

## A. F. OF L. HEAD FEARS TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA

### 'CALL OUT MAINTENANCE MEN AND BITUMINOUS MINERS,' IS APPEAL OF PROGRESSIVE COAL MINERS

By ALEX REID

Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

The anthracite miners are still on strike—striking for a small increase in wages and a few changes in working conditions. The strike, looked at in the beginning like a vacation to the miners, and accepted by many miners as such, now having run practically four months, finds all concerned in the anthracite in dire want in the winter season with very little to eat and wear, and houses cold for lack of fuel.

The anthracite miners' wages and conditions have been dealt with many times in THE DAILY WORKER, and most workers understand them. However, for the benefit of readers who have not yet got the facts we print the following statistics.

There are 158,000 workers employed in and around the anthracite coal mines. The average pay is less than \$900 per year, or \$75 per month, or \$37.50 per pay, of two weeks. From this \$37.50 must be deducted the price of explosives, tools, union dues, rent, coal, etc.

### POLISH TERROR VICTIMS TELL OF ATROCITIES

#### Police Methods Rival Spanish Inquisition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Dec. 27.—The Polish police have instituted a torture system in the Bielostock area among the White Russian workers and peasants that in its brutality outdoes that of the medieval inquisition.

Not satisfied to torture, maim and kill the adult workers and peasants, the "christian" Polish police apply unheard-of tortures to the young workers.

Young workers are arrested, beaten with chains, thrown to the ground and water forced thru the nose, arms squeezed in a vise, bare soles beaten with soft iron rods in an attempt to force "confessions" of belonging to Communist organizations.

Many of the young workers that are arrested, are jailed because of their activity in the trade unions against their bosses.

The following affidavits speak for themselves and make plain to every worker the tortures that the White Russian workers and peasants are forced to undergo for the defense of their class interests:

Force Water Thru Nostrils. Document No. 1. A. Greenstein, 16 years of age, carpenter, residing at 12, North Fishmarket street:

"I was arrested on Aug. 28 and was examined the next day from 3 p. m. till 7 p. m. During the inquiry I was repeatedly beaten with sticks, and water forced into my nose for a whole hour. My arms were squeezed in an iron vise. In affirmation of all this, witness my signature.

(Signed) "A. Greenstein."

Document No. 2. B. Rotschild.—22 years of age, residence 26 North Factory street:

"I was arrested on Aug. 28 and was brought up for examination four times. During the inquiry I was repeatedly hit in the face; I was beaten with chains, my arms were placed in an iron vise. I was handcuffed, and thrown into the dark cell for several hours.

"During the inquiry, my hands were chained and bound below the knees and I was turned upside down. On my attempting to shout, I was gagged. For one hour water was forced into my nostrils.

"Apart from this, I was insulted several times, and more than once my skirt was raised. In affirmation of all this, witness my signature.

(Signed) "B. Rotschild."

Document No. 3. A. Padomsky, 16 years old, shop-assistant, residing at Bielostoganski street.

"I was arrested on Aug. 28, and was (Continued on page 4)

### Sixty-Seven Holdups in 12 Hours; Break Pre-Christmas Records

All records for pre-Christmas holdups and robberies were shattered here when 67 robberies took place in 12 hours.

### SPAIN DECLARES SHE IS NOT "NEGOTIATING" PEACE WITH ABD-EL-KRIM

MADRID, Dec. 27.—The Spanish government, which has received many serious set backs in Morocco in its war against the Riffians, has in an official communication to the press, declared that it is not "negotiating" peace terms with Abd-el-Krim thru captain Gordon Channing, Krim's emissary of peace.

In the communication, it states that the French and Spanish governments are working closely together in their intervention in Morocco. It is stated quite openly that this note was issued by Spain at the "request" of imperialist France.

Abd-el-Krim, who has bested the French and Spanish troops in many combats in Morocco and has forced these two nations to spend millions of francs in their desperate efforts to crush him, is offering to make peace with these two nations upon a set of terms entrusted to Captain Gordon Channing, which were published in THE DAILY WORKER about a week or so ago.

Standing outside one of the large hospitals in the anthracite region, when the miners are working, you can see a steady parade of ambulances into the hospital carrying the maimed and torn miners,—indeed the hospitals are well compared with the base hospitals in the world war, and many cases are to be seen in these hospitals—victims of gas and powder burns that cause the observer to turn away sick and horrified at the spectacle. Victims with eyes shot, out with skin and flesh torn off their face and bodies, are but a sample of the terrible conditions in the hard coal region.

Fabulous Profits. The hard coal operators are organized in one of the largest and most powerful trusts in America, whose profits in 1923 and 1924 mounted into the billions of dollars. Four of those companies alone in 1924 got \$17,000,000 profit from the hard coal industry.

As against the miners' demands, the coal barons are demanding a wage reduction, and changes in working conditions that would further reduce the miners' earning capacity.

Many conferences have been arranged for the miners' representatives and operators since the beginning of the strike but up to the present time all efforts have failed to bring them together. The miners' representatives have accepted the Pinchot basis for settlement, the mayor's committee, and chambers of commerce have put forth a basis of settlement also, which was received by Lewis but was rejected by the operators.

The offers made as a basis for settlement also less than the miners originally demanded and which have been smiled upon by Lewis, and rejected by the coal barons prove that the operators feel they have a chance to destroy the miners' union and reduce the miners' wages and conditions.

The operators thruout the anthracite region have launched a campaign of terror. Millions of dollars are being spent in a flood of propaganda to destroy the morale of the miners, and scare them back to work at the operators' terms. Hundreds of company armed guards are around each mine protecting the company property,—and incidentally protecting 10,000 (Continued from page 4)

### COOLIDGE AND BORAH AGREE ON ARMS MEET

#### 'Irreconcilables' Yield on Geneva

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—President Coolidge got his Christmas present from Senator Borah when the latter, after visiting the White House, agreed with Coolidge upon the participation in the preliminary conference on "disarmament" to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in February.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire, another so-called "bitter antagonist" succumbed to the blandishments of Coolidge as did Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who is not so "bitter," and needed less coaxing.

Gibson Will Go. As a result, Hugh S. Gibson, American minister at Bern, will represent the United States in the preliminary conference, it is announced.

So well did Cal work that Senator Moses even congratulated the president on his decision to accept the league of nations invitation. The agreement between Borah and Coolidge provided a participation by the United States under conditions which Borah thinks will leave the United States "independent," whatever that may mean in these days of international banking and imperialist interests. These include:

Three Conditions. 1. The United States is not to join in any security compacts arranged at the main armament conference.

2. No agreement reached at the conference proper is to be enforced by the league of nations, leaving each government to obey or not as it sees fit and thinks worth while to keep its "word of honor." This is the same scheme as the Washington "limitation of armaments" conference, which has failed beautifully to "limit" any nation in fact.

3. No member of the conference shall provide for the reduction of American land armament, which means that the United States will consent to be bound only by the obligations it assumes under special provisions for further naval "limitation" and upon such measures as do not really reduce the size of armies, such as agreements on the use of poison gas.

No "Disarmament." All these conditions clearly indicate that it is not a "disarmament" conference but one to "reduce" armaments—of other countries. Each nation having the same idea. The result will be another farce such as the Washington conference.

An agreement by the preliminary conference that American representatives would be entitled to sit in the armament conference under the reservations outlined between Coolidge and Borah will insure American participation, and the preliminaries will give the United States a chance to show the other nations the position of American imperialism on what it will stand for in the final conference.

### CHINESE LABOR PROTESTS JAP INTERVENTION

#### Big Demonstrations Exp-ose Aid to Chang

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.—Monster mass demonstrations are being held in different parts of China, against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

Resolutions of protest are being adopted by these demonstrations showing that Japanese troops were brot into Manchuria under the guise of being railway guards—detailed to guard the Manchurian railway—and that when General Kuo Sung-Lin revolted and Chang Tso-lin was defeated and was fleeing from his opponents, these Japanese railway guards put on the uniforms of the Manchurian warlord and aided to defeat Kuo's detachments.

Not only hags men been furnished Chang, but thousands of guns and much war material and money has been paid out of the Nippon treasury and the treasury of the Manchurian railway to be used against the nationalists who demand the immediate cancellation of all extra-territorial rights of foreign powers in China.

Japan Aids Chang. The workers' and students' organs point out that when Chang's army was forced to retreat, the Japanese in an ultimatum warned Kuo not to approach any closer than six miles to Mukden, thus allowing the fascist general, after the scare that was given him, to rally his retreating troops to outfit the Japanese soldiers for their drive on Chang Tso-lin.

Under the Imperialist Flag. TOKIO, Dec. 27.—Mukden was treated to a most revolting sight when the heads and legs of General Kuo Sung-lin and his wife were carried around thru the streets and then hung on the south gate of the city at the command of the imperialist tool and would-be fascist dictator of China, Chang Tso-lin, as an "object lesson" to those who "defy the orders" of the Manchurian warlord.

General Kuo Sung-lin, who was one of the Manchurian war lords' most trusted generals, recently revolted and with a large detachment of Chang Tso-lin's troops marched on Mukden and forced the would-be fascist ruler of China to evacuate the city and flee to the countryside renouncing all claims to being the ruler of China.

Due to the assistance of Japanese soldiers and the heads of the Manchurian railway, Chang Tso-lin's army was able to defeat the rebel general and then followed the most revolting demonstration of barbarism.

Gen Yang, a lieutenant of Chang Tso-lin's brutally murdered General Kuo's wife following an unsuccessful attempt to attack her.

Fear Fate of Kuo Relations. Great fears are being felt in Mukden over the fate of the for remaining widows of General Kuo Sung-lin and his ten children. It is expected that the warlord will next vent his wrath on them. The subordinates, who were under Kuo's command are also to face the axe, as Chang has declared that he will give little mercy to those who participated in the revolt that drove him hot-foot from Mukden to seek refuge.

Japanese Cruiser on Way. The Japanese cruiser, Hiarto has been dispatched from Port Arthur to Chingwangtao in order to crush any "disorders." No attempt is being made to hide the Japanese sympathies for Chang Tso-lin and it is to be expected that these ships will be held in readiness to render any assistance (Continued on page 4.)

### PRIVATE DICKS HIRED TO 'SHADOW' FEDERAL SLEUTHS BY CABARETS

Chicago cabaret and cafe owners are employing private detectives to disclose the identity of federal agents operating under E. C. Yellowley, prohibition administration, in an attempt to circumvent plans for a "mop up" on New Year's eve, it was learned.

### LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING COMMITTEE WILL MEET AT DAILY WORKER, TUESDAY

The delegates to the Lenin Memorial Committee will meet in THE DAILY WORKER office on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29 at 8 o'clock. Every Workers (Communist) Party nucleus should see to it that its delegate is present. Any working class organizations desiring to participate in the celebration of the Lenin Memorial Meeting which is to be held in the Coliseum on Sunday, Jan. 24, are invited to send delegates.

### Two Workers Killed in Train Collision

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.—Two members of the train crew were killed and several passengers injured and ex-Secretary of War John W. Weeks was slightly shaken up in a head-on collision between the West Indian limited, and the Havana special on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, near Monks Corner, South Carolina. Weeks was returning home from a trip to South America.

### TRY TO BREAK STRIKE WITH A CALL TO WORK

#### Anthracite Operators Attempt Stampede

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 27.—Large advertisements in the capitalist newspapers in the anthracite region, inviting the 158,000 striking miners to come back to work pending the outcome of the negotiations which are supposed to begin Tuesday at New York City, indicate the open shop intentions of the operators who seize upon the surrender of Lewis to attempt a break in the line by a stampede back to work.

District President Cappellini, when interviewed, announced that there would be no acceptance of the "invitation to return to work." The capitalist papers, however, are so anxious to show that Cappellini should not be considered as a bad man from the operators' standpoint because of this refusal to permit union wrecking stampede, commenting upon Cappellini's announcement as having "nothing hostile in it."

Another movement of the operators on the "religious front" is the wide spread circulation throughout the anthracite region of a letter signed by sixteen foreign-language priests of the upper coal fields, urging the miners to return to work and leave up to an "impartial arbitrator" all points not agreed on in the negotiations.

The impression prevails in the anthracite region that work may be resumed in ten days, or at least that is the second line of propaganda by the operators who fail to get the men back to work at once.

Lewis Surrenders—Diplomatically. In the meantime both sides are preparing to meet in the negotiations at New York on Tuesday, President John L. Lewis of the Miners' Union having agreed to enter the negotiations with any terms to be used as a basis of discussion.

The telegram of Lewis which surrendered not only the Tri-District demands, but even the Pinchot plan as a basis of discussion upon which the union insisted, was the following, sent to Mayor Durkan of Scranton from Lewis' home at Springfield, Ill.:

"Springfield, Ill., Dec. 24. "John F. Durkan, Mayor's Office, "Scranton, Pa.

"Governor Pinchot has urged that I clarify the wrong impression of the mine workers' attitude which has been brought about by improper interpretation. Accordingly, you are advised that while the mine workers will enter the conference in the light of your invitation and in conformity with our telegrams to your committee, the presentation and advocacy of the governor's plan does not prevent the (Continued on page 4.)

### GREEN TRIES TO STOP MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY BY ATTACKING LABOR DELEGATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Following the custom of the American Federation of Labor's whole bureaucracy of labelling any and all elements of real opposition to its policies of class collaboration as "Communist," President William Green of the A. F. of L. has issued a circular letter to all affiliated unions attacking the movement among the unions for a labor union delegation to investigate conditions of labor in the Union of Soviet Republics.

In this letter of diatribe and falsification not only does Green misrepresent the movement now spreading among American unions for a delegation as a "Communist" affair, but he completely leaps the boundary of all well-established facts by terming the famous delegation of leaders of the British Trade Union Congress who visited Soviet Russia last year as also "a Communist committee."

Sabotage Trade Union Unity. This move of Green's, maliciously untruthful as it is, seems aimed not only to obstruct the movement for world trade union unity which is expected to be favored by a close investigation of conditions in Soviet Russia and friendly contact with the labor unions of Soviet Russia by American trade unionists, but also appears to be aimed at preventing recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government.

This is seen in the section of Green's letter hypocritically warning against the "Soviet representatives" which he says have been "banqueted by bankers in New York" and are "now sowing the seed of their pernicious doctrine in the capital of our nation."

