission to the A. L. P. as representatives of the trade union movement, unhampered in our efforts to put forward a fighting policy of working-class demands. Our membership is unanimous on the question that only by clean-cut Communist policy in opposition to the dogmas of reformism can a working-class movement in the true sense of the world be built up in Australia."

Chile Bows to Wishes of United States and Will Cede Tacna-Arica

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 7.—Chile has agreed to cede Tacna-Arica to Bolivia, thus bowing to the wishes of the United States department of state. Secretary Kellogg of the United States urged Chile to give the territory to Bolivia in order to settle the long controversy that has waged between Chile and Peru over the land.

In the note from the Chilean cabinet to the United States was stated: "Chile hopes that this sacrifice may be duly appreciated as a contribution to continental peace and world progress."

The conditions that the cession will provide are that Bolivia must maintain complete disarmament in Tacna-Arica, and that Arica is to be a free port to only Chile, Bolivia and Peru.

Peruvian officials have not commented on Chile's action. But La Presna, semi-official organ, asks if "Secretary Kellogg had asked the people in Tacna-Arica if they desired to belong to Bolivia."

Germany Pays Allies Second Annuity Claims

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Germany's second annuity under the Dawes plan amounted to $291,000,000, none of which was raised by loans. Of the countries benefitted, France ranks first, with the United States in sixth position in its receipts of mixed claims totaling something over $4,000,000. This brings Germany's total of reparations, according to the figures of neutral experts, to nearly $11,000,000,000, the greater part of which is represented by holdings turned over to the victorious allies.

Report Discovery of Diamond Mine Worth 5 Billions in Brazil

RIO JANIERO, Dec. 7.—Discovery of a rich diamond mine, possibly the richest mine in the world, was reported today from the state of Minas Geraes.

The mine, which is said to have been found on an estate owned by Home Secretary Castella, is estimated to hold 20,000,000 cubic meters of diamond ore.

The estimate value of the mine is $5,000,000,000.

Tax American Cotton Entering Murmansk

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.— Hereafter the American cotton, entering the Soviet Republics thru the port of Murmansk, on the White Sea, will pay an import tax of three and a half cents a pound, according to a decision of the People's Commissars' Council. The action is due to the fact that the decline in the price of American cotton will enable the government to collect this tax without raising the price above that of the product coming from Turkestan.

To Stir Interest in Union-Made Cigars.

Out of 216 cigar stores, drug stores and barber shops in a trade union neighborhood in Chicago only a handful carry union-label cigars, Local 14 of the Cigarmakers discovered. Storekeepers accounted for it by saying there was no demand for the trade union product, the local declares in urging organized labor to patronize union-label goods.

The American Worker Correspondent is the worker correspondent's own magazine.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

WELCHES DEBATE OVER ISSUES IN MINERS' UNION

Cappellini Backs Out of Toohey Challenge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Dec. 7.—The "Brophy-for-President" anthracite committee released to the press a letter addressed to Rinaldo Cappellini sometime ago by Pat Toohey accepting Cappellini's challenge to publicly debate the issues involved in the present campaign for international offices in the United Mine Workers of America.

Cappellini was quite rash in challenging Toohey to debate, and certainly it is no credit to Cappellini backing out after Toohey accepted the challenge. It will be observed that in the Toohey letter to Cappellini he is willing to meet him in any prominent city or town in the District 1 territory, and not confining the debate to any one particular section where Toohey followers might be strong, and again, where in the suggestion for "impartial" chairman of the debate, Toohey suggests Mayor Hart of Wilkes-Barre, who is hand-in-glove with Cappellini in all matters.

Demand Retraction.

The Brophy committee in releasing this letter demands that Cappellini meet Toohey or publicly withdraw his challenge. The letter follows:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 11, '26.
Rinaldo Cappellini
Miller Building,
Scranton, Pa.
Dear Sir and Brother:

While in the district office in Scranton yesterday (November 10) you stated that you were willing to meet me on any platform, in any town at any time in a public debate in connection with the issues involved in the present election campaign, you to defend the administration and I to present the position of the opposition. This challenge was made by you "man to man" and not as an official to member, if I may use your own words, and I am exceptionally desirous of meeting you on the platform in this capacity.

I accept your challenge to debate the issues "man to man" at any date during the week of November 20-27 in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Nanticoke, Pittston, Luzerne, Old Forge, Olyphant or Edwardsville. As an impartial chairman for these meetings I suggest the Burgess or Mayor of some of these places, other places we can agree upon in the course of arrangements. As a suitable subject I suggest:

"RESOLVED, That the policies of John Lewis and Rinaldo Cappellini make for the betterment of the conditions of the mine workers and for the saving of the United Mine Workers."

Or, perhaps you wish to defend the negative; if so, I therefore propose:

RESOLVED, The program of John Brophy is the only salvation for the U. M. W. of A."

If, perchance, you disagree with the text of the above, either in major or minor detail we can iron it out later. In the event you accept this debate you will appear as Rinaldo Cappellini, not President Rinaldo Cappellini, or, "man to man" in your own words.

A line to the address below will reach me. Hoping to hear from you in a day or two at most, I am

Yours, Patrick Toohey

P. S. I will consider releasing this letter to the press if no answer is forthcoming within a reasonable period of time.—P. T.

B. M. T. Would Stop Work on N. Y. Subway to Prevent It Competing

NEW YORK, Dec. 7. — Desirous of blocking the completion of the city's proposed independent subway system, Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the board of directors of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transport corporation, has offered to "co-operate" with the board of transportation to straighten out New York's transportation muddle.

He urged that work on the subway be halted until negotiations are completed for the considered consolidation of transportation systems. Dahl denies that the city needs the subway system to use as a "club" on the corporations, declaring his company would do nothing opposed to municipal interests. He also said that the independent subway would be too expensive for the city to operate, and that higher fares would result.

Bakery Workers Feel Loss of Trade.

With the largest membership in recent years and the largest number of shops signed, Chicago Bakery Workers' Local 2 reports, nevertheless, that the demand for union label bread is falling off.

THE FIGHT OF ALEX HOWAT AND THE MINERS IN DISTRICT 14; A CHAPTER IN LABOR HISTORY

ARTICLE IV.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Hardly had the jail doors clanged behind Howat than President John L. Lewis arbitrarily removed him from office and sent him a telegram notifying him that he was no longer the president of District 14.

Nothing better calculated to strengthen the supporters of the Industrial Court than this action of Lewis could have been devised. It was greeted by a howl of approval from the capitalist press and Lewis was hailed as one of those "safe and sane" labor leaders who are the bulwarks of society—capitalist society.

But the persecution of Alex Howat and the fighting miners of Kansas did not stop with his removal from office. Lewis appointed a provisional district executive board composed of individuals cordially hated by the great mass of the miners and when the strikes for the release of Howat and for the maintenance of contract clauses continued, the whole district was reorganized and the bulk of the miners deprived of their rights in the union.

Howat himself and the rest of the militant officials were expelled.

Long Fight Begins.

Then began the long fight of the Kansas miners for reinstatement—a fight in which Howat again took the lead upon his release from jail. It must be remembered that up to the present time no charge of violating the constitution of the United Mine Workers has been officially preferred against Howat or his supporters.

They simply were removed from office and expelled from the union by Lewis himself in complete defiance of all rules of the union which state specifically that the international president has no jurisdiction over such district matters.

As a matter of fact, it is unconstitutional for the international president to pass on such matters until they have been dealt with by a district convention.

District Convention for Howat.

Howat has been upheld by a district convention since his removal in spite of the discrimination practiced by the Lewis machine.

Supported by an overwhelming majority of the membership, including the powerful District 12 of Illinois with 100,000 members, Howat carried the fight into the local unions. At the 1922 convention, Lewis, with the aid of the powerful army of organizers he had brought to the convention, and in spite of a huge majority in favor of Howat, ruled that the case could not be heard.

Howat continued the struggle. Farrington, who had supported the reinstatement of Howat because of his own fight with Lewis and because of the strong sentiment for Howat in Illinois, made his peace with Lewis and deserted Howat.

The Lewis Method.

At the 1924 convention, after days of delay, Lewis adjourned the gathering on the last day when Howat asked for the floor. A majority of the delegates remained in session and pledged themselves to continue to support the struggle of Howat and the Kansas miners.

Howat was then informed by the international executive board that he could become a member of the United Mine Workers again only by going to work in the mines. This "concession carried with it no restoration of his rights in the union. He was to be treated as a new member as were all of his Kansas supporters with one lone exception. This exception was made undoubtedly because the miner in question moved out of Kansas into the Missouri district.

