

Battle for Life of French Franc in Paris as King Faces Labor Government in London

George V Talks of U. S. Ban as Rule of Tories Totters in Citadel of English Imperialism

Labor Wins First Parliamentary Clash

LONDON.—Labor was victorious in the first clash in the Commons when the new house, with labor represented by 190 members occupying the front benches, symbolic of the official opposition, entered upon the business of forming committees, Stanley Baldwin proposed James Hope for the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, was on his feet immediately. Declaring that the House had met "under exceptional circumstances," he said he believed it would be "a profound pity" if the House voted on Baldwin's motion. Whereupon the Premier withdrew his proposal.

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

LONDON.—The fateful session of Parliament, which may see ascension to power within a week of Great Britain's first labor government, was opened in state today by King George, who delivered a speech from the throne at noon.

As His Majesty's address was read to the assembled houses, there were crowded at the bar of the House of Lords, whither the Commoners are summoned for such occasion, nearly 200 Labor M. P's, who expect this time next week to be occupying front benches with Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister.

Elbow to elbow with them were the more familiar figures of Parliament, former Prime Ministers Lloyd George and H. H. Asquith, leaders of the Liberal Party, and their followers, and Stanley Baldwin and Robert Horne and the conservatives whose day in power has just about run.

There was a tendency to listen attentively to the King's words; it is on approval of the speech that the vote of confidence in Baldwin's government will be taken.

Among the foreign affairs touched upon in the speech from the throne, King George declared:

"My ministers, together with the Dominion representatives, have been anxious to remove the difficulty regarding illicit importation of liquor into

the United States and have made proposals for an agreement which is on the eve of conclusion. This should further strengthen the happy relations prevailing between the two countries and peoples."

ILLINOIS MINERS PREPARING FOR BIG CONVENTION

Preliminary Meet Held at St. Louis, Ill.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Miners' delegates from many sections of Illinois assembled at Carpenters Hall here, for the purpose of formulating plans for the National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which convenes at Indianapolis, January 22nd. All indications point to the fact that this year's gathering will be the most important convention ever held.

Those who attended the meeting, here, and some of them traveled far, had a definite understanding of the problems affecting the United Mine Workers of America. The issues raised by the Progressive Miners' Committee were discussed and many of the delegates reported that resolutions dealing with the important subjects had met with the unanimous approval of their respective local unions.

As is customary in such gatherings, the inevitable wag was present with a joke. One of the delegates announced that his local passed a resolution calling upon the United Mine Workers of America to increase the size of the Mine Workers' Journal. This astounding proposal almost threw the meeting into an uproar. They evidently feared that, considering the ability of Mr. Ellis Searles, to make of the journal a dumping ground for all the pro-capitalist rubbish he can pick up or purchase, if it were increased in size the opportunities for harm would be much greater.

But as the delegate read the resolution, anger turned to laughter. "We object to the Journal," read the resolution, "in its present size and want it enlarged so that we can make better dummies out of it."

Boost Daily Herald as British Labor Climbs to Power

"A million Readers for The Daily Herald," is the slogan raised by British Labor Party on the eve of taking power.

Much assistance has been given The Daily Herald since the last meeting of the Trades Union Congress, most of it of a financial nature. The present campaign proposes an intensive canvass of the members of the British Labor movement with the object of making every dues-paying member a reader of the official organ.

Commenting on the need for an enormous circulation, The Daily Herald says:

"The dangers of misrepresentation multiply as we increase our strength. The nearer we get to the seat of power, the more insistent and unscrupulous will our opponents become. Their most powerful weapon is the press and we can remedy this condition only if our supporters will buy our own paper.

"Help us get the million circulation and we will supply, not one paper, but several."

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Dawes, American Fascist, Tells Europe He's "Plain Business Man"

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

PARIS.—"Two plain American business men"—as General Charles G. Dawes styled himself and Owen D. Young—took the lead today in examination by a committee of international experts of statistics relating to the German financial situation

MELLON, THE MILLIONAIRES' FRIEND



He is Secretary of U. S. Treasury for a Purpose.

Pointers on the Mellon Tax Scheme

If Congress should adopt the Mellon tax scheme the Secretary of the Treasury himself would save about \$2,000,000 by it.

There are 162 taxpayers who pay on small incomes of \$300,000 to \$500,000 totalling all told \$31,859,630. There are 63 who have annual incomes ranging from half a million to a million dollars, amounting all together to \$25,112,050. Twenty-one persons pay taxes on incomes of more than \$1,000,000 a year.

To these 246 taxpayers representing the most powerful bankers and manufacturers in the country and paying \$88,391,446 in taxes the Mellon plan will mean an annual saving of \$45,000,000.

If the Mellon plan is adopted by Congress it will mean a saving of about \$180,000 to each of these big capitalists.

"Are we for the Mellon plan? YES!"—says the chorus of Wall Street financial and industrial kings!

"Am I for the Mellon plan? Of Course!" says President Coolidge, the Chief Executive link between the White House and the Stock Exchange.

FALL GETS SICK IN FACE OF OIL LAND DEAL PROBE

Declines to Discuss Sinclair's Favors

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Executive Secretary of the Interior A. B. Fall said that the only reason he has not appeared before a senate committee investigating the leasing by the department of the interior of public oil lands is that he is sick. Fall is registered at his hotel under another name.

He declined to say where he got the money with which to buy a \$33,000 ranch in New Mexico at a time when he was known to be in hard straits financially. He also refused to comment on his "purchase" of live stock from Harry Sinclair, the oil magnate. It was brought out at the senate committee hearings that Fall bought from Sinclair a lot of breed stock for \$1,200, and that the freight Sinclair paid amounted to \$1,100.

Mr. Fall recently made a trip to Soviet Russia in the interests of Sinclair, it is understood.

St. Louis, Mo., and Erie, Pa., Greet the Birth of 'The Daily'

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The meeting here to celebrate the starting of The Daily Worker was an enthusiastic success," declares T. R. Sullivan, District Organizer of the Workers Party. "The first copy of The Daily Worker brought \$45."

The proceeds of the meeting were divided with the Daily Freiheit, the Jewish Communist Daily, in order to unite forces with the Jewish Federation of the Workers Party.

Enthusiasm at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Pa.—The first copy of The Daily Worker was sold here for \$25. The local members of the Workers Party are out to build up a big circulation for the daily publication of the party.

The Land for the Users!

New Earthquake in Japan. Many Are Killed and Injured

PEKIN.—Six persons were killed, 200 injured and 600 houses destroyed by an earthquake in Yokohama today, according to a wireless dispatch from Osaka.

Four were killed and 20 injured in Tokyo in shocks which ravaged the district devastated in September, the same report said.

Osaka reports estimate a total of 50 killed and between 200 and 300 injured in the quake zone.

The Industries for the workers!

GRABLE, DEPOSED FAKER, PROPOSED FOR LABOR BOARD

Senate Radicals Fight Board, Nominations.

WASHINGTON.—A new progressive effort to force down freight rates on farm products was begun in the Senate today.

Senator La Follette, progressive leader, demanded in a resolution that the Interstate Commerce Commission be ordered to cut rates on all farm products to pre-war levels.

The resolution was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate of which Senator Smith, democrat, is chairman.

The first tilt between progressives and the regulars in the committee, came over nominations sent by President Coolidge for places on the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Progressive want the board abolished and they resented the appointments proposed by the administration for continuing its powers. But they permitted the Labor Board nominations to slip thru the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Favorable action was taken on the nomination of E. F. Grable, Michigan, who betrayed the Maintenance of Way strike; Horace Baker, Ohio, and Edwin P. Morrow, Kentucky, to be members of the board.

One of the first legislative steps of the new committee undoubtedly will be repeal of the Pullman Baggage and Transportation Surcharge rates. No less than six amendments have been put before the committee on this subject.

More Proof of Prosperity.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 15.—The Holland Banking Company, largest state bank in Missouri outside of Saint Louis and Kansas City, failed to open its doors today, following two runs last week. It had resources of \$7,000,000.

Discharge Men on Big Railroad; Plea for the Five-Day Week Fails

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—One hundred and fifty employees of the Chicago and Alton shops were laid off today to cut operating expenses. The management refused an offer of the 1,500 men remaining to accept a five-day week schedule in lieu of the lay-off.

French Currency Toboggans as Financiers Withdraw Support from the Poincare Government

Up and Down, Goes French Franc

PARIS.—The French franc reacted today in anticipation of desperate Government measures and gained a bit, being quoted at 22.42 to the dollar, compared with its close Monday at 22.76.

Bankers, among whom alarm spread swiftly as the bourse saw near-panic scenes and there seemed no limit to the franc's drop, expect that the depreciated exchange may continue to gain slowly, if the Government's measures prove effective. If not, it is believed the slump will be resumed.

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

PARIS.—All taxes in France are to be raised 20 per cent and the severest measures of economy in public services put into effect, as part of the cabinet's program of financial adjustment to bolster up the franc.

The program, which also includes adjournments of all such projects as pensions and bonuses, will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies Thursday.

The sensational fall of the franc marks the collapse of Premier Poincare's efforts to dominate Europe and single-handedly crush the Germans. The pyramid of power in Paris is tottering. France is face to face with a bankrupt's realities.

Business Loses Confidence in Politicians.
The suddenness of the crisis is due to loss of confidence in the Poincare ministry by French business men and financiers. They are selling their domestic securities and are investing in dollars, anticipating the deluge. Their mad scramble to get from under has had an artificial effect in depreciating the franc before its time.

Premier Poincare hoped to stave off the debacle until after the French elections next spring to safeguard his political future. The panic now under way, however, may get entirely out of hand and compel a ministerial change almost overnight.

The signs in Paris are the same as they were in Berlin at the beginning of the collapse of the mark. France has begun to arrest foreign speculators

as Germany did; there are hurried meetings of financial officials; closing of exchanges is threatened; market quotations are beginning to be withheld. All these activities are meant to create an impression that conspirators are at work artificially to drive the franc down.

As a matter of fact, only one cause can depreciate any nation's currency. It is the same cause that destroys an individual's credit. It consists of paying out more money than is being taken in. The French government is not paying its way. Taxation is not sufficient to meet expenses. The deficit for the coming year is estimated at twelve billion francs. Yet, in the face of this poverty-stricken sign, France has just loaned 300,000,000 francs to Czecho-Slovakia and 400,000,000 francs to Poland to bind those countries to her as military allies. This is the Poincare policy of matching empty coffers with preparations for another war.

The Collapse Was Inevitable.
Collapse has been inevitable from the first, for Premier Poincare is like a merchant who has added a story to his building to equal each year's deficit.

By some temporary juggling, it is barely possible the French government may arrest for the moment the franc's fall. But whatever device to be taken can only have a temporary effect. There is no permanent cure for France except to increase taxation and reduce the war indemnity to a sum Germany can pay. The longer this is delayed the worse will be the eventual catastrophe.

The best sign that it may not be long delayed is the desperate effort of French capital to get out of the country as German capital fled from Germany at the sign of the tottering mark. French financiers realize the inevitable is upon them and the politicians must soon take notice. For in the background is M. Clemenceau, who predicted it as it is happening.

The French Chamber of Deputies gave Premier Poincare's government a vote of confidence this afternoon, 388 to 189, on the question of drastic government measures to arrest the fall of the franc.

Oil Refinery Blows Up.
PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—Complete checkup of casualties in the explosion of a battery of high pressure stills in the Texas Company's refinery plants here today showed eight persons were killed; three seriously injured and twenty-seven slightly hurt. Property loss was approximately \$1,000,000.

Rats Raid New York.
NEW YORK.—Rats described as "as big as cats" are terrorizing sections of the East Side. Recently three persons in one house were attacked. A three months old baby narrowly escaped death when she was bitten on the wrist. Tenements are in an uproar because people cannot sleep for fear of being bitten.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

WHITE WASH STANDARD OIL IN PEKIN BLAST

Expect Coroner's Jury to Favor Rockefeller

By TOM TIPPETT (Special to "The Daily Worker")

PEKIN, ILL.—In a report that completely white washes the company from blame for the fatal explosion in the dry starch works of the Corn Products Co., Plant here, Jan. 3, the investigators trace the cause of the disaster to a hot box in a motor that "someone had failed to oil for a long period of time."