In his attack on the movement for an American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, Green says in part: "Green's Misrepresentation. Information has reached us that central bodies and local trade unions in various parts of the country have been asked to contribute to a fund to be used to send a committee of alleged labor representatives to Russia for the same purpose that a committee of Communists from Great Britain visited Russia and sought to make the world believe that the Soviet government was representative of the people."

The only British committee known that wrote a report on Russian conditions such as described by Green, was the delegation sent by the British Trade Union Congress, which visited Soviet Russia in November and December, 1924, and printed an extensive report which is copyrighted in the United States by the International Publishers Company, Incorporated, of New York City under the title "Russia Today."

Green Knows Differently. A copy of this report is known to have been studied by Green and the A. F. of L. executive council, and there seems no reason but deliberate falsehood for Green's plain perversion of facts concerning the delegation and its report.

The head of the British delegation was A. A. Purcell, who was a fraternal delegate to the Atlantic City Convention of the A. F. of L. This year, who was president of the British Trade Union Congress at the time the delegation visited Soviet Russia, and who is now president of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam International).

Not One a Communist. It is emphatically asserted and proven by British records, that not a single member of the British trade union delegation to Russia is a Communist, in fact, many are opposed to the Communist Party. In the delegation were such outstanding figures of conservative British unions as Herbert Smith, Ben Tillett, John Turner, John Bromley, Alan A. H. Findlay and Fred Bramley. Advisory delegates were of an intellectual and governmental origin, such as Harold G. Grenfell, A. R. McDonnell and George Young, not one a Communist or even remotely sympathetic, all three being of high standing in the army or naval forces during the war, or connected with diplomatic work of the British government.

In its report the introductory note says: "British Report Tells Purpose. The Trades Union Congress feels it necessary to do all in its power to put the British electorate in possession of the real facts in Russia. The object of this report is to enable the British electorate, in the first place, to realize that the Russian revolution has no real relationship at all to British evolution, and in the second place, that the present results of the revolution are represented by a new state, already very powerful and likely to be very prosperous."

Information obtained from Chicago trade unionists shows that the local committee for a trade union delegation to Soviet Russia is not participated in by any political party and is solely composed of representatives of local trade unions. It is stated that trade unionists generally are accustomed to being attacked as "Communists" by the A. F. of L. machine upon any occasion when the membership creates an opposition of determined character to the bureaucrats at the top of the American Federation.

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# FARMERS FLOCK INTO MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS

## Bouck's Meetings Meet with Great Success

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLENTYWOOD, Montana, Dec. 27.—William Bouck, militant leader of the farmers in the northwest and president of the Western Progressive Farmers, has had exceptional success in organizing the farmers of Montana in local councils. Everywhere the message that Bouck is carrying to the Montana farmers is received with enthusiasm.

In his speech before the farmers in many villages of Montana, Bouck traced the history of the farmers' movement of the past and outlined its future development. He urged the farmers to join in this movement that is now being formed in order to better fight the capitalist class which uses the farmers as its football.

"We farmers are about the silliest victims of propaganda that ever lived. All our lives we are persuaded to 'keep the past upon its throne,' thinking thereby we will be protected in some miraculous manner by some old parchment written by the 'dead hand of the past.'"

"Keep the 'Dead Past.'"

"We train our children, join the taxpayers, go into mobs, vote-vote-vote millions strong every chance we get to keep that little, dead 'old past' upon its throne. And so no wonder we are the ragtag and bobtail of society," declared Bouck. "No wonder we are becoming wanderers upon the face of the earth. No wonder our farms are foreclosed away from us and the land is taken over by the tenant class. For instead of taking the initiative and building and operating and planning our own system we meekly fold our hands and say: 'The past is good enough for us.'"

Farmer Must Think.

"You, Mr. Farmer," continued Bouck, "must get around some table in a dining committee room and think and think; and plan and plan; and write and write; and then try it out and try it out again; then rewrite and re-plan; and spend time and money until by trials and working functions you know that you have a working plan for a great movement of your class. Bankers are not building farmers' organizations—only as a will of the wisp to make you subservient tools of the money-lending class. Commercial men are not building your virile farm organizations—only as some bell weather sheep to lead you to the slaughter willingly."

Tenancy Increases.

"Over 40% of the farmed land in the Union is now operated by tenants, and the plunge into tenancy is so fast that one cannot keep the right figures. In the south tenancy is over 50% in seven or eight states, while in the northern states it is growing by leaps and bounds."

"Lot at Montana, thousands being forced off the farms and being made wanderers on the face of the earth—no homes, no place to live, being cheap laborers ever after, and your bread acres farmed by tenants—and a tenant class of farmers is a poor class of farmers. Can't be otherwise. And your state 30 to 40 per cent tenants in two more years."

Homeless in Old Age.

"How many never get their land paid for? How many toll all day, and all the year, and all their years, and sacrifice, and go without many things, being good citizens in the best term of that word—then being cast off that land in their old age to become homeless and penniless wanderers. That's the story of about five millions of American farmers and families the past six or eight years, and many millions more are about ready to take the same step."

# FARM ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS EMPLOY GAG TACTICS OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ON MEMBERS

By H. T. AHRENS, Farmer Correspondent.

MONDOVI, Wash., Dec. 27.—The American Federation of Labor with its Bill Greens and Mathew Wolls and other false leaders, its traitors and labor skates and blind followers has its counterpart in the farmers' organizations.

Work for Big Business.

We have our Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union and Farmers' Federation. Those that are not directly controlled by big business interests are also servants of the capitalists because the leaders think it would be unpatriotic and unpopular to be progressive, they are too cowardly to go contrary to popular sentiment.

Discussion of political and economic subjects are prohibited in their meetings. If an honest and fearless man appears and attempts to point out an injustice, he is mercilessly assailed. He is put on trial, is charged with breaking the rules and by-laws, he is rated a malfeasant, a trouble breeder, he is called un-American and unpatriotic and is summarily expelled from the organization.

The blind A. F. of L. dupe seeks his salvation in having a job with "living" wages. The farmer seeks his by saving a few cents by buying necessities co-operatively at reduced prices. He is kept busy looking for bargains. While he is kept busy in this manner the capitalist takes all he produces. His shabby clothes, his dilapidated buildings, his broken and wire mended machinery makes him aware that he is working for nothing, and only boarding himself.

Blame It On Workers.

The farm slave is told by the emissaries of the trusts that his misery is caused by the high price of implements, high freight rates and high prices in general. That he must not blame the captains of industry, nor look for the cause of his poverty anywhere except in the greed of labor. "You are paying for their high living. You should see them arrive for work at our factory in automobiles. Labor has us terrorized. They receive what they demand and we pass the exactions down to you."

And when the city worker buys the products of the farm which has run the gauntlet of profit takers, the victim is told that the farmer is to blame for the high prices. He is merely going broke because he is joy-riding and spends his money for automobiles and gas.

Traitors Have Same Traits.

The tactics of the (mis)leaders of the A. F. of L. and farmers' organizations are alike and the aim is the same, both are the servants of the czars of finance and industry, both are intent upon keeping the slaves blind and the ranks divided.

But the time is near when the slaves will find the real cause of their misery. They will consolidate, they will live their own existence and control their own destiny. The bees will cast out the drones.

# JAIL OFFICIALS DEMAND SPEEDY RETURN OF LASH

## Carry on Agitation for Whipping Post

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 27.—Prison officials in Florida are carrying on an agitation for the restoration of the whipping-post, which has been forbidden since the famous Martin Taber case in which it was shown that many prisoners arrested for minor offenses were beaten to death when they were unable to carry out the tasks assigned them by the gang foreman.

Want Speedy Return.

In order to gain a speedy return of the favorite pastime of many of the degenerate jailers, in their agitation they declare that they would be perfectly satisfied to have medical doctors appointed by the state to examine the prisoners to be maltreated and to supervise the lashing that the jailers would give the prisoner.

Many of the convicts are unable to stand in the sun for any length of time at the work assigned them and the moment they try to go to a shady spot to rest, the guards immediately send them to prison to spend a number of days in solitary confinement.

Prefer Solitary Confinement.

Most of the prisoners on these road-gangs, who must work long hours in a hot blazing sun, prefer to go on a bread and water diet, which the officials call a "restricted diet," and spend a couple of days in a solitary confinement cell than be kicked around and given rotten grub on the road-gang.

The following excerpts from a letter of B. H. Diskon, a prison supervisor, in answer to a questionnaire sent out by Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo on the restoration of the whipping-post is typical of the agitation being carried on by prison officials:

"Humane Punishment."

"What would I recommend as a humane punishment that would be effective? I would say that the lash applied under the prescription of the camp physician would be effective and humane. Why not let him prescribe the number of lashes the convict who refuses to work is able to stand?"

# PORTERS DEMAND PERSECUTION OF UNION MEN STOP

## Pullman Toolers Protest Howard's Interference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The following resolution unanimously adopted at an overflow mass meeting of Pullman porters, at the Imperial Elks' Hall, 160 W. 129th street, condemns the activities of Perry Howard, United States assistant attorney-general and also on the payroll of the Pullman company, who has been interfering with the attempts of the Pullman porters to organize a union and calls upon the government to remove these hindrances and allow the Negro porters to organize in any union they see fit:

"Whereas, we, the Pullman porters of the Eastern district, in conjunction with Pullman porters throughout the United States are organizing a union of, for and by ourselves, known as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, for the purpose of improving our wages, our working conditions and restoring our self respect, and

"Whereas, our inalienable right to organize, as granted by the statute of congress and sustained by decisions of the United States supreme court, is being met with unusual and illegal efforts to interrupt, obstruct and hinder our organizing, by parties prominent in our race, and whose prominence and influence come from the political and economic values of the great masses of Negro workers,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we go on record vigorously protesting against such illegal efforts to obstruct us in our legitimate right to organize,

"And, be it further resolved that the recent activities of United States Assistant Attorney General, Perry W. Howard, be called to the attention of the department of justice, with a view toward curbing this Negro from using the prestige of his high office to serve the interest of the Pullman company.

We urge every delegate in congress to inquire into the relationships existing between said United States Assistant Attorney General and the Pullman company.

"And, in conclusion, we appeal to every liberty loving American who believes in justice for all men regardless of race, color or creed to rally to the support of the 12,000 Pullman porters of the nation, fighting for a chance to exercise their god-given right to life, liberty and happiness.

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to United States Attorney-General Sargeant, the New York City delegation in congress, and a copy given to the press."

# Bankers Life Insurance Policy Holders Demand Receivership for Firm

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—Request of St. Louis policy holders of the Illinois Bankers' Life Insurance company for a temporary receivership for the company has been taken under advisement by federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry, following arguments on the case.

The Missouri policy holders charge that the directors of the company have conspired to carry out a deal which will amount to confiscation of the firm's assets, so far as the policy holders are concerned.

# Pan-American Labor Federation Leaders Confer in Mexico

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and Canuto Vargas, labor attaché of the Mexican embassy, have gone to Mexico City to discuss Latin-American labor problems with Luis Morones, minister of commerce and labor and vice-president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

British to Study Eclipse.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A British expedition has left for Benkulen, a settlement of the western coast of Sumatra, to observe the total eclipse of the sun January 14 next. Benkulen is practically in the center of the path of the eclipse, and with favorable weather conditions it is expected that the observers will have a perfect period of three minutes, thirteen seconds, with the sun at an altitude of 4 degrees in which to take their photographs and carry out experiments.

# Class Collaboration Seen as Result from Company Union Growth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Company unions and the power of finance have made serious gains in the struggle against organized labor in 1925, says a bulletin of the social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference. It finds that company unionism has driven the labor unions toward the B. & O. plan and co-operative banking and insurance ventures.

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# R. R. PROFITS BIGGEST SUM ON RECORD

## Switchmen Ask Seven Per Cent Raise

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 27.—The railroads of the United States broke all profit making records in October, according to their reports, thru the Bureau of Railway Economics, to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The month's profit was \$137,699,986, which is over \$3,000,000 more than in September this year.

Hoover's Speed-up System.

These record breaking profits are said to have followed a program of Herbert Hoover for "intensive efficiency"—otherwise known as the speed-up system, and termed by Hoover as "one of the most important contributions to the elimination of national waste."

How this works out may be seen in the fact that although there was 5.7 per cent more freight traffic this year than last year, there were 141,000 fewer men employed by the railway companies to do the work. Clearly this means that those who were permitted to stay on the job were forced to speed up.

Switchmen Ask Raise.

It chances that the general chairman of the Switchmen's Union, representing about 19,000 men, this week decided to demand a seven per cent wage increase. How this will turn out in view of the reported agreement between the companies and fifteen of the standard rail unions to enter into a class collaboration scheme of legalized "board of adjustment," remains to be seen. The law to accomplish this is soon to come before congress, it is said.

It is clear, however, that the railroad companies have no ground for their usual cries of poverty and ruin that customarily are used to propagandize against any wage increase.

# British Labor Party Ban on Communists Refused by Unions

LONDON—(FP)—The British furnishing trades union has rejected the advice of the Labor Party executive to discriminate against Communist trade unionists for Labor Party nominations. The union executive committee has reendorsed its previous decision that it is no part of its business to dictate to branches as to which members they shall appoint, except that such members must pay the union labor levy.

A. A. Purcell heads this union.

In regard to Communist exclusion in general, the union executive says, "We are not out for heresy hunting and disruption, and the executive committee of the Labor party have recognized standing in this respect, and merely advise the course above referred to. The executive committee (of the union) utterly condemn the attempt to split the ranks, and heartily endorse the action of the general secretary in voting against such proposals at the Liverpool conference, just as they did a year ago in connection with the London conference."

To date 18 borough and divisional Labor parties in London alone have refused to expel Communists from their individual membership sections, in spite of the Liverpool decision. The Labor party executive has not decided on action against locals refusing to enforce the Liverpool ban.

## Are you going to give? Make it a book on Communism!

# Labor Party Seats in New Zealand Reduced By a Tory Coalition

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—(FP)—The New Zealand general elections took place Nov. 4, and resulted in a setback for the Labor Party. Prior to the elections, the parties had: Tory 39, Liberals 23, Labor 17, Independent 1. On the eve of the elections the Liberals coalesced with the Tory party. The result of the elections is: Tory Coalition 55, Labor 13, Nationalists 9, Liberal 1, Independents 2.

# Use Prison-Made Signs in Boston

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Prison-made goods will be thrust into the faces of every worker in Boston if the city planning board's proposal to use penitentiary made signs to mark Boston's thoroughfares is followed. A hundred thousand dollars worth of signs are wanted to replace worn out signs at street intersections. Charleston penitentiary would be the principal source of prison goods' supply. Here hundreds of thousands of automobile signs are now turned out under work shop conditions far from sanitary. Bartolomeo Vanzetti is one of the prisoners in this jail.

