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

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.

SECTION ONE.

Vol. II. No. 300. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1926 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

FIGHT SURRENDER TO COAL BARONS

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE eighty women who ware sentenced to jail for picketing, as a result of a decision of the Illinois appelate court will not find much consolation in the wonderful "victory" won by the labor bureucrats when their "friends" in the Illinois legislature put over the anti-injunction bill. Everything was running along nicely until a certain judge found the law was unconstitutional and after that things began to run just as usual. In other words picketing became as illegal as ever.

* * *

THE reactionary labor leaders at the head of the Chicago Federation of Labor thot they had a good laugh on the Communists and other radicals who favored the organization of a labor party that would bring the workers together under a class banner to fight for their interests. Here was a justification of the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor. "Reward your friends and punish your enemies." This was the slogan of Gompers. It is also the slogan of William Green his worthy disciple and equally loyal servant of capitalism.

* * *

THE decision that picketing is illegal may not cause the labor bureaucrats to change their minds as to the need for a labor party. It is not at all likely that it will. But the eighty women may do some thinking. Not that a labor party is an infallible cure for the ills that afflict the working class. It is a step in the right direction. It is important, because for one reason, it gets the workers acting together in a political party against their class enemies. And furthermore they will learn by experience that nothing short of the complete overthrow of the capitalist system can bring them relief.

* * *

THERE are conflicting rumors regarding the decisions of the Turkish government in relation to the dispute with the British over the Mosul oil territory. Some days the Turks are going to fight; again they are not. What they may do finally will depend on the support they may be able to muster. It is very significant that a few days after the league of nations handed the oil over to Britain, Soviet Russia and Turkey signed a treaty with each other.

* * *

ONLY a few weeks ago, so-called liberal papers, including the New York Nation, swallowed hook, line and sinker, a yarn to the effect that Russia and Italy signed a treaty of the old type. Russia was supposed to have agreed to look with favor on Italy's designs on Turkey in return for similar favors on Italy's party. The thing was an obvious fabrication, yet the alleged friends of the Soviet government had no hesitation in accepting it as a fact. Scratch a pacifist and you will find a counter-revolutionist.

* * *

THE December 5, issue of the New Leader, contains an article from the pen of Dr. Norman Thomas, expressing the conviction that a united front with the Communists on certain issues would be possible for the socialist party. So the hated phrase "united front" is at last coming into its own! It is not necessary to prove that the willingness of the socialists to stand on the same platform with the Communists is not motivated by any good intentions towards the latter. The new policy can very likely be attributed to the growing and well founded conviction that the socialist party found itself nearing isolation from the masses in its last stronghold: the needle trades, and is adopting this ruse in an effort to get some pink paint on its old bones.

* * *

THE socialist party laughed itself almost to death at the Communist slogan of the united front. Not once or twice but scores of times the Communists called on the socialists to unite with them in a fight for certain immediate issues like recognition of Soviet Russia; a labor party; release of class war prisoners and so forth. But they were turned down cold. Of course we remember the story of the Greeks bearing gifts but if the socialists want a united front, the Communists are more than willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with them, provided they go to bat with the common enemy. That is the test of their sincerity.

PORTO RICANS DEMAND RIGHT TO RULE SELF

Political Party Demands Independence

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y.
All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Another link is being forged in the solid chain of all-American resistance to the imperialist domination of Wall Street. Porto Rico, for 27 years a stronghold of imperialism, is being converted into a strategic point in the struggle against imperialism. That is the full significance of news just received in this country of the formation of the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico, with Federico Acosta Velarde as president. The headquarters of the new party is at San Juan; there are branches at Ponce, Mayagúez and all other important towns on the island.

The organization of the party is of great historical importance. For the first time since Porto Rico became a United States possession a political party is in the field openly declaring itself separatist, and demanding immediate and unconditional independence. The "Union de Peurto Rico," founded in 1904, never took such a categorical stand; it was dominated by political trimmers and had no clear program, coming out first in favor of "autonomy," then of statehood within the U. S. republic, then of mere American "citizenship." Systematic betrayal by the leaders caused the union practically to disappear. The newly formed Nationalist Party is pledged to unceasing warfare with the imperialist oppressors of the Porto Rican people. Its membership consists principally of peasants, students and small business men, with a large mixture of workers, whereas the "Union" never was a mass organization but rather a collection of committees of professional politicians.

Thoroly Disillusioned.

President Acosta Velarde of the Nationalist Party has issued a ringing manifesto, a vertitable call to struggle which will be received with sympathy not only by the people of other American colonies and semi-colonies but also by the working class in the United States. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League has received a copy. It calls attention to the machinations of the American sugar and tobacco trusts in Porto Rico and to the sufferings of the Porto Rican people under American rule. It declares that the Porto Ricans, who in 1898 welcomed enthusiastically the United States soldiers that were "to deliver them from Spain," have now become thoroly disillusioned.

"Not until now," continues the manifesto, "has our country created a serious liberation movement, that by its character, program and vigor could take its place in history as the expression of a resolute people determined to conquer their independence. . . . Upon us depends the triumph."

Fight Against Oppression.

Indicative of the strong consciousness of purpose of the Nationalist Party, the manifesto calls for a united front with other peoples oppressed by American imperialism.

"It is our intention," declares President Acosta Velarde, "to enter into close relations with the Nationalist

(Continued on page 3)

Establish 44-Hour Week for Building Trades in England

LONDON—(FP)—The 44-hour week has been established in the British building industry by an agreement signed by the employers and all the London building unions.

Mayor's Order Made No Caps; Shop Shut

NEW YORK—(FP)—When the Commercial Headgear Co. of Woodridge, N. J., broke its agreement with the Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers Intl. Union, forcing a strike, mayor Innes forbade picketing. But the shop remains paralyzed.

23 Industrial Unions Unite 6,500,000 in Land of the Soviets

MOSCOW—(FP)—The tremendous strides of trade unionism in Russia since the revolution are indicated by the membership figures for 1925. In 1917 there were about 1,000,000 organized workers; in 1925 there are 6,500,000 trade unionists, organized in 23 big industrial unions.

Boss Painters Turn Down Sensible Plan

SEATTLE—(FP)—The boss painters association has refused the proposal of the Seattle Painters union to inaugurate the 7-hour day in the industry here during the slack winter months. This was put forward as a means of affording work for as many members as possible while building is slack.

MOTHERS WILL NURSE BABES IN COUNTY PRISON

I. L. G. W. Pickets to Take Children to Jail

"If they take me to jail, they've got to take my babies too," declared one of the eighty women pickets, member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who must go to jail within a few weeks for picketing in the Market street district in the 1923 strike following the decision handed down by the appellate court upholding the sentences imposed by "Injunction" Judge Denis E. Sullivan, Judge Foell and Judge Ira Ryner.

Most of the eighty women who were arrested for picketing the struck garment shops in this district are married women and have babies and small children that must be cared for. They have expressed their determination not to allow the sheriff to part them from their children and will take their babies to jail with them.

Nurse Babies in Prison

Many of the mothers have children less than a year old and the mothers point out that these children must be cared for and that as long as the bosses' courts had decided to jail them, they were going to take their children with them and nurse them in the prison cells. The other mothers who have children a little older will insist that they be allowed to care for their children while in prison.

SLEUTH AGAINST TOM MOONEY NOW IMPUGNS OXMAN

But Thirsts for More Bloody Punishment

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson of San Francisco speaking:

"Our prisons in California have become merely recreation grounds. Our parole system is far too lenient. I believe in flogging criminals. If I had my way, I would confine all reformers, psychiatrists and penologists in a state institution and keep them there.

"There was no miscarriage of justice in the Mooney and Billings case. While it is true that Oxman was something of a romancer, I believe that Mooney and Billings were both guilty."

Matheson's allusion to "reformers, psychiatrists and penologists" evidently harks back to a lecture given, under the auspices of the Science League of America, by a criminologist connected with the University of California. At this lecture Matheson, who was present by special invitation, became so enraged at the professor's plea for kinder treatment of criminals that he got up and begged for an opportunity to give the other side of the case.

The above remarks, made during a speech before the Los Altos club, are evidently "the other side" he has been anxious to present.

Lincoln Park Heads Changed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31—Alexander Fyfe and Arthur Dehmlow were appointed by Governor Small as commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, to succeed E. R. Pike and Mrs. William N. Pellouse.

CRIBBEN, SEXTON COMPANY FAILS IN ITS FRAME-UP

State's Attorney Crowe Aids Bosses

Failing in the attempt to implicate Walter W. Britton, head of the Metal Polishers and John Werlik, business agent of Local 6 of the Metal Polishers' Union which is carrying on a strike against the manufacturers of the "Universal" stoves, heaters and ranges, in the recent "bomb" frame-up, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe had a squad of detectives arrest and bring both union officials to the Sherman House and subject them to a grilling.

Fail First Time.

Both of these union heads were arrested and held incommunicado at the Cook county jail recently in an attempt to link them up with a "bomb" plot. The head of a private detective agency and a number of the Cribben, Sexton and company officials participated in the grilling at that time. All attempts to frame the union men failed.

This time the union heads were again subjected to a grilling. It is believed that the state's attorney's office has become to be the headquarters of the strike persecutors, who are desperate and trying by all means to break the strike.

Fail Second Time.

This attempt to frame the union heads failed just as did the first attempt.

The men on the picket line are just as enthusiastic and just as determined to remain on strike until their demands are won as they were the first day they went on strike.

Strike Enters Fifth Month.

The strike which now enters its fifth month has resulted in the loss of many thousands of dollars worth of business to the company. Contractors, and dealers continue to send in letters daily telling the company they refuse to handle the "Universal" stoves, ranges and furnaces until the Cribben, Sexto and company settles with the striking metal polishers.

The Cribben, Sexton and company has on its side the capitalist newspapers in the city that get full-page ads from the stove concern to attack the union and blame the union for activities of the dicks hired to "protect and maintain peace" around the plant.

Guards Tut's Coffin.

CAIRO, Dec. 31—The coffin of Tutankhamen, Egypt's ancient ruler, whose tomb at Luxor has been an object of archeological exploration for the past three years, was brought to Cairo under an armed guard.

Centralia I. W. W. Have No Chance of Pardon by Hartley

OLYMPIA, Wash.—(FP)—Gov. Roland Hartley, wealthy lumberman, has declared that he is so busy with legislative matters that he will not be able to pass on the numerous requests for pardon from prison. There is no suggestion of a pardon for the Centralia I. W. W. boys.

Rich Corporations Get Tax Refunds

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31. — Tax refunds totaling $151,885,415 were made during the past year, the internal revenue bureau disclosed in a report made to the ways and means committee of the house. Some of this amount, however, represents adjustments made in controversies dating back to 1920.

MORITZ LOEB IS CALLED TO STAND TRIAL

Indicted Under Hoosier Anarchy Law

I. L. D. Press Service.

Moritz J. Loeb, business manager of The DAILY WORKER was notified to appear for trial in Crown Point, Indiana, on Wednesday, January 6.

Loeb was arrested on May 1, 1923, while speaking at a May Day meeting in Gary, Indiana, and held under the Indiana criminal anarchy law. He has been free on bail since then.

Shortly after May 1, 1923, the officials of Gary, were indicted in a big booze scandal and the mayor with several others were found guilty and sent to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia.

They were released only a few weeks ago and were photographed as they stepped off the train to resume their work enforcing "law and order" in Gary.

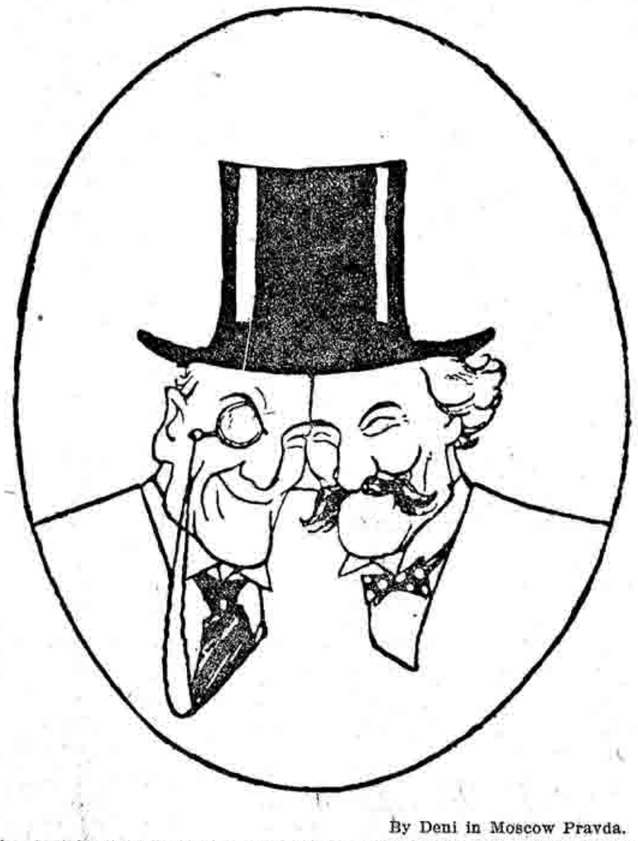
Altho indictments have been secured by the state, under the Indiana criminal anarchy law, no sentences have been recorded. Attorney Benjamin Backrach will defend Loeb at the trial.

Award Highway Contract.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—Contract for the construction of a bridge on state hard road Route 8, Section 42 B., Knox county, was awarded by the state highway department to A. P. Munson, Marion, Ind., at a price of $13,929.02.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

From Capitalism's Family Album



By Deni in Moscow Pravda.

Chamberlain, the tory foreign minister for Great Britain, and J. Ramsay MacDonald, the discredited labor premier, enjoy each other's company.

CALL ON MINE LOCALS TO INSIST LEWIS STAND BY TRI-DISTRICT DEMANDS AT N. Y. CONFERENCE

By ALEX REID
Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

According to reports emanating from the New York conference of mine owners and union officials, a determined effort is being made to settle the strike of the hard coal miners, with every prospect of success.

These same inspired reports indicate that the whole question at issue at the conference, is the checkoff, of union dues and the question of arbitration of future disputes, with a 10-year contract. No mention is made of the economic demands of the miners as formulated at the tri-district convention. Silence reigned supreme on these points and no doubt they are settled as far as Lewis is concerned.

Fooling the Miners.

In an attempt to fool the miners, a mountain of importance is being made out of the empty checkoff. Some kind of a checkoff system will be granted the miners as a sop to Lewis, which he can wave before the miners to show that he was victorious in the fight. The winning of the checkoff has been the bone of contention in so many of the struggles in the days gone by.