Howat Digs Coal.

So Howat went back to work in the mines. He secured a job with much difficulty because of the hostility of the operators and at present is working in a mine where the coal seams are only thirty inches deep—"brushing the top," as miners call these thin seams. He is probably the only miners' union official of any prominence who has gone back to the mines.

"Working at the face" for two years Howat qualified for district office again. He was nominated by 90 per cent of the membership as before stated. (As a matter of fact he has been nominated by these huge majorities every election held since his removal from office but always kept from the ballot by rulings of the hand-picked Lewis district machine).

It is known to everyone that Howat's name on a District 14 ballot is the same as election and herein lies the secret of the desperate measures used by Lewis.

Bad Conditions in District.

At present there are from 1,500 to 2,000 miners in District 14 who are not in the union. Howat could organize them in a month after taking office. They are not scabs but are former union miners who have lost confidence in the union since it was wrecked and the remnants placed directly under the control of the Lewis machine.

Contract provisions are not enforced. The security of employment which the Kansas miners enjoyed during Howat's leadership and for which Howat always fought, permitting no arbitrary firing of miners, has disappeared altogether. With a supine officialdom the union now is little more than an appendage of the operators' association.

President Lewis knows these things. No one knows better than he does that they are incontrovertible facts. Yet he evidently prefers the friendship of the operators to that of miners whom he can disfranchise as he has done recently and for years past.

The Reasons.

What is one to conclude?

Frank Farrington, when he was aspiring to the presidency of the United Mine Workers, wrote a letter to Lewis which was made public. He said:

I was told that the president of the Southwestern Coal Operators' Assoication stated that the Kansas coal operators would pay almost any price to get rid of Alex Howat . . . . . and I have just as much right to believe that you collected a handsome sum of money for your part in the Kansas trouble as you have to believe that I was to collect money for allowing the Lester Strip Mine to operate.

There is an old saying: "Set a thief to catch a thief." I dislike to quote the proven crook Farrington against such an eminent personage as International President John L. Lewis, but Lewis accepted his support to beat Howat and the rank and file in 1924. Farrington was a crook then and he is a crook now and as I said in 1923, when writing about the expose of Lewis by Farrington and Farrington by Lewis, I believe both of them.

Of a few things we are certain:

1. The fight of the Kansas miners led by Howat prevent the enforcement of the industrial court law on a wide scale and put an end to this sort of suppressive legislation for a long period.

2. The capitalists of Kansas and the coal operators in particular wanted Howat's influence and authority destroyed in the union.

3. Lewis not only did not give Howat and the Kansas miners any support in their fight against the Kansas industrial court and the coal operators but did what they could not do—remove Howat from office and expel him from the union when the struggle was at its height.

4. Lewis has prevented Howat from taking office, without a shadow of moral or legal right, and thereby allowed the operators to have their way with the union in Kansas.

The above statements are matters of record and not of opinion. Lewis must be either a monumental egoist who can, secure in his own high opinion of himself, watch a district like Kansas be destroyed rather than allow it to have its chosen and tried leadership, or he is an agent of the coal operators as Farrington has been proven to be.

Same Policy Everywhere.

In any case, because in greater or less degree, the same policy of persecution of militant miners and union-wrecking, all of which is loudly or quietly approved by the coal operators, has been followed in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Canada and Illinois, John L. Lewis, if for no other reason, deserves defeat by a huge majority in the election next Tuesday.

He will be defeated by a huge majority but he will try to split the union rather than give up control. Whether or not the opposition ticket, for which Howat just completed a tour, is recognized officially as the victor, the struggle in the miners' union, of which Alex Howat is the symbol, is not over.

Future Struggles.

If Lewis succeeds in holding on to the empty honor that will be his after the election, the left wing will continue the struggle at the coming convention. If Lewis then, by means of his blue-sky locals and "payroll vote" succeeds in holding on to the union machinery, the left wing will prepare for a new phase of the "Save the Union" struggle—the organization of the non-union fields without which the strike cannot be won.

If Lewis is forced to surrender control of the union, then the left wing will have the tremendous task of building the union from the wreckage which the Lewis machine has left in its wake.

In either case Alex Howat and the Kansas miners—many of them scattered now into half a dozen different coal fields—will be a source of strength to the left wing movement which alone of the forces in the organization has the responsibility of saving the largest union in the American labor movement from destruction.

(The End.)

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT DURING MINER TROUBLE

Union Threatened, But Officers Don't Show

By a Coal Miner.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 7.—During the month of October, while nominations of officers of United Mine Workers of District 5 were going on, district officials of the union were quite active. One could meet more than one organizer and board members at practically all of the local union meetings.

An attempt is being made by the coal operators to reopen the Crescent mine on Red Hill, Daisytown, Pa., on the basis of the 1917 scale. The mine, which had been idle for many months, is right in the heart of a net of union mines employing thousands of men. Old timers, union men, are being evicted from the company houses. Police are guarding the few scabs which the company engaged.

Where is Fagan?

While the company is thus making an attempt to start its open-shop policy in this organized section, starting with a mine located side by side with several large organized mines, the district officials of the union, including Hynes, the board member, are conspicuous by their absence. Not a sight of Pat Fagan or any one of his associates! Not an attempt is being made to get the organized miners of at least that section to come together to discuss the problem of how to save the union there! The members of the union are wondering what became of their district officials and are asking the question: "Where is Pat Fagan now?" Or where is Hynes, the board member of this sub-district, whose duty is to guard the interests of the union in the sub-district?

The local unions around the Crescent mine should wake up before it is too late and get the district officials to do something to "Save the Union."

This Is Good News For Detroit !

The ladies have arranged a social evening for The DAILY WORKER. A gay, good, sociable and simply stunning selection of the best kind of fun—the best kind of food—and the best kind of crowd of workingmen and women.

The ladies of the Central Women's Progressive Association have arranged this evening and are charging only 50 cents admission. It sounds impossible, but it's true and will occur at 8 p. m.

Saturday, December 11 !

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(Cor. Hendrie)

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Workers (Communist) Party

Detroit Party Loses Valuable Comrade in Jac. Krawchuk's Death

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—Jacob Krawchuk, a member of the Workers (Communist) Party of Detroit, was killed Wednesday, Dec. 1st. on his way to work. While crossing the railroad tracks near the Chrysler plant where he was employed he was run over by a train.

In the death of Comrade Krawchuk, the party has lost a loyal and an active member who had devoted his entire life and activity to the Communist movement. On Saturday Dec. 4th, hundreds of comrades from Section 6 of the Workers (Communist) Party of Detroit paid their last respects to comrade Krawchuck by attending his funeral. Comrade Cyril Lambkin spoke at the grave in the name of the district executive committee of the party.

Workers of Detroit Will Attend Banquet with Albert Weisbord

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7. — After attending the vast mass meeting addressed by Albert Weisbord Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the Majestic Theater, many workers of Detroit will have an opportunity to spend an enjoyable evening with Weisbord the following day, Thursday, Dec. 9, at the G. A. R. Hall, corner Grand River and Cass.

The Workers Party has arranged a working class banquet for Weisbord and invites all the workers interested in the Passaic strike and the organization of the unorganized to be present.

The admission will be 50c and will include lunch. Some interesting sidelights of the great Passaic strike will be related by Weisbord at the banquet.

Russian Masquerade in Chicago, Dec. 25, to Benefit Novy Mir

A Russian masquerade for the benefit of the Russian Communist weekly Novy Mir, has been arranged for Saturday, Dec. 25, at Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., near Division street.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

Toledo, Ohio—Iota Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Dec. 7.
Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard and Wills.
Flint, Dec. 10.
Muskegon, Dec. 11.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W.
South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.
Gary, Dec. 18.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St.
Kenosha, Dec. 15.
Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde-Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20.
Minneapolis, Dec. 21
Superior, Wis., Dec. 22.
Duluth, Minn., Dec. 23.

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Fisher-Maslov Group Invited to Comintern Plenum to State Views; Continue Debate on British Strike

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 7.—The session of the executive committee of the Communist International held on Saturday under the chairmanship of Ernst Thaelmann of the German Communist Party received a letter from Germany signed by Ruth Fischer, Maslov, Schwan, Scholem and Urbans, members of the ultra-left German opposition. (Fischer, Maslov and Schwan are expelled from the party, Scholem and Urbans are still members. Ed.) The letter appealed to the plenum against expulsion of Fischer, Maslov, etc. from the Communist Party of Germany.