Organized labor is expected to protest vigorously. A campaign against prison made goods is now in effect and the city planning board's proposal is regarded as an insult.

# 33 More Reasons Why All Labor Must Rally to Build The Daily Worker

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the workers of Chicago have 33 more reasons why they should rally to the support of The DAILY WORKER.

These reasons are found in the list of names made public by Walter A. Strong, business manager of the Daily News, of those associated with him in the new management. Half of those taking up control of this big capitalist newspaper property are bankers. Others are corporation lawyers, who have amassed great fortunes, retired parasites, millionaire politicians like former Governor Frank O. Lowden, and some industrialists.

The "open shop" thread runs distinct thru the whole list of names. Only a few of the names of the bitterest enemies of the workers need be cited to typify the lot. There is Reuben H. Donnelley, vice-president R. R. Donnelley & Sons, enemy of the printers' union; John W. Leary, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, that claims to have initiated the Dawes' plan, and James A. Patten, the food speculator, supporter of the Landis award for the establishing non-union conditions in the building trades. The list is interesting. Here it is in full:

- Sewell L. Avery, president of the United States Gypsum company.
  - Miller Brainard, assistant vice-president of Central Trust company, son of Edward C. Brainard, former president of the Foulds Milling Co.
  - Edward E. Brown, vice-president and counsel of the First National Bank.
  - Benjamin V. Becker, of law firm of Levinson, Becker & Schwartz; director National Bank of the Republic.
  - Laird Bell, member of the law firm of Fisher, Boyden, Kales & Bell.
  - William C. Cummings, president of the Drovers' Trust and Savings Bank and Drovers' National Bank.
  - Reuben H. Donnelley, vice-president of R. R. Donnelley & Sons company, publishers.
  - Raymond E. Durham, vice-president of the Chicago Trust company.
  - Bernard A. Eckhart, president B. A. Eckhart Milling company and director in several banks.
  - Louis Eckstein, president Ravinia company, magazine publisher, capitalist.
  - John V. Farwell II, former president John V. Farwell company, bank and railway director.
  - Walter L. Fisher of law firm of Fisher, Boyden, Kales & Bell; was secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Taft.
  - James M. Hopkins, president of the Camel company, railroad supplies.
  - James L. Houghteling, investment banker, connected with Peabody, Houghteling & Co., bankers.
  - Wornton D. Hull, lawyer and member of congress from Second Illinois district.
  - Thomas D. Jones, retired lawyer and director of the International Harvester corporation.
  - Donald McLennan, fire insurance firm of March & McLennan; director of the Continental and Commercial National Bank and of Montgomery Ward & Co.
  - John W. O'Leary, vice-president of the Chicago Trust company, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.
  - Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Steel foundries, director in First National Bank and Morris Plan Bank.
  - Clifford M. Leonard, president of the Leonard Construction company and of the American Steel Window company.
  - S. O. Levinson, member of law firm of Levinson, Becker & Schwartz.
  - Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois.
  - Joseph E. Otis, president of the Central Trust company.
  - James A. Patten, retired grain broker and a director in Continental National Bank.
  - Charles Piez, engineer and former director of the United States Fleet corporation; director in State Bank of Chicago.
  - Charles B. Pike, capitalist, real estate dealer, former banker.
  - George F. Porter, capitalist, club member.
  - Julius Rosenwald, capitalist, philanthropist, president of Sears, Roebuck & company.
  - John M. Smyth, president John M. Smyth company.
  - S. T. J. Straus, investment banker, member of S. W. Straus & Co.
  - Harold Swift, vice-president of Swift & Co., president of board of trustees University of Chicago.
  - Lucius Teter, banker, organizer of the Chicago Trust company, vice-president of the Chicago Association of Commerce.
  - George Woodruff, president National Bank of the Republic.
- In addition several other Chicago bankers and business men are understood to have subscribed for stock, but did not wish their names announced.

It is announced that Sam Insull, the electric light, gas and phone czar of Chicago, as well as large sections of the United States, is not among the purchasers. Evidently the new owners feared to have the sheet labelled from the start as the organ of Chicago's great public utility interests, privately owned. But the banks that dictate the policies of the Commonwealth Edison Co., the People's Gas, Light and Coke Co., and the Bell Telephone Co., are the real owners of the Daily News, and it will attend to all their interests.

Workers should especially pay attention to the fact that the great non-union concerns in Chicago, like the International Harvester Co., Montgomery, Ward & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., the packing interests like Swift & Co., among many others, will from now on be more actively engaged in shaping the policies of the Daily News.

These are the enemies of the workers, whose cause will be supported, every time a worker puts down his two pennies and takes up a copy of this anti-labor sheet.

The workers can fight their enemies, in this fortified stronghold, by strengthening the DAILY WORKER. By throwing all their energies in support of their "Daily," the workers can make it more powerful than all the kept organs of capitalism.

Against the Daily News, The DAILY WORKER.

# Fierce Snow Storm Rages Thru Spain

MADRID, Dec. 27.—The death toll of the heavy storm which has been raging thruout Spain continued to mount.

Four workmen were suffocated to death in a snowdrift in Madrid and a building in another part of the city fell, killing one and seriously injuring many others.

Coastwise shipping is almost paralyzed and Madrid, with telegraphic and telephone lines down, is practically isolated.

# Manufacturer Fires at Workers; French Court Jails Boss' Victims

PARIS, — (I. R. A.) — By Mail — On the day of the protest strike against the war in Morocco and Syria, a group of demonstrators was stopped by the employer Sion, provoked and attacked with shots from a rifle. Fortunately, the shots missed their mark.

However, not the factory owners, but the workers were placed before the court in Lille and received sentences of three to eight months imprisonment. The factory owner who shot into the demonstrating masses, appeared as a witness before the court and was not even asked whether he had a permission to carry arms.

# FOOD WORKERS LEFT WING HITS ADMINISTRATION

## Passes Resolutions Having Teeth

BERT MILLER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The closing session of the national convention of the Amalgamated Food Workers was marked by a vigorous attack by the left wing on the policies and administration of the present Burkhardt (Lorette) administration. In a statement signed by the left wing delegation, the inefficiency and inactivity of the present officialdom was heavily scored. The statement called attention to the personal interpretation given to the criticism presented by the left wing delegation, led by Christian, Obermeier, Rosenberg and Kalfides. It called attention to the fact that no explanation had been given for the steady loss in membership and in locals which had dropped out of the Amalgamated Food Workers. Secretary Burkhardt in his report had absolutely no recommendations for the future policy of the organization.

True to form the left wing closed the convention with the only constructive proposals which were offered. The outstanding feature of the session were the amalgamation proposals which will mark a long step forward for the food workers. Not only was a general resolution passed but the following clauses put teeth into it:

- Teeth in Proposal.
- "That we instruct the incoming central executive board of the Amalgamated Food Workers to put this resolution into effect in the following manner:
- "1. By giving moral and financial support to the organization of joint drives and campaigns for organizing the unorganized and for a united struggle against the employers in various fields of the food industry, like baking, hotel and restaurants, meat, etc."
- "2. By calling local conferences of all unions in the food industry in the various cities for the purpose of discussing common problems of mutual assistance."
- "3. By calling within the next six months a national conference of the food industry of all unions for the same purpose of discussing common problems for the purpose of devising ways and means of mutual assistance."

# Primo de Rivera in Cabinet Crisis Over War with Professors

MADRID, Dec. 27.—Gen. Primo de Rivera, the premier, faces a cabinet crisis over his intended appointment of Senor Vallespines as chief justice of the supreme court.

If the appointment is made the ministers of justice, education and foreign affairs are expected to resign. Virtually all magistrates thruout Spain are opposed to the appointment of Senor Vallespines as chief justice. Minister of Justice Caloponte, himself, a magistrate will be forced to break either with Gen. De Rivera or his colleagues.

Senor Calljo, minister of education and Foreign Minister Yanguas, both of whom are university professors naturally are inclined to sympathize with the professors of the University of Barcelona in their quarrel with the government.

# More Than a Million in New York City Live in Unsanitary Homes

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The sentimental ladies who have probably never been in the slums of New York City for even a day, to say nothing about, never having lived in them Thomas B. Adams, general director of regional plan of New York addressed himself on the housing situation in the congested sections of New York City.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Frederick S. Lee at 125 East Sixty-Fifth street. He told them that 3,000,000 persons in New York are housed in tenements of obsolete construction and more than a million have no sanitary conveniences. Mr. Adams flattered the ladies by telling them that the remedy of good housing would come from the women. He was straightaway served nice tea and cookies.

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# POLISH TERROR VICTIMS TELL OF ATROCITIES

## Police Methods Rival Spanish Inquisition

(Continued from page 1).

examined from 12 p. m. till 3 p. m. the next day. During the examination, I was repeatedly hit with an iron bar all over the body, and many times was hit in the face. My arms were placed in an iron vise. Then, my hands were chained and bound under the knee, and an iron bar slipped in between my knees and elbows, after which I was forcibly turned round the bar several times.

"I was gagged with my stockings, and my bare feet were beaten with iron wires; I received about 50 blows.

"After this, I was ordered to stand up, but owing to the fact that my foot had swollen, this I could not do. They therefore commenced to throw me about, forcing me to jump over the stools.

"Next, water was forced into my nose, and at the same time my bare soles were beaten once more. While the water was being poured into my nose, I was thrown to the ground, and they sat upon my stomach and held my throat. Six bottles of water were poured into my nose. In confirmation of the truth of all this, witness my signature.

(Signed) "A. Padomski."

### Use Board on Chest.

Document No. 4. "I, the undersigned, J. Milor, born in 190 residing at 9 North Goroshovaya street, shop-assistant, hereby declare that:

"I was arrested on Aug. 29 and examined the same day from 6 p. m. to 12 midnight. My hands were bound and chained below the knee, and I was allowed to hang head downwards. Then my bare soles were beaten with iron wires, knotted at the ends, my arms were placed in an iron vise. This was repeated several times.

"After receiving such a blow in the chest that I began to cough up blood, I was thrown to the wet floor, and then they commenced to pour water into my mouth. About eight bottles were emptied into me.

"I could not move, as they held my head down and had a hand over my throat, and sat upon my stomach. I fainted twice during the inquiry. To all the above facts and statements made by me, I place my signature.

(Signed) "J. Milor."

### Document No. 5. M. Furman, 19 years of age, salesman, residing at 86 North Lienkevitch street:

"I was arrested on Aug. 28 and examined the next day from 4 to 7 p. m. During the inquiry my arms were placed in an iron vise, and I was whipped with iron whips. I was repeatedly beaten over the back with an iron chain. I was likewise beaten with the handle of a rapier.

(Signed) "M. Furman."

### Squeeze Arms in Vise.

Document No. 6. S. Labends, 18 years old, shop assistant, residing at No. 5 Zhitnaya street:

"I was arrested on Aug. 28 and was first examined the next day between the hours of 7 to 10 p. m., during which I was beaten with an iron bar and wooden board all over my body. After the inquiry, I had an attack of convulsions. I was next examined on Aug. 31, from 9 to 2 p. m. my arms were fixed in a vise, and I was lifted up by my hair."

"My hands were then squeezed by being placed between doors. I was then turned round and round for a long time, by having an iron bar placed between my elbows, (the hands being tied below the knees), and under my knees. At the same time, my bare soles were repeatedly beaten with an iron bar, and after 18 blows I was thrown to the ground and ordered to get up. Owing to the fact that my legs had swollen, I could not do so. Thereupon, I was thrown about from one of my torturers to the other. Then they began to pour water in my nose. Nine bottles of water were emptied into me. When the water was all poured out, they began to beat me about my back and shoulders with an iron bar. I fainted, and they began to beat my head against the wall. To all these statements witness my signature.

(Signed) "Sh. Labends."

### Document No. 7. Z. Fleisher, 17 years old, shop-assistant, residing in Volkovovaya street:

"I was arrested on Aug. 28, and was examined the next day from 12 to 3 p. m. I repeatedly received blows in the face, and was beaten in the back with a board during the investigation. Then my hands were chained below the knees, and a bar being placed between my knees and wrists, my bare toes were beaten—about 20 blows being given. Water was forced into my nose three different times and simultaneously my bare toes were beaten. In all, four bottles of water were poured into my nose. In confirmation of the truth of these statements, witness my signature.

(Signed) "Z. Fleisher."

# Workers (Communist) Party

## CLEVELAND DISTRICT ARRANGES MANY LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—The following meetings have been arranged in District Six to commemorate the death of Comrade Lenin.

TOLEDO—Saturday, Jan. 16, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 131 N. Michigan. Speaker: Robert Minor.

CLEVELAND—Sunday, Jan. 17, 2:30 p. m., at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut. Speakers: Robert Minor and I. Amter. An interesting program, including a pantomime, has been arranged by the various singing societies and dramatic clubs.

WARREN—Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m., at Hippodrome Hall. Speaker: Robert Minor.

YOUNGSTOWN—Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m., at Ukrainian Hall, 525 1/2 W. Rayen Ave. Speaker: I. Amter.

CINCINNATI—Friday, Jan. 22. Hall to be announced later. Speaker: Robert Minor.

AKRON—Sunday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m. Hall to be announced later. Speaker: Robert Minor.

CANTON—Sunday, Jan. 24, at Canton Music Hall, 810 Tusc St., E. 8 p. m. Speaker: Robert Minor.

YORKVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 24, 7 p. m., at Miners' Hall. Speaker to be announced later.

Sympathetic organizations in each of these cities are requested not to arrange any conflicting affairs.

## Wicks Will Speak in Cleveland on Locarno

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—The Locarno Pact will be the subject of the talk that will be given by H. M. Wicks at a meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 2:30 o'clock at the Insurance Center Bldg.

The Locarno pact represents the attempt by the capitalists to eliminate their present differences in order to carry on a concerted attack upon the Soviet Union. Coming as it does after the splendid reports that have been made about Soviet Russia by the various workers' delegations that have returned recently, it is clear that the imperialist powers are worrying about the growing strength and influence of Soviet Russia and are trying to devise ways and means of counteracting the rising Soviet star.

Wicks will expose the true character of the Locarno pact and how it affects the American workers. All workers are invited to attend this meeting.