Nobody knows better than Lewis and the operators, that the checkoff means nothing to the slaves of the anthracite, and nobody knows better than they, that the checkoff is one of the most dangerous weapons ever given into the hands of the fake leadership of the miners' union, and has been used against the miners thruout America many times in the past.

Kill Arbitration.

Lewis is reported to have rejected all suggestions of arbitration. He is reported also to favor long contracts, from five to ten years. Lewis, in favoring long contracts, incorporates all the dangers to which arbitration subjects the miners.

The disputed points of the miners' agreement, which if referred to arbitration, would in all probability result in favor of the operators, as they have at all times in the past, will receive the same treatment under long term agreements.

The Jacksonville Example.

The three year agreement negotiated at Jacksonville has nearly destroyed the miners' union in the central bituminous field. Wages have been reduced systematically thru destruction of long established working conditions, while the labor fakers stood quietly by and permitted the destruction.

Before the three year agreement is up, practically all the miners' conditions will be gone. What will happen with a five to ten-year agreement is well understood by every miner in America. No greater treason could there be to the miners than to tie them down under a long contract, and the miners in the anthracite must fight against the proposed treason of the officials, in this respect.

Reconvened Convention.

According to the tri-district convention policy, the miners must ratify any proposed settlement before it becomes a contract between the contending parties. The miners must repudiate any settlement that does not carry with it the tri-district demands. These demands are small enough, and a great deal less than the progressive miners demanded, and even these are in jeopardy as per reports mentioned above.

Remember checkoffs and long term contracts will not increase your wages, or better your working conditions, but on the contrary, long term agreements will enable the operators to destroy your wage standards and working conditions entirely, squeezing you down to the level of chattel slaves.

Arouse yourselves, anthracite miners, and demand that your treacherous leaders fight for your original program. Go to your local unions and send resolutions to the conference reiterating your determination to fight to the last ditch for your meager demands.

Plan to Abandon "Isle of Tears" as Examining Station

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31. — Ellis Island may ultimately be abandoned as a station for examining immigrants. The system of examining immigrants abroad has worked so well between the United States and Great Britain, that the state department in negotiating with Belgium and Holland for a similar arrangement, Secretary Kellogg declared.

HOLDS SAME POSITION IN SOVIET UKRAINE THAT KALININ HAS IN RUSSIA

Gregory Ivanovitch Petrovsky.
Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

DILLON, READ BUYS NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

Big Deal Involves Sum of $75,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Dillon, Read and company confirmed reports that negotiations were in progress for the purchase of a substantial interest in the National Cash Register company.

The deal will involve about $75,000,000 represented in part by a new security issue, which will be offered for public subscription. It is expected that the control of the company will remain with the Patterson family, with Frederick Patterson, son of the founder, as president, the present financial structure of the corporation is $21,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $9,000,000 of $100 par common stock.

About 500 types and sizes of cash registers are manufactured and distributed from the Dayton plant of the corporation, where 6,700 men are employed. There are more than 12,000 men on the payrolls.

WORLD STABILIZATION HOPED FOR BY MELLON FROM U. S. PROSPERITY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The United States in 1926 will have continued progress and prosperity, Secretary of Treasury Mellon predicted today in an optimistic statement on the outlook for the new year. "The year just closed has been a fortunate one for the country," said Mellon.

"The treasury shows a comfortable surplus which is not only available for reduction in taxes but affords an opportunity for placing the tax system on a sound basis justify us in the belief that the year ahead of us will be continued progress towards world stabilization."

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IS FILED IN BEHALF OF TRUMBULL

(I. L. D. Press Service.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A writ of habeas corpus was filed here on December 29 in behalf of Walter Trumbull, military prisoner held in the disciplinary barracks at Alcatraz. The action was taken by his lawyer, Austin Lewis.

921718

FRENCH BREAK ARMISTICE ON DRUSE AMNESTY

Syrians Reply with Shots at Troops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAMASCUS, Syria, Dec. 31.—The French, now that they feel confident that the troops, arriving every day, have become strong enuf to give the French high commissioner the military mastery, are unwilling not only to make more concessions to the natives who are fighting for liberation, but now also refuse to keep their armistice pledge.

This attitude being taken by Henri Jouvenel, the French high commissioner, he began to break his amnesty agreement with the Druses and thus force them to make the apparent first break in the armistice. The French delegation made harsh demands for punishment as individual and civil criminals of Druse soldiers for acts of war in attacking towns and killing French and French sympathizers.

The Druse delegation reported this as delaying the final peace arrangements and as breaking the armistice pact. The Druses therefore, yesterday, began an attack by armed sortie against the Damascus garrison, killing several French military police in the streets. The renewal of firing caused great disturbance. But the French think that they are now safe in breaking their promise as more troops are arriving every day.

School Teachers Will Lose Savings in Movie Company Bankruptcy

Government officials, who went over the books of the defunct Consolidated Theaters and Realty corporation, which was headed by Frederick H. Gruneberg, Sr., and his son, declared that investors will not receive more than one cent on the dollar. Most of the investors are school teachers and professional men.

They found $13,000 now in the hands of the receivers and $26,000 which was paid to the government as excess income taxes to mislead investors as to the earnings of the corporation, they said. Both Gruneberg, together with eleven others will be arraigned January 6, charged with using the mails to defraud.

Goes on Hunger Strike When Students Refuse to Hear His Peace Plan

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—Dr. F. Onderdonk, instructor in architecture at the University of Michigan, went on a hunger strike declaring no food will pass his lips until the interdenominational student congress, in session at the first methodist church here, consents to listen to his plan to end war. That plan, he said, is "simple as a flivver." It consists of educating the 1,600,000,000 inhabitants of the world thru the movies.

Revolution in China and in Europe.

By Karl Marx.

An important article in the January issue of the

WORKERS MONTHLY

which should be read by every worker.

Subscribe!

Rates: $2.00 a year — $1.25 six months — 25 Cents a Copy

St. Louis Central Labor Union Helps Anthracite Strike

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Responding to an appeal from the A. F. of L., the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor union voted $100 to a relief fund for the striking anthracite miners. St. Louis unions for sometime past have been collecting clothing, for West Virginia miners evicted from company-owned shacks.

Begin to Discover Strike No Vacation

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—(FP)—Striking anthracite miners booed at men employed to unload bituminous coal from railroad cars in this hard coal town. Police forced the miners away

FORD CUTS WAGE AT RIVER ROUGE, FIRING 10,000

But Hires 16,000 at Lower Pay

DETROIT—(FP)—While filling the papers with publicity on its 8% payment to employe holders of Ford investment certificates, the Ford Motor Co., with typical Ford strategy ordered 10,000 men off the payroll a few days before Christmas and replaced them with 16,000 at lower pay, according to workers at the River Rouge plant.

The switch was made without warning to the 10,000. By this maneuver the Ford Motor Co. grows richer. Sixteen thousand men now give their labor for eight speeded hours a day for total wages no greater and perhaps actually less than the total paid 10,000 up to the time of the change. The dismissed men were simply given slips to sign saying they held nothing against the Ford Motor Co. A worker knows he would never be rehired if he refused to sign. And the slips give the Ford Motor Co. a clean record in an investigation or a suit for damages.

The 16,000 new men were taken into the plant without knowledge that 10,000 were at the same time being driven out the back door. This replacement has not been reported in any capitalist newspaper. The only Ford Motor Co. report generally published at this time in the capitalist papers has to do with an 8 per cent payment on employe investment certificates. Since the plan was devised about 30,000 employes have in this manner turned back part of their wages for use by the company, deriving a small gain for themselves. But the company discontinued selling the certificates last April and has been gradually retiring them. Last April employes held certificates totalling $25,000,000. The total outstanding today amounts to $21,800,000.

Mellon Says France Must Pay Principal in Full to Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31. — Secretary of Treasury Mellon announced today that the American debt funding commission would not consent to a reduction of the principal of the French war debt to the United States. This was in reply to Paris dispatches that the French would seek to have the total slashed.

Ford Planes Wrecked.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31—Three of the four Ford all-metal planes were wrecked, shortly after they took off from Blackwood field, 20 miles from the city, according to reports received here. None of the pilots was seriously injured, reports here said.

HOOVER THREAT OF $8 WHEAT MEANS NOTHING

Without He Means Something Else

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is a careful speaker and preludes his remarks concerning reprisals against the British by saying that of course no reprisals should be taken for Great Britain's holding up the American automobile and other rubber users by a monopoly of rubber and a monopoly price.

Gentle Hint—But Empty.

But Hoover said that on the same basis as the U. S. pays England for rubber, the English should have to pay America $8 a bushel for wheat and 75 cents a pound for cotton. A word to the wise Britishers ought to be sufficient. Of course the United States has no monopoly on wheat or cotton, that is the difficulty.

Meanwhile, now that the U. S. is developing its own independent rubber supply sources, it should, according to Hoover, use as little rubber as possible, and it would be a popular inventor who could finally discover a real substitute.

Price Going Up.

In 1925 the imports of rubber by the United States will probably be only 135,000,000 pounds more than in 1924, but the cost will be twice that of 1924.

From the figures for the eleven month period ended in November, it is estimated that imports for the year will amount to 875,000,000 pounds, valued at about $415,000,000, against imports in 1924 of 734,845,218 pounds valued at $174,321,331.

The United States is countering the British monopoly by a bill introduced in congress to investigate the control of raw materials by monopolies thruout the world. This is one large order, and has bound up in it all kinds of explosive materials.

While Great Britain's control of the rubber supply is the conspicuous point of attack, the department of commerce is striving to formulate some kind of understanding whereby the American consumer will not be charged exorbitant prices. The motive, therefore, is one of ultimate benefit, but the comprehensive nature of the investigation may prove a frankenstein.

For the truth is no inquiry of such wide scope as is being discussed can be undertaken without looking closely into the operations of American companies and corporations with foreign affiliations. Altho sugar is not being mentioned at present as one of the commodities involved, nevertheless it is a good example of how American capital controlled in New York city actually manages the sugar supply in Cuba.

Americans are heavily interested nowadays in corporations all over the world. In fact, American funds may be found in many an enterprise which is being called a monopoly by the officials of the American government.

Clearly, it makes a lot of difference to the American secretary of commerce, whether the monopoly is stealing for the United States or from it.

Auburn Woolen Mill Workers Demand No Strike Victimizing

AUBURN, N. Y.—(FP)—Auburn Woolen Co. workers are demanding the reinstatement of 20 active union members discharged after a long strike against a 10 percent wage cut. The company is controlled by the Metcalf interests of Providence.

Nationalization of Mines Only Remedy

MONTREAL—(FP)—"International trade unionism has not been responsible for the unrest in the Nova Scotia coal fields. And the miners have few grievances against the lower company officials. It is the policies of the corporation officials higher up who can't be seen that has caused the troubles." This was in effect the testimony of Alex Stewart of the miners union, before the Nova Scotia coal inquiry.

British Empire Steel Corporation officials blame the unrest upon the United Mine Workers of America, which organization some years ago superseded the Provincial Workmen's Association.

Stewart, a war veteran, said he had been in seven countries since 1914, and it required 100 per cent more to live in the Cape Breton mine fields than in the countries he had been in. Nationalization of the mines, he said, would promote efficiency and lessen unrest.

Opposes Memorial as American Legion Plan

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)— Daniel O'Connell, San Francisco attorney, disbarred because he served a sentence at McNeil's Island for opposing the draft, is seeking an injunction to prevent the purchase of a site for erection of a war memorial building. O'Connell claims that this memorial will be for the benefit of the American legion and not for the public.

Refuses to Couple Fascism to Soviet Union of Workers

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Amending a motion to concur in an A. F. of L. criticism of Russia, read at the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor union, Wm. Brandt of the cigarmakers asked, "Which is deserving of greater condemnation, a dictatorship of the proletariat or a capitalist dictatorship? The former represents the people of Russia, the latter holds full sway in Italy at the present time." His amendment was unanimously adopted.

Quarantine Village.

BROADWELL, Ill., Dec. 31.—Broadwell is under strict quarantine with 12 cases of smallpox. Public meetings of all kinds have been banned and all precautionary measures taken.

U. S. WHEAT CROP NOT ENOUGH TO FEED COUNTRY

Indicates the Decline as Agricultural Nation

Bread and circuses was the demand of the dispossessed Roman proletariat and the dominant financiers of the empire had to meet it or risk social upheaval. A similar cry is likely to go up from the city proletariat of the Anglo-Saxon empires as the development of urban life at the expense of the farms brings food shortage and a rise in the prices of the necessaries of life.

But, you say, that time is far ahead. Don't miss the significance of the department of agriculture's final crop report for 1925 which shows a total wheat crop of 670,000,000 bushels, not enough to meet the country's domestic requirements. Says The Wall Street Journal:

"There have been crops a little smaller than this one, but our population then was not so large. In terms of consumption of wheat our population increases at the rate of about 7,000,000 bushels a year. On the basis of percapita consumption, 1925 shows one of the smallest crops produced in modern times. The October report estimated durum wheat at 67,000,000 bushels. Deducting that from the total leaves a crop of bread wheat but a little over 600,000,000 bushels. Our average consumption of wheat for food, feed and seed is 630,000,000 bushels."

So the United States like the older industrial countries must depend on the surplus grain produced by Canada, Argentina and Australia. To meet the demand these regions must show a surplus of 550,000,000 bushels. Their ability to do this today is open to question.

But what of tomorrow, as the great financial empires go on developing industrial exploitation on a world scale? In the opinion of O. E. Baker, agricultural economist of the department of agriculture, "Future generations will see a world shortage of wheat unless rational land and population policies are formulated by the white race."

There are no indications that the financial rulers will formulate such policies. For a time they will meet the situation with something in the nature of food rations. Such a development has already been suggested in England. But when the provinces fail to produce enough surplus food the present empires will follow those of the past and farm life will reassert its primacy.

Patriots Alarmed at Housewives Who Talk "Treason" in Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP) — The management of the San Francisco municipal auditorium has a letter from the Housewives Union No. 1 Santa Clara county, requesting that The Star Spangled Banner be no longer played at municipal concerts, "as a war song carrying people back to the miseries of war experiences. To force war thoughts upon them is a direct cruelty. True music is something above nationalism." The request was denied.

"Rangel-Cline Free," Is Demand of Texas Farm-Labor Union

TEXARKANA, Tex.—(FP) — Pardons for Charles Cline, Jose Rangel and 4 other fighters for Mexican freedom against former Pres. Diaz are asked of Gov. Miriam Ferguson by the convention of the Texas Farm-Labor union. Rangel was given a 20-day furlough at christmas by the governor to visit his grandchildren after 12 years in prison. The men are serving 99 year sentences for the death of a Texas deputy during a clash about munitions.