The plenum decided to accord the signatories a last opportunity in conformity with the statutes of the international, to appear immediately and unconditionally before the enlarged executive committee at its present session to personally advocate their views. This invitation was wired to them at Berlin. They were told to come within one or two days. The plenum approved this action unanimously.

Russian Opposition Proposed.

Reise, of the Wedding opposition in Germany, rose then to propose that the plenum of the Comintern invite the leaders of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to present their views on the English question and the questions before the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Chairman Thaelmann and Ercoli (Italy) explained that this action was unnecessary in view of the fact that opposition leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, being members of the executive of the Communist International can at any time they please present their position to the plenum. Reise's proposal was unanimously rejected.

British Strike.

The debate on the British strike was then continued. Monmosseau (France) declared that the support given the British miners by the Russian workers will have a tremendous revolutionizing effect upon the British and the world proletariat. It must be admitted, he said, that the support given by the proletariat of other countries was inadequate and was due chiefly to the provocative strike-breaking role of the social democracy.

He stated that the French workers were taken unawares by the British strike, nevertheless the organized workers collected three hundred thousand francs to help the miners. The energetic efforts of the French Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions to organize a united front and to enforce a coal embargo were systematically thwarted by the reformist trade union leaders.

Fight Misleaders.

The Communist Party must make clear to the British workers that in spite of the international betrayal by the social democratic leaders that they must not be discouraged and leave the unions but must stay and fight such leaders.

Jones (England) pointed out that altho the British Communist Party was small, it played a big part in the strike and has grown in numbers and influence until it is one of the most important factors in British political life. The left wing minority movement in the trade unions has also grown, he said and gave the following figures: In 1924 the minority movement represented 200,000 workers and in 1926, just before the strike, was spokesman for 950,000 and was supported by over 100 local labor party organizations.

Unmasked "Left."

The strike, Jones said, unmasked the true faces of the so-called "left" leaders who wished to exploit the left sentiment among the workers. He concluded by saying that the labor youth under the direction of the Communist Party did good work during the strike and was organizationally and ideologically strengthened.

Evans (England) dwelt on the position and activities of the co-operative movement in Britain. He declared that the co-operatives had ignored the interests of the working class and had showed a marked inability to understand labor's vital everyday needs. Communist attempts to increase their influence in the co-operatives had so far been unsuccessful, he said, but the Communist Party must intensify its work within the co-operative movement.

Canadian Problem.

Buck (Canada) emphasized that the most important task of the British Communist Party was to consolidate and develop organizationally the left wing minority movement which, during the strike, lacked force. This line is especially necessary now when trustification in British industry will affect labor unfavorably.

Speaking of the break-up in the British empire, the speaker pointed out Canada's aspirations towards independence. Canada is rapidly developing industrially, United States capital is aspiring to wrest control from the English bourgeoisie. Canada itself must profit by the conflict of interests between British and American capital.

The Communist Party of Canada must, with the help of its brother parties in the United States and Great Britain, put forward the slogan of an independent Canada and the safeguarding of labor's interests. The British Communist Party must pay more attention to questions relating to the colonies and give the working class of England's dominions a firmer directing line, Buck concluded.

Milliken Tells Clergy of Influence of Films

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—"The motion picture is a tremendous attitude-forming power, with immeasurable influence upon habits and ideals, the customs and costumes, the hopes and ambitions of countless men and women," former Governor Carl E. Williams of Maine, now secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, warned the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches here. "Make no mistake," he said, "about the powerful part played by the motion picture in that medley of community influence which in the aggregate sways for good or ill the attitudes, the opinions, and eventually the character of the youth of our land."

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

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NYE AND FRAZIER, DAKOTA SENATE 'INSURGENTS' TO REPENT; PAY CAL A VISIT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Senators Nye and Frazier, who have been leading insurgents in congress are reported to have made "their peace" with the regular republicans, following a visit by Nye to President Coolidge, and the announcement of a scheduled visit of Frazier. Much pressure has been put on the two to join the ranks, as they are necessary to republican control of the senate.

Nye visited Coolidge to protest the appointment of C. F. Mudgett as United States marshal in North Dakota. Coolidge withdrew the appointment on Nye's objection, and it is understood, other matters were discussed.

Frazier has an appointment for a White House visit. The administration is considering to give him a place on the Indian affairs committee, if the visit is "satisfactory."

Herrin Sheriff Jailed for Murder on Same Day He Resigns Post

MARION, Ill., Dec. 7.—The first official act of Sheriff Oren Coleman after being sworn into office was to arrest the retiring sheriff, George Galligan, figure in activities against the klan and in mine warfare in "bloody" Williamson county, on a charge of murder.

The warrant for his arrest was sworn out by Mrs. Charles Wollard, who charges that Galligan killed her husband during a gun battle in front of the noted Smith's garage on Aug. 30, 1924. Six men were killed during this fight.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent. The latest issue is off the press. Send in your subscription now. 50 cents a year

SCHOOL BOARD IS UNDER FIRE OF TEACHERS' UNION

Say Platoon System Only Ford's Method

The city council is holding up the confirmation of Mayor Dever's three recent appointments to fill vacancies on the board.

J. Lewis Coath, a retiring member of the board, declared that it was merely a rubber stamp in the hands of an invisible government. He and members of the Chicago Teachers' Federation assail Superintendent McAndrews. Coath named Allen B. Pond, of the zoning board, as a member of the invisible government. Mayor Dever says he is not. Coath retorts that he hasn't told all he knows about the board.

Bankers Are Numerous.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation calls attention to the fact that there are already three bankers on the board, and that the confirmation of Walter J. Raymer, who is president of the Fullerton State Bank, will raise it to four.

At a recent meeting of the council, Alderman Oscar F. Nelson presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, directing the committee on schools to investigate the platoon schools of the city. It is stated in this resolution that on July 9, 1924, the board of education, by a bare majority, and without reference to a committee, recommended that the platoon system be tried out in a limited number of schools, and that since that time Superintendent McAndrews has proceeded to platoonize almost 100 schools, that he is now extending the system to all of the elementary schools, and that in schools already platooned, city ordinances are being violated by conducting classes in basements and auditoriums.

Teachers Vote Without Lunch.

On the same day that Alderman Nelson was asking for an investigation the principals of the platoon schools were submitting to the teachers under them a bulletin from Superintendent McAndrews, in which 33 propositions were to be voted on. In many of these Fordized schools the teachers have no time for any outside matters, such as voting on the propositions, except at lunch time, and many were compelled to go without their lunch to vote, without time for discussions. The voting was by show of hands.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation protests that the platoon system is "exactly the factory system applied to the education of the child."

Aristocratic Clubs Learn Belatedly That July Was Anniversary

Now that the golf season is over and the Army and Navy game is a thing of the past, a large number of organizations, including the Union League, Iroquois and Kiwanis clubs, the Chicago League of Women Voters, and the Junior Association of Commerce, have recalled that last July 4th was the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Hence this, the second week of December, will be Independence Week.

This suggsts that perhaps there will sometime be tardy recognition of the principles of that document, such as freedom of speech and the right to an impartial trial by jury, such as Sacco and Vanzetti are vainly demanding.

Denies Plan to Oust Steck from Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Reports from Iowa that Senator Stephens, of Mississippi, planned to introduce a resolution ousting Senator Daniel F. Steck, Iowa, from his seat in the senate, were denied this afternoon by Stephens.

"I never heard of it," said Stephens. "Somebody must have dreamed it."

Stephens led the fight last spring to seat Senator Brookhart, of Iowa.

At the Chicago Forum.

At the Chicago Forum Sunday in the Erlanger Theater the subject of "The Next Steps in Election Methods" was discussed by Robert A. Taft, son of the chief justice, and by Charles E. Merriam. Taft is agitating for the abolition of the direct primary and is leading that movement, altho so far he has failed to secure the repeal of the primary law in his own state of Ohio.

Owing to a breakdown in the heating system in the theater, the usual question period was abandoned, so the attitude of the audience on the subject was not disclosed.

Rocky Mountain News Regains Label.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—By the consolidation of the Rocky Mountain News, the Express and the Denver Times, the label of the allied printing trades council again appears on the News, whose mailing room had been scab for about six years. The other mechanical departments were union.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

John Leheney

THE Chicago members of the Industrial Workers of the World are caring for the body of John Leheney, a writer who for many years was associated with various groups in the labor movement and who, tho not a member of the I. W. W., tended toward the anarcho-syndicalist ideology expressed by some leaders of the I. W. W.