## Appeal of Progressive Coal Miners

(Continued from page 1)

scabs who are maintaining the coal company property—with the consent of Presidena Lewis.

The state and local police powers, supplemented by federal agents, the pulpit, press, etc., are all in the valley adding the operators in the campaign of terror.

### Leaders Support Police.

In many of the local unions, the miners do not have any meetings, as the officials desire that as little as possible be known or discussed among the miners during the strike.

The extent to which the officials will go to keep the miners in ignorance of the real significance of the strike was amply demonstrated in Scranton, when the meetings of the progressive miners were broken up and the leaders arrested. Cappellini, with Boyle and Davis, openly supported the police in attempting to railroad the progressive miners to prison.

### Voluntary Judas.

Cappellini in a letter publicly complimented the police, while his aids appeared in court and attempted to inflame the court's mind against the progressive miners' leaders.

Few meetings are being held in the hard coal region while the fake leaders are doing nothing to bring the strike to a victorious conclusion. No progressive miner is allowed to openly fight on the progressive miners' program today. The fakery are lined up with the police powers who have denied all freedom of speech and assemblage in the anthracite.

The strike has reached a point where some aid must be forthcoming to make it victorious. The American Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed the strike and pledged its aid. Through the country labor has pledged its aid, but that is not enough.

### Scabbing Must Cease.

Ten thousand union men are maintaining the company's property. This maintenance permits scabs to load inferior coal that is on stock at nearly all the mines. This scabbing must stop. The maintenance men must be stopped and the scabs brot off the job. The miners will never win while they permit 10,000 of their number to make it possible for scabs to load stock coal during the strike. The miners must call mass meetings, and in their local unions demand that the officials stop the maintenance men from working.

### National Strike.

The miners throuout America must call upon Lewis to bring out the soft coal miners to enforce the Jacksonville agreement. A strike of the bituminous miners at this time is neces-

## Boston Lettish Branch Has Successful Daily Worker Rescue Party

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Under the slogan "Long Live The DAILY WORKER," the comrades of Boston Lettish branch arranged their own DAILY WORKER Rescue Party. The hall and "rescue room" was nicely decorated by our women comrades—all working for The DAILY WORKER.

In this room a "DAILY WORKER Supper" was served and many tables were overcrowded by packages and articles donated by our comrades and friends to be sold at auction—for The DAILY WORKER. After the concert program and a speech by Comrade R. Zelms explaining the meaning of our press, the speaker proceeded with the "financial point" calling upon the comrades to donate generously.

Before the general collection was started, the following comrades donated:

John Grauman, \$10.00; John Lerch, \$10.00; Matilda Balod, \$5.00; M. S. Martin, \$4.00; Tillie Lerch, \$2.00; Johanna Nellus, \$2.00; John Leib, \$2.00; John, \$2.00; John Mangot, \$2.00; and then came dollar bills and silver collection.

The auction sale continued until midnight and thanks to donations of our women comrades, this was the best "number" for raising money. The net proceeds of this rescue party amounted to \$200.28 and our check for this amount is on its way to The DAILY WORKER.

By their loyal support, the Boston Lettish comrades have proven, what they think about The DAILY WORKER. They are with The DAILY WORKER and for The DAILY WORKER.

## WICKS TOURS EAST; SPEAKS ON LOCARNO PACT AND RUSSIA

H. M. Wicks, editorial writer of The DAILY WORKER, who is now touring the east will speak in the following cities on the Locarno "peace" pact and its relation to Soviet Russia. These dates are in addition to those already announced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday night, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock Musicians' Hall, 1006 E. St. N. W.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday night, Jan. 2, 8 o'clock at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., 2nd floor.

sary to save the Jacksonville agreement and to save the union. No time could be more appropriate than the present to bring out the bituminous fields.

A national strike at present would result in saving the Jacksonville agreement, a victory in the anthracite region and the organization of the nonunion field.

Strike one, strike all. A national strike is the proper policy. Lewis must fight or resign!

Register with Police.

FREEMONT, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Residents of this town have been requested by the chief of police to notify him whenever they go out in the evening, even if it be only to the movies. The request was made in an effort to "check" hold-ups and robberies.

## NEW YORK WILL HAVE REAL RED MASK BALL ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A Red Mask Ball that will be really red and really masked is to fill Harlem Casino's (Lenox Ave. and 116 St.) two large halls on New Year's Eve.

It will be really masked because no one will be permitted on the dance floor without a mask and to take care of those who cannot get their masks in advance, there will be an ample supply on hand. In fact, it is desirable not to buy the masks in advance but right at the hall.

The masks will be really red and none of the usual gloomy black masks will be tolerated. In fact, there will be a special flying police squadron to enforce this stringent prohibition law against black masks.

The dance begins New Year's Eve, Thursday, Dec. 31, at 8 p. m. and will continue to January 1, New Year's Morning. "Dance till dawn!" is the slogan of the entertainment committee. Two bands have been hired as well as two halls and there will be two sets of entertainment features so that the large crowd such as The DAILY WORKER, the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Workers' School, who are arranging the affair, are capable of turning out, can enjoy themselves without getting in each other's way.

Tickets in advance cost 50c. At the door, they will cost 75c.

## N. Y. WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS MUST ATTEND REORGANIZATION MEETS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—New York Workers (Communist) Party members will report on the following dates arranged for the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party in New York City:

Tuesday, Dec. 29: 1B, 177 E. Broadway, 6 p. m.; 1C, 105 Eldridge St., 6 p. m.; 2C, 108 E. 14th St., 6 p. m.; 4B, 301 W. 29th St., 6 p. m.; 4D, 407 Fourth Ave., 6 p. m.; 5B, 350 E. 81st St., 6 p. m.; 6A, 54 E. 104th St., 8 p. m.; 6B, 350 E. 81st St., 8 p. m.; 8A, 1347 Boston Rd., 8 p. m.; 8B, 1347 Boston Rd., 8 p. m.; 10A, 1844 Pitkin Ave., 6 p. m.; 10C, 310 Union Hall, St. Jam., 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 30: 1A, 105 Eldridge St., 6 p. m.; 2A, 108 E. 14th St., 6 p. m.; 2B, 66 E. Fourth St., 6 p. m.; 5A, 350 E. 81st St., 6 p. m.; 5C, 407 Fourth Ave., 6 p. m.; 5D, 301 W. 29th St., 6 p. m.; 5E, Bryant Hall, 6 p. m.; 5F, Bryant Hall, 6 p. m.; 6C, 64 E. 104th St., 8 p. m.; 7A, 535 E. 146th St., 6 p. m.; 10B, 1844 Pitkin Ave., 6 p. m.; 11B, 1920 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, 7 p. m.; 11A, 764 140th St., Brooklyn.

## Chinese Labor in Protest Against Jap Aid in Manchuria

(Continued from page 1)

that this tool of imperialism may need.

### French Steal U. S. Message.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—The French radio service admitted in a report that it intercepted a radio message from the United States, which declared that Washington, London, Paris, Rome and Tokio have agreed on an intervention in China before the end of the year.

### Lay Plans for Intervention.

It was stated in the report that the sending of the Japanese troops into Manchuria followed an agreement of the "interested" powers. It further declared that this policy had been decided upon as they looked upon Feng Yu-Hsiang, the leader of the nationalist movement in China and opponent of the extra-territorial rights forced from China by the foreign powers, as an agent of the Soviet Union and that in his attack on the war-lord Chang Tso-lin, he was aiming at a civil war in China, which would lead to the expulsion of the imperialist powers from China and the establishment of the Soviet state. The imperialist powers are backing Chang and intend to intervene in China in support of the war-lord.

When confronted with this report from the French radio station the American legation here called it "fantastic" and refused to further comment on the report. The Japanese legation denied that they had agreed on intervention and appeared so over-anxious to cover their connection with the recent success of Chang Tso-lin in Mukden, that it seems as if the French radio station imprudently "spilled the beans."

### Feng Sends Reinforcements.

Feng Yu-Hsiang is rushing reinforcements to the front from Tientsin to Hsinminfu to aid the remaining detachments of General Ku Sung-lin's army that are heroically combatting the combined forces of Chang-Tso-lin's and the Japanese disguised in Chinese uniforms.

### American Warships in Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—American destroyers, that have been stationed at Manila, have been ordered to immediately leave for Shanghai and to be held in readiness for any "emergency" that may arise.

This order follows close upon the dispatches arriving from Shanghai of demonstrations against the armed intervention of Japan.

## HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

So. Slavic Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	\$18.50
Geo. Miketz, Niles, O.	.50
J. Vitok, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
C. Grudich, Valier, Ill.	10.00
H. T. Ahrens, Mondovi, Wash.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Erie, Pa.	8.75
American Lithuanian Workers Literary Ass'n., Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Marquette, Mich., Finnish Br., Workers Party	25.00
Paul Babich, West Allis, Wis.	10.00
Justin Skartz, Dorchester, Mass.	7.00
Central English Br., W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Esther Markeson, Wilmington, Del. (collected)	21.00
Total today	\$ 120.75
Previously reported	31,472.82
Total to date	\$31,593.57

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

# SOVIET POLICY IN EAST KILLS BRITISH RULE

## Oppressed People No Longer Submissive

MOSCOW—(FP)—Soviet policy in Asia is dictated by the idea of a non-capitalist social and economic unit stretching from the Baltic sea on the west to the Pacific on the east and as far south as the entrenched British imperialism from time to time may be forced to yield.

Economic and social opportunities in Asia and the pressing necessity for some escape from the western blockade led the Soviet republic to formulate the major strategy of its eastern policy along three general lines: (1) establishing intimate relations with Persia, Turkey, and Afghanistan and thus cutting the British empire in two by severing connections between Egypt and India; (2) winning China; (3) buying out Japan by granting economic concessions which she could not afford to refuse.

The fulfillment of such a program necessitated a series of negotiations—the ultimate object of which was the exclusion of western imperialist nations from participation in economic and social advantages of the Eurasian Soviet unit.

The British empire with the occupation of Arabia, the assumption of control over Persia and Egypt, the mandates over Mesopotamia, and the successes in the Caucasus had been so extended that British control existed over a range of territory running from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Malacca.

In the near east, British operations centered about the oil fields. From these vantage points the British shut down the Bakou oil fields in order to deprive the Russians of their fuel supply. At the same time they prepared the Anglo-Persian agreement of 1919, under which Persia became a virtual part of the empire.

Two years later this imposing imperial structure had fallen to pieces like a house of cards. Turkey was self-governing and was defying the allies; Persia was a free nation; Afghanistan was independent, and the Caucasian oil fields were under Soviet control. The change was revolutionary. It was brought about almost exclusively by Soviet diplomacy and propaganda.

## New York Painters Demand Wage Raise; Against Speeding-Up

NEW YORK — (FP) — Dec. 27.—New York painters ask that the 1926 wage agreements give them \$12 a day instead of the present \$10.50. The average painter's income now is only \$1,837.50 because a year's work averages only 175 days at this seasonal occupation.

The Painters' District Council No. 9, however, is attaching great importance to its demands for guarantees against speeding. Painters are now driven to exhaustion and they are not allowed time to do careful work. The committee on rushing of the district council reported recently that an average of twice the work that could properly be handled was now rushed thru. Contractors use pace setters, paid over the scale, to set the pace.

The local painters' organization is seeking to popularize the idea of a city bureau of painting to be added to the building department, with authority to supervise all painting done in the city. Plumbing and electric wiring are now inspected, but not painting. The union is chiefly interested in protecting the health of craftsmen now exhausted by excessive speeding but it also has a strong point in the bad quality of work done under pressure. Paint slapped on under present conditions does not take long to peel off again.

## French Left Bloc Nicks Off an Item from Military Plan

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The "left" parties of reformists and socialists in the chamber of deputies yesterday defeated a budget item containing credits to call reservists to the colors for an annual training. The same bloc has, however, supported the war in Moscow and Syria in spite of vitriolic Communist attack against this "left bloc."

## Try to Break Hard Coal Strike with New Call to Work

(Continued from page 1)

consideration of any other plan or plans by the parties to the conference. (Signed) John L. Lewis.

Mayor Durkan at once wired to Major W. W. Inglis of the operators that:

Open Door For Open Shop. "The door is open. Both sides can enter with complete understanding." In addition he arranged for the date of the conference, thru the chairman of the committee which had acted in previous negotiations.

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

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Young Pioneer Camp for 1926

DEC. 18, 1925.—A beginning has been made toward organizing a camp for the Young Pioneers of Chicago and vicinity for the summer of 1926. The first meeting was held this week of the Camp Campaign Committee which is composed of three members of the Workers Party, three members of the Young Workers League and later it will be enlarged to include representation from the Young Pioneers.

The first announcement which the Camp Campaign Committee makes is one asking full co-operation from comrades interested in securing a camp for the Young Pioneers next summer. Any comrade, group of comrades, language propaganda fraction or other party unit which has at its disposal a camp site or vacation grounds which could be used for a camp site, should communicate with Comrade Sam Hammersmark or Harry Greenberg at 19 So. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

Plans are under way for the organization of a series of "RED TEAS." These will be for the purpose of raising funds for the camp. You will hear more of them later. A real "Camp Dance" is also on the order of business for this busy committee.

The Young Pioneers want a real Communist camp next year and the Camp Campaign Committee is working to have everybody co-operate in achieving this need. For further information watch The DAILY WORKER. Also write Emma Blechschmidt, Camp Campaign Secretary, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

## The Communist Persecutions in England

TO ALL YOUNG WORKERS AND PEASANTS:

COMRADES, the reactionary Baldwin government has concluded its preliminary attack upon the working class and the working class youth, by sentencing Comrade Rust (Secretary of the British Youth), and Comrade Gallacher, Hannington (Secretary M. O. P. R. organization), Inkpin (Secretary Communist Party) and Pollitt (Secretary of the British Trade Union Minority Movement) to 12 months imprisonment, and Comrades Campbell, Murphy, Arnot, MacManus, Wintringham, Bell and Cant to six months imprisonment, on the charge of "conspiring to publish and utter seditious libels and words, conspiring to incite persons to commit breaches of the Incitement to mutiny act, 1797, and endeavoring to seduce from their duty persons serving in his majesty's forces. The law officers of the government, as well as the judge in the court, declared the Communist Party and the Young Communist League illegal organizations, striving to accomplish their object (change of government) by unconstitutional methods.