With two additional deaths on Jan. 13, the number killed now is 42 with 17 remaining victims horribly burned in hospitals. Some of these will die, others will be blind and otherwise crippled for life. All but one body has been recovered from the wreckage. Whether it will ever be found is a matter of conjecture here. The unidentified number 10.

The investigation into the cause of the catastrophe was conducted by David J. Brice, engineer in charge of dust explosions for the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, and John C. Gamber, state fire marshal. The word negligence is not mentioned in their report although it is obvious, even from their own conclusions, that failure to keep motors oiled to the extent that one of them burnt out, in the presence of inflammable fumes and dust, is in itself criminal.

The over heated motor, according to the report, "apparently" caused an explosion in the grinding room, the force of which was impeded because of accommodating construction of the glass walled building. The main smash up occurred, the report continues, when the flames shot thru the conveyor to the dry starch building from the grinding room and set off the dust that completely demolished the building and killed the entire working force. This version is exactly as was reported in The Daily Worker, Jan 6, except that no account was given for the original spark.

This disaster, according to the report, has taught much on the subject of explosions. In the future, it says, all buildings in which explosions are liable to occur, must be built remote from the safer portions of the plant. These buildings must have walls and roofs of glass so that explosions easily break thru and spend their force on the outside instead of demolishing the plant as was done here.

No mention is made in the report of suction fans to eliminate the explosive dust and fumes, to prevent explosions altogether. It is pointed out by the workers at the plant, that explosions—even in properly constructed buildings, that blow out glass walls and tear off roofs at the same time kills working men, even tho the plant is saved from destruction.

Fans will be installed in the new building, however, it is understood here. No mention is made of them for obvious reasons. In all the reams of material that have been printed on the explosion here, not a line appears regarding suction fans although their absence is the first thing mentioned when workers are interviewed.

The coroner's jury, comprised of three anti-labor newspaper representatives, two retired farmers and a banker will hold their inquest after the remaining dead man has been taken out of the wreckage or when hopes of discovering his bits of flesh have been abandoned.

The investigators, in their report, "appreciate the co-operation they received in their work from the officials of the company." The Corn Products Refining Company is a subsidiary of Standard Oil.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS ON C. M. AND ST. P. IN STRIKE REFERENDUM

Telegraphers on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, affiliated with the Railway department of the American Federation of Labor, have taken a strike vote on the application of the decision of the railway board granting the members of the organization an increase of two cents per hour. The contention of the union is that the two cent increase was a minimum and that in many instances the decision of the board granted considerably more than that amount to certain classes of workers.

The strike vote followed the failure of a committee of the union to adjust the matter and the result will be known in a few days.

To All Members Chicago YWL: On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 7 p. m., a special meeting of the Chicago Central Executive Committee has been called at 1009 N. State St., Room 214. This meeting will deal with one of the organizational problems of the YWL in Chicago, which requires immediate solution. It is imperative that every member of the Chicago CEC be present to deliberate upon this matter.

Mistake in Listing of Amalgamated Local No. 39. In the greeting of Local No. 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, The Daily Worker, appearing in yesterday's issue, the signatures should have been those of A. Beck, president, and Jacob Gossman, secretary, instead of the signature of Hyman Schneid, former president of this local of the Amalgamated.

The Gold Dust Twins of Politics

A noted student of politics once said, in discussing the Democratic and Republican Parties, that the elephant and the donkey feed at the same trough—the Wall Street pool.

When this observer made this characterization he hit the nail squarely on the head. An examination of the personnel of the national committees of the Democratic and Republican Parties shows plainly and with sufficient clarity to dispell the illusions of the worst sceptic and doubter about the fact that the two dominant parties of today are owned body and soul by the financiers and manufacturers.

On the Republican National Committee there are 12 lawyers; 8 bankers; 5 capitalists; 4 professional political bureaucrats; 4 who tell the world that they are farmers, but who are in reality wealthy farm magnates; 3 merchants; 2 real estate men; 2 insurance men; 2 engineers; 2 stock raisers; 2 newspaper magnates; 1 investment dealer; 1 public utilities director; 1 lumber man; and one each in the theatrical, sugar and mining business. Here we have a hundred per cent control of the Republican Party by business elements and their allies.

The situation with the Democratic National Committee is precisely the same. Here the lawyers number 26; bankers 3; publishers 3; manufacturers 3; capitalists 2; merchants 2; coal operator 1; farmers, lumber men, printing, oil magnates, and doctors one each. Again we have not a single worker or poor farmer on the controlling committee of this Party.

These facts and figures establish beyond any doubt the fact that the Republican and Democratic Parties are the Gold Dust Twins of the country's politics.

American Workers to Open Soup Kitchen in Germany

Three years ago when the worst drought known in the history of Russia unleashed its dogs of famine upon a war-torn country, the German workers, like the American, came to the immediate assistance of their Russian brothers.

At that time the German workers earned little, but they unhesitatingly divided what they had with their less fortunate comrades in Russia.

Now the situation is reversed. Russia has been steadily building up, while Germany has been steadily running into decline, until the workers are faced with a threatened unprecedented famine.

True to their spirit of international solidarity with the workers of other lands, the Russians are coming to the assistance of the Germans. Not in the spirit of charity. But in the spirit of solidarity with their comrades who are suffering gas a result of a decaying capitalist order which makes it possible for the rich to eat and the poor to starve.

The International Arbeiter Hilfs Komitee which mobilized the workers of the world in behalf of the Russians, has now called upon the workers of the world again, in behalf of the starving German workers.

The Friends of Soviet Russia, which is the American branch of this Committee, has therefore organized itself into the Committee for International Workers' Aid, and as Friends of Workers' Germany has called upon all its affiliates to enter a drive for relief of German workers, their wives and children.

In response to this call, Boston, Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Superior, Youngstown and Milwaukee have already replied definitely.

In each of these cities conferences have been called, inviting all German trade unions and fraternal organizations, as well as all other sympathetic bodies to send delegates. Tag days, house to house canvasses, bazaars, socials, moving picture shows and meal drives will be conducted to help open an American Soup Kitchen in Germany.

There is no time to lose. We must all put our shoulder to the wheel and work as we did during the Russian famine. We raised \$930,000 plus \$250,000 worth of clothing and medicine for the Russians. We can do at least half as well for the Germans.

OPEN THE AMERICAN SOUP KITCHEN BY FEBRUARY FIRST! An initial outlay of \$500 for equipment and a pledge of \$2,000 monthly for maintenance will do it.

Christ's Disciples Ineligible Under Immigration Law

(By Crusader Service.)

NEW YORK.—The efforts of the Anglo-saxon advocates of Nordic domination in the United States to discourage immigration from the countries of Southern Europe through the Johnson Immigration Bill, now before the House, came in for denunciation on the part of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at the Metropolitan Auditorium.

Rabbi Wise denounced the Ku Klux Klan and the other advocates of the bill and demanded fair legislation on the matter of immigration restriction.

He said that the proposed measure would have excluded Christ and the Twelve Apostles.

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS STRICTER MEASURES

"Only one who works in a factory or has been discharged from a factory as an unemployed can from now on become a member of the Communist Party of Germany. He must name as recommendations two trustworthy comrades who have been members of the Party at least two full years. Whoever turns traitor to the Party or whoever steals into the ranks of the Party as a spy has forfeited his life and is subject to the revolutionary Party justice." From the new regulations of the Communist Party of Germany.

Daily or Weekly?

Our mail is going to undergo a big increase in the hours just ahead. We can feel it coming. But that is what we want and expect.

We want to know from the readers of The Daily Worker whether we shall publish Daily or Weekly installments of the already world-famous Russian novel, "A Week."

We want our readers to get the greatest possible enjoyment out of the reading of this tremendous piece of literature. Will this be secured thru the appearance of installments daily, or one installment each week in the Magazine Section.

We cannot make up our own mind in this matter. What do you say? Write your views to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois. Do it at once! We want to go ahead with the publication of this example of the new literature that is a direct result of the world-influencing Russian Revolution. How shall we do it?

FARMER LEADER FLAYS HEALTH HEAD BUNDESEN

Charge Bundesen Aided the Milk Trust.

That the Health Department of Chicago was an ally of the Milk Trust in the strike which was settled on a compromise basis was the statement made to a representative of The Daily Worker by Frank T. Fowler, official spokesman for the milk farmers of Lake County, Ind.

"This strike taught the farmers of Lake County a valuable lesson," declared Mr. Fowler. "It was the first time they were engaged in such a battle and they never before realized the value of organization. On the eve of the settlement they were fighting with more determination than ever and the supply of milk to Chicago was constantly dwindling."

Message to Chicago Labor. Milk distributors were driven to the extreme of carrying empty milk cans to their plants in order to fool the farmers into believing that they were getting enough milk to supply their customers.

In a special statement to workers of Chicago thru the Daily Worker, Mr. Fowler said:

"The milk producers had the entire co-operation of the Chicago consumers in this fight. The latter knew that the producer had expended millions on his barns and herds to satisfy the requirements of the Chicago Health Department, yet in spite of this the health department, in possession of a card showing the condition of every one of our milk producing premises as a result of individual inspection, permitted milk to come to Chicago from barns which were never visited by a Chicago health inspector."

Our investigators reported that the conditions of some of these plants which supplied milk to this city during the strike were unbelievably rotten. Thus was the loyalty of the producers in the Chicago milk district to the consumers of this city rewarded by a health official.

We appreciate the hand of fellowship extended to us by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the other bodies and labor publications which did everything in their power to assist us in the fight.

The milk producers have been brought into closer association with the city workers than ever before, and furthermore they had an experience in the necessity for organization which will stand them in good stead in the future. The Milk Producers Association has come out of this fight much stronger than it went into it, retaining the complete confidence of its own members to the end.

The strike was settled at \$2.67 1/2 a hundred pounds, a compromise between the \$2.75 asked by the producers and the \$2.60 offered by the distributors.

Frank H. Kullman, vice-president of the Bowman Dairy Company, was loud in his praise of the fairness of Dr. Bundesen. He had good reason to be, according to the leaders of the milk producers.

In this fight the milk farmers learned that they cannot expect any support from capitalist politicians, but that they must throw in their lot with the city workers who are exploited by the same interests.

RAILWAY UNIONS TRY SETTLEMENT WITHOUT BOARD

General Conference to Meet in Chicago

Wage negotiations are still going on between officials of the railroads west of Chicago and the train service brotherhoods looking to the settlement of a new wage scale and working agreement. The brotherhoods are still working under the terms of an agreement that expired last October. If an increase in wages is won it is expected it will be retroactive.

Both sides seem anxious to settle their differences without the intervention of the railroad labor board. L. E. Sheppard, head of the Order of Railway Conductors, hopes to be able to arrange a general parley in Chicago soon. "I have every reason to hope that there will be a conference. But I have no idea when it will take place."

The United States Railroad Labor Board said that it had no information that such a conference is being arranged. "We have no reason to believe such a conference is being arranged."

Bituminous Wage Conference JACKSONVILLE, FL.—The conference of bituminous mine owners and union officials to negotiate a wage agreement in order to avoid a coal strike April 1, and which is to meet here Feb. 11, will be attended by 64 representatives, eight operators and eight miners, coming from each of the four big coal producing states in the central competitive field, including Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—An organization meeting of a state conference for Progressive Political Action will be held in Columbus, Jan. 20. The call is sent to the unions and central bodies by the executive board, Ohio State Federation of Labor.

The Land for the Users! Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Half of Porto Rico's Children Illiterate After 25 Years Under Brutalities of U. S. Imperialism

WASHINGTON.—In answer to the plea made by Santiago Iglesias, senator in the Porto Rican legislature, the children's bureau here has made a study of conditions affecting children in the island, and the conditions reported are as terrible as Iglesias declared them to be.

"In spite of educational progress during 25 years of American administration," says the bureau report, "at least 50 per cent of the population 10 years and over are illiterate (compared to 6 per cent in the United States)."