Leheney's body was found Sunday in an alley way, with a contusion in the skull that indicated he may have met with a violent death at the hands of holdup men, altho it could not be determined if he died from the blow or perished later from exposure.

John Leheney possessed a facile pen and considerable fund of knowledge of the labor movement. Unfortunately, he used this ability of late years principally to attack the most vital section of the labor movement—the Communists.

He was for a time the head of the educational bureau of the I. W. W., but found it possible to square his expressed beliefs in that direction, with a collaboration with the reactionary bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor. Working with Gifford Ernest, the pulpitless preacher who headed a section of the Chicago labor party movement in 1923, Leheney bitterly attacked the Communists as "disloyal to the government" and indulged in bitter and unscrupulous attacks on the left wing trade union movement as organized in the T. U. E. L.

The passing of John Leheney, consonant with the decay of the anarcho-syndicalist movement in the United States, takes a certain factor out of the labor movement which represents misdirected ability. More and more the sincere worker elements who were attracted by anarcho-syndicalist utopian principles, are turning to the Communist movement for effective participation in the struggles of the working class.—HARRISON GEORGE.

* * *

Coroner's Jury Holds Inquest.

John F. Leheney was found dead by a policeman, Frank Duffy, Sunday morning at 7:45 o'clock, in an alley near the corner of Madison and Morgan streets.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease and other natural causes, but many of his friends are of the opinion that he was the victim of foul play and that he was probably slugged over the head with some blunt instrument, robbed, and then thrown into the alley. While there were only slight abrasions on the head, they might easily have been sufficient to have caused death in one having a heart trouble, such as he was known to have had.

This theory is strengthened by the fact that he had, until the night before, been in the employ of the West Side Hospital as a fireman, but had been let out of the job, and had left the hospital with his pay in his pocket. No money was found on the body.

At the inquest, the coroner asked his daughter, Hazel Ryan, of 7047 Clarendon avenue, who was his only near relative at the inquest, what the occupation of the deceased was, and, upon being told by her that he was a labor philosopher, remarked in shocked tones that it would perhaps be better to answer the question by saying that he was a newspaper writer—as if it would sound more respectable. Also when, after asking if he was employed at the time of his death, he was told that Leheney was engaged in writing a manuscript for a labor publication, the coroner said that that was nothing, all I. W. W.'s and that sort were always engaged in writing something.

Leheney was the author of numerous pamphlets, including "The Economic Interpretation of the Job." For years he was active in the socialist party of Canada, was for a time editor of the Wyoming Labor Advocate, of Caspar, Wyoming, and took part in the revolutionary Irish struggles being a friend of James Connelly.

The funeral will occur this afternoon, at Int. Auburn Cemetery, at 2:00 p. m. Any rebel friends are invited to make addresses at the services.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

West Coast Pioneers Hold Lively Convention; Anita Whitney Speaks

By NORMAN BURSLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In spite of the downpour of rain, delegates to the First District Pioneer Convention arrived and the convention was called to order on November 26 at Comrades' Hall in Berkeley. Among the speakers who addressed the convention were Anita Whitney, Anna Porter, and Mother Bloor. The convention opened with the International which rang lustily from the throats of the Pioneers who were gathered together from Fort Bragg, Oakland, San Francisco, Palo Alto, San Jose, Berkeley, and Los Angeles to organize their work in the district and to exchange experiences during the past years.

Remember Krassin.

The most important work of the convention was done at the session held in San Francisco on Nov. 27. This second session opened with the young chairman calling on members to stand while the revolutionary funeral march was played in memory of Comrade Leonid Krassin, whose death the papers just announced.

Among the numerous greetings were telegrams from Scott Nearing and the Communist League and Pioneers of Canada which resulted in an uproar of applause. That the Pioneers meant business is shown by the 22 resolutions on all subjects from militarism, child labor, religion in the schools to a summer camp. The resolution on religion was worded, "Against the laws of the state, our teachers are teaching us religious bunk." A committee was appointed to work with the Pioneer Leaders' committee on the matter of a summer camp.

Greetings to Soviet Union.

Greetings were sent to the Pioneers of Soviet Russia, to the Children of Passaic, and to Paul Crouch who is imprisoned on Alcatraz Island, which was eagerly watched for by Pioneers crossing the bay on their way to San Francisco.

Noisy handclapping was the result of the chairman's request that the convention show its appreciation to the Finnish Bureau whose financial assistance made the convention possible. A resolution was passed and sent to the Finnish comrades. Pioneers by their singing on street cars attracted lots of attention, favorable and otherwise.

Following the convention a program was given in which all delegates participated. Los Angeles presented a playlet called "Mrs. Ima Capitalist" in which she dies of "an acute enlargement of Communism" when the workers demand their due." Another playlet given by Los Angeles comrades was "The Junior Kangaroo court, in which when the judge attempts to sentence a worker to jail, is dismayed to learn that the stool pigeons' prosecutors' and jailers' union is on strike.

Childrens' Play.

Berkeley Comrades presented a play which brot out the need for a summer camp. The comrades wrote it themselves and did all the directing. A little girl in a poor family has to arise at 5 every morning to get breakfast for her mother who must work in the cotton mills since the father has been crippled in steel mills. The girl has heard of the Pioneers and wants to join. A Pioneer organizer comes to see them that evening, and pleases the mother by telling of the Pioneer camp where all the children can spend the summer. The organizer is pleased to learn that not only can the girl join, but her five brothers and sisters also. In the last act, the Pioneer camp is shown with the children handling and running things themselves.

Palo Alto and San Jose comrades led in a dance which Comrade Porter directed having learned it in Soviet Russia. All Pioneers participated, dressed in red, in dancing the International.

Pioneers then asked the audience to join in their yells and the program was over. In San Francisco, $40 was raised for The DAILY WORKER.

PITTSTON, PA., BREAKER BOYS OUT ON STRIKE

Pull Out 1,400 Miners

DEMAND PAY FOR EXTRA WORK

(By a Young Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—From a local paper we receive the news that 150 breaker boys and jig runners at the No. 9 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal company in Pittston, Pa., have gone out on strike. They pulled out 1,400 mine workers with them, who could not continue working without the aid of the boys.

The strike was called when the officials of the company tried to force thru an increased amount of tonnage to make up for a day lost the week before. The breaker boys had their committee on the job. When it heard of the company's plan, a meeting of the young miners was held and the committee marched to the colliery office and demanded that if the colliery was going to run thru double the amount of coal as the ordinary day's run, they get sixteen hours pay for the eight hours work.

The local union grievance committee is handling the case with the representatives of the breaker boys sitting in all sessions of the company officials, your correspondent is informed.

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

A Movie for Young Workers

NEW YORK CITY.—The story of the Passaic strike is of special interest to the young workers. For the first time in the history of the American labor movement were the young workers drawn into strike activity. Special mass meetings and entertainments were held for the young workers. They were placed into important committees. It is because of that, that the workers were able to withstand for all these long months in their struggle against the bosses.

The Young Workers League of New York has made arrangements to show this picture to the young workers of this city on Saturday, Dec. 11, at 3 p. m., at the Church of All Nations. For the first time will the picture be shown at the reduced price of 25 cents. This will offer an opportunity to the many unorganized young workers to learn the lesson of the Passaic strike.

Every young worker should get busy and invite the young workers from the factories and the clubs to come up and see this vivid and dramatic picture of the Passaic strike.

CHICAGO
DANCE
Enjoy yourself and have a gloriously good time at the entertainment arranged for The DAILY WORKER and EMPROS our fighting Greek labor weekly. The affair takes place at Bowell Hall, Hull House, at Halsted and Polk St., at 8 p. m.
Saturday Dec. 11
The arrangements are all being made by the Chicago Greek Fraction. A splendid orchestra will furnish the music—there will be singing and the refreshments are fit for the most particular palate. It will only cost you fifty cents for the whole evening of glorious pleasure.
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For $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

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COLORADO—	
Lusiana Huivi, Leadville	4.91
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Julius Klarin, Atlanta	10.00
IDAHO—	
A. W. Nelson, Rose Lake	3.00
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N. Engstrom, Chicago	1.00
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M. V. Leskovitch, Battle Creek	5.00
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George Rupert, Elko	5.00
NEW YORK CITY—	
Dressmakers' Union of Greater New York	25.00
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Shop Nucleus 102, Akron	20.00
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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PRIZES FOR THIS WEEK.

Three very fine books are offered as prizes for worker correspondence stories this week. They include:

1—Selected Essays by Karl Marx. A new book, and an unusual one of unpublished work of the great leader.