The myth of free speech, of free press, and the right of organization, even in democratic England, is now exploded. British capitalism can no longer grant the hitherto privileged British workers the restricted "liberties" of parliamentary democracy. For the first time in modern British political history bonafide working class political organizations have been savagely attacked, declared illegal, and their leaders sentenced and imprisoned, on a purely political charge.

The arrest and imprisonment of the Communist leaders is an important link in the chain of the British capitalists present political policy. The bungling attempt to smash the Communist Party and the Y. C. L. is part and parcel of the mass offensive on the trade unions and the whole labor movement. The first order of the capitalists is "smash the working class vanguard." To-day, miners, railwaymen, civil servants, and building workers, are facing demands for wage reductions, in face of a rise in the cost of living. "Wages must come down," declared Baldwin. The workers' answer was the united front. The Communist policy of international and national trade union unity, the formation of the workers' industrial alliance, and the granting of more power to the general council of the Trade Union Congress, became the workers' slogans. The slogan of the Second National Conference of the Minority Movement, "Prepare for the coming struggle," found its re-echo in every industrial district, in every trades council and trade union, in the heart of every class conscious trade unionist. The working class united front was rapidly cementing. Baldwin and Joynson Hicks realized its danger. Split the working class ranks, was their order. This order was well and faithfully executed by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald at the Liverpool conference of the labor party. The organized attempt by the right wing to exclude the Communists from the labor party and the subsequent decisions accepted by Liverpool were a defeat of the whole working class movement by MacDonald and Cramp, and a victory of Baldwin and Chamberlain.

Their immediate results were the resolution at the Brighton conference of the conservative party, calling for the suppression of the Communist Party and the arrest and charge of the British Communist leaders.

While the Communist leaders are in prison, unconstitutional fascism is legalized and encouraged by the government. From the attack on Pollitt to the burgling of working class offices, to the smashing of the Daily Herald van, and the attorney general conveniently withdraws the charges against them. The farcical nature of British class justice is now evident to all. The attack on the Communists is an attack on the labor movement, on the trade unions, on the workers' wages and conditions of labor. The reaction is growing. All over the country Communists are being charged and sentenced on the flimsiest pretexts. Fascism is preparing. The imprisonment of our comrades is of world significance, an attack on the world labor movement. The answer of the workers must be the united front. Despite imprisonment, chicanery and the O. M. S., the steel bonds of working class unity are being forged on the anvil of struggle. The executive committee of the Y. C. L. calls on all its organizations to organize a mighty world-wide protest against British class justice and demand the release of our imprisoned comrades. It calls upon all British young workers to rally to the trade unions, and urges the British workers to inscribe upon their banner, "Form the workers' defense corps for the defense against fascism." "Organize the factory committees," "Release the imprisoned comrades." Let the answer to the attack of the capitalists on the Communist Party and the Young Communist League be the counter-attack on the Baldwin wage reducing and war fomenting forgers' government.

The reply to the capitalist attack is a mass Communist Party and Y. C. L. in Great Britain.

Executive Committee of the Young Communist International Moscow, November 27th.

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Executive Committee of the Young Communist International Moscow, November 27th.

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MIDDLE AGES BROUGHT BACK BY THE POPE

Calls for Removal of Secular Governments

(Special to The Daily Worker) ROME, Dec. 27.—Not since the middle ages has any pope dared to put forth such an astounding document as that issued last night by Pope Pius XI, which terms all governments in which the church and state are not joined, as "pests of society" and urges in thinly veiled language that catholic "venerate Christ the king" in such a way that "this pest with all its errors will be removed."

This papal bull, in terms that cannot be misconstrued, practically declares war upon all governments not run by or controlled by the church. All of the social ills caused by capitalist exploitation of the working classes are calmly stated to be caused instead, by separation of church and state.

Christianity, says the encyclical, is the supreme religion of the world—or if it isn't it ought to be, and the pope demands that its supremacy be enforced. For those who are outside the church, hope is expressed that "those outside the kingdom will accept the yoke of Christ."

Communism and all methods of attaining it are condemned by the document, which says:

"It is necessary that we recall that the church was established by Christ as the perfect society."

The document is 5,000 words long and is addressed to all church officials throughout the world.

French Imperialists Raid Toilers Protesting Moroccan-Syrian Wars

PARIS—(I. R. A.)—(By Mail)—Following the demonstrations of the French workers against the imperialist aggression of France in Syria against the Druses and in Morocco against the Rifians, many arrests were made, many houses to house searches took. Three newspapers were suspended (L'Humanite, la Kaserna and the Jungle Garde, which was suppressed by the Rhineland commission).

In Damascus, Syria, the whole town was placed under martial law, many arrests and house searches took place. Up to the present, over 250 members of committees of action have been imprisoned and persecuted.

Twenty-three persons have been sentenced to a total of 13 years, 7 months' imprisonment and 13,600 franc fines for inciting the soldiers to disobedience, to fraternization with the Rif-Kabyls and for distributing leaflets against the Moroccan war. Able seaman Vigne, a sailor on board the ironclad Paris, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a court martial in Toulouse, three sailors from the Voltaire are now awaiting trial by court martial for mutiny against the authorities on the ship. Eleven Syrians were sentenced to death and executed in Aleppo for an "attempt" on the life of the French Major's Youngsters and Mysotski.

Pittsburgh Mine Payroll Robbed. Mollensauer, Pa. Dec. 27.—Six masked and armed bandits held up two messengers of the Pittsburgh Terminal and Coal company and escaped with a \$47,917 payroll. The bandits, travelling in an automobile, executed the robbery in hardly more than a minute.

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A CROSS SECTION OF THE LIFE OF RUSSIAN WORKER STUDENTS SHOWS POWER OF SOVIET RULE

By CLEMENT LEMAR.

(Special Moscow Correspondent of The Daily Worker). MOSCOW, Dec. 2.—(By Mail).—There are many communal homes in Moscow. As a matter of fact practically all the homes are to a certain extent communal homes, since all living space has been commandeered and equitably distributed. As a result of this distribution there is practically not an apartment which contains less than two families. Single, duplex and four family houses such as one sees in the United States are hardly seen in Moscow.

Because of the critical housing situation I secured a room, or more correctly a space in a room of the communal home of the students of the Moscow Technological University. It is rather far from the center, and frequently, it is quite difficult to find room on the street car which takes me out there. However, I fell myself handsomely compensated by my acquaintance with a number of the students of this university. It is of some of these students that I wish to write in this article.

How Students Live.

This particular communal home houses 110 students, among them eight women. They live generally two in a room, but more in the larger rooms. They receive their education, of course, free of charge. In addition they receive a stipend of twenty odd rubles per month. This amount is barely sufficient for their living; but they are provided with one meal a day for 35 kopecks, and hot water for tea, morning and evening. Besides they work a few months a year in factories, the compensation derived from this work supplementing their income.

The story of the two students who live in the room next to mine is typical of all of the students, and will serve as an excellent illustration of the majority of the present day students in the universities of the U. S. S. R.

The Great Change.

Sergius Spirin and Venyamin Shtchennikov are both sons of peasants. They are both in the early twenties, and are in the fourth year at college. In 1918, they both joined the Komsomol, the League of Communist Youth. After some time they were both selected, each in his own town, after arriving from their villages to work there, to be sent as students to the Rabfacs (special courses for workers to prepare them for the universities).

After completing the two years' course at the Rabfac they entered the Moscow Technological University to study engineering, one specializing in electrical and the other in hydraulic engineering. Their present stipend is 23 rubles a month, of which two rubles go for rent and another ruble for dues. They pay dues not only in

"Socialist" Governor Sentences Fam-Boj-Shau to Life of Hard Labor

PARIS, (I. R. A.)—(By Mail)—Persecutions in Indo-China have been considerably increased since the "socialist" Varenne has been made governor of the country. Among the shameful acts of this "socialist," must be mentioned the sentence against the great nationalist leader Fam-Boj-Shau to hard labor for life.

He was arrested by French police in China on neutral ground and forcibly taken over the frontier to Indo-China in violation of all international law, where a death sentence existed against him which had been passed in 1913.

Colonial justice did not have courage enuf, however, to carry out this long ago prescribed sentence and after a long trial it was transformed into hard labor for life, which means death in the hell of Guyana for the nationalist leader.

Farmers Will Sow Less Wheat and Rye

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The area of winter wheat sown this fall is 39,540 acres, which is one per cent less than the revised estimate of 39,956,000 acres sown in the fall of 1924, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced. The condition of the crop on Dec. 1 was 82.7 per cent, against 81 per cent on Dec. 1, 1924, and a ten-year average of 84.9 per cent.

The area sown to rye this fall is 3,426,000 acres which is 16.2 per cent less than the revised estimate of 4,088,000 acres sown in the fall of 1924. The condition on Dec. 1 was 83.8 per cent, against 87.3 per cent on Dec. 1, 1924, and a ten-year average of 83.7 per cent.

Make your slogan—"A sub every week!"

PROFESSORS TO BE OUSTED FROM OHIO UNIVERSITY

Spectre of Communism Cause of Persecutions

By ISRAEL AMTER. (Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—At the Ohio state university a scandal recently took place. Dabney Horton, graduate English instructor, was arrested for possessing liquor. It appears that Mr. Horton was in the habit of inviting some fellow-professors to his home and there they would talk over a bowl of "good stuff." Since then he has not been a professor at the university.

But the affair did not end there. It has been found that Horton is somewhat "Communist" and the president of the university has determined to ferret out all co-believers of Horton's. Governor Donahey has ordered an investigation of the beliefs of the instructors at the university—and a thorough purging is expected. No tolerance will be shown, regardless of whether the professor has manifested proficiency or not. If he has ideas that do not coincide with those who "run" the university, he will get fired, just as a laborer loses his job. "Free academic life," as they say.

Propaganda in High Schools.

But the high school pupils must also be saved. In Cleveland, there is some doubt as to the quality of the text books that are being provided for the high school students. Mr. Williams, president of the board of education, has snooted around and is of the conviction that there is something wrong with a book entitled, "Nations and Neighbors." He is of the belief that it contains socialistic propaganda: The book has been approved by a committee of teachers—but what have teachers to do with such matters? They are supposed to teach what is told them—and otherwise keep their hands off and their mouths shut.

"Some books are written for information and some for propaganda," Williams said. When he was told that high school pupils are old enough to hear both sides of any question, he answered, "I don't agree with that. I'm willing to do all I can to advance international brotherhood but there are a lot of political ideas that children are not capable of understanding properly. First of all, children must learn that they are living in the best country the world has ever seen and under the best laws."

Lucky Children's Eyes are Not Closed. That was convincing. Even some of the board members who supported him, after hearing this effusion, had to reverse their vote! But the basis of the argument shows what children have to be thankful for in this country. "The best country the world has ever seen and under the best laws."

One of these laws makes it possible for the board of education to determine that there are a "lot of political ideas that children are not capable of understanding properly." The question is whether these children understand what "free speech, free press and free assemblage" mean, when daily they read or hear about meetings being stopped and speakers arrested; when in their very schools the books are thoroughly purged; when, as in the Ohio state university, an investigation is about to be made of professors' ideas.

Mr. Williams would do well to speak out: Say once for all that the capitalists do not want the truth told about history. "We are the best country in the world." Swallow that, keep your mouth shut or go back to the country you came from! Ask the Negroes of this city, who are being driven from the exclusive white section. Ask the workers in the steel mills and auto works where speed-up and spy systems are in vogue. They will tell you.

For the capitalists and the government, there are not two sides to any question: there is only one side, and that is theirs. As long as they control, they will see to it that school books, teachers and professors are of the "proper sort."

Communism requires education, but capitalist schools are not for education. So Communism will not be tolerated in the schools: which is as should be under capitalism.

Utica Mill Workers on Strike After an Arbitration Wage Cut

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley cotton mills are out on strike 90 per cent, against the wage cuts inflicted on them. They had been kidded into going back to work until a "fair and impartial" arbitrator could see that they got the cut officially. Only a few of the workers in the Utica Steam mills are out. The strike is being handled by those responsible for having forced the workers back to await arbitration, the officials of the United Textile Workers.

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

Canadian Pacific Sheds Crocodile Tears Over Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—A worker on the Canadian Pacific R. R. Co. was run over by a steam crane. Both legs of this worker were cut off and his back was broken. The worker died the same day at the hospital. The company shed a few crocodile tears by raising their flag at half mast.

Many of the workers in the railroad wondered if the company was weeping because it had to throw out some shekels to bury this worker.

Radio Operators of Great Britain Fight Wage Cut with Strike

LONDON—(FP)—The strike of British marine radio operators against a wage cut of \$2.50 a month finds the government lining up with the employers. Instead of enforcing the regulations which forbid the sailing of a ship without full equipment of radio operators, the board of trade is allowing ships to sail with their radio department undermanned.

The number of strikers is increasing daily and 5,000 operators will soon be involved. Sympathetic action is expected from the seamen's unions as the safety of the whole crew may depend upon efficient radio service. Wages of marine radio operators start with \$42.50 a month, rising by annual increments to a maximum of \$100 a month at the end of 9 years service.

TELLS STORY OF HOW MACHINERY HAS MADE MINER FACTORY SLAVE

Reviewed by LELAND OLDS.

"Nothing but a goddam coal factory" and "loading coal by the acre instead of by the ton" are miners' phrases quoted by Carter Goodrich in his book, The Miner's Freedom, to describe how the advance of machine production is pushing the coal digger down to the level of an unskilled day laborer. Goodrich shows simply and graphically the change from the old independence of isolated work at the face to the gang labor of serving a machine 8 hours a day under immediate supervision of a boss.

In the first part of his book Goodrich describes in some detail the unusual freedom of the old time miner's work compared with the average job in industry. He refers to "the strong feeling among the bosses as well as among the workers, that the miner is a sort of independent petty contractor and that how much he works and when are more his own affair than the company's."

The prevailing freedom of the miners, he points out, is in part a matter of vigorous human tradition preserved at the job pills during delays in the supply of cars and by public opinion in communities populated almost entirely by miners. He sees the union as the great bulwark of this traditional independence with the protection it gives the miners against arbitrary discharge. The regular duties of the men's mine committees have carried them into active contact with the operation of the mines. He sees here a crystallization of the miner's freedom in union policies amounting to an interest and share in management, including substitution of democratic group discipline for the arbitrary discipline of the boss.

One Canadian Union Secedes From Int'l.; Dualism in Another

By JOHN ROBUR.

OTTAWA, Can.—(FP)—Revolts are on in two Canadian organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In the Intl. Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers the seceding group propose to link up with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway employees, while an independent union is the proposal among the Canadian members of the Commercial Telegraphers union.