Join Hands With Klan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—On the eve of his retirement from public office, Mayor Lew Shank, who, thruout his administration, fought the ku klux klan, joined hands today with the hooded order in an effort to overthrow the republican organization in Marion county.

No Capitalist Complaint Against the Products of Colleges of Journalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the gathering of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, in New York City, gives testimony to the fact that the American capitalist class, with its gathering of collegiate henchmen, is pretty much satisfied with its kept press. Big business has no fundamental fault to find with its subsidized newspapers.

• • • •

College journalism is a development of the last 15 years. Previously editorial workers for great business were trained on the job in the newspaper offices. Since that time elaborate courses have been provided for them in carefully watched departments of practically every university and college in the land. The mind is moulded while it is young. From the campus to the editorial typewriters there flows a steady stream of human material that lends itself obediently to every enslaving demand of the dollar press.

• • • •

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, where the teachers of journalism are meeting, has his complaint. But his criticism is not that the press of his class does not level down to his reactionary ideas. He merely pleads that the terms "rap, assail, attack and flay," be eliminated from the vocabularies of the press writers, especially they should refrain from the use of these words in news stories and headlines. No doubt even the use of these words is disquieting to the jerky nerves of Butler's friends in Wall Street.

• • • •

There was a time when the moneyed interests were not satisfied with their press. That was in the days before the schools of journalism, especially 20 to 25 years ago, during the era of trust busting that was featured by a tidal wave of exposures of the criminal deeds of the predatory interests. John D. Rockefeller, under the lash of Ida Tarbell; graft and corruption in politics bared by Lincoln Steffens; Lawson's crusade against Wall Street, with a host of other writers sharpening their pens for the moneyed men in the high places, constituted an irritating influence.

• • • •

No rebellious voice was raised among the professors of journalism now meeting. The magazines and the daily papers now conform, thus the center of the stage is given over to the arch-fundamentalist of capitalist journalism, Ivy Lee, publicity man in waiting to American capitalism. This is the infamous Lie-vy Lee, who has long directed the publicity work for Rockefeller's Standrad Oil interests. He furnished the Rockefeller propaganda to the kept press during the miners' strike against John D.'s Colorado Fuel and Iron company, that was crimsoned by workers' blood at the Ludlow massacre.

Lie-vy Lee spoke to the college professors advocating the cause of "unsolicited publicity." He declared there was a legitimate place in journalism for the publicity man, since newspapers found it impossible to gather all news of interest. The professors will go back to their classes and obediently parrot this viewpoint, with the result that prospective journalists will go forth from the universities to the editorial desks of the nation, ready to jump and give preferred space to the "publicity" of the great corporations.

• • • •

To be sure, about the only time that these corporations need publicity is during strikes, or other attacks on the workers they employ. It is taught that it is sacrilege to even consider any favorable publicity from the workers.

When labor, therefore, fully realizes the absolute grip that the exploiters have upon the capitalist press, it will rally as never before it support of its own working class press.

Against the capitalist schools of journalism the products of an increasing American army of Worker Correspondents.

Workers of New York to Hold Protest Meet to Aid "Blackie" Ford

NEW YORK—(FP)—New York workers will protest for Richard Ford, California striker, the day before he goes to trial in Marysville, Cal., for the death of a police officer in the Wheatland hopfield strike of 12 years ago. Two officers and two workers were killed. Ford and Herman Suhr were sentenced to prison for life for the death of one officer. They were not charged with killing him themselves but with responsibility as strike leaders. Ford was recently paroled and now goes to trial for the death of the other officer.

Painter's Average Work Only 175 Days Out of Each Year

NEW YORK—(FP)—New York painters ask that the 1926 wage agreements give them $12 a day instead of the present $10.50. The average painter's annual income now is only $1,837.50 because a year's work averages 175 days. The Painters District Council No. 9 also demands guarantees against speeding. Painters are now driven to exhaustion and they are not allowed time to do careful work.

Lockout May Bring Strike of Local 41 of the I. L. G. W. U.

NEW YORK—(FP)—A general strike is expected among New York tuckers, hemstitchers, pleaters and novelty workers of the women's garment industry as the answer to the lockout of union workers by the employers association. There are 3,500 workers in the trade in the New York market. Union workers are in local 41, Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, which has had agreements with 110 out of 175 shops.

'SOLID SOUTH' APPLIES TO AFRICA, ALSO

Killing Blacks Gets Six Months Jail

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—(FP)—"In 13 cases of the murder, homicide or manslaughter of (South African) natives by whites the severest penalty was six months jail in one case; in three cases the white culprits got £25 ($220) fine, six weeks jail and detention till the rising of the court, respectively; while in the remaining nine cases the accused whites got off scot free."

This is taken from a letter to The Star, a newspaper of the South African whites. "Some of these crimes," says the correspondent, "were most foul and cruel, and included death by stoning, death by rogging, throat cutting, death of a young girl through strangulation, death by shooting, and so on. In most cases the victims were unoffending, and in some they were helpless, and in no case can one say that death was justifiable."

These cases occurred all over the country and are, according to the correspondent, merely a sample of the justice meted out to whites when the victims happen to be natives. "The thing is general all over South Africa," he says; "and the conviction and execution of a white for a black murder is, I fear, unheard of in the land."

Well, Here's One Union That Hasn't Stopped Organizing!

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 622 new members during November 1925.

SIX LIVE PAGES

a Labor Pantomime

Directed by Emma Blechschmidt

with

A Cast of 30 People.

Costumes and Scenery by Lydia Gibson.

This Unusual Feature Will Be Part of the

Daily Worker

BIRTHDAY PARTY

at

IMPERIAL HALL,
2409 N. Halsted Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Wednesday, Jan. 13
at 8 P. M.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Another New Pamphlet

by

LENIN

"ABOUT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES"

Only a limited number of this little pamphlet issued by the exhibition committee of the Russian Co-operative Societies have been received. Orders subject only to stock on hand.

Each 5 Cents.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Two Big Issues

COMING!

BIRTHDAY Issue — JANUARY 9

LENIN Memorial Issue — JANUARY 16

WITH A MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF 12 PAGES

Order a Bundle of Each—3½ Cents a Copy.

Ready

The January Issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY

Be sure to get a copy of this issue.

George E. Pashas

COZY LUNCH

2426 Lincoln Avenue

One-half block from Imperial Hall

PHONE DIVERSEY 0791

CHICAGO

WANTED:

Furnished Room

by Comrade. Humboldt Park district preferred. Address: Box A, Daily Worker.

J. KAPLAN

MERCHANT TAILOR

Suits Made to Order at Reasonable Prices

3546 ARMITAGE AVENUE

Phone Albany 9400

FARM MEET IN IOWA OPPOSES CAL COOLIDGE

Votes Flatly Against His Proposal

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 31—The clash between the Coolidge administration and the farmers was dramatized yesterday by the unanimous adoption of the all-Iowa conference of farmers, bankers and manufacturers of resolutions flatly opposed to the program of Coolidge as sent in a telegram from the White House to the meeting.

The conference adopted a resolution unanimously favoring the creation of an export corporation to "stabilize" prices of agricultural products and dispose of surplus crops.

Repudiate Coolidge by Vote.

This followed the reading of a telegram from Coolidge in which he stubbornly stood by his speech in Chicago, favoring a plan based on what he calls "sound economic principles" and strictly opposed to "government price fixing, whether direct or indirect, or to government buying or selling of farm products."

An illustration of the temper of the meeting is the howling down by the audience of Senator Brookhart, who was forced to stop speaking by cries demanding "Program! Program!" Also by the speech which received the ovation of the day, given by Charles Duhigg, farmer, of Emmetsburg, who asked permission to address the Iowa delegation in congress who were present. In talking to them before the audience he said:

Sick of Talk.

"I just want to say that we are all sick of this talk. You've talked the farmer near to death in the last three years. We are watching you fellows down there in Washington day and night, and we think it is time you quit this foolishness and got down to work for Iowa."

Resolutions told how the farmers' plight was caused by the war, overproduction and deflation, reducing the prices to less than half the cost of production.

The creation of a federal agricultural board that shall, in co-operation with the department of agriculture, become a direct agency to assist the farming industry, is demanded.

Their "Object" is Profits.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—The Western United Gas and Electric Co. of Aurora and the Fox River Electric company of Aurora, changed the object of their corporation, it was announced by the secretary of state.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

Genova Restaurant
ITALIAN-AMERICAN
1238 Madison Street
N. E. Cor. Elizabeth St.
Spaghetti and Ravioli Our Specialty
Special Arrangements for Parties on Short Notice

Crouch and Trumbull Oppose Appeals for Executive Clemency

ALCATRAZ, Cal., Dec. 31.—Walter Trumbull and Paul Crouch, the two soldiers convicted at Honolulu for Communist activities and now serving sentences at Alcatraz island, have refused to allow appeals for clemency to be made to the war department at Washington. Their attorney, Austin Lewis of San Francisco, declares that the men will endeavor to seek their freedom only thru action in the courts.

Crouch's three-year sentence has been appealed and an application for habeas corpus for Trumbull is about to be filed. Trumbull's one-year sentence expires in February. The men were originally sentenced to long terms, Crouch to 40 years and Trumbull to 26, solely on charges of expressing radical views. Widespread protests against their excessive length resulted in a reduction to three and one years by the commanding officer at Honolulu.

WORKERS' DRAMA LEAGUE BUILDS PROLETARIAN ART

Will Give Play in New York January 8

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The American worker, the greatest producer the world has ever seen, yet on matters concerning his own welfare, he lacks perspective, he lacks vision. If we look about us we find nothing that expresses his sentiments or feelings. He has no political expression.

The literary world to a great extent ignors him. The speaking stage does not present anything of value to him. If a worker appears on the stage he does so in most cases in the role of a fool.

Proletarian Art Develops.

The Jewish workers in the last ten years have developed a true proletarian movement. The Negro workers have started a proletarian movement that in less than five years has assumed immense proportions.

All the foreign born bring with them a deep rooted working class culture that is hundred of years old. Russia, of all countries, has a powerful, deeprooted, beautifully inspiring culture, that permeates all Russians including the illiterate peasants of whom Russia had so many.

The proletarian movement must include, together with dramatists, poets and musicians.

The music of today lacks the inspiration that it contained fifty years ago, because the ideals of the workers have changed. There is practically no music that expresses the beautiful ideals of the intelligent workers of today.

Purpose of League.

The Workers Drama League of New York believes that it is part of a movement that started, who knows where? Perhaps it dates back to the slaves who destroyed Rome.

At Tammany Hall, Jan. 8, the Workers Drama League will stage where all may see, their second presentation. The first presentation was the dramatization of the Paris Commune at Madison Square Garden, last year which was viewed by an enthused mass of 15,000 people.

Limited Number of Seats.

The arrangement committee requests all those who intend to see this performance to make arrangements early as the hall only seats 2,500 people.

Get your tickets now. They are on sale at the DAILY WORKER office, at the Freiheit, Novy Mir, Workers Party office and Jammie Higgins Book Shop.

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

FRENCH TO DEMAND CUT ON WAR DEBT

Washington Refuses It As Impossible

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 31. — The American estimate of the total French debt to the United States will be disputed by France when debt negotiations are resumed, it was indicated today by Adrien Dariac, chairman of the "peace treaty financial clauses committee" of the chamber of deputies.

Not Equitable.

The committee in a meeting yesterday completed a study of the Anglo-French debts and the international accounting and adopted a report by Deputy Francois Pietris which concludes that the American and English estimates of the French debts are not equitable. The report further declares that under an equitable settlement, adjusting war losses against credits, that England and the United States would become debtors to France.

Deputy Dariac stated that Senator Berenger, ambassador designate to the United States, probably would be instructed to dispute the American estimate of the total French debt.

Great Reductions Demanded.

"It is certain," Deputy Dariac declared, "that the United States and England must consent to great reductions of our debt because they realized excessive benefits from our purchases during the war. Our committee report furnishes the French negotiators with precisions and arguments for reductions.

"We have never considered the question of outright cancellation of the debts."

* * *

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The United States government will not consent to a reduction of the principal of France's more than $4,000,000,000 war debt to this country, it was declared at the treasury today.

The recent French debt mission here headed by M. Caillaux, then finance minister of France, proposed a cut in the debt on account of general war expenses, advancing the question of benefits derived by heavy sales abroad during the war, but the American debt commission promptly rejected the proposition, it was said at the treasury.

Call Conference to Boost Cotton Prices

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—John T. King, secretary of the American Cotton Assn. is calling a conference of bankers, farmers, business men and merchants from the cotton growing states with the intention of urging farmers to cut down the number of acres planted to cotton as cotton costs approximately 25 cent a pound to produce and the farmers realized a loss of $400,000,000 on the last crop. Attempts are being made to get the farmers to grow other crops to force the price of cotton to its former level.

I. L. D. Plans Annual Bazaar February 10-13

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense is held this year at Central Opera House, Feb. 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Kills Wildcat with Knife.

BOULDER, Colo., Dec. 31—Kenneth Pierce, a fifteen-year old school boy while hunting with his dog, came upon a large bobcat. The animal attacked the youngster's dog and while the two were fighting Pierce slashed the cat and dispatched it with a pocket knife.

Will Forge New Chains for German Workers?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31. — S. Parker Gilbert, administrator of the Dawes plan, arrived in the capital. The first administration official with whom Gilbert conferred was Dawes, later he will see President Coolidge.

Our Readers' Views

Worker Robbed in Jail.

To The DAILY WORKER:—In the Arizona Deaconess hospital of which I am a patient, a comrade relates this story. He was arrested in this city and held in jail for trial: As soon as the doors closed, an organization called "The Kangaroo Court" pounced upon him and robbed him of every cent. He said to resist would have resulted in a beating. The next day he was summoned to court and the case was dismissed, verdict not guilty. When he complained he had been robbed in jail, and asked if his money could be returned to him, the officer gave him the ha ha. I wrote an article for a local paper, giving an account of this case and denouncing the crime practiced behind the bars of the law, and upheld by the officers of the law. The article was not published.

Sincerely yours, W. C. Day,
Phoenix, Arizona.

"Immediate" Inquiry Into Coal Will Wait Till Cows Come Home

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—(FP)—Chairman Parker of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce promises an "immediate" investigation by the full membership of that committee into the coal situation. However, he says that they must first begin the inquiry already authorized by the house, into the British strangle-hold on raw rubber and tin. Hence the investigation as to why the anthracite strike took places, and what the public is to do to reduce the chance of another strike in the next few years, will be put on the "soon as possible" list of immediate duties.

LEWIS ORDERS $2 ASSESSMENT ON MEMBERSHIP

But Gives No Purpose of Its Expenditure

By PAT TOOHEY

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 31.—According to a circular letter received by secretaries of the local unions of the U. M. W. of A. here, the international executive has decreed the membership must pay a $2.00 assessment which will be collected during the months of January and February.