2—Red Cartoons. A collection of the work of 17 proletarian artists.

3—Education in Soviet Russia, by Scott Nearing. A new book and a splendid addition for your library.

Write that story, workers!

MOVIE WORKERS ARE STILL UNDER OLD CONDITIONS

Strike Move Didn't Win Closed Shop

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—When the contemplated strike of the workers in the motion picture industry was called off Nov. 29 it was the understanding here that the closed shop would prevail. The labor press here has announced that. Nothing of the kind has taken place, however. Work on the movie lots is going on in the same old way.

"Get Together."

A telegram was sent by William F. Canavan, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators in New York, to S. B. Newman, business agent of the Studio Mechanics' Alliance in Hollywood, that a committee had been formed in New York of five union presidents and five film producers who will hear and discuss the requests of both sides. Will Hays, the "czar of the movies," has not published the names of his committeemen yet. The union presidents of said body are as follows: Joseph Weber, James P. Noonan, George F. Hedrick, William Hutchinson and W. F. Canavan.

These men are representing the following organizations: American Federation of Musicians, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators.

Discuss Organization.

The committee, Mr. Canavan explained, will meet in the near future for organization and thereafter from time to time as occasion arises. Its sessions will be on its own initiative or at the request of either side.

Grievances, requests and questions affecting wages, hours of labor or working conditions which may fail of local adjustment at the studios will come under the jurisdiction of the committee, he said.

Strike Leaders Help Boss.

Instead of striking like lightning from a clear sky, the producers were given plenty of time to finish all their pictures before Dec. 1, the day set for the strike. And instead of a walkout of 3,500 workers from the film plants the arrangements made with Will H. Hays in New York seems more like a company union in the making—another betrayal of the workers by their so-called leaders.

OPEN SHOP MANUFACTURER COMMENDS FORD'S PLAN, SEES BETTER MEANS TO EXPLOIT WORKERS AND MORE PROFIT

By SYDNEY BLOOMFIELD.
(Worker Correspondent)

WORCESTER, Pa., Dec. 7.—Jerome R. George, vice-president of the Morgan Construction Co., of Worcester, prominent open shop exponent and member of the National Metal Trades Association, disagrees with the position taken by Judge Gary and the National Association of Manufacturers, against the adoption of the five-day week by the Ford Motor Co.

Writing in Iudustry, the weekly journal of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, he says: "I do not agree with those who think it is a fool proposition. There are so many other ways better adapted to securing economy in operation of most plants than to start them up and run for a few hours Saturday morning that I have no particular regard for this fractional day of work."

He Ought to Know.

The officials of the Morgan Construction Co. have designed and built entire plants and equipment for the Ford Motor Co., and are therefore in a position to know about the Ford system. Continuing, Mr. George writes: "For about five years the company with which I am associated has operated its plant quite successfully on a basis somewhat like the plan recently adopted by Mr. Henry Ford. This plan of the Morgan Construction Co. is the result of many years of experience and study of the hours of work problem and adopted, not for the particular benefit of the employes, but because it was the most economical plan for the company. It was adopted without fear as to the benefits which would result to the employes from increased leisure time.

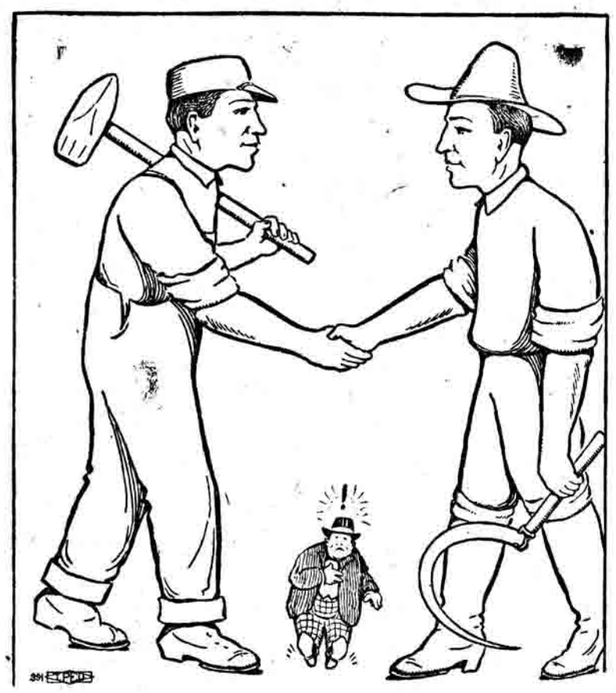
"The general principle underlying our plan is the same as under the Ford plan, namely, to work our invested capital the maximum number of hours per week. Under this plan we work our machinery 88 hours per week and our men 44 hours, in two shifts, one which works only five days per week. No one works from 11:40 p. m. to 6:30 a. m.; no one works excepting plant repair men on Saturday after 12:30 noon, and there is, of course, no work of any kind done on Sunday."

The Chief Aim.

The chief aim of the new plan is to obtain greater production by the most economical exploitation of the workers as well as economical operation of plant and machinery. This point is strikingly brought out in the same article by Mr. George, who further writes: "The weakness of the Ford plan is not so much that he fails to work Saturday morning as that he does work his men from midnight to morning, over which period he admits production is relatively unsatisfactory."

Sees More Profits.

The same Mr. George, while praising Ford's scheme of so-called economical plant operation, was one of the group of open shoppers who frustrated the attempt of Henry Ford to locate in this city for fear that all the plants in Worcester, which is a steel and machinery producing center of the state, would be compelled to pay a $6 a day rate to its employes in order to prevent their help from seeking work at the contemplated Ford plant. The Ford five-day-week means greater exploitation of the workers—that is why Mr. George is for it. It means more profits to him.



When Farmer Meets Industrial Worker the Boss Will Have Reason to Worry.

ON PICKET DUTY

By JACK KUJAWSKY.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7. — It was early in the morning, the low temperature indicating approaching winter. Multitudes of people (mostly wage earners) rushed to the factories, which they surely found as unpleasant, as the present system of society.

On a corner near a tremendously tall building, stood Morris, mute and immovable. He was poorly dressed, but his pale intellectual face, indicating suffering, and struggle, made him cynosure of all eyes. He stood in that spot for the last few weeks, but today more than ever, he stared at all the pedestrians, and by his confidential silent demeanor, he endeavored to tell the passerby that he was there with a mission; He was picketing.

The sun began to make us comfortably warm, innumerable birds were flying and offering a hymnal to the sun as if begging the sun never cease warming them.

Morris suddenly began to feel restless and chilly, if the rays of the sun would reach him he worried, saying to himself. "But how was it possible?" He was surrounded by skyscrapers, and nothing could reach him, but the unbearable terrific shadows of the buildings. He could not endure it any longer; he began to pace back and forth slowly, he energetically searched, scrutinized, any unfamiliar faces that were making their way into the building. Morris was going to stop any one towards whom would bear the least suspicion of being a scab.

A tall man, with a long ruddy face and a fat cigar in his mouth was going to enter the building. Morris in haste approached him and in a still voice he asked him where he was going. "None of your business" the tall man fearlessly replied. Morris was stunned at the answer, he would not control himself and in a trembling voice he hurled at him "shameless scab."

The streets as usual were thronged with automobiles chasing each other, ladies in rich apparels were walking and riding to their places of pleasure. No one paid any attention to Morris who by two policemen was led to jail.

The Manager's Corner

The Common Sense of Literature Distribution.

One of the best methods of building up a wide circle of regular readers for The DAILY WORKER is thru the sale of Communist literature. No worker who reads such literature can get along without the English Communist daily. Therefore the sale of literature is intimately bound up with the future growth of our daily paper.

The financial problem is a vital one in connection with the development of our paper. The sale of literature is an excellent method of putting our plant on a profitable basis, that will save our supporters the nerve-wrecking worries, that go along with the task of supporting our daily financially. Thus thru the sale of literature, we can build up both an ideological and financial bulwark for The DAILY WORKER, and for the party generally.

If this work is done carelessly and unsystematically, more harm than good may result. To offer the unsophisticated worker, who has never before seen any Communist literature a copy of "Leninism and Trotskyism" is to commit suicide politically. The worker will be antagonized and future approach will be impossible. It is therefore necessary to study each case separately to determine just exactly what is appropriate and then to work up gradually until you have stimulated a desire for all Communist literature. Sometimes it may be wise to begin with such an innocent thing as a radical novel or play. In my own experience I have found "The Brass Check" by Upton Sinclair a good starting point with very conservative workers. Or a book may be introduced tactfully to prove a disputed point about Russia ("Russia Today"), or to settle a debatable point about the American government (Government Strikebreaker). Everything depends on the first approach, as to whether the worker you want to convince will be helped on the road toward Communism or not.