"Housing and sanitation are very primitive, most of the people living in rural districts in thatched huts worth about \$20. The number of migratory workers is large. Most of them have no homes of their own and almost no possessions, and the problem of educating and caring for their children is serious. Development of great sugar and tobacco plantations has reduced the amount of land given to grazing and the raising of common food products.

"The death rate in Porto Rico is still nearly twice as high as in the United States. There is a dearth of physicians and trained nurses, and hospital conditions are deplorable."

WINITSKY HEARS OF PARDON ACTION TWO DAYS LATER Gets Copy of "Freiheit" by Accident

NEW YORK.—Harry Winitsky, general manager of the New York daily, "Freiheit," who was pardoned from a 5 to 10 year prison sentence for "criminal syndicalism" this week, received news of his pardon in a strange manner.

Winitsky happened to be in Philadelphia, attending a conference, when he casually picked up a two-day-old copy of the "Freiheit" and read that Governor Smith had granted him a full pardon with complete restoration of civil rights. He paused, rubbed his eyes and concluded that the "Freiheit" must have fallen victim to a hoax. Nevertheless, he stepped to the telephone and called the Philadelphia "Bulletin." He was connected with the local city editor.

"I'm interested in the case of this man, Winitsky," he told the editor. "Can you tell me anything about this gossip that he's been pardoned by the governor?"

"Why, sure," was the reply. "It's all over our front page. Of course, it's true."

Winitsky is celebrating tonight by turning the tables on the world. At a ball given by the National Defense committee and Labor Defense Council, there will be a good-natured farce in which Winitsky will play the role of judge. Gitlow, a former cell-mate of Winitsky at Danmore state prison, will be sergeant of police. Winitsky will spend the evening sentencing his comrades to 20 and 30 cent fines for loitering with another man's wife—or with their own. Proceeds of the court procedure at the ball will be devoted to the political prisoners' fund.

Winitsky was sentenced in April, 1920, on charges based upon his writings and activities in the communist movement. For two years he submitted to the harshest treatment that could be concocted by the Department of Justice Torquemada. He was beaten repeatedly and brutally, treated with confinement in an insane asylum and "framed" on false charges of attempted murder made by an embittered prison warden at the Department of Justice's instigation.

N. Y. Pressman President Flays 'Monarch' Berry

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—"The constitution forced upon the membership by an unscrupulous union machine has established a real monarchy in our union," is how Philip Umstaedter, president of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, characterized yesterday the result of the nominations in the International Printing Pressmen's Union, the consequence of which were proclaimed from Tennessee by "Major" George L. Berry.

"It is shameless the way it suits Berry to declare now that the results of the nominations are an approval by the membership of his administration in office which distinguished itself by strike-breaking," declared Umstaedter.

"The machinery is so complicated that it is impossible for the membership to express itself. The opponents of Berry nominated three candidates. But as a result of provisions in the statutes none of these candidates could get the support of a sufficient number of local unions. These statutes can only be changed by the Convention which convenes in autumn. But as the elections of delegates and the composition of the convention are dependent upon the same statutes a change is of course impossible. Our situation can be compared only with that under an autocratic monarchy, with George L. Berry at the head."

"Berry is shameless the way it suits Berry to declare now that the results of the nominations are an approval by the membership of his administration in office which distinguished itself by strike-breaking," declared Umstaedter.

"The machinery is so complicated that it is impossible for the membership to express itself. The opponents of Berry nominated three candidates. But as a result of provisions in the statutes none of these candidates could get the support of a sufficient number of local unions. These statutes can only be changed by the Convention which convenes in autumn. But as the elections of delegates and the composition of the convention are dependent upon the same statutes a change is of course impossible. Our situation can be compared only with that under an autocratic monarchy, with George L. Berry at the head."

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

"HERO" OF HERRIN RAIDS KEEPS "45" ON ROOM TABLE

While "Daily Worker" Interviews Him.

Glen Young who headed an army of 100 per cent American Ku Klux Klansmen in raids on hundreds of homes in Williamson county, Ill., and whose Fascist "army" is charged with burning the homes of foreign-born workers, was interviewed by The Daily Worker at the Congress Hotel.

Young ignored questions directed to him about the alleged burning of homes by his "army."

"I got all the best elements of the community behind me and we cleaned up," he proudly boasted.

Young received the Daily Worker reporter in his room at the Congress Hotel trying to look real harboiled. On a table lay a large 45-caliber Colts automatic pistol.

Young had a habit of keeping silent until a question was asked and then talking about anything but the subject of the question.

His chin seemed to need continual shoving out to support the illusion he tried to create of being hard-boiled.

"Some fool called the troops in. It was a big mistake." That was the answer to the question. "Are you a Klansman?"

"Down in Williamson County we had all our enemies on the run. We have shown those people their places and we will keep them there."

"I intend to go back to Herrin tonight."

Klan Tries to Run Sheriff. MARION, Ill.—Sheriff George Galligan of Williamson County today asked Governor Small to withdraw the three companies of state troops sent here to quiet conditions resulting from the civil war started by the Ku Klux Klan.

CONGRESS HEARS FROM BIG UNION OF FARM-LABOR

Spokesmen from Three States in Capitol

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—Committees and members of both houses of congress have been hearing, during the past week, from the leaders of the newest and perhaps most significant of all the farm organizations in the United States—the Farm Union of America.

State presidents of the organization from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas have come here, and patiently have explained to the lawmakers that something more than 300,000 farmers and farm workers in the south and west have joined the Farmer-Labor union since it was formed three years ago in an obscure Texas town, and that this represents the largest and most important development in a given time in the history of agrarian movements.

Feel Selves Just Workers. For this is a league of farmers who consider themselves ordinary workmen, like the men who follow other trades. They say their land or their leases, and their livestock and other equipment are just their kits of tools for carrying on their trade. They want a living wage, and they propose to affiliate with the other organized workers for mutual protection.

During the railway shopen's strike of last year, the locals of the Farmer-Labor union in the southwest furnished supplies to the strikers and saw to it that no strikebreakers were recruited in their territory. After the cotton crop ripened, the strikers went out to the farms and picked cotton, free for their union friends.

Want U. S. Labor Rule. Political action is one of the main objects of the union, and it is in support of the Norris-Sinclair foreign marketing bill that they have come to Washington at this time. Meanwhile they are using a system of pooling and marketing their crop through their own expert and bonded sales agents.

"The day when organized farmers can be used to combat the organized workers of the towns is rapidly winning," said President Thompson of the Arkansas branch. "Our farmers are applauding what the British Labor Party is doing, and we think the American people are fundamentally capable of as good a job."

The Industries for the workers! Boost the Newsstand Sales

The Daily Worker is on the newsstands in Chicago. It can be secured from the stands in "The Loop" and in all the working-class sections of the city.

While every reader should become a subscriber, we must interest thousands, tens of thousands of non-readers to get their copies of The Daily Worker on the newsstands.

This can be done in part by getting the newsboys to give The Daily Worker a good display on the stands.

Let every subscriber, therefore, at least for the coming week, EVERY DAY, buy an extra copy of The Daily Worker on the stands and urge the newsboy to give The Daily a good display. Then use this extra copy of The Daily as a sample copy to interest some worker in your shop or in your neighborhood.

Do this for The Daily and thus help get tens of thousands of new readers.

NORRIS BLAST BARES BANKS' FARMER WAR

Chambers of Commerce Boycotted by Co-Ops

BY LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)
WASHINGTON.—Triumph of truth over propaganda concerning the robbery of grain farmers in the northwest was proclaimed in the Senate by Senator Norris, chairman, committee on agriculture. He declared that the report and order issued "after fair investigation and open trial" by the federal trade commission against the Minneapolis chamber bears out everything the farmers of North Dakota and Minnesota have been saying for ten years past concerning this monopoly.

This report and order, Norris said, ought to be printed by the Senate as a public document, since there would be a great demand for it from the farmers. Senator Smoot, for the administration, objected and so blocked its printing. Norris promised to read it into the Congressional Record, later, if necessary, in order that enough copies might be had.

Following Administration Favors.
Coming just after the attempt of the Coolidge campaign managers to kidnap the North Dakota delegation to the Republican convention, through favors to Senators Ladd and Frazier, this official struggle of the justice of the farmers' proof of the one hand and of the administration's essential anti-farmer and pro-monopoly policy on the other, had a clarifying effect on the political situation. It gave new courage to the group who had sat up nearly all night with Ladd and Frazier, protesting against the endorsement of Coolidge, which had been voted by the North Dakota Republican state committee, and demanding that they get actively into the fight to instruct the North Dakota delegation for LaFollette.

The federal trade commission has found: "By means of boycott the . . . chamber and the members thereof conspired and agreed among themselves and with others to induce its members to refuse to buy from, sell to or otherwise deal with, the Equity Cooperative exchange, its stockholders or the members of the St. Paul Grain exchange. The said respondents have for more than ten years past been engaged in a conspiracy and agreement among themselves and with others to annoy, embarrass and destroy the business of the said Equity Cooperative exchange, its stockholders and its members, with the purpose and intent to secure and maintain for said chamber and its members a monopoly of the grain trade at Minneapolis, Minn., and within a hundred miles thereof."

The Equity has 17,500 members, in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Wisconsin, about 90% of its stock being owned by grain farmers. The commission finds that among the unfair methods used by the Minneapolis chamber against it were (a) publication of false statements concerning the financial standing and business methods of the cooperative exchanges; (b) instituting vexatious or unfounded litigation against the cooperative exchanges to injure their credit or reputation; (c) compelling members of the chamber to refuse to deal with members or customers of the cooperative exchanges because of the patronage dividend plan of the cooperatives; (d) preventing telegraph companies from furnishing price quotations on grain to the cooperatives. False and misleading statements concerning the financial affairs of the Equity were published in the Fargo Forum, Fargo Courier News, the Cooperative Manager and Farmer, and the National Grain Grower and Equity News, at the instance of the Minneapolis chamber. The Cooperative Manager and Farmer, controlled by the Secretary of the Minneapolis chamber, was the worst offender in this campaign of malicious lying concerning the cooperatives.

that she is absolutely dependent on France, therefore the reaction of the Polish politicians. The Polish politicians do not consider themselves the representations of the Polish people but the servant of French Capitalism. Four years of the rule of the servants of French imperialism has pushed down the value of the Polish mark from 10 for a dollar to 5,000,000 for a dollar.

Relief for Terror Victims.
Those are the outstanding facts of the Polish situation as seen by J. Lensky, who is now in this country representing the workers of Poland and trying to organize a campaign for the relief of the victims of Polish reaction.

"From the beginning the Polish republic has been militaristic. Under the protection of France, who was willing to furnish her arms, she spent 45 per cent of her income for militarism. Is it any wonder her industries could not develop?"

"The government was forced to give subsidies to industry. The capitalists used the money thus received to speculate, thus decreasing the value of the mark."

"Because of the dependency of industry on the government and the attitude of the government toward the workers, all struggles become political struggles. The capitalists and manufacturers as individuals are not to blame, it all goes back to the servants of French imperialism, the government. When the workers strike and receive a raise the value of the mark decreases and they are worse off than before."

"The workers are taking a larger part in the struggle for political power by electing Communists to office in their labor unions. They are appealing to the 'REDS' more and more for guidance."

"For instance, at the Congress of the Trade Unions of the Textile workers, all offices were filled by Communists."

"The Communist Party as a political organization is outlawed. For membership in the Communist Party people are sent to prison for eight and ten years. The prisons are full of political opponents of the present government of Poland."

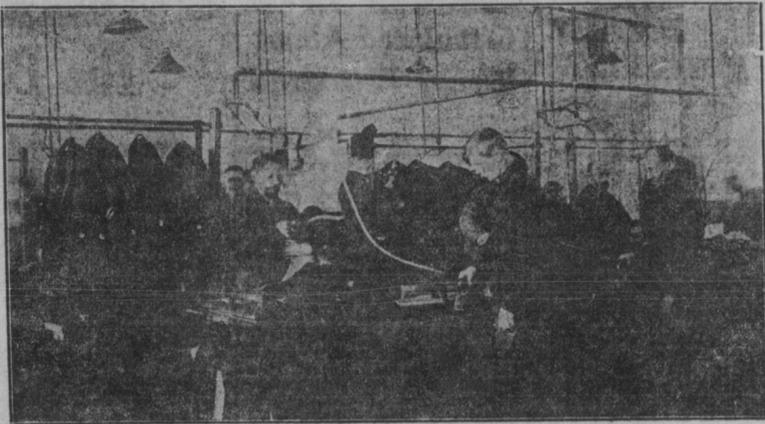
"The only program the government has for the workers is to set one nationality against another. The so-called minority nationalities are persecuted in many ways."