This assessment affects every member of the organization who works five or more days of the months named. With approximately 300,000 members of the union working this number of days the assessment will bring a revenue of $600,000 for the "treasury." The big thing, however, is that the international executive board does not state for what purpose the money is to be used, what the assessment is for, where the money will go.

Where Does It Go?

In the anthracite mines, with the 10,000 organized scabs, sometimes referred to as "maintenance men," working, the amount of assessment to go into the international treasury will be but $20,000. At the present time these maintenance men are forced to pay into their local union treasuries individually $10.00 monthly, additional to their dues of $1.00 per month, this in all amounts to $100,000 per month for the international office.

It is said this money is used for relief work, but certainly if $100,000 per month was used for relief work there would not be so much suffering and want among the miners of this field.

No Explanation.

Repeated assessments on the membership is the order of the day. The anthracite mine workers paid an assessment of $1.00 for the month of August, the last month they worked. This assessment was supposed to be for assistance to the soft coal miner. Today, another assessment is levied, which affects both coal fields and no reason given or an explanation what the money is used for, or to be used for.

District officials of District 1 today lifted the ban on hauling coal, to include hospitals, schools, and other places of a public character which was in need. The Teamsters' Union was notified of this modification of the demand of the union that they should haul not a pound of coal.

Another Fight.

Full page advertising by the operators are in every issue of every yellow sheet in the anthracite field, placing before the "public" their "position," etc. The newspapers carry vicious propaganda directed against the miners and upholding the operators, urging the miners to arbitrate, that in arbitration lies "victory." The miners have their pastors to fight now, these pious parasites who have came out against the miners, they have the operator to fight, they have to fight on all sides. Another fight they will have on their hands is attempting to find out where the millions of dollars of their "per capita" goes.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Clinton, Ind., Finnish Br., W. P.	$25.00
Norwood, Mass., Finnish W. P.	25.75
Joseph Dlouby, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
N. Stess, Milwaukee, Wis.	6.00
Louis Viores, Steubenville, O.	5.00
Novo Mirsky Club, Kansas City Kan.	5.00
A. Coleski, Rockford, Ill.	5.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Hartford, Conn.	9.00
R. Rosenfelder, Jarbidge, Nev.	1.00
Frank Busick, Glidden, Wis.	1.00
Matt Tomlanovich, Deerwood, Minn.	1.00
Workers' Party, Union City, N. J.	1.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Syracuse, N. Y.	3.50
W. Senkiw, Syracuse, N. Y.	3.00
H. Cohn, A. Bochin, A. Sushoreba, Syracuse, N. Y.	3.00
B. Vodneff, P. Koslow, P. Netrebko, P. Trichansky, K. Track, T. Dydyk, of Syracuse, N. Y.	2.75
Total today	$99.50
Previously reported	$32,415.26
Total to date	$32,514.76

RISKS MONROE DOCTRINE IN ARICA FIGHT

Afraid Pershing Has Muddled Diplomacy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A decided air of mystery fell over official Washington today in regard to the Tacna-Arica question. No one in authority professed to know definitely when General John J. Pershing, head of the plebiscitary commission that is attempting to settle the boundary row between Chile and Peru, would come home, nor did anyone care to definitely appraise Pershing's physical condition.

Worried.

The White House abhorred the idea that the United States intended to leave the plebiscite flat, but there was undisguised apprehension in official quarters over Chile's action in protesting Pershing's conduct of the plebiscite.

Chile and Peru are now submitting briefs to President Coolidge, who will decide on Chile's protest about Jan. 5, after reviewing the reports.

The president it is claimed, will not discuss with Pershing, Chile's protest, which is aimed at the manner which the general has arranged for registration and voting of Tacna-Arica citizens. But he undoubtedly will see Pershing about the "general aspects" of the question.

Pershing has set the period February 15 to March 15, for registration of voters. The vote for citizens to determine whether they want to be affiliated with Chile or Peru is scheduled for April 15.

Fear For Monroe Doctrine.

Some reports today indicated that Chile may "ditch" the plebiscite and try to forestall a vote. That, of course, would lead to serious complications so far as American prestige in South America is concerned. If Chile persisted, there would arise the question of enforcing the vote by force, or withdrawing.

The president and state department officials see in the situation possible danger to the Monroe doctrine. Hence future American moves will be made cautiously with as little public demonstration as possible.

Porto Ricans Make Demand for Right to Rule Themselves

(Continued from page 1)

Party of the Philippines, whose ability and will to take up the struggle for the independence of those islands is a worthy example for us. There is no doubt that between Filipino and Porto Rican nationalists there can and must be the most intimate understanding for mutual aid, identified as we are with a common cause against a common enemy."

The spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity behind those words carries full warning to the imperialist oligarchy in Wall Street of the new epoch of struggle that is already dawning. The Porto Rican Nationalist Party is not a mere duplicate of the party in the Philippines. The program and present social composition of the new party are reason to believe that the Porto Rican nationalists will follow quite a different line from the confused and vacillating movement of the Philippines. It is, however, too early to make such a prediction with any degree of confidence. Whatever the ultimate role of the party may be the fact remains that a political party has been created in Porto Rico standing on the unequivocal program of independence from American rule—and the party has stretched out its hand to another party, many thousands of miles away, on the basis of a community of struggle against a common enemy. These facts alone are of significance.

Socialists Support Imperialists.

The coming of age of the national liberation movement in Porto Rico brings into bold relief the treachery of the socialists, who here as elsewhere have shown themselves handmaidens of imperialism. Porto Rico has a powerful socialist party, but this party has no connection with the nationalist movement. Under the leadership of Santiago Iglesias (an officer of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor and always one of Gompers' right hand men in Latin America), it comes out openly in favor of continued American domination. Its program calls for "autonomy" within the American empire. This down right betrayal of the Porto Rican people by the "socialist" leaders rather than any disgust with socialism has led the working masses to desert the socialist party in large numbers. There is a movement on foot in Mayaguez and Rio Piedras for the organization of a Communist Party, which would fight side by side with the nationalist movement for independence from American imperialism.

The section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League that was organized a few months ago in Porto Rico has received a message of fraternal greeting from President Acosta Velarde of the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

LIEBKNECHT SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE FOR YOUNG WORKER PROVING GREAT SUCCESS.

THE Liebknecht subscription drive for building the subscription list of the YOUNG WORKER which was scheduled to begin on January 1, 1926, has gotten under way ahead of time. To date the following cities and districts have bought "subs":

District 8—Chicago	500	District 3—Philadelphia	100
District 2—New York	1000	District 9—St. Paul	50
District 1—Boston	200	Denver, Colorado	30
District 12—Seattle	100	East St. Louis, Illinois	10
District 5—Pittsburg	500	District 13—Los Angeles	75
District 9—Superior	150		2,715

There are yet many to be sold before the 5,000 quota is filled. The cards sell at fifty cents for six months. Communicate your order to the national office of the Young Workers League immediately. Have a check accompany the order. If the quota is filled by March 31 the weekly YOUNG WORKER will come back.

Importance of League Participation in Unions Shown in Philadelphia

By D. MILGRIM, Young Worker Correspondent.

THE local No. 77 of International Upholstering Union of Philadelphia was known as a reactionary local. Until recently this local was controlled by the reactionary trade union leaders.

The leaders of this local, as usually, have not paid attention to the apprentices of this trade and have not found it necessary to make these young workers full right members of this union.

The reactionary rules of this union, deny the right to the apprentices to become members of the union before being three years in this trade. The bosses made their best of this rule and these young workers were subjected to the worst kind of exploitation.

This continued until a militant group of Y. W. L. members in this union, put up a fight against such reactionary ruling.

The young workers, who for a long time were tools in the hands of the reactionary leaders, finally understood the true spirit of this struggle carried on by the militant group.

This was proved at the last election which took place recently by the action of the young workers belonging to this union. Our comrades who were running for certain offices were elected by a great majority being backed by the young members of the union.

This shows the importance of participation of our comrades in trade union work.

SOVIET STUDENTS HAVE REAL SHARE IN GOVERNING SCHOOLS

STALINGRAD, Ukraine — Solomon Forer of the Krupskaya school in Stalingrad, Ukraine. Sol is 15, tall, rangy, outspoken. Here is his description of student organization in this school of 1,000 working class children:

"There are 18 classes in this school," he explained. "Each class holds an election and picks a secretary and two others. The 18 secretaries make-up the student executive. They meet and select a president, a secretary, a chairman of the sanitation committee, a chairman of the sports committee and three members in charge of club work. These seven are the active executives of the student body for 3 months till the next election."

"What is your chief problem in handling this job?" I asked Pres. Forer.

"Discipline," he answered promptly. "We have no trouble with club work and the like. They take care of themselves—almost. But discipline takes a great of our thought and time. Each class handles its own discipline, as far as it can. When a matter is beyond the class it comes before our executive."

"What happens then?"

"Well, then, if we cannot dispose of the matter otherwise, the executive holds a trial and reaches a decision. The whole eighteen participate in such a trial."

"Is their decision final," I asked.

"No, not final. Any decision they reach comes before the school committee for review."

"Who is on the school committee?"

"There are four: the principal, the assistant principal, a representative of the workers in the school (clerk, janitor, etc.), and the president of the student body."

"So you, as president, have a chance to present your committee's case?" I inquired. "Are you usually upheld?"

"Yes, usually. We try to make decisions that are within reason."

"Does the school committee have anything else to do except to review the decisions of your executive committee?"

"Surely. It plans and directs all the work of the school."

"And you, a student, sit in that committee?"

"Surely," he answered. "We are going to school here. Is not the school organized for the students?"

"Does not this work take a lot of your school time?" I inquired.

"Not so much," was his answer. "We divide the work among us and the members of the student committee help each other out. We learn a lot this way."

"Do the students like this system?"

"They like it much better than the dull regime they had before. If they did not, do you suppose they would stand for it?" He smiled, but he meant it.

Sol is going to be an engineer.

After he finishes this last year in the elementary school (ages 8 to 15) he will work for a year in a machine shop. Then he will be ready for a professional school that takes boys at 16 and keeps them for three or four years, preparing them for the field they have chosen. After that Sol does not know. He is working hard at present to round out his immediate program.

I met him in the students' room. It was a small, well-kept room under student control. Its care is a part of the student club work. There was a business-like air about the place. As for the classrooms and school discipline, they were quite exemplary.

Children know how!

PLIGHT OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS SHOWS NEED FOR UNITED FRONT AGAINST MILITARISM.

MONTREAL, Canada — When unemployed ex-soldiers were forming parades and storming restaurants, the Montreal newspapers discovered a plan to help the men whose wounds made them unfit for hard labor. They collected funds to build little street stands, from which the disabled could sell newspapers and magazines. The street corners blossomed with red boxes. A lot of old newsvendors, unable to meet the competition, went to the poorhouse. Recently, the city council, at demand of the bookstores, forbade the sale of magazines on the street. The newspapers did not rally to the defense of the disabled.

NEW SUPPLY OF COMMUNIST SONG BOOK READY.

A NEW supply of the "March of the Workers" song book for which there has been a great demand is ready. Both the twenty-five cent size and the dollar size are obtainable. We only have several hundred of each and any one wishing them must accompany their order with cash.

We also have a small number of the new Children's Bulletin for teachers of Pioneer groups. This is the issue that has the article on how to conduct a school strike and our work in the school nuclei. They are obtainable by ordering them at the national office of the Young Workers League, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

With the Young Pioneers.

Chicago young Pioneer leaders meet Monday, Jan. 4. All young Pioneer leaders, all comrades interested in young Pioneer work must be present on the above date at 1902 West Division St., at 7:30 sharp! Important matters will be discussed and it is of essential importance that every young Pioneer leader be there!

Chicago Young Pioneers Attention!

On Sunday, Jan. 3, at one o'clock sharp all young Pioneers must be present at 2409 N. Halsted St. A program is being prepared for the Liebknecht and Lenin meetings and every comrade must be there if you want to take part. A suprise awaits those that qualify for..... Come and see! Don't forget! Everyone be present and on time!

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

COME! IN MILWAUKEE! HEAR!

DEBATE Between Workers (Communist) Party and Socialist Labor Party

at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Cor. 8th and Walnut Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1926, AT 2:30 P. M.

SUBJECT: "Resolved that the principles and tactics of the Workers (Communist) Party offer the correct solution for the victory of the working class."

POSITIVE: Wm. F. Dunne, for the Workers (Communist) Party
NEGATIVE: R. Koeppel, for the Socialist Labor Party

Everybody Welcome. ADMISSION 15 CENTS.

Auspices, Joint Committee.

WORKER'S BOOKSTORE
1950 LINCOLN ST. Chicago, Ill
GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS
Don't come down—just call SEELEY 3563

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
$8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months	$6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

Centennary of Council of Nicea

In the hall of the benediction in the vatican at Rome the pope, in the presence of 23 cardinals, on Monday celebrated the sixteenth centennary of the council of Nicea. The council of Nicea was held in the year 325 and marked the emrgence of christianity into a full-blown state religion. From an impotent sect practicing the black art of the magicians of the East, christianity became the slave religion par excellence of ancient Rome. When the Emperor Constantine was sorely beset by his enemies he professd to be converted to that religion when, in the midst of a terrific battle, he claimed he saw a cross flaming in the sky bearing the legend, "By this sign ye conquer." A clever politician, he knew the abysmal ignorance of the christian hordes in the rat holes of Rome, and so concocted his weird tale of a miracle.

A few years later the council of Nicea was convened for the purpose of formulating the dogma of a state religion. Other Roman emperors disdained to stultify themselves by embracing any of the myriad religions that thrived in Rome. As the historian Gibbon in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" said, the emperors considered all religions equally false and equally useful. Before the time of Constantine the "Greek, the Roman and the Barbarian knelt before their respective alters and were easily persuaded that, under different names, they worshipped the same god." The other emperors tolerated all beliefs and embraced none. Constantine adopted christianity as a war measure. It is this fact that is celebrated today in Rome.

Nicea is the starting point of that ghastly dogma that has served for sixteen centuries as a slave religion—under chattel slavery, feudalism and capitalism. It was Frederick Nietzsche who stigmatized christianity as "the greatest calamity that ever befell the human race." And, tho we cannot accept this opinion as sound, it is not difficult to understand historical justification for Nietzsche's estimation. In the sixteen hundred years of christianity there is a period of one thousand years, during which that religion held sway over mankind in feudal Europe, that will ever be known to history as the dark ages. During those ages intelligence was a crime and ignorance a virtue. And even today we see priests of the church still standing with their black cloaks raised, like flocks of vultures, trying to keep the world in darkness.