The trouble among the boilermakers has arisen over the plan for compulsory insurance which went in effect in September. President Franklin of the international body has visited Montreal and installed a new set of officers in the local there, friendly to retaining the existing organization. The secessionists claim 75% of the Canadian membership, while the international officers assert that only a small part of the union is affected.

Among the commercial telegraphers Harry Lynch, leader of the movement for a Canadian union, has been elected head of the organization of members in the Canadian National division, defeating C. McMahon, who favors connection with the body in the United States. Lynch states that there are 2600 members of the union in Canada and only 2400 in the United States, and declares that the international officers have refused the members a referendum on a separate union, a right he claims they hold under the constitution.

Chicago A. C. W. May Get "Readjustments" At Kuppenheimer Co.

CHICAGO—(FP)—A big clothing company features the generous profit announcements of the first half of December. B. Kuppenheimer & Co. announce a net profit for the year ended Oct. 31 amounting to \$349,382 after deducting preferred dividends. Their real profits amounted to over half a million. To common stockholders this means a return of \$3.49 on each \$5 share, a 70% profit from a single year's business.

British Seamen's Bad Luck Turns Out to Be Not So Bad After All

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—The strike of British seamen collapsed at most of the ports in Australia and New Zealand in November. Many of the British seamen on strike have not remanned their vessels. About 500 found work in Australia at higher wages than they got as seamen. Others have found work in the Australian shipping trade at \$80 per month against \$45 offered by the British shipowners.

Child Labor Law of Missouri Worthless

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The Missouri child labor law is so weak and defective as to be almost worthless, says Mrs. Harry Alexander, Missouri women's legislative committee. The law does not require adequate proof of age, permits children to work after 7 at night, fails to require a minimum educational standard before certificates are issued, does not forbid the employment of children after school hours except at dangerous occupations. The force of inspectors is inadequate, she asserts. Five amendments have been drafted.

NEED FOR LEFT WING SEEN IN FURUSETH TALK

I. S. U. Head Makes an Imperialist Speech

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 27.—In a speech permeated with religious cant, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, contended against the idea of the world court before a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council held at Beethoven Hall.

Interested in U. S. Imperialism. This noted labor faker is apparently more interested in capitalist world politics than he is in the affairs of the international labor movement. "The only kind of peace which we can hope for," he said with feeling, "is the peace described in the bible and in the lord's prayer." He then entered into a fervent eulogy of Alexander the third and Wilson, as great peace-makers, and charged that their ideas were utilized by other powers to crush peace.

Altho he criticized the Versailles treaty and mentioned the fact that those who are talking most about peace thru the world court are the very ones who spoke most about war during the world war, he did not once mention the Dawes plan, or the international assault of the capitalist class upon the workers throughout the world.

His argument against the world court was that the U. S. might be outvoted by the numerous other nations. In this way, this well-known exponent of class-collaboration came out openly with a hypocritical plea for the protection of the interests of the American capitalist class. Not a word did he have to say about world trade union unity, which is a particularly important problem in the industry which Mr. Furuseth is supposed to represent.

It was only a few weeks ago since the seamen of various countries were on strike against the assaults of the international ship owners. Of this "Old man of the sea" had nothing to say. He was not interested, it seems, in fighting the international steamship owners, but rather in the safest method of protecting the profits of the American ship owners.

Need Left Wing Delegates. The talk by Mr. Furuseth was extremely dry and uninteresting, and the 55 delegates who attended the meeting were in a very short time lulled to sleep. There was no discussion after the speech, the delegates leaving after the new executive board had been installed with the usual ceremonies. It is high time that the progressive unions took an interest in the affairs of this body and became active in it, so that it might function in the interests of the local labor movement.

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BRIDGET CARSON, Warspite, Alta., Canada.

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Your Union Meeting

Fourth Monday, Dec. 28, 1925.

Table with columns: No., Name of Local and Place of Meeting, and Meeting Time. Lists various unions and their meeting details.

Supreme Court Will Hear Whitney's Case On C. S. Law March 15

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Chief Justice Taft announces, much to the surprise of conservative lawyers, an order granting a rehearing of the appeal of Charlotte Anita Whitney of San Francisco against her conviction for alleged violation of the California criminal syndicalism law. Her first appeal for a ruling by the federal supreme court was denied in October, on the ground that federal jurisdiction had not been shown. Argument will be heard March 15.

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# Workers Write About the Workers' Life

## RUSSIAN COAL MINERS HAVE SIX-HOUR DAY

### Economic Conditions Steadily Improve

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Powers Hapgood, member of the United Mine Workers' Union, who figured actively in the daring organization drive that swept successfully past the gunmen of Somerset county, Pa., in the big 1922 strike, writes an interesting letter from the coal fields of Kemerovo, (Kuzbas colony), Siberia. He comes to Siberia after a coal digging tour of Europe that took him into the pits of Wales, England, Germany, France, Poland and old Russia as a worker.

Shortest Workday in World. All is not roses in the Siberian mines, what with dampness, lack of cars, and so forth, but the shortest workday in the miners' world pleases him mightily. "Miners have a six-hour day from bank to bank (daylight to daylight)," he writes, "which seems wonderful to me after the nine or ten hours at the face and an hour or two spent in traveling two, three and even four miles from the shaft bottom to the working place. Office workers also have a six-hour day, as their work, like mining, is done in unhealthy surroundings, but outside workers have eight hours. Underground workers have one month's vacation a year with full pay, while all workers get at least two weeks. If a worker is sick or injured, he or she gets 40 per cent of wages and full doctor and hospital expenses if single, and 75 per cent if married. Miners have wash houses at the mines and are furnished with working clothes, soap and tools. These and many other good conditions prevail here."

Hapgood complains he can't get enough cars for all the coal he wants to load. He wants to get the work out to help build up a socialist country. Wages are going up but still low because of the country's poverty. Fuel and housing are free.

Conditions Steadily Improve. "Even now I think conditions here—standards of living, etc.—compare favorably with those in the coal fields of the other countries where I've worked. Moreover things are steadily improving here, each year seeing conditions better than the preceding one. In the coal fields of other countries where I've worked, however—America, Great Britain, Germany, France—things are getting from bad to worse with a sinking standard of living, unemployment, general depression, and gloom being the order of the day. Here, however, there is hope for the future as things are on the upward trend. Under the new agreement, for instance, which has just been made by the government and the miners' union, we are getting a 25 per cent increase in wages."

As for eats, they are better than the average workers' boarding house fare in America: good cereal in the morning, pancakes and sirup. At other meals meat, potatoes, soup, many varieties of vegetables, stewed fruit, whole wheat bread. Hapgood will return to America by way of China and he will probably be possessed with a more intimate knowledge of international mining conditions—at the coal face—than anyone one is likely to meet.

## WORKER FIGHTS RAID ON UNION FUNDS FOR EXPENSIVE AUTOMOBILES

By A Worker Correspondent

At a meeting of Local 76 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers of America a stormy debate took place on a motion to buy a car for the secretary. A petty official, one of the "good boys," made a motion that the union purchase an automobile for the secretary and another henchman spoke on the motion and tried to have it include that all the business agents be given a car. Then the president took the floor and talked in favor of the amendment. His argument went like this: "If we give a car to one, we should give a car to all, and lets make them good ones." (He was given a \$6,000 Marmon a few months ago.)

It was at this point that the left wing stepped in. A left wing member was given the floor and after cross fire from the labor fakirs, he exposed this steal and raid on the local treasury. He exposed the line-up for the squandering of union funds to buy fancy cars for officials. He pointed out that they each spoke for each other and had come to the meeting prepared to put it over on the membership. He argued that the membership who have to be at their jobs at 8 o'clock in the morning manage to get there without cars but the business agents who can get down to their jobs even as much as two hours later, and are already provided with motorcycles and cars to get around from job to job now want luxurious and fancy cars. He pointed out that that was an entirely unnecessary expenditure and in view of the impending strike or lock-out when money will be needed to conduct the fight against the Landis award committee and the bosses it would be criminal to deplete the treasury of its funds for such a purpose. It was this exposure that compelled the maker of the motion to withdraw it but of course it will be brot up on the floor by these same officials in the near future.

It is the duty of the rank and file to line-up behind the progressive elements to force the officials to spend the union's money in the interest of the union and not for their personal luxuries.

## Freight House Nucleus May Be Small, But It Does Good Party Work

By A Worker Correspondent

We are one of Chicago's shop nuclei in a freight house, with only a handful of members, but we have now had our third meeting and are distributing the Coolidge leaflets to our fellow workers. The men come and go, and most all of them talk about baseball, etc., but the leaflets will carry our message.

We work long hours and the men want time and a half for Sunday work, but are not organized to get it—not yet. When the boss says, work Sunday—straight time—they accept it. Some of the workers compete to see who can handle the biggest tonnage so as to win favor with the boss.

We have regular officers and meeting time and will do all we can as a unit of the Workers (Communist) Party. We are going to boost for THE DAILY WORKER and the Lenin memorial meeting among other things.

## Workers Will Strike Every Sunday for an Eight-Hour Work Day

BRUSSELS—(FP)—A general streetcar strike every Sunday was unanimously decided on by the annual convention of the Belgian streetcar workers' union, representing 13,000 workers, until the employers comply with demands for a strict 8-hour day, a raise in wages, a minimum wage and a pension scheme.

## RHYMES OF EARLY JUNGLE FOLK.

By Mary Marcy. A splendid book of interesting and educational poems for children with 71 striking wood cuts. \$2.00 Cloth Bound.

THE I. L. Peretz Branch 142, W. C., Philadelphia, greets Comrade Ben Gitlow on the occasion of his release from jail.

It is our hope that Gitlow will continue his work for the revolutionary movement. COMMITTEE.

## WORKER SHOWS CONDITIONS IN MINING CAMPS

### Bosses Ride Roughshod Over Coaliggers

By JAMES ADAMS. (Worker Correspondent.)

Your stories in THE DAILY WORKER, which I am reading every day since I am in Chicago, are the only ones that interest me. It is the only paper that awakens my interest. I don't care for the papers the "rich boys" put out.

Reg Job in Mines. I used to work in the anthracite mines. I am a miner and was a member of the United Mine Workers, Local No. 1432. The way the bosses want you to ask for a job is something like this: "Please, Mr. Boss, have you got a job for me?" and the best way you can get a job is to take off your lid and get down on your knees and pray to him and then he might lower himself to answer: "Alright, come down tomorrow morning and I will show you some good places."

Oftimes there are now places started and 5 or 20 miners hired there already, who have had to beat it because they could not make more than \$3.50 to \$4.00 a day and then the danger was too great in those places.

Work Long Hours, Small Pay. I am single but I will tell you a story about a poor miner in whose company-owned house I was living for a year. This miner has 9 children; 3 boys and 6 girls. The boys are all married. He has the six girls left in the house. Two of the girls are working, making from \$10 to \$12 a week. The father is a miner getting \$6.15 a day. He gets up in the morning about half past five and about five at night he was back home. When the father was not at home at five or half past five, the family was overjoyed, because it meant sixteen hours for that day at straight pay. If the poor fellow did not want to work the 6 or 7 hours of the next shift, he was told "get the hell off of here, if you don't like it," because there were others waiting outside for the job, but "we gave you the chance because you were married." His pay averaged about \$73.80 for a half month's time, when there were not too many holidays. Out of his pay there goes \$1.92 carfare, \$3 for coal and \$3 for house rent. This miner thus makes about \$60 every half-month.

When shoes or clothes are needed in the household they have to depend on the girls. This miner is a "lucky bird" because he's got two girls working in the family.

Works in Freight House. I was working in the Pennsylvania freight house at 323 Polk street and about twelve days ago, I got hurt by one of the trucks there. They dressed up my foot a little and told me I could go. Three fellows looked straight at me when I got hurt, but when I came from the "doctor" and went to a sort of clerk, he told me to go after these fellows and bring them up so he could get all the dope on it. I had to go looking for these fellows in spite of my smashed toe, even tho I told him who the fellows were. When I went downstairs looking for these fellows, they said they didn't see me get hurt. I begged one of these fellows to go up with me and he only did so by order of the boss there.

Then I went outside and waited half an hour for a taxi in the cold. I told the clerk inside that I was not able to walk with a smashed toe. "Go on," he said, "are you a man? Do you weaken so quick?" I just got "to hell with the whole bunch." The working class is certainly getting it laid onto them.

International Refuses Help. The general executive board of the international union which sanctioned the strike has not given the strikers any help as yet. When Cohen, the international president, was in Boston, to "investigate" the strike situation, he was asked by one of the left wingers, C. Freedman, who is also vice-president of Local 37, what he intended to do. His answer was "nothing." He claimed that the general executive council could not act and that all he would do is to credit the local on the account it owes the international. This was the encouragement given by an international president to a group of striking workers!

Levy 8% Assessment. When the members of the union saw that with the "assistance," which the president offered that the strike could not be won, they voted an 8% assessment which has been reduced to 5%, since there is but one shop on strike. It is because of the militancy of the young left wingers in the union that the strike in the shop continues with the strikers confident that they will win and force the Prime plant to accept all of the union conditions.

## WORKER CORRESPONDENTS COMPETE AGAIN TO WIN PRIZES FOR STORIES

Start now sending in your stories for the next competition of worker correspondents. Prizes will be announced, with the winning stories, in the full page of worker correspondence to appear in Thursday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER next week. The prizes are as follows: FIRST PRIZE.—"The Goose-Step," by Upton Sinclair. SECOND PRIZE.—"Romance of New Russia," by Magdalene Marx. THIRD PRIZE.—Original of DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed.

## PRIME COMPANY GOES INTO COURT FOR INJUNCTION

### Boston Upholsterers Tie Up Plant

By S. WINOKUR. (Worker Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The strike of the upholsterers at the Prime plant now enters the third month with the company in the courts attempting to get an injunction out against the striking workers. Mr. Rosenberg, attorney for the bosses, is desperate in his attempt to get the injunction as the an injunction will upholster couches, chairs, etc.

Demand Union Recognition. The strike in the Prime plant was called in the month of October, when a member of Local No. 37 or the Upholsterers' Union was fired from his job. The union demanded that the discharged worker be reinstated. The company refused and a strike was called. When the "shop" was "pulled out," the local made a demand on the company that the firm recognize the Upholstery Workers' Union.