"Land belonging to Ukrainians and Ruthenians is given to ex-soldiers. In this way the government avoids infringing on the rights of the big land owners and creates hatred among workers."



The Poor Fish says: Throwing the bull in Washington has now given way to milking the cow. Magnus Johnson has set a new style in politics.

Looks Like America But It's Russia



A Moscow Clothing Factory Financed in Part by American Workers.

IVAN THE COAT PRESSER

BY ROBERT W. DUNN
(For The Federated Press)

MOSCOW.—Ivan Pavlovitch is an old timer among Russian clothing workers. Ivan worked in Russian garment shops in the days of czarism, in fact he has been handling a pressing iron since 1890 when he was apprenticed on a 14-hour day, some times 16 hours, in one of the Presnia district of Moscow. (Ivan is the man with the beard facing the camera.)

Old Ivan was asked by The Federated Press correspondent what he thought of present conditions as compared with the old days before the revolution, the trade union and the shop committee. The old coat presser answered quickly: "A thousand times better now, a thousand times." He pointed around to the wall and windows of his room and told of the days when he worked in a dark hole of a shop instead of in this well lighted, airy building.

Old Ivan and his other mates at the bench and the ironing table tell us that in their shop as in the other Russian clothing shops employment is steady and continuous. Even those who have worked in America and in England for better wages than they are now receiving appreciate the regular and steady employment.

Ivan and his friends work in the Optimo Technicheskaya factory in Moscow, one of the model plants of the All-Russian Clothing syndicate. This plant as well as the syndicate itself is directed by a former Baltimore tailor, B. Bograchov one of the "red directors" who are learning to run Russian industries better than any capitalist expert of the old order.

The clothing industry with its organizing talent trained in American shops and its capital raised in part by American workers through the Russian American Industrial Corporation, has during the last year made an enviable record of progress. The

best garment factories in Russia are included in the All-Russian Clothing syndicate, a state trading organization comprising the unified and trustified factories of seven Russian cities.

This syndicate in which over 5500 American workers have invested and from which they have already received a dividend, comprises 34 factories and 18,000 workers. The sales during the 15 months from July 1, 1922, to Oct. 31, 1923, amounted to \$14,350,000. The sales during the first nine months of 1923 averaged \$1,150,000 per month. The profits of the syndicate amounted to more than 10 per cent on the invested capital. A part of this profit has been paid to the American stockholders.

The machines in Ivan's factory including the gas iron that he swings were sent to Russia through the Russian American Industrial Corporation, which was organized in 1922 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

LENSKY HERE TO PLEAD CAUSE OF POLISH WORKERS

Shows Polish Mark at 5,000,000 to Dollar

Poland has the most reactionary government in Europe today. As the vassal of France she has outdone all her neighbors in persecutions of workers and radicals. Poland feels

CZARISTS IN 'FRISCO FIND SOVIET POLICE BAR PATH TO FAME

BY CARL BRANNIN
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO.—Gen. Apollo Levantouyev, former brigade commander in the czar's army, has established headquarters in this city and is training forces for active service.

Instead, however, of harboring designs against the Bolshevik government, the general's military ambition is confined to "cleaning up" on the terrain of the Emporium department store.

He is commander-in-chief of the mop and broom squad, which is composed of several members of his old brigade. It is reported that these ex-privates are quite punctilious in the observance of military etiquette and always give the Chief his proper salute.

"Count" Baronov has a plan which beats mopping floors. He leaped into the local limelight with the statement on the front page of the San Francisco Chronicle, arch-reactionary daily, that he had organized an army in this country of 33,000 soldiers and 1000 officers to spring at Siberia on short notice for the purpose of restoring the line of Czar Nicholas to the Russian throne, wherever that is.

"The 'count' claims that he has found friendly ears in diplomatic and business circles in the United States and that he would have jumped long before this had it not been for the strong patrol of soviet troops on the Siberian border. He says that he is surely going to plunge within six months' time. Other daily papers made no mention of this new monarchist hope.

Perhaps he has already secured enough publicity to establish connections with Rotary clubs and such like for lectures on the advantages of royalist rule.

Jacob Task Urges Friends at Party to Boost the Daily

(Special to "The Daily Worker")
BOSTON.—Jacob Task, one of the active comrades in the Workers Party branch did his bit in the Daily Worker campaign. Comrade Task is also a member of Branch No. 18, of the Independent Workmen's Circle.

Dec. 16th, his friends gave a surprise birthday party in his honor. It was his 80th birthday. Comrade Task in his experience in the labor movement has learned that the press is an important instrument in the everyday struggles of the workers. He urged those present to buy shares and subs for the only real working class daily. Many of those present subscribed to the Daily Worker. Good boy, Jacob! That's the spirit!

Fear Actors' Strike.
NEW YORK.—A strike of actors is threatened if the Producing Managers Association does not settle with the Actors Equity. Managers are seeking legal advice on the contract proposed by the Equity and some legal sharks say the form of closed shop outlined by the Actors' Union would be illegal.

Amalgamation means strength!

MANY JOBLESS IN CHICAGO IN NEEDLE TRADES

Amalgamated Plans to Meet "Quiet Crisis"

There is a "quiet crisis" in the clothing industry in Chicago. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is doing its utmost to relieve the situation, but under the present system of industrial anarchy, where production is carried on with an eye to profits and not with a view to satisfying the needs of the people, no real relief can be rendered.

But in the meantime temporary measures must be undertaken to enable the workers to exist during the slack periods such as the one which now prevails in the clothing industry.

Workers Need Relief.
The Chicago office of the Amalgamated is besieged with demands for relief. Recently the union appropriated \$25,000 for the relief of unemployed members. That sum was gone in three weeks. Approximately 800 clothing workers received help.

Many members were under the impression that under the terms of the unemployment insurance agreement entered into between the union and the clothing manufacturers, unemployment benefits would be paid Jan. 2. Dr. Leo Wolman, who is in charge of this department for the Amalgamated, assures the members that payments will begin in about two months.

Bosses Seek Reductions.
The manufacturers are also coming around looking for "relief" in the form of reductions in prices. But they now have a union to deal with, not like the old days when they dealt individually with the tailors and

"To Catastrophe"

BERLIN.—The German Employers' Association has issued the following interesting advice to its members, since Germany has gone over from the fluctuating paper mark to a gold mark basis: "Wages, when placed on a gold basis, must be brought down below the peacetime level. . . . To make wages dependent upon the cost of living index would inevitably lead to catastrophe."

could do very much as they pleased. There will be no wage reductions. The Amalgamated employment office is the clearing house for jobs for members of the union. Work is apportioned according to seniority rights. No tailor can work in any shop under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated without a union card.

Workers Discuss Problems.
Shop meetings are held daily where the workers discuss their problems. These meetings are addressed by experienced organizers and students of economics who know that the present crisis in the industry is quite natural under capitalism and is inevitable under this system.

The Amalgamated has a fine library for the use of the members at 409 S. Halsted St. Here the union members can learn history and economics and every branch of knowledge that is necessary to understand their position in life.

Anatole France III
PARIS.—Anatole France was brought from his country home near Tours, seriously ill following an attack of the grip. He was taken to a hospital where his condition was said to be critical. Anatole France will be 80 years old in April.

For more than fifty years Anatole France has been famous as an author and critic. As a young man he achieved fame in the Dreyfus affair. Some time ago he joined the Communist Party of France.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

"Let 'Em Die, the Company Is Insured"

BY LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Go tell them in Pekin, Ill., that for the five years ending Dec. 31, 1923, the profits of Corn Products Refining Co. have averaged 18.15 a share for the owners of the common stock. And add that the total profits from operation during this period will reach \$90,000,000.

For, on Jan. 3, 1924, in the Pekin plant of this branch of Standard Oil, the lives of 40 wage earners were sacrificed to the demand of the oil

magnitude of profits. In other words each common stockholder is going to get five shares for every share he now holds.

Forty wage earners were just 40 machines to this great corporation. Like the rest of the plant the company had insured them. In fact insurance of plant and men relieved the company of real interest in precautions against such atrocities of industry. To quote the Wall Street Journal: "Plant was fully covered by fire insurance, it is stated at the New York office, and the company is amply protected by employers' liability insurance against suits for loss of life and injuries to workers."

Note also that this disaster to the employees will not affect the business of the corporation. An idle plant in Kansas City will begin to grind and will thus enable the company to continue normal operations. Needless to say the 750 employees who survived the explosion will suffer from unemployment until the Pekin plant has been repaired.

One further point in the financial Standard Oil concern is going to ship corn to Germany and carry on its production for foreign markets with German labor. This will mean less work and eventually longer hours and lower wages in Pekin, Ill., and in other parts of America.

gossip about this company touches the welfare of the Pekin wage earners and of labor in general. According to the year-end statement, "prospects for larger earnings next year are bright" because the company will open a new, modern grinding plant in Germany in 1924.

Get that.
Corn Products Refining is going to utilize cheap German labor in competition with its American workers. In Germany labor works long hours for very low wages because the military victory of the allies made the German nation a conquered people. So this

LA FOLLETTE ASKS CONGRESS FREE THE PHILIPPINES

Workers and Farmers of U. S. Back Demand

(Special to "The Daily Worker")
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator LaFollette has introduced a bill in Congress to give complete independence to the Philippine Islands.

Freedom for the Filipino people would be welcome by every worker and farmer in this country. The broad masses of workers and farmers have no interest in being partners in the exploitation and oppression of the eleven million Filipinos. The workmen of this country are not overanxious to get into another war to save the imperial possessions and spheres of influence of our capitalists.

But we are ready to bet dollars against doughnuts that in the welter of legislative panaceas and quack remedies—all together more than three thousand in number—now before Congress—there isn't a chance in three thousand that the proposal will ever come out of the committee room, let alone get to the floor of Congress for action. Of course, we are not foolhardy enough to expect Coolidge to allow the bill to pass when his Secretary of War Warren is himself tied up with big financial interests having huge investments there.

There is only one way in which the Filipino people can ever win freedom from their American imperialistic exploiters. The workingmen and farmers of the Philippines must get together with their American brothers and drive out their common oppressors. The trade unions and the political organizations of the workers and farmers should lose no time in getting together in an immediate big campaign to free the Philippines from Wall Street domination.

ATTENTION!
Terre Haute, Indiana
ATTENTION!
'THE FIFTH YEAR'
Vivid 9-Reel Motion Picture
of
SOVIET RUSSIA
is coming to
Terre Haute, Indiana
THURSDAY JAN. 17

at GRAND THEATRE
2 Showings—First show starts at
2:30 P. M. sharp.

Phone 2-6610 4670
ASHER B. PORTNOY & CO.
Painters and Decorators
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Estimates on New and Old Work
2619 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO

ARE YOU ENJOYING "THE DAILY WORKER"

Thousands of workers all over the country are reading it every day.
Thousands are proclaiming it the best daily paper ever published in America.
There are millions of workers who haven't seen THE DAILY WORKER, who don't even know what they're missing.
To reach these millions is the task of THE DAILY WORKER and its readers.

Get A New Subscriber Today

When you are thru reading this paper show it to a fellow-worker.
Tell him what it means to you and to the working-class.
Get his subscription and send it in.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:	
BY MAIL—	1 year\$6.00
	6 months.....\$3.50
	2 months.....\$2.00
IN CHICAGO	
BY MAIL—	1 year\$8.00
	6 months.....\$4.50
	2 months.....\$2.50
BY CARRIER—	1 year\$10.00
	1 month\$1.00

"EVERY READER A SUBSCRIBER" "EVERY SUBSCRIBER A BOOSTER"

THE DAILY WORKER,
1640 N. HALSTED ST.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find \$..... for..... months' subscription
to THE DAILY WORKER.