But the light of modern science, in the hands of proletarian revolutionists, penetrates ever deeper into the crevices of superstition and reveals the church as the hideous instrument of slavery endeavoring to perpetuate the most frightful system of oppression the world has ever seen.

Let the pope and his cardinals make the most of their celebration of the sixteenth centennary of the birth of christianity as an organized religion; no pope will ever celebrate the seventeenth centennary, for ere that time comes the festering system that today furnishes soil upon which religion thrives will have vanished before the revolution. Instead of people living in misery on this earth sustained by the hope of happiness in a future life, they will understand that this life is the all in all and they will see to it that they get what they are entitled to on this earth.

Setting the Trap in Syria

Serrail, the butcher, having failed thru terror forcibly to crush the Druses and Syrians, his successor, M. de Jouvenal, proposes to the rebels in Syria and Lebanon that they surrender their arms and deposit them with the French general, Andreas, in Damascus.

Jouvenal, as the new high commissioner administering the league of nations mandate held by France over Syria, proposes disarmament of the valliant native forces who heroically resisted the marauding bands of French soldiers, who met and defeated the best of the French colonial army. According to the *Manchester Guardian* De Jouvenal denies that he proposed an armistice to the rebels, because such a proposal would be tantamount to recognizing the rebel forces as equals in warfare. He merely proposes complete surrender.

It is to be hoped that the leaders of the rebels will not fall into the trap set for them by the new high commissioner. Once these native forces surrender their arms they are at the mercy of the French butchers. And those familiar with the history of French frightfulness know what will be the aftermath. Such a capitulation would be followed by the methodical assassination of the unarmed population of Syria over a period of weeks or possibly months until every vestige of rebellion would be crushed.

The only adequate reply of the Syrians and Druse to the insulting and impudent demand of the French high commissioner is intensification of the struggle, hurling thunderbolts into the ranks of the French brigands until the invader is scourged from the country.

The American Federation of Labor has taken up the "fight against fascism." But it is only Italian fascism that the fight is directed against. The labor bureaucracy, one of the foundations of fascism in America, doesn't like the cheap, imported article to compete against. "Majah" Berry's Omaha speech threatening the "reds" with violence and death is one symptom among many.

One day there is a billion dollar bank merger in Wall Street. Its power will sway world industry and politics. The next day there is a two hundred million dollar oil merger. Railroad mergers, bakery mergers, power mergers, mergers and super-trusts on every hand—yet the A. F. of L. opposes amalgamation of craft unions into single powerful unions by industry.

Nothing like being an optimist. Secretary Mellon says that because the treasury of the U. S. shows a surplus and taxes here are going to be reduced—for the wealthy—"the belief is justified that the year ahead will be continued progress towards world stabilization." Have you had your wages "stabilized" yet?

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

WISE FOOLS IN DISCUSSION ON WAGE QUESTION

Increasing Wages Is Difficult Problem

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 31.—There is now going on in New York a discussion of social problems by a motley collection of brokers, manufacturers, "labor leaders," liberals, and so on, conducted by the American economic association.

One Mr. Catchings who represented the brokers, Goldman, Sachs, and company, set forth his ideas of wage increases, saying that one way was impossible and the only alternative was doubtful.

"Real wages," said Mr. Catchings, "can be increased by increasing total production, or, by increasing labor's share in what is now produced.

Some Trouble.

"So far as increasing total production is concerned, we cannot today consume what we can produce—partial operation is necessary in almost every line of business. In almost every direction the fear of overproduction retards production.

"We have assumed heretofore that if we had a properly balanced production some one would have the money income to buy the goods. We have assumed that the total money income available for consumption was enough and that the problem was to get a larger part of this for labor. This fundamental assumption regarding consumer purchasing power has now been questioned. It is stated that as a matter of fact the total amount distributed to all consumers in the production of goods is not as great as the necessary sales price of the goods. Wage earners, profit makers, receivers of rent and of interest, etc., do not altogether receive enough to enable them, as consumers, to pay for these goods the price which must be paid if, as producers, they are to continue to make use of the facilities of production."

If this statement were true, Mr. Catchings said, it should become the basis of immediate study and discussion because of its far-reaching significance to our modern industry and life.

Frey—Also Spoke.

John P. Frey, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, said that industrial production had increased 600 per cent in recent years, while wages had increased 100 per cent.

Professor Herbert Feis of the University of Cincinnati said an economic weakness in the wage structure was the individual bargaining between employer and employ as to what the latter should receive. This bargaining, he said, was governed by the supply of labor available, whereas it should be considered with respect to the business cycle—the course and fluctuations of business.

Tries Bucking the Company Union with Court Injunctions

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—P. J. Mays, recently reelected general chairman, Shopcraft Protective league, has asked for an injunction to prevent the Southern Pacific railroad from calling another election. Mays claims that the railroad is trying to control the Shopcraft, and wants him ousted because of his having obeyed the 1922 strike order.

German Unions Form Alliance at Halle

BERLIN—(FP)—Following the example of Frankfort-on-Main, where a trade union alliance was formed, the unions of the railwaymen, municipal functionaries, machinists and firemen, transport workers, and state and municipal workers at Halle decided on a similar alliance, on the ground that "only by working hand in hand, confronted as we are by a common employer, have we any guarantee of obtaining good wages, salaries and working conditions."

Why Not Let Women Serve on Mo. Juries?

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The Missouri women's legislative committee wants the law amended to render women eligible for jury service. The present law restricts jury service to male voters. The women's organization claims, "While women would not revolutionize the administration of justice, they would bring to the courtroom a viewpoint which it does not now have."

Seattle Unions to Build Big Temple

SEATTLE—(FP)—The Central Labor Temple Assn. announces the erection in 1926 of a 6-story combined business block and labor headquarters to cost $600,000. There will be 60 business offices for local union officials, several small meeting rooms, an auditorium with capacity for 2,000 people and lounge and recreation rooms. The structure is being financed by a bond issue.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

Contractor's Profits Enormous from Sweat of Automobile Workers

By A Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—Briggs Manufacturing company, contractor for making bodies, who sweats workers so hard that it can produce them even cheaper than Henry Ford's own sweatshop, made $12,000,000 in profits out of its workers in 1924. Total liabilities beginning in 1924 were $68,000,000, added to this $12,000,000, the company's property has increased to $80,000,000.

The company owns six huge plants in Detroit, the Lenschner, Harper, Mt. Elliot, Mack Ave., Waterloo and the Meldrum. The last four plants were bought eight months ago. The largest of these, the Mack Ave. plant employs two shifts 12 hours each. Out of its 68,800 employes, 50 per cent are boys and girls. In the summer they even work on Sundays.

The Briggs contracting concern makes bodies for Henry Ford, Hudson and Essex bodies and also for the Packard Motor company.

In my next article I will deal with conditions existing in the Briggs shop.

A Correction.

A typographical error in an article appearing on this page on Tuesday, Dec. 29, conveyed the information that there are only 1,400 millinery workers in Chicago. This should have been 14,000.

CHICAGO CLASS LEARNS HOW THE TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA DEVELOPED ITS WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

Every member of the Chicago worker correspondence class was given an opportunity to learn his and her weak and strong points in writing, for each one had a contribution to hand in which was actively criticized by the class and by the instructor, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER.

The most interesting note in the session, however, was struck when the students told of the discussion that their articles inspire in the shops and factories when The DAILY WORKER is displayed or passed around to the workers. Bosses' favorites do not approve but the workers cherish the article and become the lifelong friend of The DAILY WORKER.

Comrade K. Gebert, editor of the Polish Communist paper, Trybuna Robotnicza, sat in at the class and was invited to tell about the worker correspondents on his paper.

Comrade Gebert said when they first began publishing they had only an occasional article here and there by workers, but now, tho they have set aside a whole page for worker correspondents, that is not enough for material sent by worker correspondents fills up half the paper. The Polish paper has worker correspondents in the steel mills, in the mines and in the needle trades. At first many articles were sent on general subjects but gradually they learned to send more straight from the job news, the news which interests workers. He told how the circulation has grown by leaps since the worker correspondents have begun writing for the paper and said if it were not for the worker correspondents there would be no Polish Communist paper. Each worker correspondent sends in his article and orders a bundle. This bundle is circulated until every worker sees, reads and discusses the article.

The next session of the class will be held on Thursday, Jan. 7th, the regular class night, in the editorial room of The DAILY WORKKER, at 8 p. m. sharp. Students are urged to be on time as the class aims to close at 10 o'clock sharp. There is no tuition fee for the worker correspondents' class. We make this announcement, because often new students come prepare to pay for instruction. This class requires its students to write—there is no other requirement and no charge.

* * *

The New York worker correspondents' class will be held on Monday evening Jan. 4th at 8 p. m. at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th St.

Workers (Communist) Party

DELEGATES MUST ATTEND SECTION CONFERENCES WHICH START SUNDAY

Election of delegates to the section conferences by the shop and street nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago have in most instances already taken place. Beginning Sunday, Jan. 3, the first of the section conferences will start. The dates and places of the section conferences are as follows:

Section No. 2. Sunday, Jan. 3, (private home); 10 a. m.

Section No. 1. Monday, Jan. 4, at Community Center, 3201 South Wabash avenue.

Section No. 3. Monday, Jan. 4, at Vilnis, 3116 South Histed street.

Section No. 4. Tuesday, Jan. 5, at Freiheit, 3118 W. Roosevelt Rd.

Section No. 5. Wednesday, Jan. 6, at W. Carmon, 2406 North Clark street.

Section No. 6. Thursday, Jan. 7, at Biltmore Theater, 3rd floor, 2046 W. Division street.

Agenda.

Among the points on the agenda are the following:

1. Attendance at nuclei meetings.
2. DAILY WORKER Sub-drive, distribution at factories, etc.
3. Sale and distribution of literature.
4. Lenin memorial meeting.
5. Agitprop activity—educational work.
6. Industrial and trade union work.
7. Work in the language fraternal organizations and workers' clubs.
8. Workers' Correspondents and shop bulletins.
9. Work among Negroes.
10. Miscellaneous.
11. Election of section committees.

New York Members Pay Dues in Nuclei After January First

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—After Jan. 1, all dues are to be paid in the new units, shop and street nuclei.

The district executive committee has decided upon the liquidation of the old territorial branches after Jan. 1 and that all party members are to pay their dues in the new units, the shop and street nuclei. Members cannot pay dues in the sub-section meetings as these are only general meetings of a group of nuclei and are not the basic unit of the party.

All members to be in good standing must attend their meeting of shop and street nuclei and those not attached to lower units (street nuclei and international branches) must attach themselves without fail. If there are any difficulties in this respect you are to take them up immediately with the district executive committee.

All lower units of the party, shop and street nuclei in factory districts, or street nuclei in residential sections are to meet and organize themselves without delay. No matter what the number of members present at the first meeting of the unit, they must organize themselves and mobilize for getting other members to attend.

Many difficulties in this respect are inevitable at the beginning, but if all comrades will energetically set themselves to the task of organizing the lower units, the new organization will soon be functioning smoothly.

PHILADELPHIA PARTY MEMBERS MUST ATTEND REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The following meetings have been called by the district office to reorganize the Workers (Communist) Party in Philadelphia on the shop nuclei basis:

January 5—Section 2, at 521 York Ave., Market to Columbia, Front to River.

January 7—Section 3, at 4035 Girard Ave., West Philadelphia.

January 8—Section 1, at 431 Pine St., South of Market. Front to River.

January 12—Section 4, at Park and Susquehanna Ave. Above Columbia between Front and River. Also Strawberry Mansion, Frankford and Kensington.

Every member of the party in Philadelphia is being circularized thru the district office and also thru the existing branches, and definite instructions are given to what section the comrade belongs. Comrades are urged to follow the instructions of the letter. Those comrades who have received no letters should attend the meeting in the section in which they work.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY WHO INTENDS TO REMAIN IN THE PARTY MUST ATTEND HIS SECTION MEETING.

New York Will Have Four Lenin Memorial Meetings, January 24

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Four Lenin memorial meetings have been arranged in New York for January 24 in the following halls at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:

New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue.

Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue.

Millers' Grand Assembly, 318 Grand street, Brooklyn.

Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street.

Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange anything for that date.

Workers are invited to attend and bring their friends. C. E. Ruthenberg, Ben Gitlow, and M. J. Olgin will speak at all those meetings, and there will be an impressive musical program.

Wicks' Lecture Boosts Philly's Open Forum

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The talk delivered by Comrade H. M. Wicks here on Locarno "peace" pact and Soviet Russia has revived the interest of the Philadelphians in the open forum. He gave a very instructive and interesting talk exposing the role that is now played by British and French imperialism and their conflict with the capitalists of Wall Street and the house of Morgan.

A number of questions were asked as the role of the "peace" pact which were explained to the great satisfaction of the audience.

Previous meetings of the open forum had suffered a decline in attenance and in financial support, but the spirit that our Philadelphia institution is getting its second breath of the season.

* * *

Speaker in Cleveland Sunday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30.—H. M. Wicks, well known lecturer and labor journalist, will deliver a lecture on "World Peace and the Locarno Pact," on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock at the Insurance Center Bldg., 1783 E. 11th St.

The capitalist press has been hailing the Locarno pact as the solution of the world's problems. They realize that they must settle their differences if they are to successfully combat the workers.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnicza, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Milder, 821 Clylesurn St., Milwaukee.

WORKERS PARTY AND SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY DEBATE IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30—Milwaukee workers will be able to hear an excellent debate between the representative of the Workers (Communist) Party, William F. Dunne, and of the socialist-labor party, R. Koeppel at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, corner of Eight and Walnut Sts., Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 2:20 o'clock. The subject for the debate will be: "Resolved that the principles and tactics of the Workers (Communist) Party offer the correct solution for the victory of the working class."

All workers are invited to attend this instructive debate. A small admission of 15 cents will be charged. The debate has been arranged under the joint auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the socialist-labor party.

Bronx Section Starts Its Educational Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The educational activities of the Bronx Section No. 8, have started, and comrades are urged to register for the courses being given. On Thursday evenings, Comrade Sophie Mesnil is instructor in English. English courses are particularly important now, since the reorganization.

A course in Fundamentals of Communism will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 8:30, with Comrade A. Markoff as instructor. Both these courses are open to all workers.

To Construct Carline.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Lowell and Southern railroad asked the Interstate commerce commissioner for authority to construct a four-mile line from Lowell, Ill., to a connection with the Chicago, Burlington and uincy at Leonore, Ill.