Meetings are invaluable for the sale of literature. It is interesting to observe the various ways in which our literature is handled at meetings of workers. Sometimes we find that comrades are afraid to bring such a thing as a piece of Communist pamphlet to a meeting for fear of being branded as reds. So they keep their literature carefully concealed in a dark corner at home. In other cases the "red stuff" is flaunted proudly and everything is placed on display at one time, until the literature table looks like a fire sale, and the worker flees in utter confusion. At a meeting the literature sellers should concentrate on one or at the most two books, carefully chosen according to the topic of the meeting and the character of the audience.

I have also found that reading circles, or Lenin circles, are an excellent means of stimulating the sale of Communist literature. Discussion of a book by a group of comrades, not only enriches the content of the book, but also encourages individual reading.

These are but a few suggestions which I hope the comrades will amplify by writing me about their own experiences.

BERT MILLER.

STANDARD OIL CO. COERCES WORKERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO CHARITY DRIVES

By a Worker Correspondent.

WHITING, Ind., Dec. 7.—The city of Whiting has begun to fill its "community chest".

Now, why a "community chest?"

A community chest is for the benefit of the boy scouts, the girl scouts, the American Legion, hospitals and numerous other charities.

Once a year the promoters of the "community chest" get busy and the chest is being filled.

By whom?

By the residents of Whiting and by the employes of the Standard Oil Co.

Expect Workers to Give.

Every resident of Whiting and every employe of the Standard Oil Co. is expected to contribute, I was told by one of the officials of the Community Center of Whiting.

As to the residents, they have their choice, but the workers of the Standard Oil Co., they have none.

On Wednesday, Nov. 24, the filling of the "community chest" took place at the Union Tank Line Car Co. The workers had just settled to eat their lunch but did not get a chance, because they were told to assemble in the dining room to listen to a speech of the Community Center representative. He was saying what a good thing the "community chest" was and how badly the workers needed it.

"No Compulsion."

With him was the assistant superintendent, George Long, to inspire the slaves with fear at the time when the filling of the chest began.

Each worker is expected to donate at least one dollar. "There is no compulsion," they are told. But try to refuse, and you will feel the consequences when the slack time comes.

Couldn't Pay—Laid Off.

One slave did not have a dollar with him. He promised to bring it the following day. He did. But in the afternoon he was laid off.

The proud contributor to the "community chest" is rewarded by a membership in the Community Center, after a doctor's examination declares him eligible.

Compelled Donations.

A few words about the Community Center:

Two years ago each worker of the Standard Oil Co. was compelled to contribute not less than $10.00 or loose his job. A nice "chest" was collected to build the Community Center. George Sandor, assistant superintendent of the Standard Oil Co., did the collecting.

Two Lose Jobs.

A year later the workers were told to pay one day's wages for the upkeep of the Community Center. Two refused and were discharged. They took the case to the main office and were reinstated. The main office gave instructions not to force donations. This instruction remains a dead letter. The main office did not mean it seriously, but just wanted to look nice in the eyes of the workers.

The "community chest" as you see, is a fine arrangement.

The workers must themselves pay for the upkeep of the boys and girls scouts' organizations where their children are educated to be faithful servants of the exploiters. The workers themselves must pay for the upkeep of the fastest organization of the American Legion to be used by the bosses at the time of a strike. The workers themselves must pay for the charity to the sick and orphaned, the products of the capitalist system. Yet the day will come when those who built the Community Center, the workers—will come into its possession and will manage it in their own interest and not in the interest of the exploiters.

SCAB WANTS NON-UNION CALF HEAD FROM UNION BUTCHER—HE GETS IT!

By ANDY.
(Worker Correspondent)

WILKINSBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—As the organized workers ask for union made goods, it happens that a scab insists on buying non-union made goods.

One day a non-union customer dropped in a butcher shop, and asked for a calf's head. While butcher was wrapping the calf's head, the eyes of the customer stared at a sign that read "Union butcher, everything in the store is union made."

"I do not want union made stuff" cried the customer, "I want a non-union head."

"Well, I'll fix you," said the butcher, "I'll give you what you want."

Then he broke the calf's head and took the brains out and said to the customer:

"There, there, is not this what you want? I took the brains out and made a scab head out of it..."

Can't Stand Strain of Work, Laborer in Hammond Takes Life

By a Worker Correspondent.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 7.—Despondency over ill-health and unable to stand two days work, Carl Hibbs, 30, laborer of Hammond, committed suicide.

Hibbs had not worked for over two months. Two or three days ago he started to work again. Unable to stand the strain of work he returned home in the middle of the day and there committed suicide.

His wife is a chambermaid in one of the local hotels.

GARY MUNICIPAL WORKERS DENIED INJURY BENEFIT

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY Ind., Dec. 7. — "Firemen, policemen, streetcleaners and all other municipal employes of Gary do not come under the workmen's compensation act of Indiana" said City Attorney H. Sharavsky, "because they are classed as officers rather then as employes."

A claim for $5,000 filed against the city of Gary by Mrs. Sadie McNamara as compensation for the death of her husband Harry McNamara, former member of the local fire department killed while fighting a fire last February, was heard by a representative of the state industrial board.

The representative of the industrial board who heard the arguments said Sharavsky is correct and held little hope that Mrs. McNamara would be awarded any compensation by the in-

Nurses Must Work Long Hours and Get Small Compensation

By a Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 7.—Nurses here must work long hours in order to exist. A nurse must work eighty-four hours in a seven day week, twelve hours a day. And her pay is only thirty-five dollars. The nurse on night duty works the same length of time for the same pay. If the disease is a contagious one, the nurse will probably receive forty dollars.

A practical nurse, that is one who has not been graduate from a hospital, receives twenty-five dollars a week for the same number of hours and days. Some nurses even work the whole twenty-four hour day, catching winks of sleep whenever they can.

Working twelve hours a day in a seven day week does not give the nurse much time for herself. On no other condition is she able to obtain work.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner, John Miller, Billy Stoneham, Ray Ferris.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

Autos Kill 100 More in 11 Months Than in All 1925 in Chicago

Automobiles have killed nearly 100 more persons in Cook county during the first 11 months of 1926 than in the same period of last year, statistics in the coroner's office revealed Dec. 1.

A total of 807 were killed since Jan. 1, as against 708 for that period last year.

The December issue of the American Worker Correspondent is off the press. Get a copy, subscribe! It is only 50 cents a year.

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ALBERTINA RASCH BALLET
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Mass Meeting
of All Chicago Needle Trades Workers
Temple Hall
Marshfield and Van Buren
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1926, AT 8 P. M. SHARP
SPEAKERS:
BEN GOLD, Furriers' Union
BEN GITLOW, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union
S. ZIMMERMAN, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union
H. SAZER, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union
E. NADEL, Chairman.

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to
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Lyda Berline, violinist
Mennie Marschak, pianist
I. Dobkin, baritone
Zina Skvirskaya, pianist
Ivan Polkov, baritone
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DETROIT
Banquet for ALBERT WEISBORD
Leader of the Great Passaic Strike
G. A. R. Hall, Grand River & Cass Ave.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS INCLUDING LUNCH
THURSDAY DEC. 9, 8 p. m.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors
BERT MILLER .....Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Next Tuesday Is an Important Day for Coal Miners

Next Tuesday the members of the United Mine Workers of America, the largest union in the American labor movement, will vote for two sets of candidates for the leading offices of the organization.

We say "vote for" instead of "elect" because there is plenty of evidence that for a number of years the membership has not elected the officials of the union but that the Lewis machine has perpetuated itself in office thru methods which make Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois turn green with envy.

To the present day, President Lewis has never dared, as provided by the constitution of the union, to publish the tabulated list of votes cast in the last election by local unions. There have even been statements made in moments of personal conversation with confidants by members of the Lewis machine to the effect that Lewis was defeated by Voysey, who until the last election, was unknown outside of his own sub-district.

When it is known that in the last election it was possible for the Lewis machine to vote all three anthracite districts as a bloc giving the left wing slate something like 300 votes of 150,000, the narrow base of the Lewis machine among the rank and file becomes apparent.

The coal miners of the United States and Canada are tired of and disgusted with Lewis and his destructive policies. The union has lost 200,000 members—or more—during the last two years of his rule.

Decisive sections like West Virginia where there were once flourishing districts with a minimum membership of 40,000, now has 400 members. Kentucky, Tennessee and western Pennsylvania are practically unorganized.