NAME:.....
STREET:..... FLAT:.....
CITY:..... STATE:.....

WALSH CALLS FOR AID TO STARVING GERMAN LABOR

He Will Speak at Big N. Y. Mass Meeting

(Special to "The Daily Worker")
NEW YORK CITY.—Frank P. Walsh, noted liberal attorney for the organized workers, whose services in the packing house and railroad strikes, and whose famous expose of the brutal exploitation by the Standard Oil Company and more recently his services on behalf of the Communists in the Michigan cases, have made him well known as a friend of labor, has now appeared for aid to the workers of Germany.

Mr. Walsh's statement made to the Friends of Soviet Russia reads: "The workers of Germany, with their wives and helpless children, have been slowly dying of starvation since the close of the war, with all the horrors that such death agonies imply. With cruel indifference the world has looked on. Subconsciously, perhaps, our own country, always generous to suffering humanity, may have visioned them as an enemy people. No one could be so base today as to have such a conscious, deliberate thought.

"With millions of honest working people, peace loving and industrious, upon the brink of death in Germany, it is my hope that the workers of America, roused to action, will pour their aid into Germany so promptly, and in such generous fashion, as to surpass every previous outburst of generosity."

Signed: Frank P. Walsh.
The mass meeting at Cooper Union, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20th, is the opening event in the campaign being conducted by the Friends of Soviet Russia (American Committee, International Workers Aid). A conference of all workers' organizations to plan wide-spread relief, will be held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27th, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. All workers should see that their organizations are represented at this conference, and that they give this matter their energetic support.

Capitalists Come To United States As Europe Totters

Roger Babson, the prophet of American business in his weekly

letter to his clients, says that the flow of gold from Europe to America in the effort of the capitalists to protect their wealth from the dangers that threaten them. Russia and Germany have already collapsed he declares, and the French franc is now selling below five cents on the New York market.

The capitalist being a good internationalist who loves all countries equally provided he can invest his money profitably in them, turns to America where the prospect of a revolution appears to be away beyond the horizon.

The European capitalists are busily engaged in transferring their holdings to America in one form or another. This is capitalist patriotism. Their love of native land disappears as soon as that land shows inability to provide them with luxury and ease.

Danes Organize for Russ Trade

MOSCOW.—A mixed Russo-Danish joint-stock company, under the name of "Nordisk Kreditaktieselskab," has been organized, with a capital of five million Danish crowns, for financing imports into and exports from Soviet Russia. Mr. Ashberg, Chairman of the Russian Bank of Commerce, Mr. Levin, representative of the Russian State Bank, and three Danish representatives are on the board of directors of the new combine.

Engineer Lange, counsellor of the Danish Trade Delegation to Russia, arrived in Petrograd to get acquainted with the conditions of co-operation between the Danish and the Petrograd industries. It is proposed to import machines and also semi-manufactured articles from Denmark to Petrograd, where the latter will be completed and then sold on the Russian market.

Band in Yorkville, N. Y.

An international band which will play for the workers is being organized in New York City by the Yorkville, New York, Hungarian Branch of the Workers Party. At present it has 30 members and plays at all the affairs of the Hungarian Branch.

Ambitious musicians of every nationality are invited to join. The band practices every Sunday, 10 A. M., at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 84th St. Bring your instrument.

THE PARTY AT WORK Workers Party Fights Bosses' Attack on the Foreign-Born

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party today issued a statement calling upon all workers, native and foreign-born, in this country to unite to fight legislation for registration of foreign-born workers and "Selective Immigration."

These proposed laws, the Workers Party declares, are part of a new attack on the labor movement of this country. Thru creating an army of foreign-born workers who will be afraid to organize or strike, because threatened with deportation, the employers hope to smash the unions, establish the open shop and cut down the wages of the workers of this country.

The statement calls upon native born and foreign-born workers to unite to organize Councils for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers to fight the proposed laws. Mass meetings, literature distribution are proposed as means of arousing the workers. The Councils for Protection of the Foreign Born are to carry on campaigns for organization of all workers in unions and for a Farmer-Labor Party as part of the struggles against the employers.

FIGHT THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN BORN WORKERS

Laws before Congress propose to enslave Foreign Born Workers to aid employers in fighting unions and reducing wages.

The employers of this country are trying to forge a new weapon to aid them in destroying the unions, establishing the open shop and cutting down the standard of living of the workers.

There are pending in Congress, two laws which propose, through "selective immigration" and registration of foreign born workers, to create for the capitalist employers an army of serfs who cannot organize or strike. These laws are backed by the big employers of this country. Through them the employers hope to smash the unions and reduce the standard of living of native and foreign born workers alike.

The Registration of Foreign Born Workers

President Coolidge, in his message to Congress, recommended that every foreign born worker in this country be registered. Others have proposed photographing and finger printing of foreign born workers, like criminals, as part of the registration. House Bill No. 691, by Representative Rosenbloom, now pending in Congress, is designed to carry out the President's recommendation.

"Selective Immigration"

House Bills No. 2900, by Representative Kelly, also pending in Congress, goes further in endeavoring to provide the employers with a slave army of workers. Under this law workers desiring to come to this country are to be inspected by agents of the government in their home countries before being allowed to come.

This means that every worker who shows the slightest sign of readiness to fight against the employers for the right to organize in unions, for better wages and shorter hours, will be refused entry into this country. Only the meek and submissive slaves will be allowed to enter.

To make sure that these meek and submissive slaves will remain so, they are to be registered and threatened with deportation should they show the slightest sign of rebellion.

Menace to Native Born and Foreign Born Alike

The proposed laws are a menace to native and foreign born workers alike. The carefully selected, registered, photographed, finger printed foreign born workers are to be the club through which the big employers hope to beat down the standard of living of all the workers of this country.

If the big employers are permitted to create an army of workers, such as these laws will bring into existence, they will have the weapon through which they can smash the unions, establish the open shop, beat down wages and create worse conditions of work for every worker in this country.

The registered, finger printed, photographed foreign-born workers will be afraid to join the unions, the employers believe. They are certain these workers will be afraid to participate in strikes. Over their heads, if they dare organize, if they dare strike, the big employers will hold the club of deportation.

Even the American Federation of Labor has recognized the menace of these laws to organized labor. The Portland Convention adopted resolutions denouncing them as measures in the interest of the bosses.

Fight Registration and "Selective Immigration"

But resolutions are not enough for the fight against these laws. The only way Congress can be prevented from enacting these laws for the bosses is through a mighty mass protest by native born and foreign born workers alike. The whole working class of this country must raise its voice against this attempt to enslave it. The workers must send such a mighty protest to Washington, that even the tools of the bosses who sit

NO HOPES FOR POOR IN WILLIAMS SYMPHONY AT ORCHESTRA HALL

By ALFRED W. FRANKENSTEIN.
Music shot full of the blind, stumbling hatred of the starving was to be heard at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, last Friday and Saturday. The principal composition was "A London Symphony," by R. Vaughan Williams, the English composer.

The symphony opens with a slow, mystic, deep prelude descriptive of the Thames. Then the scene changes, and the jazz life and rush of the city is depicted. The second movement is melancholic, brooding, breaking out into fierce and futile cries against slavery and hunger. In the third movement is the Saturday night jollification in the slums of London. It is a sordid sort of merriment, with suffering in it, and revolt, and deep burned animal hatred. The last movement is the sullen inexorable Hunger March of the starving. Vaughan Williams holds out no promise of victory for them in his music, only grotesque and gaunt despair. The Thames, the deep flowing, century old river is brought back, absorbing the hungers and sufferings of men thru its ages of solemn wait thru time.

Another British composer, Granville Bantock, was represented on the program, with his comedy overture, "The Pierrot of the Minute". This is a light, fantastical work, picturing in sound the momentary erotic dream of figures of air.

The soloist was the American pianist, Arthur Shattuck, a tall, thin man, with long, carefully combed hair, after the style of Percy Grainger. He played the Saint-Saens fifth concerto.

Now it is proverbial among composers that a concerto, being a technical work, shall not contain much music, but shall contain much show off of technical brilliance. So it is that most concertos are exceedingly boring to all who hear them with the possible exception of the type of musician who concerns himself with the technique of music, rather than the end results of the art in the human soul.

Camille Saint-Saens was sometimes great enough, in writing a concerto, to forget this rule and write some real music here and there. This he did in the second movement of his fifth piano concerto. The movement is a mysterious, shadowy, nocturnal sort of thing, and in it is incorporated the sheer beauty of an Egyptian folksong.

Brilliance and sprightly cleverness, with a certain sentimental quality, characterizes Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso," which closed the program.

Next week Cecilia Hansen, the violinist, will make her second appearance with the orchestra this season, playing Saint-Saens' third violin concerto. The orchestra plays a symphony by Enesco, and short works by Weber and Dvorak.

Publicity for Sacco and Vanzetti. BOSTON.—A new service in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, New England Italian radicals, convicted on perjured evidence of a payroll murder, has been established by the defense committee.

The case is still before the trial judge, Webster Thayer, on motions for a new trial. A favorable ruling from him will result in a second trial. Denial will mean appeal to the Massachusetts supreme court.

Amalgamation means strength!

The Workers Party of America, Executive Secretary

Resist Attacks on the Foreign-Born

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

At a meeting of leaders of the Language Federations of the Workers Party held Thursday, January 10, plans were outlined for an extensive campaign for the protection of the foreign born workers of America. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg made a detailed report on the policies of the Party on this question, which is now becoming one of life and death to the millions of foreign born workers living in this country. He gave a review of the various new bills introduced in Congress for the establishment of a system of registration and finger printing. Even Czarist Russia did not dare to go as far as is now proposed by the reactionaries of the American Government.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"Speejacks" Good Travel Picture.

The fourteen month's honeymoon voyage of in the ninety-foot yacht "Speejacks" has been recorded in a really fine film of its kind. The photography is superb and the pictures of the outlandish places visited are interesting as well as instructive. The titling is just a little too well done—so well that one can see the mechanism at work. For instance savages are labelled "head hunters" and "cannibals" without any pictorial evidence to support the charge and the way a lay-up of blacks running toward the beach is hashed up as an attack by cannibals is really a little too raw. The blacks are running away from the camera and toward the beach. Probably they came back and ate the camera man for dessert.

That such "non-theatrical" pictures are being taken up by the big distributors and shown in the biggest theatres is a big compliment to the gradually developing discernment of the movie goers. Truth telling pictures of every kind should be supported while the hoakum peddlers and anti-labor propagandists should be soaked in the only place where they have any feeling, at the box office.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Puncture Fictions Circulated About 'Dying Petrograd'

Note: In view of the frequent long range observations by apologists of counter-revolution (and other ill-wishers of Soviet Russia) that Petrograd is dying, the following report on an important industry on the Neva is of significance. It indicates a picture of revival rather than rotten timbers; indeed if we are to believe the last paragraph, a dyeing rather than a dying Petrograd.)

BY JESSICA SMITH.

MOSCOW.—This week I had a talk with Comrade Bricker, "Red Director" of the Petrograd Clothing Trust, one of the five major trusts embraced in the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate. I caught him on a business trip to Moscow, where he had come to talk over with Bograchov, head of the Syndicate, the allotment of some of the substantial orders for apparel that are now coming to the Syndicate from every corner of the Soviet Republic.

The Petrograd Trust, Bricker tells me, sells 80% of its goods through the Syndicate and thus, relieved of the bulk of its trading operations, it is able to concentrate its attention on production problems. The Trust, at present, comprises five factories employing 3,500 workers. Formerly there were 13 factories, most of them military, but with the reduction in military work and the general policy of economic concentration on the most efficient factories, the Trust has been working three large factories and two smaller ones. Most of the work up till last spring was military, but now fully 80% of the output of the Petrograd clothing shops is for civil and industrial use.