Union Head Betrays Workers. This firm, which was running open shop for a number of months at one time was a union shop. It became a non-union shop last January following the betrayal of the union by its International Vice-President Graves and the business agent of Local No. 37, who signed an agreement with the bosses following the strike of September, 1924, that the union workers would go back to work at the union price basis, but that the workers in this shop would not have any representation in Local 37. This betrayal of the union by its head was the first step that led this firm into the open shop column.

Four Shops Settle. After the Prime plant had been on strike four days, a strike was called in four other shops, the Commonwealth, Kay, Klein and Hatcher plants. The Kay was the first shop to settle and the other three followed within a few days. These shops agreed to the following demands of the union:

1. Recognition of the union.
2. Strictly union conditions.
3. Improvement of sanitary conditions.
4. No second-hand material be used to perform work.

At the Upholsterers' International Union convention held in Chicago, Graves made accusations that the Communists were disrupting Local 37 of Boston, because they fought his policy of "getting together" with the bosses and betraying the union membership.

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Graves Must Go! The demand that Graves must go is gaining more and more momentum as the left wing shows up the disruptive tactics that this henchman of the bosses is using in the union. One of the bitterest opponents of this reactionary is the young militant fighter in the executive board, C. Freedman.

It is thanks to the information that Graves furnished the international; it is thanks to his betrayals in the strike of September, 1924; it is thanks to his activities that today the Prime shop is an open shop. The membership at last realize who Mr. Graves is, and their verdict is—he must go! Graves, who has seen the militants in the union gaining more and more in strength as his betrayals are brought into the light of day, and fearing that he will soon be kicked out of office, has announced that he will resign in a few days.

Make Fighting Unit. His announcement should not satisfy the left wing. They should fight and work to get every union official who wants to play the bosses' game out of the union and make the union a real fighting unit for the upholstery workers of Boston.

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

## GREEN GIVES ANOTHER TALK FOR THE BOSS

### Class Collaboration or Anarchy, Warning

NEWARK, O.—(FP)—"We live in a country where class distinction and class hatred can have no place in the industrial and social life," Pres. Wm. Green, American Federation of Labor, told the Newark chamber of commerce Dec. 17. Representatives of the Newark Central Labor union were also invited by the employer association. Newark has one of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops where the B. & O. plant of workers intensively helping the management in return for stabilized employment is in force.

"The organizations of labor in America have never been committed to a policy of making war on capitalism," Green told his hosts in pleading for mutual tolerance and cooperation between aggregations of capital and organizations of labor. "They have accepted the existing social order."

Labor will always fight for the right to organize and bargain collectively, Green asserted, but it "freely concedes to capital the right to own and manage industry and to the receipt of a fair return upon its investment." Employers, however, who fight the unions instead of cooperating with them are promoting the influence of anarchistic organizations which are seeking to gain a foothold in America, he added.

Green quoted with approval the statement of Alton B. Parker, an attorney, made at an industrial round table conference in New York, who said, "The British Labor party is a socialist party, and so many of its important leaders are bolshevists that it is difficult to classify them. But the American labor movement is neither socialist nor bolshevik, thank God."

## REMEMBER CLASS-WAR PRISONERS WHO ARE IN AMERICAN JAILS!

(By I. L. D. News Service)

There are over one hundred class war prisoners in the United States who are likely to spend the holiday season behind the bars. It is customary to remember those victims of capitalism every Christmas and New Year with little gifts that cheer them in their confinement and make them realize that they are not forgotten by their fellow workers on the outside.

The International Labor Defense hereby publishes a list of class war prisoners with the request that anybody able to do so should send them a holiday gift. As the different prisons have different regulations as to gifts, the most acceptable present is cash, which can be used by the prisoners as they see fit.

IN FOLSOM, CALIFORNIA PRISON: Warren K. Billings, Herman Sahr, James Price, Earl Firey, John Hiza, Joe Wagner, Joe Clohess, H. C. Duke, C. P. Gordon, Leo Stark and C. J. Sullivan.

IN SAN QUENTIN, CALIF. PRISON: Tom Mooney, 1921; J. B. McNamara, 30704; M. A. Schmidt, 25314; H. R. Hanson, 38114; J. Pugh, 38126; Pat Casey, 35453; M. J. Duns, 35554; George Ryan, 35567; Henry Matlin, 35717; James Olson, 35718; Frank Sherman, 35768; Omer J. Eaton, 36627; R. W. Minton, 37492; F. Franklin, 37635; James Martin, 37630; P. Mellman, 37637; Frank Bailey, 37647; W. J. Jozdoff, 37649; John Orlando, 37650; Bert Kyles, 38307; Wm. Rutherford, 38308; J. B. Childs, 38309; Francis Hart, 38115; Pierre Jans, 38117; J. J. Johnson, 38118; James LaLonde, 38122; Wm. Minton, 38124; Geo. Roschlau, 38128; G. J. Smith, 38131; G. J. Terrill, 38132; Joe Varella, 38133; H. M. Edwards, 38292; Tom O'Mara, 38293; Jack Nash, 38295; F. W. Thompson, 38579; H. E. Stewart, 38794; I. C. Allen, 39343; Wm. Bryan, 39344; L. V. French, 39345; Wm. Longstreth, 39346; John McRae, 39347; Alex. Nicholson, 39348; Henry Powell, 39349; R. V. Taylor, 39350; D. C. Russell, 39458; John Bruns, 40034, and Tom Connors, 40035.

All letters being sent to San Quentin should have the number of the prisoner in the lower left-hand corner. IN ALCATRAZ, CALIF. PRISON: Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull.

IN THOMASTON, ME. PRISON: Peter Dirks, Dan Fallon, Tom Hart, Wils Randquist, Box "A" and Jack Lucella. IN HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, PRISON: Abraham Cinerco, Box 1, R. 1, Wynne St., Fm., and J. M. Rangel, Box 32. IN WALLA, WALLA, WASH.: Eugene Barnett, 9416; John Lamb, 9412; Ray Baker, 9413, and John McDonald. Joe Niel, P. O. Box 2, Lansing, Kansas. Nicola, Sacco, Dedham, Mass., Norfolk County Jail. Entolomew Vanzetti, Charleston, Mass. Frank Godslasky, Box 911; Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Pedro Paroles, Blue Ridge, St., Fm., Hobbs, Texas. O. Pablo Manlapit, Oahu Penitentiary, Oahu, T. H. Jesus Gonzales, 66458, Brazoria Co. Farm, Dewalt, Texas. Leonardo Vaccarez, 37245, Brazoria Co. Farm, Dewalt, Texas. Dominic Venturato, Lock Box 68, London, Ohio. Edgar Combs, 13381, Moundville, W. Va.

Abd-el-Krim Agrees to Armistice if French and Spain Discuss Peace. PARIS, Dec. 27.—Abd-el-Krim may consent to an early armistice if France and Spain offer negotiable peace terms to him, Gordon Canning, British officer, who is acting as Abd-el-Krim's peace emissary, stated.

1917; general secretary, 1923. Served on several government committees. Member of royal commission on national health insurance and national debt commission.

## Not One Communist, Mr. Green!

(Continued from page 1)

JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with Prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trade union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, Social-Democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Lanc, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to A. F. of L. convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

FRED BRAMLEY (secretary to delegation). Many years actively associated with political and industrial branches of the labor movement. Several years full time lecturer on social and economic subject in connection with "Clarion" newspaper. Formerly organizing secretary, Furnishing Trades Association. Appointed assistant secretary, trade union congress,

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

## The Bankers' Government

Opponents of Coolidge on the world court question are at least logical in their opposition. They assail every act of the administration on foreign policy. The other day when the Italian debt settlement was under fire on the floor of the senate, Jim Reed of Missouri became indignant over the seventy-five per cent cancellation that lifts the burden from Mussolini's government and places it on the American taxpayers. The senator from Missouri thinks the Italians falsified statements regarding the ability of Italy to pay, thereby cheating the government of the United States. He said:

"If I were an American banker I would tell the representatives of any foreign country that came to me to borrow money that it first must deal honestly with my country before it got any money from me."

A total misconception of the role of the government pervades the mind of Reed. He fails to perceive that the government of the United States exists for the specific purpose of defending and extending the power of Wall Street, Like Victor L. Berger and the yellow socialists, Reed, the democrat, confuses the people who live in the United States with the government of the country. The government rules the citizens of the nation in the interest of the bankers. The Italian debt settlement ought to convince even the most staunch believer in democratic illusions that the bankers use the government to plunder the workers of this country as well as other nations.

The Italian loan was floated with money obtained from the sale of liberty bonds that draw 4 1/2 per cent interest. The government was supposed to act as the collector of interest and without compensation to itself pay the money received direct to the holders of bonds in this country. But Italy could not pay the principal and interest without impoverishing its industries, thereby making insecure the Italian investments of the House of Morgan. So the agents of Morgan in the government cancelled two-thirds of the debt to secure the investments already made and to enable Italy to stabilize its currency and borrow more from Wall Street.

All the ramifications of this piece of financial pillaging are just coming to light. In the first place Morgan holds most of the issue of bonds that were floated to make the Italian loan and the United States government is pledged to pay 4 1/2 per cent on those bonds. In order to pay that interest to Morgan the government must collect it from the American taxpayers. So in spite of the fact that Mussolini's government is relieved of the debt payment, the taxpayers of this country must pay it. The cancellation paved the way for a Morgan loan of \$100,000,000. This loan was discounted at nine per cent, reducing the actual amount Morgan was to lend to Italy to \$91,000,000. But then there was an old Morgan loan of \$50,000,000 that was due from Italy so that old loan was deducted from the total amount, making the actual loan to Italy \$41,000,000. Without a cancellation of the debt Morgan could never have collected the \$50,000,000. On the forty-one million actually loaned to Italy the House of Morgan collects 7 per cent interest of one hundred million.

The government at Washington is the confidence man and gunman of Wall Street. But no one expects Senator Reed and the petty bourgeois opponents of Coolidge to understand that fact, which is indispensable to an understanding of the role of the government under capitalism.

## Mr. Berger's Admirer

Victor L. Berger, socialist congressman from Milwaukee, has a new admirer. During the debate in congress on taxation Berger tried to induce Congressman Blanton of Texas, to yield to a question.

The southern bourbon didn't want to yield any of his time, but when he secured an extension of time he did yield. The question Berger asked was: "It not the gentleman aware that everything good in any bill is socialistic?" While denying the contention Blanton praised Berger as "the greatest student in the house," and added that he had never been able to find "anything good in socialism except my friend from Wisconsin."

Of course, blatherskite Blanton knows nothing of socialism and less of what constitutes a modern student, otherwise he would not have complimented Victor, the jingo kaiser socialist.

It is noteworthy that such a palpable ignoramus and fossilized reactionary as Blanton should praise Berger, as it reveals that this so-called representative of the working class is betraying the trust of the Wisconsin workers who elected him as their tribune. A true representative of the working class in congress would incur the undying hatred of creatures of the Blanton type and would not revile the working class movement by claiming that there is even a scintilla of socialism in the Coolidge-Mellon tax proposals.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

## PACKING-HOUSE WORKER! HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR STORY YET?

The DAILY WORKER expose of rotten conditions prevailing in the packing house industry in this country, which starts Monday, Jan. 4, needs the active support and co-operation of every packing house worker. The conditions under which the workers of Omaha, South St. Paul, St. Paul, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Denver and other packing centers are forced to work are no better than they were in the days when hundreds of investigations were in progress to "dissolve" the food trust and improve the sanitary conditions in the "yards." The meat trust has used every newspaper and periodical that it could bribe or buy to give its side of the story. These papers are publishing glorious accounts of the conditions in the "yards."

This propaganda can be effectively combatted by the meat packing workers thru their mouthpiece—The DAILY WORKER. Write in your stories of the conditions in the plant you work in. Get a bundle of the DAILY. Distribute it to your fellow workers.

# Right and Left Wings in the I. L. G. W. Convention

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.  
ARTICLE IV.  
Confused Militancy.

THE Sigman machine carried on a splitting policy following its defeat on the report of the general executive board but while this explains it does not excuse the walk-out from the convention staged by the left wing delegation following the deliberate abrogation by the Sigmantites of the terms of the peace agreement, notably that section providing for proportional representation on joint boards.

It is fortunate that the Sigmantites chose this particular issue on which to defy the left wing. The flouting of the peace agreement on this point was so obvious, the unscrupulous overriding of the will of the majority of the membership so flagrant, that the left wing had the strongest possible case while the machine could not rally even all of its supporters for war on the left around this issue.

The machine spokesmen told the left wing in so many words that if it did not like the policy outlined it could leave. The left wing accepted the challenge and walked out of the convention.

THE split was no longer potential but an actual fact. It only needed an official declaration by the left wing leaders followed by the issuance of

separate due books to set up a dual union. The membership, following the proceedings of the convention closely, was ready to follow the left wing wherever it led.

In speaking of the walk-out after it had occurred, a number of the left wing leaders described it as "spontaneous." Altho the walkout probably was not actually prepared in advance nothing could be more misleading than to describe it as spontaneous. It was the natural and inevitable result of a split policy followed by both the reactionaries and the left wing. All thru the convention both sides objectively had been laying the ground for just such a development. It appeared as a spontaneous display of resentment by the left wing to the left wing itself only because it did not understand that conscious planning of a split is not at all necessary for the following of a split policy. It has been noted previously that every sharp ultimatum, the non-attendance at the official banquet and the holding of a separate affair, the refusal to serve on convention committees and the resistance to even appearing before them on the part of the left wing, had been accompanied by heated denials of any intention of splitting. These denials must be accepted as truthful statements relative to the conscious in-

tentions of the left but the walkout showed that as a result of an objectively splitting policy an actual split occurred.

STAYING in or walking out of a convention is not a principle. It is a tactic and whether right or wrong depends upon the objective conditions. At the risk of arousing considerable controversy I am going to say that in this situation it was wrong.

It was wrong for a number of reasons:

First, because it was based on a wrong theory—that the Sigman machine cared enough about the welfare of the union to yield to this kind of pressure.

Second, because it was a very dangerous maneuver for the left wing inasmuch as it logically led to dualism in a period when such a dual union has no hope of continued existence in the face of the united opposition of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, the bosses and the government. In other words, the split maneuver was carried on with little if any consideration given to the unfavorable relationship of forces in the American labor movement. That the Sigmantites provoked the split is strong evidence as to the unwise of the tactic which might easily have nullified the previous 19 months fight for the right of

the left wing to exist and work in the union. Third, the maneuver was carried out in a very shortsighted manner in that the left wing did not at the same time prepare a way for retreat if necessary. Instead of staging the walk-out in an organized and disciplined manner—announcing for instance that it was withdrawing to caucus on the new development, which in the situation would have been just as effective—the left wing reacted subjectively and left the convention more like a mob than a trained fighting body.