NO CHANCE FOR A STRIKER TO ATTEND MEETING

Effectively Barred by Distance and Doors

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 31.—As the old year dies there seems to be little expectation that the conference between the anthracite coal operators and the striking miners' representatives, headed by John L. Lewis, will do anything before the new year has become well started.

Miners Barred Out.

The conference is meeting not only at the Union League Club, the home of reactionary wealth, but behind closed doors at that—and there is little danger that any of the 158,000 anthracite strikers, ragged and hungry and getting a little desperate, may get a chance to give a demonstration of their insistence on the tri-district demands which Lewis has seemingly thrown in the waste basket.

At the close of the first day's confab, both sides agreed on entering the following statement in the record:

"The various plans heretofore submitted were made part of the record. It was agreed that all plans could be brought before the conference. Among the plans offered were the following:

"Plan of Governor Pinchot; the legislators' plan; the engineers' plan and the answer of the miners thereto. The letters and correspondence of priests for and against arbitration were made part of the record. Letters from the Panther Creek Businessmen's association and Scranton ministers also entered in the record.

"Chairman Alvan Markle submitted a plan for the settlement of the strike. The plan was discussed at length. The miners voiced opposition to certain parts of the Markle plan, claiming it was arbitration. The chairman said the plan did not amount to arbitration. There was discussion of the Pinchot plan. The miners argued that the Pinchot plan offered a constructive plan for settlement, while the operators claimed that the Pinchot plan was destructive and unworkable.

"The miners stated that they were as much opposed to arbitration today as they were four months ago and will continue in their opposition.

"The attitude of the operators was that an acceptable plan should provide for a long term agreement, provision for wage adjustments if economic conditions require, and some means of avoiding deadlocks in case of disagreements."

FARMERS AND HEALTH HEADS AGREE ON PLAN

At a meeting called at the Brevoort Hotel here, the representatives of the city health department, state health department, the farmers having tuberculin tested herds and those that have not tuberculin tested herds met and decided on a plan by means of which Chicago will be able to get milk from tuberculin tested cows.

The conference decided that all efforts will be made to get the state to appropriate $2,000,000 and that the United States government appropriate $2,000,000.

During the discussions that took place—many of them quite heated—it was shown that the farmers who have the diseased herds are willing to allow their herds to be tested for tuberculosis provided that the state and federal governments pay the farmers for their losses. The plans laid down at this gathering if carried thru will satisfy the farmers and will not force them into bankruptcy.

During one of the heated debates, E. C. Rockwell, business manager of the Milk Producers' Association, many of whose members have diseased herds, declared that it was peculiar that milk from a diseased cow was unhealthy, but that when that cow was brought to the "yards," it was sold as high-grade meat. "If the milk from these cows is unhealthy, so is the meat," declared the milk producers' head.

Bundesen, who has carried on this fight to bolster up his political prestige in the eyes of Chicagoans dramatically said that such meat was unfit and that if anyone would present evidence that Rockwell's statemene was true he would close that slaughtering-house. The farmers laughed when they heard this as they know whose willing tool Bundesen is and what his dramatic display was meant to accomplish.

PACKING HOUSE WORKER! DAILY WORKER DRIVE STARTS MONDAY! HAVE YOU ORDERED YOUR BUNDLE?

Packing house worker! The first special articles, which The DAILY WORKER has prepared on the conditions in the packing house industry will appear in Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Every packing house worker should see to it that a bundle of The DAILY WORKER is at the gates and distributed to the workers as they enter on Monday morning. Order your bundle! The DAILY WORKER wants stories about the conditions you work under. Send them in immediately!

"Go Home, Mr. French Capitalist!"

Maurice Becker, celebrated cartoonist, shows the new spirit of the peoples of the East, who resist the colonial plundering of the imperialist powers—and thereby become the allies of the revolutionary working class at home.

Concerning "Barbusse-ism"

By HENRI BABUSSE.

HENRI BARBUSSE, whose fame as a novelist is hardly equalled by any writer in the whole world of those who have arisen during and after the great world war—IS A COMMUNIST. Henry Barbusse leaped into world fame with his war novel, "Under Fire," a book in which he told his terrible experiences in the trenches as a soldier of the French army. Since that monumental work Barbusse has maintained and enlarged his standing as the world's leading young artist, with such other books as "Chains."

Henri Barbusse is the envy of the literary world.

But Henri Barbusse prefers to write for—THE COMMUNIST PRESS!

Henri Barbusse is writing for —The DAILY WORKER MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT!

Henri Barbusse has conveyed to The DAILY WORKER the right to publish for the first time in the English language his great new novel which bears the French title, "L'AU DELA"!

This great novel will begin in the next issue of The DAILY WORKER Magazine Supplement —next Saturday, January 9. The translation is being prepared by the well known American Communist artist, Lydia Gibson.

But why does Henri Barbusse prefer to cast aside the glittering world of capitalist class rewards?

Barbusse tells why in the adjoining article from his own pen.

(Translated by Harrison George from "La Antorcha")

IT has come to my notice that in a certain circle the subject of "Barbusse-ism" was placed on the agenda of a public debate, and this same theme has been the object of lively comment in certain foreign centers.

I do not know what my friends and adversaries might be able to say on this question, for or against me, but if I might be permitted to offer a personal opinion on the subject I would say:

"Barbusse-ism" does not and cannot exist, and this for reasons which I am glad to furnish to my readers.

I am a writer who has tried to project certain generalizations and to enclose scenes of great dimensions and dramas of ideas within the architecture of books. Perhaps, with a little benevolence, it might be conceded to me that I have in this respect somewhat widened the field of literary action.

I have felt impelled by those principles of art which determine unified conceptions—or perhaps it may have been my ideas that have incited me to seek by that road new forms of expression; but if I add that I have always been sincere, it is to add also that this is not enough; that the writer must be not only sincere but also truthful.

The quality of his affirmation—because there is no work of art that does not affirm something—is much more important than his good personal intentions. I have already declared elsewhere that a writer is a public man who has no right to err because erring, he makes others err.

I believe that I have not erred. This pleasant certitude, which would be quite presumptuous in the transcendental plane of metaphysics, is not so in the terrain of social things, so bound to the heart and towards which all those that have today the pretense of thought are irresistibly attracted.

I have interested myself with as much fervor as certainty in a number of principles concerning present society: the arbitrary and artificial organization of capitalist despotism; religious superstitions; democracy and patriotism; the formidable deceit of reformism; the necessity of the conquest of power and the regulation of labor by the working class; and internationalism.

My comrades will recognize how little this resembles any original doctrine that might be my personal one, and they will see that I have discovered nothing that others have not already discovered.

I personally joined the Communist Party. I belong to it definitely and I am able to say that I will always belong to it. If until now I have not contributed my voice, I will do so from now on, in view of the battle waged by those who personify the dogmas that I detest.

It has been said frequently that it was a mistake for me to join the party. Never have I understood the arguments that have been adduced on this score.

Reasons of immediate personal interest? They are quite debatable. But even though they might exist, I cannot see why I should give myself any other reason than those I give at times to the comrades in order to persuade them that they must sacrifice their immediate interests to their interest more broadly understood.

In our times, to keep on the fringe of the struggles that are transforming life, and to lose sight of their great objectives, is contrary not only to loyalty, but also to common sense,

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER
Robert Minor Editor
Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1926 290

The Disarmament Conference

The Problem Is Not to Get Rid of Your Own Arms, But to "Get the Drop" on the Others.

What Kind of Blood This Morning?

THE QUARREL ABOUT THE WORLD COURT.

THE overwhelmingly dominant elements of American finance capital want to put the United States in as a regular member of the world court.

Some of America's capitalists want to stay out, and say some very hard things about the world court for that reason.

There is no question of whether the United States government is getting ready for the biggest war of history. There is no doubt that the United States government and the finance-capitalists whose political sub-committee the government is, are putting into execution vast plans for international exploitation which must be backed up with military force. Anyone who doubts this is in a class with those who write letters to Santa Claus. These interests conceive the entry of the United States into the world court to be necessary to their plans.

However, how do we account for the opposition of the Borah group in the United States senate and a considerable element of American finance-capital against the "European orientation"? Why these terriffic denunciations of the "European entanglements" as voiced in the senate and in the newspapers of billionaire publishers? Are these people PACIFISTS? Certainly not.

Perhaps the best press representatives of this current are the Hearst newspapers and the Chicago Tribune. It is well known that Hearst drinks a quart of Japanese blood and a pint of the juice of Mexican laborers for breakfast.

As for the Chicago Tribune, it is perhaps the most frankly brutal exponent of the ideology of foreign military adventures. But the Tribune (like the Hearst papers in this respect) does not take the orientation toward Europe. It turns its bloodshot eyes always toward the South and the Pacific.

That current in American imperialism for which the Tribune speaks is one which with especial belligerency claims Mexico as a colony of the United States. It is one which shrieks for a military establishment for the conquest of South America, and which is as eager as any to plunge into a world war in China and the Pacific, but which does not want to expend the strength of American militarism in Europe. It does not want the United States to enter the world court.

The Tribune seems to think that the orientation toward Europe will destroy or postpone its ambitions for the annexation of Mexico, the "glorious" conquest of every state in South America and the American strangulation of China. Apparently for this reason the Tribune engages now in attacks against the league of nations and the world court—as exampled in an editorial of December 17:

> "If the United States were being urged by the Standard Oil company, the International Harvester, the National City Bank of New York, the United States Steel corporation, etc., to adhere to the world court and to join the league of nations in order that this nation might declare itself a full partner in the divvy of the world's resources, the debate in the senate would have the virtue of recognizing the realities as they exist in these two organizations. America, gagged by the moralistic gas which has been pumped into its lungs, is asked to submit to a scheme which

(Continued on page 2)

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE WORLD COURT

(Continued from page 1)

has yet to do a thing not vital to the interests of its dominating members. And to submit as a credulous jack rabbit in a kennel of greyhounds.

"Atrocities Give Title.

"It is with considerable incredulity that we read the unanimous decision of the council to give the oil to Great Britain and the barren land to Turkey followed by the burst of indignation over Gen. Laidoner's report of the Turkish atrocities in Irak. Irak contains the oil. Incredulity that the realists of European empire should have had the face to predicate their decision upon a thing so remote from their considerations. When have atrocities disturbed these gentlemen except as they might happen where there were resources?

"Evidently the habit is so woven into the texture of modern exploitation that it cannot be hidden even when its appearance is farcical. To find a point of honor in a field of interest is the whole doctrine of modern land grabbing. . ."

But is the Tribune moralizing under the influence of the Christmas season? Not by a hell of a shot! She continues:

"Any one who searches for morals in history is possessed of an unconquerable illusion, and any one who seeks moral justification for a nation had better strictly limit the time for which he seeks it and be content when he finds that self-interest and morals happened to coincide. . ."

Is it possible, tho, that the group of American imperialists behind the Tribune is a group of anti-imperialists? Not at all. The editorial continues, and shows with the crudest directness just where the Tribune wants American troops to march—in South America and Mexico! The Monroe Doctrine as applied today is the program for the garrisoning of every South American and Mexican city with United States troops, and the shooting of all who resist, and the direct exploitation of Latin-American labor by United States capital. Says the Tribune:

"If we want a HAPPY COMBINATION OF SELF-INTEREST AND MORAL OBLIGATION, there it is, EXPRESSED IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE. It is as large an obligation as a nation ever undertook, and its consequences are found in the general well-being of the nations of two continents.

"The United States senate is being overpowered to depart from all the sound advice of statesmen who have gone before, from all the experience of the country, from all intelligent reading of history. It is being doped and driven into moral indorsement of and moral responsibility for a scheme which worked out under Dyer at Amritsar, under Sarrail at Damascus, which is working in the Riff and in China and in central Africa, BUT WHICH IS NOT WORKING ANYWHERE IN THE AMERICAN HEMISPHERE. America is urged to come in and condone this, applaud it, help it and give it moral support, and take the chances of having the system it adopts turn against it and injure it at the first chance.

"Old America would not have been hypocritical enough to give this an amen and would have been too hard-headed to be caught in it. . ." (Our emphasis.)

As for the attitude of the capitalist interests represented by the Tribune toward Mexico, an editorial of November 23 put the thing with a ghastly frankness that beats anything the present writer can do:

"Mexican Exclusion; American Intervention.

"Mexico's parliament is considering a bill which would limit alien ownership of land and require that corporations in which foreigners are interested have more than fifty per cent of their stock held by Mexicans.

"It is Mexico's latest move at exclusion of the foreigner. By the same token, it is Mexico's latest move to provoke what she is trying to prevent—intervention. The handwriting on the wall is plain.

"Mexico, opening her gates to foreign developments, will benefit and retain her national sovereignty. Mexico, closing her gates to alien infiltration, will have those gates broken down.

"The normal expansion of nations does not recognize pacifist movements.

"The borders of Mexico confine some of the rich garden spots of the world. Unable even to govern themselves, much less found productive industry and business, the Mexicans have let their resources go undeveloped. Foreign capital, American, British, Dutch, and German, has done what the Mexicans themselves have been too weak to do.

"Now, in a futile gesture of natural pride, Mexico prepares to play dog in the manger. That sort of history has been written before. History, which is based on the fundamental passions of mankind, does not recognize humanitarian theories."

So the capitalist forces speaking thru the Tribune are of the war party as regards Mexico. But how about the rest of the world? Does this capitalistic gang want to keep out of war in the other parts of the world—Asia, for instance? Not by any means. Refer to an editorial of the Tribune of last October 20. It reveals a plan, definite and fully conscious, for a world war AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA and for the wholesale banding of all imperialist governments for war against the suppressed and rebellious peoples of Asia and Africa. The Tribune of last October 20 said editorially:

"WINNING GERMANY FOR THE WHITES FROM THE REDS, BLACKS AND TANS.

"It is revealed in London that fear of Russia enabled Great Britain to bring western Europe to the new peace of Locarno. John Steele, the Tribune's London correspondent, says that Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, saw another war coming. The question was where Germany would be in it.

"Peace with the Soviets of Russia is impossible. It is impossible just as peace with Napoleon was impossible. War was the texture of Napoleon's existence. It is the first principle of Russian syndicalism or red Communism, which cannot live in peace with the older, capitalistic, individualistic system of social order and government.

"Conflict is unescapable between two such systems. The Soviets do not deny it or disguise it. They can't. It would be an abandonment of principle if they did. They can make other retreats, but not from the doctrine that their relation to the rest of the world is one of war. . . .

"In the unavoidable conflict between sovietism and the individualistic society of white civilization the place of Germany by tradition and conviction was with its recent enemies, but that place could not be taken unless these enemies would make it possible. They were driving Germany to agreements and treaties with Russia. Russians were on the outskirts of every conference in which Germany received new rebuffs and new humiliations.