"Our main problem at the present time," said Bricker, "is to create an effective credit system which will enable the industrial workers of Russia to obtain the clothing they need. The Petrograd clothing industry was the first to introduce the system of extending credit to the workers, and I have been specializing on the development of that end of the work. At present we are making contracts with the management of many industrial enterprises to clothe all the workers in a given establishment. The management guarantees the payment for the bulk lot and we allow the workers six months' credit. In some cases, they pay 25 per cent down and the remainder in installments over the six months period. More often we simply divide the sum into twelve parts, and require bi-monthly payments. This arrangement applies, of course, only to civil clothing. Special industrial clothing is paid

for by the industry itself, and where necessary, we also allow the industry credit on such orders."

The average basic wage in Petrograd is now 26 tovarne (goods) roubles per month, to which must be added 25 per cent or more which the workers earn each month on piece work over a certain minimum. This is slightly lower than the Moscow wage, but the cost of living is somewhat lower in Petrograd. Considering the cultural and educational opportunities opened to the workers through the trade unions, the medical care, cheap living accommodations cooperative purchasing and so on, these real wages actually amount to considerably more than those of clothing workers before the war.

The production per man has greatly improved in the last few years and a suit can now be made in just half the time it took before the war. However, the output of the Petrograd plants has not yet reached quite the standard of the Moscow factories for they have not had the advantage of the large supplies of machinery and equipment the latter have received from America.

Bricker is now working out a plan to divide the work among the Petrograd clothing factories so that each will have its specialty—one to make women's wear exclusively, and one men's suits and overcoats; one military uniforms, etc. A start has already been made in this specialization. One of the great prides of the Petrograd Trust is a factory for dyeing furs. Formerly they used German chemicals but since the revolution, they have learned to make their own dyes and are doing excellent work. Their greatest need just now is for more raw material and machinery in order to carry their specialization still farther. To buy more equipment, they need more capital from America, from their big American brother, the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Chicago Printers Busy

Inspection of the traveling cards deposited with Typographical union No. 16 reveals about 100 out-of-town union printers who headed for Chicago within the past month. The types came from Boston, New York, Newark, several Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, Memphis, Dallas, Los Angeles, Portland (Ore.), Omaha, Minneapolis, Madison, Milwaukee, and some smaller towns. One card from the Scottish printers' union was deposited.

"All our members are busy," Pres. E. A. Patzke says. "The number coming from out of town is about balanced by those leaving Chicago. Our organization is keeping rates for machine operators up to about \$60 a week. Without our organization printers would be working for a maximum of \$30."

The Land for the Users!

Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

FINNISH BRANCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ida and Jalmar Siljander
Lydia and Emil Niskanen
Kalle Kallio
Alex Ranta
Kustaa Salo
Laura Koivisto
Martha Koivisto
Eddith Maki
Alina and Alex Kangas
Elma and T. Maki
Mary and T. Tuomela
Margaret and A. Nevenon
Alma Laitinen
Carl Kari
Antti Salo

WILKES BARRE, PA.

J. Senkus
Paul Ralszys
A. G. Degiatis
Comrade
Mrs. M. Uliniski
Comrade
M. Swingle
George Grigatis
Gral Granon
A. Stiklunas
J. Stankevich
Mr. and Mrs. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Lutaskas

DULUTH, MINN.

Kaarlo Mustajarvi
John Wentzel
Elli ja Carl Toivonen
E. P. Junttila
Matt. Kivijola
Giva Gronlund
Charles Nyberg
Carl Mikkola
John Maki
Jack Latuala
Einar Andelin
John Warell
W. M. Tynismaa
Kalle Wirta
Matti Jutila
Kusti Nurmi
Herman Nurmi
Nestor Aalto
A. Junttila
Esther, Mrs. and Mr. Niemi
Victor Nyman
Martin Olson
Mrs. J. Salmi
John Koivisto
Asarias Ramunen
A. H. Peltto
Mrs. J. Hanninen
Mrs. and Mr. Mattsson
Lauri Kulonen
Andrew Oksa
Tyne Rajala
Henry Hill

Greeting Out of Germany

(We print below the translation of a letter of greeting to The Daily Worker by August Thalheimer, the intellectual leader of the German Communist Party. We will print his article which is mentioned in the letter in a later issue of our paper. In the midst of the terrific strain of trying revolutionary activity this Communist leader does not forget us and our Daily Worker.)

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 13, 1923.

To the Editors of the "Daily Worker".

Dear Comrades: We are glad at your success which enables you to issue the "Daily Worker". We wish that success for your work which will make the American Party one of the biggest and best sections of the Communist International.

The tempo of the German revolution has slackened somewhat. However, the exaggerated overestimation of the moment for the seizure of power has not given place to any hopelessness. We are making extraordinary advances. The hour of reckoning of the German working class with their Gays, Fords and Morgans will not keep us waiting long, and this reckoning will be a thoro one.

Enclosed you will please find an article for your paper "The Situation in Germany and the Communist Party of Germany". Will you please send us regularly several copies of your paper. With Communist Greeting,
AUGUST THALHEIMER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

S. Ladish
Seminoff
S. Shulemowitz
R. Rosenstein
L. Rosenstein
M. Rosenstein
A. Rosenstein
S. Tilles
J. Talsky
J. Rubin
A. Theinholtz
C. Simon
N. Rubin
L. Rubin
Abe Rabinowitz
J. Rubin
B. J. Myers
I. Strier
Ida Rabinowitz
S. Solomon
Jackheim
Rossie Yelliv
I. Betz
G. Betz
A. Betz
P. Brownstein
Y. Brownstein
Max Borenstein
K. Borenstein
S. Braer
H. Cohen
H. Cominken
D. Doniloff
G. R. Evans
S. Evans
B. Farber
I. Chatnover
D. Gordon
I. Feinberg
C. Gurevitz
K. C. Gittlemen
B. M. Goodman
Molie Goodman
Anna Hartman
M. Hittleman
L. Hittleman
C. Hittleman
H. Iroff
Klapperman
Z. Klein
L. Lieboritz
E. A. Katz
M. Lunin
B. Karacek
M. Karacek
H. Mintz

John Paasio

John Paasio
Otto Saarela
Henry Laine
Otto Kaivee
Everd Tuomala
Onni Hytonen
Hugo Wilkman
Bertha Kaleva
Impi Katainen
Sanna Lindell
Antti Kotikangas
Peter Mustonen
Impi Nordblom
Arnold Aarnio
John Rasanen
Lillian Hill
Emilia Anderson
Emilia Raho
Mini Kuusisto
Sena Pelkonen
A. Korpela

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

O. Weil
Morris Tykulsky
W. Tykulsky
I. Weisblatt
R. Rabinowitz
G. Werwich
Sol. Nurenberg
S. Warantz
M. Mendelowitz
I. Pfkowitz
N. Nurenberg
Sophie Nurenberg
Anna Weiners
H. Natanblit
F. Haurd
B. Cohen
Sanders

BRULE, WIS.

Victor Koski
Arvid Wentila
Elias Kinkainen
P. Aho
Fred. Anderson
Chas. Lahti
David Lahti
Arnold Aho
John Lahti
H. Aho
Mrs. Mikkola
John Tuury
Waino Hile

STAMFORD, CONN.

John Valezise
Guiseppa Vartuli
B. D'Agostino
Felice Modiano
E. Giordano
L. Metallo
D. Ciordallo
L. Gabriele
G. Francisco
L. Dedda
Louis Abste
Isadore Wofsky
M. Skigen

MRS. R. BROOKER 2708 Crystal St., 1/2 Block North of Division St. ARMITAGE 9217
SPECIALIST
FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PAINLESSLY AND PERMANENTLY BY THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE
Moles Removed in One Treatment
Office Hours: 9-12 M., 2-7 P. M., Sunday Till 3 P. M.

FOR PITTSBURGH, PA.
DR. RASNICK, DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street Rendering Expert Dental 1627 Center Avenue
Near 7th Avenue Service for 20 Years Cor. Arthur Street

MYERSCOUGH ON STRUGGLE IN U. M. W. A.

Progressive Forces Mobilize For Indianapolis Convention

BY THOMAS MYERSCOUGH
Sec'y Progressive Miners' Committee

Every miner who has been elected as a delegate to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which convenes at Indianapolis, Ind., on January 22nd, can consider himself a lucky man indeed. This because he will be a part of what promises to be the most important convention ever held by the Miners or any other union.

The men of the mines are going to this gathering with a determination to put an end to the system of things in the organization, that has allowed them to drift into the present deplorable condition of servitude through the method of intermittent employment and subsequent near-starvation. This convention will be treated to many clashes between the forces of the administration and the young, but steadily growing, Progressive group. In past conventions it has been the custom of the "machine," as the administration forces are best known, to isolate the grievances of the rank and file from the real issues. This is invariably accomplished by the use of convention strategy, by political intrigue or any other accomplishment of their ulterior method considered necessary to the purposes.

Progressives a Factor.

Nearly every convention of the miners' union in the past has witnessed a rebellious group from some section of its jurisdiction who have come with the hope of getting consideration at the hands of the delegation assembled, only to find that the men knew nothing of their troubles, or if they did, it was from information received from the scheming administration, who could not afford to allow a presentation of the facts on the convention floor. The result usually is that such delegations went their weary way home at the end of the convention, dismayed, disillusioned and often with the determination to take things as they come in the future, and in this manner become useless to the organization, except, from a dues-paying viewpoint.

They return to their local unions and truthfully tell their respective constituencies, that "we never had a chance." However, a new hope has been instilled in these forward looking elements by the formation of the "Progressive Committee." This committee, composed of the real union men from all sections of the country and Canada, have also served to throw a new fear into the hearts of the officials and "pie-card artists," because of the manner in which they have conducted themselves.

This is demonstrated by the fact that immediately after the June 2-3, 1923, conference in Pittsburgh, Pa., the National Executive Board issued a circular letter to the entire labor movement, to the effect that we were a Dual Union, and that wherever we presented ourselves, we should be treated as such. The results obtained by this letter were also proof of our strength, because in nearly every union to which it was sent the workers voted it into the waste basket.

Will Not Be Led Astray.

We are going to the convention to wage a real battle for our class, and the men who now rule with an iron hand, and who, incidentally, are the ones who led the fight for the expulsion of "Bill" Dunne from the Portland (A. F. of L.) convention, will find that there are a lot of potential "Bill Dunnes" in the U. M. W. of A., and that they can not be fooled, coaxed, bribed or browbeaten into submission. They will find that the Progressives understand a few things about the labor movement, and also that they understand the present rotten economic structure of society, and will not be led astray by any of the methods usually employed.

We are going to raise issues that concern the membership, and we will be prepared to fight every inch of the way for such things as the "Restoration of Membership and Autonomy" for the Kansas and Nova Scotia miners respectively, for the participation of our union in the building of a real "Labor Party," for "Nationalization of the Mines" and for ten other very important issues. We have "13" such issues and we are not one bit superstitious, in fact we are not built that way. In addition we have the miners on their toes ready to fight for necessary constitutional changes, which will make our organization the fighting, working-class body it was intended to be by those who founded it, and change it from its status as a wealth providing pleasure vehicle, for the dynasty who now rule, and who have run it to the very verge of ruin.

At the convention we will provide every delegate with the facts concerning the U. M. W. of A., and a copy of "The Progressive Miner" (special convention number) will also be given to each delegate, and when the smoke of battle has cleared away we are expecting to return with some of the scraps attached to our belts, or to at least show that we made a good ght.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Youth of Soviet Russia Not Here

This is the first of a series of three articles on the Youth movement of Russia and what the American workers movement can learn from it. The other articles will be published in early issues of THE DAILY WORKER. Watch for them.

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

If you want to get a kick out of life just consider for a minute the young people of the youngest great nation on earth, the youth of Soviet Russia! Youth is always inspiring. Strong, supple, forward-looking, everlastingly active, forever seeking new things to do and new ways of doing them.

The present rulers of Russia had a tremendous handicap to overcome in their heritage of the past. Theirs was a new day into a far-flung land for ages called "Darkest Russia." The ages of oppression had left a deep mark on the human material out of which the new order was to be built. The greater part of the older generation was indelibly branded with the marks of its life in slavery—lethargic in personal habits, primitive in industry, and dully submissive in matters of politics and religion.