IT staked everything on the possibility that the Sigman machine would yield. Failing that, the left wing would have had to organize itself as a secession movement or return, humiliated and with its morale badly shaken, to the convention.

The Sigman machine did yield, however, and I suppose that to this day and for a long time to come some of the left wingers will consider this the irrefutable proof of the wisdom of their walkout.

But this is not true and instead of proof of generalship, it is really proof of the confusion which still characterizes the left wing in the I. L. G. W.

The Sigman machine yielded, not because it put the welfare of the union ahead of its own, but because with almost unbelievable stupidity,

it had chosen to defend an indefensible position. It own followers, bent as they were on crushing the left at all costs, soon saw the hopelessness of its case. Even papers like the Philadelphia Ledger, a militantly class conscious capitalist sheet, placed the blame for the split on the Sigman machine. Maneuvering to bring about a split to the right which could be heralded as a split by the left, the Sigman machine, exactly because of its hatred of the left and its desire to split the union, lost its head and made such a maneuver impossible.

THE left wing, having been assured of certain important organizational concessions, returned to the convention. Both the right and left were sobered considerably by the crisis but the left, so far as the immediate struggle was concerned, suffered more than the right. The will to fight was not so apparent as before the walkout for the reason that a split being now taboo, and a new strategy having not been worked out, the tendency was to veer to the other extreme and suffer more or less patiently the insults of the reactionaries.

This was a purely temporary reaction, however, but before it had run its course the left made another serious error which will be dealt with in the next article.

(To be continued.)

# Building the New Social Order in Russia

## How Skill Is Raised in the Russian Factories

ONE of the biggest engineering plants in Russia is Red Putilov, formerly the Putilov plant, located in Leningrad. In the czarist times this plant was producing guns and was closely connected with the gunkings Krupp, Armstrong and Snelder Creusot. Today the Red Putilov is engaged chiefly in the production of tractors. Close to 9,000 men are employed by it.

Back in 1919 the demand for junior engineers was met by the organization of courses for skilled adult workers.

### Organize Courses.

At the beginning of this year the production conference of this plant decided to organize courses for foremen and gang overseers and a tractor school. The teachers have been recruited from among the works' engineers, 120 men from the bench have enrolled as students. Nearly 60 of them have already graduated from the courses and are now acting in the capacity of foremen and gang masters.

The production conference has not confined itself merely to the organization of courses, but has made it its object to raise the skill of the general run of the workers as well. For this purpose the engineers and technicians have been engaged to deliver scientific lectures, and discussions on the various new inventions and appliances have been arranged. That is how the workers' skill is being raised in one of the biggest factories in Soviet Russia.

## Central Committee Plenary Meetings

Plenary meetings have recently of the following unions: Clerks, woodworkers, leatherworkers, sanitary and healthworkers, textile workers, chemical workers and postal, telegraph and telephone workers.

The main item at all of these meetings was the question of wages. The reason for this was the rapid development of trade and industry in the U. S. S. R., which has brot greater revenues to the factories and merchandising houses.

In the U. S. S. R. the growth of industry is accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the standards of the workers and employees. The central committee sessions, therefore, considered the objective possibilities of raising wages on the basis of the gains made by the industries.

Thus, the Leather Workers' central committee agreed that it was necessary to raise wages in those sections of the country where they have lagged behind the national standard. The Clerical Workers' central committee decided that the wages of the men employed in institutions maintained by the state and local authorities were too low. This central committee has gone on record favoring active participation of the union bodies in the framing of the local budgets.

### Textile Wages Going Up.

The Textile Workers' central committee decided it necessary to put forward claims for wage advances next January when the existing collective agreements expire, and negotiations for new agreements are opened. The central committee decision was taken after it had been revealed that the productivity of the textile workers has outstripped the rate at which wages have advanced and that the general condition of the textile industry justifies such a raise. It was also divulged that the wages of the metal workers and printers have far outtaken those of the textile workers (41 per cent and 87 per cent respectively). The central committee is of the opinion that no such diversity in wages ought to be allowed.

Considerable attention to the question of wages has been devoted also by the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' central committee.

It was announced at the session that beginning with Oct. 1 the wages of this class of workers will be raised by 12 per cent.

### Everybody to Get a Raise.

On the whole, the central committee sessions have showed that the present task of the unions consists of pulling the wages up in those industries where they have lagged behind the general average and in gradually raising this average. It should be remembered that wages in the U. S. S. R. can be systematically raised because the Soviet business enterprises are not interested in profits for profit's sake, but apply them to renovate the plant and equipment and improve the standards of the employees.

### After the Grafters.

Much attention has also been given to the embezzlements which have lately become epidemic in many of the unions. The various sessions have unanimously agreed that the embezzlements must be determinedly fought both thru raising the efficiency of the financial management and control of the unions and by arranging public trials of embezzlement cases.

The Textile and Metal Workers' central committee took up in addition the very serious question of vocational trainings, as both of these trades are beginning to experience a shortage of skilled labor.

## Training Skilled Labor in Soviet Russia

The rapid increase of industry in the U. S. S. R. has sharply brot to the attention of the trade unions, the labor commissariat, and the supreme economic council the need for training and preparing new forces of skilled labor. Among the unemployed there are not enough men to meet the entire demand of the Russian industries, the great majority of the unemployed being laborers.

According to the statistics of the labor commissariat the Russian industries will require 200,000 skilled workers during the coming year, upward of half of them textile workers. Special difficulties will be faced in the training of skilled workers for the metal and engineering industries, whose requirements amount to 60,000 skilled men. Of the 200,000 men half must be highly skilled while the others can be semi-skilled.

### To Train Unskilled Unemployed.

Many of the students of the vocational schools and courses will be recruited from among the unemployed. The labor exchanges of Leningrad, Moscow, Khar'kov and Rostov propose to establish psycho-technical tests for the unemployed, and special testing committees are to be established for this purpose.

The question of preparing trained workers for the textile industry is a particularly vexing problem. The factory apprentice school will yield only 4,000 skilled men this year. Another 4,000 or 5,000 men will be trained individually and in groups. The only means of filling the gap created by the shortage of labor in the textile industry remains, therefore, quick individual and collective apprenticeship.

This need is the more pressing since about 75 per cent of the textile workers registered on the labor exchanges have already been sent to work. All this has forced the unions to give the question of vocational training first and foremost attention, especially so in the case of the textile and metal workers' unions.

## Shop Committee Elections

A shop committee re-election campaign has lately been conducted in a number of cities (Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, etc.) The complete returns have not yet been received a general idea of the

course of the campaign can already be gathered. One of the striking features of the whole shop committee election campaign has been the remarkable interest shown by the working masses. Their greater participation in trade union life.

The election meetings were attended by 65 per cent to 70 per cent of all the workers.

Very thorough preparations were made for the elections. The nominations were discussed beforehand in the works departments and at the delegate meetings. It is significant that in Moscow, for instance, some 80 per cent of the candidates nominated at the delegate and department meetings were endorsed by the general meetings and elected to the shop committees.

The percentage of elected Communists is between 40 and 50, against 65 per cent Communist shop committee members elected last year. This lowering of the percentage of Communists is due on the one hand to the increasing activity of the non-party workers and on the other to the deliberate drawing into the shop committees of a greater number of non-party men.

However practically every one of the non-party men elected to the shop committees is connected with the party in one way or another; all of them have graduated political education schools. All of them have participated in the educational work of the union.

Thus both the party and unions have been enriched by a group of active workers well prepared for social activities. On the other hand, the percentage of Communists elected to the auditing commissions has noticeably increased. In Moscow, for instance, 24.6 per cent of the newly elected auditing committee members are Communists; last year the Com-

munist constituted only 15.2 per cent.

Every nomination was discussed individually. Voting by tickets was not practiced at all. Everywhere the activity of the outgoing shop committee was discussed and criticized in an exhaustive and business-like manner. The recent shop committee election campaign clearly illustrated the growing contact between the unions and the masses. The campaign has also shown that the efforts of the Russian unions to get the rank and file to actively engage in the union life have been successful.

## The Russian Communist Party on the Trade Unions

At a full meeting of the central committee of the Russian Communist Party, Oct. 10, a momentous resolution on the work of the trade unions was adopted.

The Russian trade union movement, ever since its inception, has maintained close ideological contact with the Communist Party; the latter in its turn has always devoted considerable attention to the activity of the unions, as the mass organizations of labor.

The party plenary session noted the tremendous growth and consolidation of the trade unions for the past three years but recorded at the same time the defects of their work. The resolution pointed out that:

### Too Much Work.

"Overloaded with various administrative, political and public functions, the unions have frequently been unable to attend to all of their work, and have often taken a one-sided attitude, shifting to the background their most important and principal task, the task of protecting the economic interests of the masses organized by them, and of making the utmost endeavors to raise their material and spiritual level."

Similar criticism of the defects in the work of the Russian union has frequently marked the speeches of the leaders of the Russian trade union movement (Tomsky, Andrew, etc.) even before the party central committee session.

The resolution proceeds to record the undoubted achievements of the unions in the promotion of industrial reconstruction. Particularly noteworthy is that section of the resolution which specifies the forms and methods of the work of the party in the trade unions.

### Attentive to Unions.

"The attitude of the party organizations towards the trade unions must be 'attentive, responsive, careful.' 'Commanding, petty paternalism are absolutely inadmissible.'"

"The party is to consolidate its influence in the trade unions solely 'thru fractions and groups of Communists in the unions.' The resolution of the central committee of the Russian Communist Party again emphasizes the necessity of developing democracy in the unions thru having every union official elected by the membership, having these officials regularly report to the masses, establishing mass control and publicity.

### To Strengthen the Unions.

The resolution calls upon every Communist to see to it that the decisions of the central council of the Russian trade unions, as the highest leading trade union body in the U. S. S. R., are promptly put into effect.

The central committee of the Russian Communist Party fully agrees with the central council of trade unions which believes it necessary to strengthen the work by promoting the younger men in the unions "as the surest safeguard against the formation of a trade union bureaucratic caste."

The recent session of the central committee of the Russian Communist Party has provided additional evidence to the effect that between the Russian unions and the Russian Communist Party complete harmony reigns

# "Lenin is Dead, But His Work Lives on"

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

THE third anniversary of Lenin's death is almost at hand. It will be observed January 21st in every country on earth. And everywhere will be raised the slogan: "Lenin is dead but his work lives!"

There is nothing so very remarkable about the slogan. Lots of men whose work did not live five minutes have been the subject of similar ones. The significant thing is that millions of men and women who constitute a revolutionary force in society take up this slogan and propagate it, zealously, enthusiastically, as a watchword of the very struggle in which Lenin himself was engaged. Lenin lives in Leninism and in the world Communist movement.

### Memorial Meetings All Over World.

Lenin memorial meetings will be held in Europe and in Asia, in Africa and in the Americas. The first of them will be held a week or two before the actual anniversary day of Lenin's death, and the last will not take place until long after. In Chicago the memorial meeting has been set for January 24th, at the great Coliseum theater. Wherever there is a Communist Party, this party will organize demonstrations to carry forward the slogan that epitomizes their movement: "Lenin is dead but his work lives." But not only Communists will be present at those meetings. Many thousands of half-awakened toilers to whom the name of Lenin is only a vague symbol of hope will be drawn into the gatherings and will there receive their first clear inkling of Lenin's teachings. Thus the work of Lenin will be carried on, and new class-conscious recruits will be developed for the ever-growing army that is marching forward steered in the struggle, to the overthrow of capitalism. Lenin is dead but his work lives!

### Peasants as well as town workers

will hold Lenin memorial meetings, remembering that the Russian revolution, of which Lenin was the leader, freed the Russian peasants from landlords and "kulaks," and understanding that the Soviet government, which Lenin helped to establish, is a workers' and peasants' government.

### Fight Imperialism.

In the Far East and among the colonial and semi-colonial peoples in all parts of the globe, wide masses of the population struggling for national liberation from imperialist rule will participate in demonstrations in memory of the great leader who proclaimed that the revolutionary working-class movement in the imperialist countries must become one with the movements of all the oppressed. Lenin's slogan of the alliance of the revolutionary proletariat with the national liberation movements of the subject peoples is finding its application on a world scale. One of the most striking instances of it was the assistance given to Abd-el-Krim and the Rifian tribesmen by the Communist Party of France in the very midst of the war being waged against them by French imperialism!

The development of this great united front on a world scale shows more clearly than words that Lenin's work is not only living but is gaining steady impetus from the very facts of life.

On the day following Lenin's death the Chicago Tribune published an editorial declaring that his greatness would be tested by the permanency of the Soviet regime in Russia. The Tribune editors, who thought of Lenin as an isolated individual without organic relation to the Russian Communist Party, expected the proletarian dictatorship in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to fall to pieces immediately. Two years have passed and the Soviet regime is more firmly established than ever. It has triumph-

ed over internal and external enemies and even over the forces of nature. The Russian workers are well-clothed and well-fed. In many industries production has surpassed the pre-war rate. The economic basis of socialist society is being built up. The Soviet state is steadily advancing in all fields. . . and it is advancing under proletarian dictatorship, not towards capitalism but towards socialism.

### Drive For New Members.

In the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the Lenin memorial meetings will constitute an event for the entire population. But the meetings will not be merely to glorify a dead hero. There as elsewhere, they will become instruments for attracting wider masses, for recruiting new Communists, for permeating still further sections of workers with the message of Leninism.

The greatest memorial to Lenin is that his work lives and finds expression in the very meetings called to observe the anniversary of his death.

### Officers Steal Funds.

WASHINGTON Dec. 27.—Disclosure in congressional debate that the war department has asked for an appropriation of \$27,000 to make up a defalcation of an army disbursing officer "attached to an American embassy in a foreign country," resulted in the revelation that Maj. Furman McCammon, former military attache in Chile, was court-martialed a year ago on charges of misappropriating funds entrusted to his care.

### Uneasy Are the Mighty.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—Numerous bankers, lawyers, business men, politicians and society women were reported on the anxious set following the announcement that Uncle Sam was on the trail of those who stocked their cellars with the whiskey stolen in the "milking" of the Jack Daniel distillery here