". . . . The British empire has a long boundary of subject peoples in great unrest and discontent and sovietism is a gospel for the man under the heel.

"All along this boundary of subject peoples, black and yellow and tan, the Soviets could promote more unrest. . . .

"We do not know where or when the whites and the reds, the blacks, tans, and yellows will meet in settlement of the issues they have between them, but we know that it is a good thing Germany has not been forced into the Soviet combinations but has been permitted to take a stand with THE GROUP WHICH, IN SUCH A STRUGGLE, INCLUDES THE UNITED STATES." (Our emphasis)

So we see that the dominant elements of American finance capital are about to annex the United States government to the world court of the league of nations as a maneuver concerned with imperialistic plans and a great world war.

We see that the opposition to the adherence to the world court is also concerned with deliberate plans for imperialistic conquest and the preparation for the great world war.

The fight in the senate against the world court is not an anti-imperialist fight.

The world court group is the war party.

The anti-world court group is also the war party.

Both lead directly to war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and against the populations of Asia, Africa and South America. Both are busily arranging for the United States to enter this war.

The difference between these two is a difference between the particular interests of groups of capitalists, as to the precise detail and immediate direction of the program of wholesale murder and world conquest.

A point to be emphasized is that both forces are directed toward a war for the destruction of the Union of Socialist Republics. The fact that Borah, who will lead the fight against the world court unless the differences are adjusted over the holidays, is in favor of the recognition of the Soviet Union, does not alter this.

Both are the war party of imperialism.

There will be no voice raised in this debate in the senate against the coming world war of conquest.

The only voice that could be raised would be the voice of the working class. The working class has no voice in the senate. The working class does not yet understand, in the United States, that its early mobilization for independent working class political action is a matter of life and death.

Thru political action as a class (including parliamentary activity), the workers will learn the lesson of revolution. The voice of the working class in the senate now would help to teach the working class that—not in the senate nor in any other capitalist parliamen—but in the proletarian revolution alone can the end of these incredibly ghastly war plans be defeated; and only by the establishment of the world union of Soviet republics. —R. M.

It Can Be Done

A cartoon by Maurice Becker

Julio Antonio Mella, the Communist leader imprisoned at Havanna, Cuba, has been released from prison as a result of the protest of workers in the United States, Cuba, and elsewhere.

The Turk is Not What He Used to Be

Fred Ellis

IMPERIALIST BRITAIN INTENDS TO STRANGLE TURKEY AND TAKE THE OIL WELLS OF MOSUL, BUT — !

Research Department Book Reviews

MYSTICISM IN ENGINEERING

The Tragedy of Waste, by Stuart Chase; MacMillan, N. Y., $2.50.

By MORITZ J. LOEB.

ENGINEERING as a science has been developed both from the theoretical approach and emperically. Its first laws were developed by the trial-and-error method and later the researches of the scientists were brought to bear to develop the formulae of practical engineering. Engineers being practical, people have one most important demand to ask of every theory and practice of their trade: "Will it work?"

The new book by Stuart Chase and his associates of the labor bureau is an attempt at engineering, social engineering, and in such light it must be considered. The task set is the determination of what consists of economic waste in the United States, the measurement of the amount of this waste and how it may be eliminated. Quite properly then, the first step is the examination of human wants, for it is in the satisfaction of these wants by the production and consumption of commodities that the waste arises. Early in the book the authors make a survey of these factors and state the following to be the human wants, the satisfaction of which involves economic activity: food; shelter; clothing; language and education; recreation; government and law; health provisions; religion; art forms; love. If the trial-and-error method is accepted these may be adopted as the basis for the work and any errors involved will be exposed in the development of the problem and eliminated.

The second part of the task is then taken up, the measurement of economic waste of labor power and natural resources. Here the author-engineers find it necessary to make a comparison between society as it now exists, i. e., a society which produces for profit and a society which produces for the satisfaction of human wants, which the authors term a "functional society."

Another engineer, Thorsten Veblen, in his book, Engineers and the Price Syster, treats this same subject from the standpoint of production. Chase also enters this field (from the practical viewpoint, avoiding the theory), and goes beyond this to analyze the economic waste in consumption, distribution and idle man power. This is done for the most part in a thorough and workmanlike manner. The findings are stated to be:

In consumption, at least....	5,000,000
Idle, at least.....	6,000,000
In production, at least.....	4,000,000
In distribution, at least.....	2.500,000
Total	20,500,000

Out of a total of 40,000,000 able bodied adult population in the United States it is therefore shown that a conservative computation of the lost man power is more than 50 per cent. At the same time it is shown that because of the waste in the utilization of natural resources, it would be possible, if waste were eliminated, to more than double the economic output without any increase in the rate of consumption of natural resources or in the amount of labor power available.

The third and most important part of the work is left for the last four pages of the book. Here in a section heading called "constructive," in a chapter entitled, "The Challenge of Waste," the authors make a partial attempt to come to a solution of the problem.

"We know no sure way out. . .

But the point at issue is the behavior of the animal. . . the behavior of 100,000,000 people can be predicted only with the aid of magic and astrology. . . The way out turns on genuine science of social psychology more than on any other single factor." (Emphasis mine, M. J. L.)

"Meanwhile we note the co-operative movement making steady headway against waste in distribution—particularly in Europe—the labor movement combining its demand for more democracy in industry with the realization that only the lessening of waste can raise the standard of living.

"And we note the gathering cleavage between the stock-and-bond business men like Mr. Gary and the engineer business men like Mr. Ford. Mr. Gary sees industry primarily in terms of profitable investment, while Mr. Ford sees it primarily in terms of service turned out on a balanced load basis—with still an eye to the profit and loss account . . . In short it is by no means clear that the engineering type of business man will not ultimately supersede the stock-and-bond type and so usher in a functional society of sorts while the radicals are still baying for the abolition of the profit system. This at least is Mr. E. A. Filene's guess."

Let us imagine an instance in which an industrial community had been established in a surrounding which made it possible for any food stuffs to be produced near by. Some distance away there was a rich agricultural territory occupied by farmers who, while they grew foodstuffs far in excess of their needs had no market for them and moreover had no access to any manufactured products. The citizens of these two communities met together and decided to take action to overcome their difficulties. They called in engineers to help them. The engineers took a survey and a census. They counted the population of the city and computed its production. They did likewise for the rural community. They measured the distance between the two points. Then they made their report. "What is needed," they said, "is a railroad." The farmers and the city dwellers thought this was a good idea and they asked the engineers how to go about getting a railroad. "Oh," said the engineers, "just hope for it and trust to luck."

This is the kind of engineering turned out by Stuart Chase. He failed utterly in his task because he took into account only the superficialities. He regarded only the manifestation of the problem and avoided the problem itself.

What was necessary after the physical measurements had been taken was to re-determine the problem, something in this way:

The present order of society results in tremendous economic waste. Why is this so? Because there is production for profit instead of for use; because we have a capitalist society rather than a "functional' society. How then can we build a functional (or organized) society It is first necessary to find out why the contradictions of present society exist, scientific research in this subject will show that it is the class nature of society which is responsible.

And now having come to the roots of the problem we are becoming able to solve it. The end is the establishment of an organized society. The means is the elimination of the class structure of society and the building of a classless society.

Mr. Chase fails to approach the problem in this manner and that is why his engineering ends in futility and mysticism. That is why his book is a piece of draftsmanship and no engineering at all, why in the statistics themselves many errors are allowed to remain such as the acceptance of religious activity as productive of economic wealth, the statements that of 250,000 prostitutes in America, 150,000 (only!) are waste; out of 320,000 criminals, 200,000 count as lost man power; that of 400,000 "watchers of criminals," only 200,000 would be necessary in a functional society.

There is a way out, Mr. Chase. The theory has been written and the practice is being worked out in Soviet Russia where the beginnings are being made in the building of an organized society.

German Workers Visit the Soviet Union

TWO and a half months have passed since the German workers' delegation returned to Germany from the Soviet Union. Everybody remembers what great difficulties they met. But all these hindrances, which were placed in the way of the fifty-eight German workers by the German government forces and last but not least, by the social-democratic and trade union bureaucracy, did not prevent them from leaving Stettin on July 11, headed for Leningrad.

After six weeks the trade union delegates returned to Germany and encountered new difficulties. The same social-democratic and trade union bureaucracy, and in some places the police, attempted to prevent the delegates from fulfilling the promise they had given to the German workers to give a true and unexaggerated report of what they had seen in Soviet Russia.

But these hindrances also were over come and the fifty-eight delegates, composed of twenty-nine social-democrats, seventeen Communists and twelve non-partisan workers, addressed approximately 1,000 meetings in giving their report. These meetings included a large number of industrial workers, white-collar workers and petty-bourgeois. At the same time the delegation committee printed a report of their trip, called: "What 58 German Workers Saw in Russia." It is about 160 pages, has many illustrations, and carries an introduction by Edo Fimmen.

In the face of great difficulties and disappointments following the German revolution of 1919, the German workers have long been asking themselves about the revolution in Soviet Russia and have been interested in working class life there. Was Soviet Russia a country in which the principles of Marx and Engels were really being applied? Does the eight-hour day exist in the Soviet Union? Has the factory committee really a decisive influence on production? How is the development of the line of the Russian worker progressing? Who leads the workers' movement in the Soviet Union? Are the workers of the Soviet Union free, or are they still under a yoke?

Kautsky Lies Fade.

The delegation wanted to investigate the reports that had been published in the Vorwaerts (central organ of the social-democratic party). The followers of Kautsky have kept on asserting that in the Soviet Union the factory committee does not exist, that there are no really influential trade unions. The report says that the Soviet factory committees and trade unions have more influence than those in Germany; that without their agreement it is impossible to pass any social law; that they have an influence on all questions of economic matters and state construction.

The delegation was especially interested in investigating the cultural tasks of the factory committees and in general the cultural institutions existing in every factory in the Soviet Union. "As opposed to Germany," says the report, "Soviet Russia goes on this principle: that the more educated the worker and the peasant become, the more consolidated the state power. In Germany the official slogan is, on the contrary, as follows: the less educated and the less completely class-conscious the worker is, the stronger is the power of capitalism."

The general situation of production, the conditions of labor and wages, living conditions, the care of children, cultural tasks and achievements, all of these are closely bound up one with another and are frequently much better in Soviet Russia than in Germany.

The impression received in Leningrad was deepened by what was seen in the interior of the Soviet Union of Red Russia. Here they felt more strongly the pulse of the life of new revolutionary Russia and the brotherly tie between the German and the Russian proletariat became stronger. In the face of the great and imposing demonstrations on the Red Square and before the mausoleum of Lenin, Comrade Bukharin could ask with an ironic smile: "Is the dictatorship above the proletariat?" And the report of the delegation answers this question as follows: "Everyone of us felt that this enthusiasm of the masses is not superficial or machine-made, and that the Russian workers, with all the fervor of their existence, bind themselves to their leaders and their government and are ready at any moment to defend the Soviet Union with their blood." Before the mausoleum of Lenin, the feeling of the delegation was very strong, as is shown by their words:

"How strange to the proletariat are those who speak about a 'new saint' or a 'red czar.' Those who speak so do not understand the difference between praising god and czar and the love of the Russian workers for their great leader. Today, when god is something mystic and czars are the result of the monarchist system, here to the grave of Lenin come workers who fought side by side with him at the time of his worst sufferings and bitterest moments and who freely followed his directions because they knew, 'he is our cleverest, our best . . .'

The attention of the delegation was naturally more directed to the side of Soviet realities in which the German workers are more interested. Therefore the greater part of this report considers such questions as the co-operative movement, the concession policy of the Soviet government, the trade union movement, the working day, strikes, workers' vacations, participation of Communists in the leadership of the trade unions, etc.

After acquaintance with the co-operative movement, its functions and tasks, the delegation reports its impression that the general growth of this movement in recent years promises a great future and is one of the strongest means for the development of socialist society.

In a considerably detailed report of the trade union movement in the U. S. S. R., the account of the delegation dwelt with great attention upon the core crucial points, and these also were most often advanced by the German workers during the verbal reports of the delegates.

The delegation in the most indisputable manner established that the eight-hour working day, as general normalcy, is strictly adhered to in the U. S. S. R.

The more Soviet economy (industry) is developed, the more the Soviet enterprises are expanded, the better becomes the material condition of the Soviet workers. The delegation with some envy remarks that the U. S. S. R. and its working class lives under the conditions of a peaceful and stable political system. Even if the wages have not everywhere reached the pre-war level, nevertheless with all the privileges accorded the working class, it is assured of a fully satisfactory existence. Therefore in the Soviet economy (industry) there is no place for strikes.

The "Dictatorship of the Children."

At the meetings where the delegates appeared with reports about U. S. S. R., very often were heard statements, somewhat strange at a first appearance, that in the U. S. S. R. besides the dictatorship of the proletariat, there also reigns a dictatorship of children. By this will be understood the extremely attentive care of children and of the growing-up generation generally, which the report of the delegation marks with greatest interest during their visits to every factory and town.

The delegation's report naturally brought forth comparisons between the Soviet and German conditions. For instance, the difference between the soldiers of the red army and the soldiers of the German reichswehr, which latter are merely simple hirelings besides being deprived of all their elementary political rights, was astonishing to them.

Wherever they went, remarked the delegates in their reports, they received the heartiest welcome of the workers. They encountered no opposition in their selection of the tour. Their every wish received lively response. Very often they went without an interpreter because some of the delegates knew the Russian language, and in the Volga German republic, they were entirely in the midst of their own. In all the cadres of the population, we read further in the report, we notice loyalty to the Soviet republic and its government.

The delegation is convinced that the U. S. S. R. is on the right road and that no one is in power to stop the victorious march of its peoples to the cultural and material ascent.

Of course, the delegation saw much deficiency and disorganization, but this was the sad inheritance from the czarist and bourgeois epoch which left to the workers' and farmers' government innumerable ruins. Among these ruins here and there are still crawling those who are not satisfied with the new order of things, who have not understood the great idea embodied in it. But these elements compose a very insignificant minority.

The members of the delegation were very much interested in the condition of the jails in the U. S. S. R. and the condition of the political prisoners. The delegation visited many jails in the various localities in the U. S. S. R., and a group which was in the Caucasus especially undertook to get acquainted with the conditions in Georgia and the prisoners there, about whose condition the social-democratic press had recited so many different horrors. And in this connection the delegates were pleasantly disappointed. They were convinced that the basic principle of the prison system in the U. S. S. R. consists not in punishing the emprisoned, but in educating them and making out of them useful citizens of the Soviet republics.

From the entirely candid discussions with the participants of the Georgian uprising, the delegates learned that the uprising itself was only a stillborn fancy and its participants only await their freedom so that they can enter the ranks of the workers of their country on the Soviet basis.