But with the youth it was a different story. For them Time and Life began in November, 1917. While Bolshevik theory and tactic was laid down by men whose party record ran back twenty years many thousands of "beardless boys" swelled the ranks of the Red Guard, there to see years of service and hardship that trained and tempered them for the posts of responsibility they now hold.

The Communists (in Russia at least) fully recognize that a virile, active youth movement is a proletarian political movement, is the only conceivable guarantee of final success. Youth plays a most important part in any severe struggle, hence a primary requirement of the Communists is that they help their youth to mobilize the young masses on the workers' side of the class line. Particularly in a country like the United States, where the combined propaganda of school, motion picture, newspaper, workplace and church exercise a tremendous anti-labor influence upon our young. The Communist movement cannot afford to leave the slightest possible help ungiven in the strengthening and encouragement of the youth movement.

Many factors favor our youth in the campaign to win over their fellows. Youth is naturally receptive to new ideas, especially when presented by its own kind, in its own language, in pugnacious opposition to the hated hoary authoritarianism of schoolmaster or workmaster. The returns to the Party from energy and money spent on youth work are manifestly greater than can be expected on any other field. Through workshop, school, sport, educational or social club many avenues extend toward the confidence of the young mass, and these roads are not so beset by obstacle of economic fear, ingrown prejudice, or mental and physical exhaustion as is the case with the older worker. Finally, when the young convert is won, not only is his "expectancy" of party life much longer but he throws into the work of the movement a much larger quantum of free time and energy, and, being less responsibility bound he dares tasks and assumes sacrifices often beyond the power of his elders.



A YOUNG SPARTACIST

It was during the revolutionary struggles in Berlin in January, 1919, and the nine-year-old Heinz was alone in the house. His mother had gone out to market. He had not seen his father for two weeks. Heinz knew that the police were looking for him. They wanted to put him into prison because he is a Spartacist.

But the police won't find him, the silly devils; they don't know at all what a Spartacist is. If they knew what fine stories his father told when he was at home they wouldn't say that the Spartacists were criminals, destroyers, robbers, vagabonds. Heinz knows also what the Spartacists want. That the gluttons and the big bellied, fine ladies and gentlemen should work and that the workers should receive enough wages to live and eat well. That is why the rich hate the Spartacists.

But his school comrades do not know this. He is the only Spartacist in his class. Yesterday they wanted to beat him, but backed up against the wall and loosening the strap from his school books he swung it continually, so that none of them had sufficient courage to seize him. Then two others joined him and stood at his side, and then they were three and they stood closely together.

Heinz listened. Someone is coming up the stairs. There must be several. They are knocking on the door, and it opens and three men walk in. Smiling in a friendly manner, they ask for his father. Heinz replies that his father has gone away. "Where to?" That he didn't know. Then they tell him that they are policemen, and that unless he told them where his father was they would take him with them and put him in prison. Heinz stood firm. They take him with them. Below at the house door they ask him again. Heinz says nothing. They make him get into their automobile which started off at a whirling speed thru the streets.

It is dark when the car stops before a gloomy looking building and Heinz is forced to get out. They lead him

MESSAGE FROM MARTY, WHO LED FRENCH MUTINY

Greets U. S. Workers Thru "The Daily"

Andre Marty, the leader of the mutiny of French sailors of the Black Sea Fleet in 1919 writes to the "Daily Worker". Thru the Daily Worker he speaks to the American workers.

French sailors refused to fight against Soviet Russia, refused to crush the First Workers' Republic, refused to fire upon workers who had emancipated themselves from the rule of capitalism.

They hoisted the red flag on the proud battleships of imperialist France, they sang the International, they mutinied. And for this, punishment was meted out to them. But the combined protest of French workers freed them.

It was well enough to shoot down mutineers in 1917 in the great mutiny which broke out during the war in the French army, but the workers were awakened in 1919, and it was not so easy to carry out mass executions, especially as these mutineers had acted in the cause of the liberation of the world's workers.

The people of Paris showed by their votes that they wanted Marty freed. The people of Paris elected him scores of times to office as a sign of their solidarity until the government no longer dared to keep Andre Marty in prison. The article which follows tells its own story:

Perpignan, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1923.

Dear Comrades:

I am sending you an article with my photo for the "Daily Worker." I hope that it will reach you in time for the first number.

You will give me great pleasure by sending me the number in which it will appear.

Be assured dear comrades of my best and sincerest wishes.

ANDRE MARTY.

Address: Andre Marty, Hotel Central, Place Arago, Perpignan (Pyrenees Orientales) France.

Perpignan (Pyrenees Orientales), France, Dec. 22, 1923.

Dear Comrades:

I learn with joy that on Jan. 13, you will launch the "Daily Worker", and I am happy to send you my wishes for success to the organ which will defend the American working class under the direction of the Workers Party.

I know how hard will be your task. In free America King Dollar reigns as absolute a master as the monarchs of our old Europe. Nowhere in the world do the money powers display more cunning and ferocity in their fight against the workers. But nowhere are the workers more ardent and more tenacious in the fight. Against the formidable trusts they oppose enormous masses; and the memory of those colossal strikes of miners and railwaymen, those strikes which lasted for months, is still vivid in my mind; we are pretty small, we Europeans, beside these formidable movements. The "Daily Worker" will serve as a link and as an inspiration to thousands of wage-workers who perish, who waste away, for the greater good of capitalist combines. I have no doubt of its rapid expansion, or of the enormous importance of the doctrine which it will spread. It will grow up quickly, I am sure, and the spectre of social revolution will soon haunt your selfish and pleasure-seeking exploiters.

Ah yes, I know: Against you are all the forces of finance, of darkness, of police; you will vanquish them, and you will be victorious under the magnificent symbol of the sickle and hammer surmounting the red flag.

Five and a half years have already passed since the time that thousands and thousands of us, soldiers and sailors, were distributed all along the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea and along the Roumanian border. Without any intercommunication, almost without any connection with France, we were told terrible stories about the Bolsheviks; and they wanted to make us crush this magnificent proletariat whose disarming was awaited by the White Terror assembled behind us so that its fighting spirit could be drowned in rivers of blood. But we had read the proclamations: "French soldier! French sailor! You are a worker or a peasant! You have before you workers or peasants! Before shooting look and think!" And the French soldiers did look and think, and did not shoot. Like their American comrades at Archangel, the regiments which had mutinied had to be quickly led back to the rear and had to be sent back home. And it was then that the sailors saw along the whole coast, on all the buildings, the red pennant, always colored anew by the blood of the workers; and the sailors understood. On April 20, 1919, the day after my arrest, at 8 o'clock in the morning, on Easter Day, the sailors of the dreadnaughts "Jean Bart" and "France" solemnly hoisted at the fore-mast the red pennant, and with bare heads, and motionless, they sang the "International". That was a decisive signal, and everywhere, at the sight of the red emblem, the crews mutinied!

We had against us military authority, force unprecedented for its brutality, the formidable organization of the capitalist state; and nevertheless, despite our total lack of coordination, without any other support than our revolutionary faith, we forced the devouring government of miserable Clemenceau to let go of his prey, so that the workers and peasants of Russia might be allowed to

The German Relief Drive is On

By ROSE KARSNER.

When the condition of the German workers grew to unbearable proportions, the International Arbeiter Hilfe Komitee, of which the Friends of Soviet Russia is the American branch, sent out a call for help.

This call went to all countries. Soviet Russia was the first to respond. Other countries are also helping. Czechoslovakia is sending sugar, Norway sends cod liver oil, Holland sends milk, Spain sends dried fruit. France supports a kitchen.

The Friends of Soviet Russia, which has declared itself also the Friends of Workers' Germany, has opened a nation-wide campaign under the auspices of Committee for International Workers' Aid for the opening of an American Soup Kitchen in Germany.

Toward this end it is necessary to raise \$500 for initial outlay and to pledge \$2,000 a month for the support of the kitchen.

In response to a call sent to all FSR Locals, Boston, New York, Chi-

constitute the first proletarian government of the world.

Comrades, in spite of the dark forces which crush you, I am sure that you will take up again with success the final fight for your emancipation; I am sure that, rationalists as you are, you will easily strike down the capitalist state of King Dollar, to replace it by the "free organization of the laboring masses", as our comrade Lenin so well said at the First Congress of the Communist International.

And it is to wish you, not good luck, but quick success, that I have asked the "Daily Worker" to receive my fraternal letter in its columns, being certain that it will give pleasure to the American workers, in showing them that from a secluded spot in the Pyrenees the comrades of the French Section of the Communist Party think of them with all their soul and with all their might.

ANDRE MARTY, mechanician, sentenced to twenty years of hard labor, freed from the prison of the French Republic on July 17, 1923.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Special Music for Kruse Film In addition to bringing back with him motion picture film that recorded every stage of his journey, William F. Kruse, pictorial editor of the Friends of Soviet Russia, brought back a collection of the latest Russian songs, comprising everything written or adopted since the revolution.

Rudolph Liebig, one of the foremost composers in America, is arranging orchestrations of these selections, and they will be used as musical accompaniment of the new film to be routed by the Friends of Soviet Russia for the benefit of the German Workers Relief Campaign.

Any locals desiring dates for this film should immediately communicate with the National Office, Friends of Soviet Russia, 32 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

WE HAIL OUR FIRST COMMUNIST DAILY IN ENGLISH.

LONG LIVE OUR DAILY WORKER!

You can count on our unanimous support for our organ.

GREETINGS to THE DAILY WORKER from Russian Branch, Kenosha, Wis.

GREETINGS to THE DAILY WORKER!

Local Coppersmith, No. 51, Chicago, Ill., of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.

GREETINGS from the English Branch, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Greeting from MORRIS WARSHAW

Greeting from CLARA RUBINSTEIN

Greetings from JOHN DOUGAN Milford, Utah

Greetings from WILLIAM E. BEIER

GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER

from LOCAL UNION NO. 1367

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Meets every Monday evening at Wicket Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue.

GREETINGS from the City Central Committee of the Workers Party, Washington, D. C. BOOST THE DAILY! Every Member of the English Branch, Jewish Branch and Finnish Branch Is With You.

GREETINGS from Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 506, Washington, D. C. Freiheit Branch. BOOST THE DAILY!

GREETINGS from the Finnish Branch of the Workers Party, Hartford, Conn. Work Daily for "The Daily!"

WE HAIL OUR FIRST COMMUNIST DAILY IN ENGLISH.

LONG LIVE OUR DAILY WORKER! You can count on our unanimous support for our organ. THE N. W. JEWISH BRANCH, CHICAGO, OF THE WORKERS PARTY.

NEBRASKA'S GREETINGS.

Hail the Daily Worker, Champion of our class; With elation call to labor, Raise up a dormant mass.

Years of hope are now achieved, Advancing on the foe, Capitalist lies to batter down; And truth to workers show.

Nebraska greets our Comrades, Thru our English Daily new; That links our movement closer yet, Adding millions to our few.

Omaha Workers Party Branches. ENGLISH—JEWISH—SOUTH SLAVIC.

GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER

from LOCAL UNION NO. 1367

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Meets every Monday evening at Wicket Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail: \$6.00 per year \$3.50 .6 months \$2.00 .3 months
By mail (in Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50 .6 months \$2.50 .3 months
By carrier: \$10.00 per year \$1.00 per month

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER

1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Rockefeller Welfare Work

Wide publicity is given to the philanthropic enterprises of John D. Rockefeller and the welfare work carried on in the Standard Oil concerns is heralded by the publicists of capitalism as the solution for the capital-labor problem.

When, as in the plant of the Corn Products Refining Co., in Pekin, Ill., 25 or 40 workers are killed and as many more horribly injured, through criminal neglect on the part of the company of the most elementary safety precautions, the capitalist press suppresses the fact that the Corn Products Refining Co. is a Rockefeller enterprise.

Why the change? The explanation is found in an article by a former newspaper man of national reputation recently published by one of the leading liberal magazines. In this article he shows how several years ago the Standard Oil Co. entered upon a nation-wide advertising campaign featuring the dozens of by-products it secures from the refining of crude oil.