In the anthracite the coal companies, following the signing of an agreement jammed down the throats of the miners by the Lewis machine, are openly challenging the union without an effective reply being made by the Lewis machine.

The Hudson Coal company refuses to let union officials collect dues on its property and the Glen Alden company posts notices announcing a nine-hour day.

Under the Lewis administration, the coal produced in union mines has dropped from 78 per cent to 30 per cent of the total production.

The Jacksonville agreement expires next spring and the union must either strike or surrender.

Unless the non-union miners, now producing 70 per cent of the coal, can be brought out on strike with the union, the operators will bury the union under an avalanche of non-union coal.

Tricking and deserting striking miners in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, the Lewis machine has lost the confidence of thousands of former members of the union.

Lewis at the head of the United Mine Workers has become an actual danger to the life of the union which next spring has to get support of the non-union fields if it is to win.

Lewis must not be allowed to juggle the votes and slip into control again. Then comes the struggle for delegates to the convention and then the fight to save the union in spite of Lewis and the coal barons.

The miners' union is the backbone of the labor movement. It must not be beaten.

Next Tuesday such a vote against the Lewis policy of destruction must be rolled up that the whole labor movement will know that the coal miners of this continent want an honest, militant leadership such as that represented by John Brophy, William Stevenson and William Brennan who head the "Save the Union" ticket.

It may be that the future of the whole labor movement for the next immediate period depends upon the result of the election in the miners' union next Tuesday.

With their record of years of bitter and bloody struggle for the building of their union, the coal miners will not shirk their responsibility.

NEGRO HOUSECLEANER WINS AWARD FOR OIL PAINTINGS; OTHERS GET PRIZES FROM HARMON FOUNDATION

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Harmon Foundation announces the first of a series of annual awards to Negroes of American residence for outstanding creative work during the past year, in various departments of activity. Juries of five, specialists in the type of work being considered, passed on the entries in each division.

In fine arts, the first award went to Palmer C. Hayden, a housecleaning jobber in Greenwich Village, for five oil paintings of water scenes. While making his living doing odd work in general cleaning he has devoted his spare time for several years to painting, and previous to this award his work was unknown except to a small group of friends. Hayden was born in Widewater, Va., is 33 years old, and lives at 29 Greenwich avenue, New York. The second award in this class went to Hale Woodruff, 26, of Indianapolis, for five paintings.

James C. Evans, 26, of Miami, Fla., won in the field of science for two theses for a degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The second prize was won by W. A. Daniel, 31, Atlanta, Ga., for a social study, "The Education of the Negro Minister."

In education, middle-age walked away from youth. Virginia Estelle Randolph, 51, of Hanover county, Va., won with an original plan of adapting rural school programs to needs of Negroes in country districts in the Southern States. Arthur A. Schomburg, 50, of New York, was second for his collection of literary material on Negro life and history.

The well-known poet, Countee Cullen, 23, New York, took first prize in literature for his volume of poems, "Color." The second award went to another well-known writer, James Weldon Johnson, New York, for editorial work on Negro spirituals.

In business, the first award went to C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C., for work in developing a life insurance company for Negroes and other financial enterprises. A building contractor,, A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa, came second.

In religion, Max Yergan, 34, Raleigh, N. C., won first award, with the second going to Bishop John Hurst, 63, Baltimore.

The single award of $500 for the person, white or colored, making an outstanding contribution toward relations between the two races was given to Will W. Alexander, 42, of Atlanta, Ga., executive director of the commission on interracial co-operation.

The jury in the department of music held that no original creative work was submitted worthy of an award.

Win the Women for Communism!

By MARGARET COWL.

COMMUNIST work among women in our party has been moving as with leaden feet. With the exception of some work done among housewives we can register few results. We must examine the reasons why the work has not made progress.

Among the several reasons for the slowness to gain results is that instead of building the party apparatus simultaneously with work to be performed, we left this important sphere of work to the most inexperienced section of the party—the housewives. By not giving utmost attention to work among the women in the factories from the very start proves that we did not fully understand the nature of Communist work among women. We have now given this latter work theoretical recognition and there are indications that the party is seriously planning to properly place work among women in shops and trade unions.

Many Don't Understand.

THERE are still quite a number of comrades, specially women comrades active in the trade unions who have not gotten rid of the "housewife character" of work among the women. Even now, when we are attempting to build the party apparatus for women's work, almost in every instance it is necessary to explain to the comrades that women's work is a part of the general party work and that the most important part of Communist work among women is the work among the women in the factories and trade unions as the more important section of the working class women, therefore, women's work is not to be limited to the women comrades who do not work in the factories for a wage. Out of this ideological confusion we are slowly evolving into systematically planned work, with purposeful leadership.

THE comrades on the District Executive Committee of the Party in New York are now paying more attention to Communist work among women and have placed work in the shops and the trade unions as the first order for this work. The work is now recognized as an important department of the party by the leading party committees in New York. Our task now is to carry this understanding down to the ranks in the party.

Party Apparatus.

IN our practical work among the housewives it has been proven that unless we build the party apparatus, unless we furnish the motor power, the entire works will not move in the direction we want it to. Much energy spent by a few comrades resulted in a splendid organization in one instance, but the entire work went under because the party members were not mobilized to give it life.

In New York the D. E. C. has built up a district committee for work among women under the direct supervision of the D. E. C. of the party. The executives of some of the committees of the subsections of the party have appointed one of their members to be responsible for work among the women. The units in the party have not yet appointed comrades for this task. No plans of actual work have been submitted to the subsections, that is why the party has not functioned in this work. However, these plans are being drawn up by the District Women's Committee.

Organization.

THE District Women's Committee has subdivided itself into three main sections with a chairman for each subdivision: 1. Work among the women in the shops and the trade unions. 2. Work among the housewives and non-party organizations. 3. Educational and Research Committee. Each subdivision has been instructed to enlarge itself by drawing in comrades interested in the different work. The District Women's Committee meets twice monthly where the reports and the plans for future work by the subcommittees are taken up. The District Womens' Committee calls conferences of party subsection functionaries on work among the women thru the party district office where a representative of the Party D. E. C. is one of the speakers. The party subsection functionaries for work among women call meetings of similar functionaries from the lower units of their party subsection where a representative of the District Women's Committee is present. Forms and methods for mass work for every party unit and especially for the shop nuclei are the chief points on the order of business at these subsection meetings.

The apparatus as described is absolutely necessary within the framework of the party if we are to win the masses of women away from the domination of the bourgeoisie and mobilize them for the struggles of the workers and bring the best of them into the party.

Work in Shops and Trade Unions.

EACH party fraction in the trade unions appoints a comrade as head of women's work. Machinery for this work is established as follows: The subcommittee for work among women in the shops and the trade unions which consists of several members of the District Women's Committee calls a conference thru the Party Industrial Department of the heads for women's work from all the party fractions in the trade unions, party subsection organizers for work among women and comrades in large unorganized shops where there are no shop nuclei. This conference elects several comrades who together with the subcommittee make up the executive committee for work among the women in the shops and the trade unions. This committee is subordinate to the District Women's Committee. These conferences are called periodically. The conference divides its work into two main parts: 1. Among the women in the trade unions. 2. Among women in unorganized industries.

Special Means Necessary.

BESIDES the work based on the specific situation in the given trade union, special means of approach to women must be mapped out for stirring the women in the trade unions into activity to organize the unorganized women; create sentiment and activity for national and world trade union unity; labor party; for a working women's delegation to Soviet Russia; to get the women into the left wing and into the trade unions. Such insignificant numbers of women are in the trade unions, such small numbers are in the left wing movement, which proves that a special means of approach is necessary.

Simultaneous with the above, forms and methods of work must be planned for work thru the left wing in the trade unions. We must strive to establish a women's department in the official publication of the left wing movement.

Some of the issues for work among the women in factories should be: Unemployment, wages, hours of work, legislation for the protection of working women, equal pay for equal work, child labor, struggle for demands and organization into trade unions, protection of the mother, etc.

Each shop nucleus must know the conditions of women in its shop, the needs and demands of the women and base its work accordingly.

Out of this work must come the organization of women's factory circles. These circles are non-party organizations. The shop nucleus functions thru these circles.

Women's Delegate Meetings.