No longer are caricatures of "John D." used to frighten recalcitrant children. The horrors of Ludlow have been forgotten and with one eye on the business office, editors now write of Rockefeller charities instead of Rockefeller corruption and cruelty.

The Ludlow tradition is still alive. It is not the Rockefeller policy that has changed, but only that on the books of Standard Oil concerns is carried now a charge for "advertising."

We submit this question for our readers to ponder over: Has the Standard Oil ever made a better investment?

Another question: Can the workers make an investment that will pay bigger dividends than the money spent in support of a fighting paper that already has the distinction in one day of existence of being the only Chicago daily which connects the Pekin disaster with company unions and "welfare work" under Standard Oil control?

The Real Reason

Now that the smoke of Senator Lodge's 30,000 word barrage against the Soviet Government has disappeared, it is daily becoming clearer that the United States Government has a totally different objection to recognizing the Soviet Republic than it has ever admitted publicly.

Well-informed observers in Washington have never taken seriously the Hughes-Daugherty "red" scares. The real reason for the refusal of the Administration to resume commercial and diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia was recently given to the writer by a Senator who visited Russia last summer.

When our State Department refuses to enter into amicable relations with the Soviet Government, it does so for one reason only; and that reason is that the government fears the effect of Russian recognition on our labor movement.

The Senator hit the nail on the head. One of the most powerful influences against the restoration of normal relations between the Soviet Republic and the United States is Samuel Gompers and his American Federation of Labor machine. If Russia were recognized, thus giving the American workers and farmers first hand evidence of the constructive character of the Russian revolution, Mr. Gompers would be deprived of his principal issue.

We are sorry for Mr. Gompers. Russian recognition is drawing near. Nothing has helped Russian recognition more than the last asinine sally of Messrs. Hughes and Daugherty supported by Mr. Gompers. It is high time that the "Grand Old Man" of the American labor movement get himself and his ruling clique a new "issue."

Another Coolidge

Among the many Christmas gifts handed out by the Strikebreaker-President Coolidge, the outstanding one is the loan of the Strikebreaker-Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, of the Marine Corps, to the business men's Mayor Kendrick of Philadelphia.

The strong-armed new Director of Public Safety in the Quaker City has been given a leave of absence for one year to clean up Philadelphia, to drive out all gamblers and undesirables.

When a wave of employing class morality sweeps any section of the country, even the Quaker Philadelphia, we usually don't take it seriously and dismiss it as a joke. However, this time the situation is really serious. We are indebted to General Butler for frank talk. As a matter of fact General Butler was so frank in his talk the first few days that he has already been called down sharply by some newspapers.

"I hear there is a union in the police. That must be wiped out, too. The federation of firemen, which, I understand, exists in the fire-bureau, also must go."

The Brigadier General went on to put his case over with a bang and indicated that he would enforce this phase of his clean-up policy by forming a special secret squad of 300 men to check up on the doings of the policemen.

Here we have a strikebreaking campaign with a vengeance. Union-smashing is not a new profession to the government of Pennsylvania at the head of which is the liberal, progressive, moral Governor Gifford Pinchot. In Pittsburgh, the Director of Public Safety, McCandless, and Judge Macfarlane broke up the Firemen's Protective Association. But this Philadelphia incident illustrates our contention that the government is today a strikebreaking agency in the hands of the employing class in a rather picturesque fashion.

Diversified Hardships

The wealthy bankers and big manufacturers have been vying with each other in the lavishness of their generosity towards the poor farmers. One of their best bets for getting the farmer out of the hole in which they have put him is "diversified" farming.

Gallons of ink have spilled advising the wheat farmer to milk cows when he loses on his wheat. Acres of newspaper paper have been stuffed with propaganda to encourage the farmer to engage in diversified production.

A dirt farmer writing in the Nebraska Daily Press has blasted this propaganda in the most effective manner that has yet come to our attention. Every farmer and worker should clip his answer which we reproduce, paste this item in his hat and throw it into the teeth of the first advocate of the panacea of diversified farming that meets him.

Everybody's advising the farmer to raise dairy cows—to engage in diversified farming. Evidently the Town Farmers, as the press sometimes calls them, think a cow manures and massages herself, milks herself and delivers the product to the creamery without profane urging.

I wonder if any of these Town Farmers who are trying to tell us how to conduct a cow hotel have ever arisen at four a. m., groped their way through a littered farm yard to a cow stable, played the reveille to a flock of bovines and milked ten or twelve of them when the thermometer stood at 15 below zero.

Perhaps Messrs. Coolidge and Hoover and their agents in the Farm Bureau Federation would do well to get a glimpse, in practice, of this great remedy of theirs—diversified farming.

The Daily Herald

The Daily Worker is glad to note that the attempts made by reactionary influences in the British labor movement to strangle the Daily Herald have failed. A resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labor Party, congratulates the paper on its splendid services in the recent election and declares: "The Joint Meeting learns with the greatest satisfaction that the present position of the paper is such as to inspire confidence in its future and permanent continuance."

The resolution also urges the rank and file to give their hearty support to the labor daily.

When the announcement was made last fall that the Daily Herald stood in danger of suspension at the end of that year, the Communist Party of Great Britain realizing the value of even a moderate labor paper to the working class of that country carried on an intense propaganda among the rank and file of organized labor to save the Daily Herald.

In his last speech MacDonal already forgot two measures of the Labor Party, the capital levy and nationalization of mines and railroads. And the Labor Party will betray its program on the solution of the tremendous unemployment and of the terrible housing situation. The Labor Party will bring about the recognition of Soviet Russia; but it will not have the revolutionary courage to inaugurate a new foreign policy in Europe. The Labor Party will bring some relief in the German

SQUEEZING THE WORKERS AND FARMERS



Big Business Always Insists on a Seat.

The British "Pilgrims and Jumpers"

By JOHN PEPPER.

The Labor Party in Great Britain is on the threshold of government.

The capitalist class in Great Britain and in many other countries as well is discussing with fear the possibility of a labor government.

Ramsay MacDonald the leader of the British Labor Party is trying to pacify the capitalists. In his Royal Albert Hall speech he made the declaration "We are not going to jump to our goal, we are on a pilgrimage." True, the capitalists are pleased with his promises, but they don't exactly have faith in him.

The coming to power of the British Labor Party will not mean the rule of the British proletariat, but merely the illusion of the rule of the working class.

But exactly for this very reason, the coming to power by the British Labor Party will start a tremendous revolutionary process in England. Capitalist papers have likened MacDonald to Kerensky. The comparison is partly right, but partly wrong.

What is the real significance of the acquisition of power by the British Labor Party?

It is a tremendous event of universal significance. It means the breaking of the old English two-party system. It will be the proof of the gigantic growth of the political power of the British working class.

But it would be foolish to think for a moment that the rule of the British Labor Party means the rule of the British working class. MacDonald and the Labor Party do not desire the rule of the working class at all, and they have betrayed even the immediate demands of the working class already before they have come into power.

Who is this gentleman, Smith? What has he ever done to win the distinguished service cross from the capitalist class?

Senator Smith hails from the textile-baron ridden South Carolina, where thousands of children are exploited and denied the opportunity to receive even the most elementary education.

Senator Smith is a native son of a State where thousands of women employed in the textile mills are subject to the most despicable working conditions, starvation wages, 50 per cent getting less than \$12 a week, and long hours destroying their vitality.

talists have the majority in Parliament, where they have the king, the House of Lords, the whole apparatus of state power, while the working class has neither weapons nor Soviets.

But in one respect MacDonald will resemble Kerensky completely. Whether he wishes or not, he will contribute greatly to the radicalization of the English working class.

The workers will have only the illusion of power, but this very illusion will impel them to demand more and still more power, MacDonald will be forced either to yield and help the workers to real power—in that case the capitalist majority of Parliament will drive him out immediately.

It is no accident, but rather profoundly symbolic, that at the very same time that the Labor Party comes into power, a nation-wide strike of railway workers is threatening. The railway workers helped to elect MacDonald the labor leader to protect their interests against capitalism; and to their great surprise, they will find against them Ramsay MacDonald the prime minister, the protector of the capitalist state.

When the final passage of the Eight Hour Law for railway workers was before the Senate, Mr. Smith likewise found it convenient to avoid voting.

Introducing the Gentleman from South Carolina

And even on the railroad question Senator Smith's record is punctuated with the same straddling weakness, and an occasional open fight against progressive or near-progressive measures. It is true Senator Smith has not voted for the Esch-Cummins Railway Act. But he waged no real fight against its enactment.

When a motion was made in the Senate on Dec. 20, 1919 to extend the period of Federal control of railroads for two years, Senator Smith fought against the measure in order to hasten the government's granting a bonus of hundreds of millions of dollars to the railway corporations for their having allowed the country to use the roads while at war.

But in the Sixty-Fourth Congress Senator Smith picked up sufficient courage to come out openly as an enemy of the working masses. On August 8, 1916, the South Carolina solon, speaking on behalf of the textile magnates whom he served in Washington, spoke and voted against the Federal Child Labor Bill.

In the next Congress Mr. Smith fought against a bill providing for an appropriation to help run the Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor. When the war was on in full swing and a motion was made in the Senate to strike out the "Work or Fight" amendment from the draft bill, Mr. Smith did not take a position.

At the close of 1918 a bill was presented to the Senate to tax those products in interstate commerce which were produced by child labor. The Honorable Smith again came up to the scratch as a loyal servant of the Southern textile interests and made a vigorous fight against the enactment even of this half-hearted attempt at limiting the employment of children.

Against Woman Suffrage. When the bill to give the vote to women was presented to the 66th Congress, on June 4, 1919, Mr. Smith did his level best to defeat the measure.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to Paris recently and indulged in much fox trotting. Perhaps the royal parasite is aiming to proficiency in the terpsichorean art, fearing lest the growing power of the British labor movement may send him scurrying in search of a meal ticket. It is also significant that one of his most appreciated Parisian treasures was a collection of Jazz Music which was given to him by a colored American orchestra. What a hit the prince would make as orchestra leader in the Drake Hotel? The Count Von Hoogstraten would take a back seat.

Senator Hiram Johnson will tell the people of Chicago what he thinks of the political gum shoe artist, Calvin Coolidge, when he speaks here on Friday night. Hiram is a great friend of the "common people." He is out for clean politics. He condemns Coolidge for his manipulation of the Southern vote, but "Cal" will have a delegation of Washington negroes on hand to prove to the "people" that Hiram is prejudiced against the negro, hence his anger. In order to prove that he has no objection to getting the negro vote, Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge visited an old colored butler in Washington last Sunday. It is an interesting game and no doubt will intrigue the Henry Dubbs. Meanwhile the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is crystallizing the sentiment for a great nation-wide Farmer-Labor Party.

The Egyptian nationalists won a tremendous victory in the recent elections held in that country. Without the full returns being in, it is announced that the Zaghloulists have 190 seats, leaving 24 to the combined opposition parties.

The capitalist newspapers are again gorging themselves with the details of the latest murder mystery. An Aurora horticulturist confessed to having killed his wife after she had killed her brother. The revolting details of this horrible crime are spread over the pages of the capitalist dailies. Sex perversion, murder, crime is served up to the public by the journalistic profit-gluttons who profess to be so much concerned about public decency. The readers of the capitalist press have gotten the "crime habit." They are trained to look for sensational slush, and they get plenty of it.

Frank E. Kellog, American ambassador to the Court of St. James, presented his credentials to King George at Buckingham Palace a few days ago. The ambassador and the embassy staff, drove to the palace and returned in the gorgeous, gilded royal coaches reserved for occasions of state. The ambassador was minus the Harvey-knee breeches and the palatial mansion donated by J. P. Morgan is yet unfinished.

President Frank L. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade, does not like "bloes." They are the cause of most political evils in his opinion. Oh, this confounded class struggle! "We find," says Carey, "our legislature divided into cliques and blocs and our national congress split into definite groupings to further class interest. We find new political movements developing from class feeling with the leaders noisily claiming public attention, but failing to do a single constructive thing in behalf of the nation. Keep the bloc system out of the grain exchange," he perorated. Carey wants only one bloc, the capitalist bloc.