AFTER some agitation and propaganda is carried on thru these circles a women's delegate meeting is called of representatives from shops, factories, trade unions and housewives organizations. These delegate meetings must be periodical with the same delegates attending for at least six months in succession. The delegates report back to their electors on the work of the meetings. These meetings are not purely for organizing the unorganized women into the trade unions as some comrades believe; the women's delegate meetings are a political institution. The women's delegate meetings are an important factor in Communist work among women. The party must conduct an ideological campaign to popularize and acquaint the comrades with the nature and significance of women's delegate meetings. We will be confronted with the organization of these meetings, therefore must understand them thoroly. It is not so easy to organize delegate meetings. We must first gain contact with women workers in shops, especially in important shops. We must do much preliminary work, otherwise our delegate meetings will not be a success.

Organize Correspondents.

For this purpose we must organize a cadre of women worker correspondents (party and non-party) to publish a bulletin to reflect the life of the women in the factories. This bulletin must be distributed to women in factories and must help to secure contact with the women in the shops and factories. It must contain the actual and true condition of the women in the shops. This bulletin must serve the purpose of paving the way for women's delegate meetings. Shop nuclei, factory district nuclei and trade unions must especially be interested in the getting up and distribution of the bulletin. The housewives also can be utilized in the distribution of this bulletin to the women in the factories.

Work Among Housewives.

THE housewife does not take direct active part in the class struggle, but nevertheless is an important factor in the struggle of the workers. She is an influence upon the activities of the husband and the lives of the children. If properly approached the housewife can be made an aide in the class struggle on the side of the workers.

The forms of work are the housewives' circles organized in the neighborhood on some specific issue as high rents, poor housing, schools, high prices, etc. Or an issue evolving from a strike like helping to combat scabbery, relief work, against injunctions to picket, etc. It is surprising what success is achieved in organizing the housewife on these issues. The more difficult task is to keep the housewife organized. This success will depend largely on the capability of the District Women's Committee to map out the necessary plans of work for these organizations.

Women's Auxiliaries.

ANOTHER important question in regard to the housewife that will have to come up in the near future is the organization and work of women's auxiliaries in the trade unions and the organization of wives and relatives of workers around the factories and shops where these workers are employed.

It is our experience that proletarian housewives detest the word "housewife." This is a reaction to the intolerable drudgery conditions of the proletarian housewife. We should consider the question of whether it would be better to find new terminology for this work.

The housewife circles that have been organized send delegates to a district periodical meeting which elects an executive committee to conduct the work in the district. The housewives sub-committee of the party district women's committee directs this work.

Mobilize Into United Front.

MANY comrades seek for some special issues to start women's work. The work can very well be started by linking it up with the general campaigns put forth by the party. One of the immediate tasks is to acquaint ourselves with the psychology of American working women; we must know the role played by American working women in the American class struggle; we must know what industries the women work in and their needs and demands. Some of this information we will get thru our work among the women, but the research department of the party must help in getting this data.

The Final Result.

COMMUNIST work among the women must finally result in organizing the women into the organizations of the working class and especially into the trade unions and the more conscious of them into the party. The special forms of organization set up for women's work must be considered only as a special means to approach the masses of women, to include them into large sections of the united front of the working class and the struggle against capitalism.

Party National Conference.

COMMUNIST work among women is a new field of work. Comrades should be encouraged to write up their experiences in this work and publish same in the party press so that other sections of the party may profit from these experiences.

There are not as yet "specialists" on women's work in the party. One of the best ways to work out policies and plans for this work is the convocation of a national conference of heads for work among women. It is the important task of the party to call such a conference.

Books for the Worker's Shelf

PROGRESS AND POVERTY, by Henry George. 211 pages. Published by Vanguard Press, Inc., 80 Fifth Ave., New York City. 50 cents.

The long-held tradition of the family of Henry George that no abridgment of his writings should be permitted was abandoned a short time ago, and a somewhat condensed form of "Progress and Poverty" was prepared. It is this abridgment which has now been re-issued by the Vanguard Press in a cheaper edition. There can be no doubt that this will lead to a wider reading of his works.

DR. CADMAN, OF FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, TELLS WHAT AILS US ALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—"Modern civilization has brot upon society more evils than the churches have been able to cure. This is simply an explanation of crime waves, godless theory, dirty drama, sex obsessions, and profiteering," said Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Federal Council of Churches, calmly passing by modern criminology, behaviorism, the mechanistic theory of conduct, and the economic interpretation of history, with nearly everything else that pertains to modern thot.

Here are some gleanings from his talk:

The success of prohibition will depend on the churches' ability to educate the individual conscience.

The majority of "intelligent" people will admit that christianity is the only hope of cure for social and industrial evils

The fault with the League of Nations is that nations have not kept step with the individual's "noble zeal and devotion," and the league has had to endure "the relentless opposition and studied neglect of many statesmen and political bodies professing Christianity."

The world's deepest need is not politics, nor democracy, but religion—which, with a slight variation would meet Mussolini's approval.

The clergymen who are preaching the doctrine of repentance are doing better service for church and state than those giving their time "to this or that reform."

THE SUNDAY WORKER
WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY

OIL! A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Bunny was startled. "Is that really true, Mr. Roscoe? Have you been able to buy the oil workers' officials?"

Verne hitched himself a few inches across the desk, and stuck a large finger at Bunny's face. "Kiddo," he said, "get this straight: I can buy any officials, just the same as I can buy any politicians, or anybody else that a bunch of boobs can elect to office. And I know what you're thinking—here's an old cow-puncher, without any fine ideals, and he's got a barrel o' money and thinks he can do anything he pleases with it. But that ain't the point, my boy—it's because I had the brains to make the money, and I got the brains to use it. Money ain't power till it's used, and the reason I can buy power is because men know I can use it—or else, by Jees, they wouldn't sell it to me. You get that?"

"Yes, but what are you going to do with the power, Mr. Roscoe?"

"I'm going to find oil and bring it to the top of the ground and refine it and sell it to whoever's got the price. So long as the world needs oil, that's my job; and when they can get along without oil, I'll do something else. And if anybody wants a share in that job, let him do like I done, get out and sweat, and work, and play the game."

"But, Mr. Roscoe, that's hardly practical advice for all the workers. Everybody can't be an operator."

"No, kiddo, you bet your boots they can't—only them that's got the brains. The rest have to work; and if they work for me, they'll get fair wages, and the money will be there every Saturday night for them, no matter how much worrying and planning I got to do. But when some feller comes along with the gift of gab, and sticks himself in between me and my men, and says I can't deal with them except by paying him a rake-off, why then I say, 'The jute mill for him!'"

IV.

The thing that Bunny carried away from this interview was Vernon Roscoe's final appeal. "Can't you see, boy, that your father's a sick man? You're not going to have him with you many years more, and some day when it's too late you're going to wake up and realize what you done to him. That old man ain't had a thought in the world but to make things easier for you; you can say he shouldn't if you want to, but all the same, that's what he lived for. And now—now you're spittin' on his life! Yes, just that, and you might as well face it. Everything he's done has been no good, it's all crooked and dirty, and the only people with any ideals or any rights on their side are a bunch of ne'er-do-wells that hate him because he's made good and they never will. And if you think the old man don't feel that, if you don't know it's eating his heart out—well, you take it from me, and get your eyes open before it's too late. If you got to despise your father's money, for Christ's sake wait till this labor struggle actually came to a head?

So Bunny went out from the office, he was not thinking about the troubles of the oil workers. Was it true that Dad's health was so bad? And wasn't there some way he could be got to stop working so hard? Was it necessary for him to be on hand and see every new well that Ross Consolidated brought in, whether it was at Lobos River or Paradise or Beach City? And what was going to happen to Dad when this labor struggle actually came to a head?

Early in the spring the union leaders held a conference, and served notice on the oil board that the defiance of government authority by the operators was beyond endurance; either the board must assert its authority, or else the workers would take the matter into their own hands. The board did nothing; and when the union officials addressed letters to the operators' committee the letters were ignored. A strike was inevitable; and the longer it was postponed, the worse for the men.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Dinner Pail Epic

The open shop in churches now is raisin' quite a smelly row. Episcopals is seein' red, because the Roman Rota sed, the hitch-up which that church did frame aint good accordin' to the game. In fact, tho 30 years had run, with fruit of daughter and a son, the marriage wuz just one big stall, and they was never wed a-tall.

So bishop Manning tears his hair and all Episcopalians swear, a-sayin' that the Roman craft just otta stay on its own raft, and honor marital constrictions instedda grabbin' jurisdictions.

This open shop will play the hell, if folks can never really tell what they has got for preacher's fee, true wedlock or adultery.

It gives my pagan mind sum shocks to see sky-pilots swappin' knocks.

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