According to the deep conviction of the delegation, Soviet Russia which has shaken off its landlords and capitalists, is by its examples showing other countries the way to their emancipation. The first condition of success in this direction is the unity of the world trade union movement. The delegates put as one its problems to work in this direction.

By way of affirming the fact that the present report is the collective opinion and impressions of the delegation as a whole, each of its members in conclusion also individually subscribed to its correctness by a brief resume.

The authors of the report formulate at its conclusion a number of questions which they call to the attention of the reader. These five questions are:

1. What is your general opinion of the report?

2. What is in it that is not clear to you?

3. Which questions are not sufficiently clarified in it?

4. What can you offer for the creation of the united trade union front?

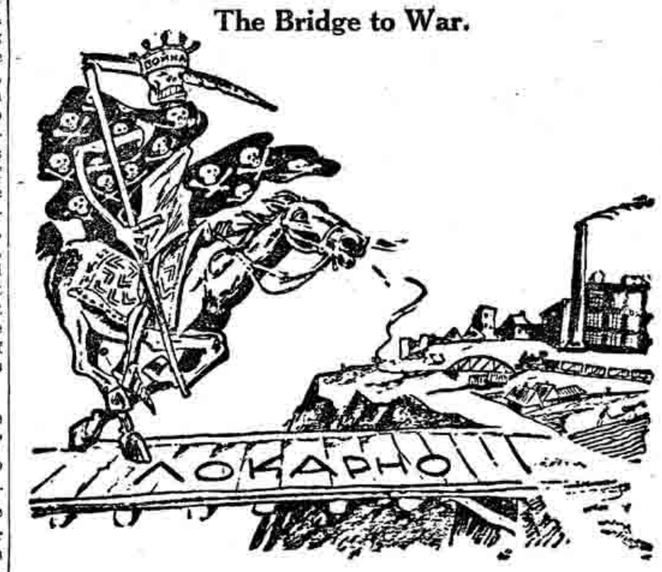
5. What would you like to know about Russia?

In a foreword to the report, Edo Fimmen among other things says to the delegation:

"During the last years I have read much about the workers' and peasants' republic, and I saw a number of courageous and honest attempts to break down the wall of lies and slander encircling Russia and to bring closer together the struggling working class of the U. S. S. R. and the struggling and suffering proletariat of the rest of the world.

"Among this literature there were books written better and in more scholarly fashion than yours. But I have never yet read anything with greater joy than your story about U. S. S. R. in the present report. The reason for this is because you are ordinary workers from shops and mines, who artlessly and without coloring, in your own way, tell the readers what you saw there. Among those who visited Russia previous to you there were men and women with better education, more learned and cleverer than you, but among them undoubtedly there was no one who could better understand and learn the life of the Russian workers and could compare their lot with that of your own and form an unbiased opinion. And therefore your book, regardless of its simplicity, is one of the best books on the new Russia which have thus far appeared."

The Bridge to War.



The Locarno agreement is the liquidation of the past war and the advance to the new world war—according to this cartoon published in the Gudok. The skeleton on horseback is called War, and the bridge is called Locarno.

Shall "Harness Bulls" Control the Unions?

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE CONDUCTING THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION:

Another Article by
PAULINE SCHULMAN.

WE are progressing so rapidly that though the police in Philadelphia have not taken any courses in parliamentary procedure as applied to trade unionism they were nevertheless able to conduct the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

They are by no means gifted more than any one else to be able to enter college immediately upon leaving the public school. But since their instructor was no other than the highest official of the union, Mr. Sigman, the president himself, he gave them the privilege to apply practically their acquired theoretical knowledge. They advanced rapidly and thus certainly made great progress.

On the Saturday morning the second week of the convention the police received their first instructions but in the afternoon they already took the lead in the convention. They acted as though they were quite inexperienced, for every now and then they turned to their instructor, who was stationed on the platform of the convention hall, ready to issue any information desired.

The instructor being a person who did not like to be annoyed with questions ordered them to stop their practice and to study theory for a little while. The course began Saturday before noon and Monday morning to the surprise of all, the police entered the convention hall as if they were men of long experience. Their work was done systematically, most of them were placed inside the hall, of course, others were at the door asking the delegates to show their badges to prove whom they represented. From visitors they demanded to see the union books and ledger numbers.

The police at the door did not question where the delegates came from, or how many members they represented. Once they showed their badge they were allowed to enter. But it happened that Mr. Feinberg, the ex-manager of the New York joint board did not pay much attention to his badge, for wasn't this his convention? "why should he bother with a badge?" he thought.

When this Mr. Feinberg attempted to pass into the convention hall a policeman asked him: "Your badge or union book sir?"

Feinberg replied: "I am a delegate."

Policeman: "Where is your badge? Whom do you represent?"

Feinberg: "I am—er—I was the manager of the union. I am a member of local two N. Y."

Policeman: "I don't care to know what you were; it is what you are now! You have no book, no badge—whom do you represent?"

Feinberg: "Don't you know? I represent local number — — of St. Paul."

Policeman: "I cannot understand. First you are a member of local two N. Y. and now you are a delegate from the north pole. You have neither a book nor a badge. You better stay right here and wait until I'll inquire about you."

Whomever he approached to ask: "Do you know whom Feinberg represents?" he was met by a shrug of the shoulders, as if to say, "who knows?"

Police do not like to be fooled, and because of the Feinberg affair, an innocent boy photographer had to suffer. This boy came to take some pictures of the delegates. As soon as he entered the lobby of the convention hall, before he had a chance to look about him and see what was what, two police got hold of him: one grabbed him by the back of the collar, and the other held him by the shirt front.

First policeman: "Whom do you represent?"

Photographer: "I have to see some of the delegates."

Second policeman: "Your badge or union book?"

Photographer: "I have none."

The first policeman huddled him close to the wall and ordered him not to move until he could be indentified.

The thin face of the poor photographer turned pale. He did not know what it was all about. Had he been informed that it was the police who conducted the convention it would have been different. But he had not been informed.

Those of the police who were inside the convention hall to attend to the "inside" business fared better than the ones at the door. For inside there was no need to identify anybody. When a point of order was supposed to be ruled out of order the instructor banged his gavel several times on the little table near which he stood. This meant to say: "Should they ask again for a point of order then consider them as disturbers of the convention and with such people you know very well what you have to do!" Of course they knew.

The police were not the only ones who profited by this eighteenth biennial convention. The workers, the rank and file of the "international," too, gained invaluable experience in the matter of maneuvering. They also gained in the realization of extent of their power. They are sure that that which took the Philadelphia police but two days to learn, they certainly will master in two years from now.

"Expulsion?—The Hell You Say!"

One of the sorest problems for honest workers in the trade unions is—to stay in the unions when the bosses' agents have control of the unions and try to put the sincerest and most courageous workers out. Some think there is no way to succeed in beating the expulsion game of the bosses' agents. But recent events show that it can be done! How? By fighting!

The March of the Workers

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

DOWN the street
There comes the tramp of marching feet,
And the rat-tat-tat of the drum.
Watch them come
By the thousands, by the millions! Countless they
As the stars which deck by night the Milky Way.

At their head
Are proudly carried banners red,
Scarlet as the blood that fills their veins;
Tropic rains,
Desert sun, temperate zone, frigid north—all the earth—
Note the races, every color—gave them birth.

Oh well may tyrants quail and lords of trade turn cold
Who grind the workers into dust, their children into gold
When they hear that mighty army and see before them pass
The battalions of the workers, the future ruling class.

Socialism and Anarchism

BY LENIN

Foreword by ROBERT MINOR.

This article by Lenin was published in Novaya Zhizn (New Life), on the 25th of November, 1905, during the revolutionary upheaval in Russia of twenty years ago. Yet there is nothing "old"—nothing outworn—about this work of the master of the revolutionary science and action.

The history of Russian anarchism after 1905 and especially during its brief flowering in the years 1917 to 1921, which virtually ended with the historical satire of the flight of the "anarchist general," Makhno, from the red revolutionary army of the Russian workers into the protecting arms of the king of Roumania; with the death of Kropotkin—again a "prince"—with his words of blessing for the "democracy" of capitalist imperialism unrepudiated—touched off with the last comic caper of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman publicly "fleeing" Russia to establish themselves in the comfortable profession of anti-Bolshevik propagandists in Western Europe—all of this history of tragedy and comedy seems to fall with an amazing exactness into the implied prognosis of Lenin made twenty years ago when a group of representatives of this petty-bourgeois "philosophy" attempted to have themselves admitted into the Petersburg Soviet.

Revolutionary workers the world over are absorbing the lesson of the historical role of treason played by the social-democratic opportunists. There has been little time and little attention for the other lesson of the treasonable role, of a parallel essential character, of the "anarchist" opportunists, confusionists and reactionists. This is a lesson of much less mass significance; yet it is worth learning. "Anarchist" opportunists and "socialist" opportunists today, side by side, form the first line of allies of the Gompers bureaucracy in some of the big city trade unions in the United States. For the workers to understand the historical role of "anarchism" is of some importance both for this as well as for more general reasons. The fact that some honest workers are still subject to the danger of being deluded by the Gompersite anarchist intellectuals, such as Yanofsky in the New York needle trades, is sufficient reason in itself.

The slogan of the bourgeois revolutions were: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!" This was an expression, in idealistic terms, of the need of the bourgeoisie of that time for freedom of trade, for liberty of the industrial capitalist to exploit labor as he sees fit, and for the equality of their dollars with the dollars of a decadent landed aristocracy. Anarchism as a philosophy has its roots in the same period of bourgeois revolutions of a century and a half ago; the anarchist has no other slogan than the same "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!" and his claim for support of proletarians is upon the ground that the bourgeoisie does not make its "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" absolute, and that the great mass movement of the proletariat, the Communist movement, scorns this mercantile metaphysics, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," the slogan of a day gone by, and of a revolution that has played its part and gone—this slogan means absolutely nothing to the revolutionary proletariat except reaction. The proletarian revolution has found its own slogan which expresses the heart and soul of its own cause:

"All Power to the Workers!"

In reading the following article by Lenin, one should remember that the term "social-democracy" as used at the time in Russia comprised the revolutionary Marxian workers' movement which ultimately created the Russian Communist Party, and with this leadership performed the great feat of the overthrow of the capitalist state and the conquest of one-sixth of the earth's surface for the international working class. Of course Lenin, in speaking twenty years ago in the terms of that time, of "social-democracy," was not defending the treacherous left wing of capitalist political parties which today goes by the name of "social-democracy," and whose greatest destroyer Lenin was. The article is translated by myself from the Russian.

THE executive committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies decided yesterday, Nov. 23, (1905) to reject the demand of the anarchists for the admission of their representatives into the executive committee and the Soviet of Workers' Deputies. The cause of this decision the executive committee itself laid out in the following form: "(1) In all international practice, the congresses and socialist conferences do not have in their composition representatives of the anarchists, as persons who do not acknowledge the political struggle as a means for attaining their ideals. (2) Representation may be from a party, but the anarchists are not a party."

We consider the decision of the executive committee in the highest degree a correct step, having enormous significance both in principle and of a practical-political nature. To be sure, if one were to regard the Soviet of Workers' Deputies as a parliament of workers or as an organ of self-government of the proletariat, then the refusal to admit the anarchists would be incorrect. However negligible (fortunately) the influence of the anarchists in the midst of our workers, still there is undoubtedly a certain number of workers on their side.

Whether the anarchists constitute a party, or an organization, or a group, or a voluntary union of partisans,—this question is a formal one not having serious significance in principle. Lastly, if the anarchists while renouncing the political struggle, themselves beg to be admitted into an institution conducting this struggle, then such crying inconsistency certainly shows once too often all of the unsteadiness of the world concept and tactics of the anarchists. But to exclude from a "parliament" or an "organ of self-government" on account of unsteadiness is of course not permissible.

The decision of the executive committee appears to us fully correct and not in the least contradictory to the tasks of this institution, to its character or to its composition. The Soviet of Workers' Deputies is not a workers' parliament and not an organ of proletarian self-government, not in general an organ of self-government, but a fighting organization for the attainment of definite aims.

Into this fighting organization, on the basis of a temporary, undefined fighting agreement, come the representatives of the Russian social-democratic labor party (the party of proletarian socialism), the representatives of the party of "socialist-revolutionaries" (representatives of petty-bourgeois socialism or the extreme left of the revolutionary bourgeois democracy), and, finally, many worker "non-partisans." These last, however, are not non-partisans in general, but are non-partisan revolutionaries, for their sympathy lies wholly on the side of the revolution, for the victory of which they fight with limitless enthusiasm, energy and selfdenial. For this reason it will be entirely natural to include also the representatives of the revolutionary peasantry in the executive committee.

In the essence of the matter, the Soviet of Workers' Deputies is an undefined, broad, fighting union of socialists and revolutionary democrats, in which case of course "non-partisan revolutionarism" covers an entire series of transitional stages between them. The necessity in such a union for the conducting of political strikes and other, more active, forms of struggle for the vital democratic demands that are recognized and approved by the gigantic majority of the population, is obvious.

The anarchists in such a union would be, not a plus, but a minus; they will only bring in disorganization; and by this they will weaken the force of common attack; they still "may argue" about essentiality and importance of political transformations. The exclusion of the anarchists from the fighting union conducting, so to say, our democratic revolution, is entirely necessary from the point of view and in the interests of this revolution. In a fighting union there is place only for those who fight for the aim of this union. And if, for example, the "Kadets" or the "party of constitutional order" were to gather even as many as a few hundred workers each in their Petersburg organizations,—the executive committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies would hardly have opened its doors to the representatives of such organizations.

In explanation of its decision the executive committee refers to the practice of international socialist congresses. We warmly welcome this declaration, this acknowledgement of the ideological guidance of the international social-democracy on the part of the organ of the Petersburg Soviet of Workers' Deputies. The Russian revolution already has attained international significance. The opponents of the revolution in Russia already are entering into conspiracies with Wilhelm II, with every dark reactionary, with every oppressor, every swashbuckler and exploiter in Europe, against free Russia. Let us, too, not forget that the complete victory of our revolution demands the union of the revolutionary proletariat of Russia with the socialist workers of all countries.

Not for nothing have the international socialist congresses adopted decisions for the non-admission of anarchists. Between socialism and anarchism lies a complete abyss, which the provocator-agents of the secret police or the journalistic flunkies of reactionary governments vainly attempt to represent as non-existent. The world-concept of the anarchists is the world-concept of the bourgeoisie turned wrong side out. Their individualistic theories, their individualistic ideal, are found in direct opposition to socialism. Their views express, not the future of the bourgeois system, proceeding with irresistible force toward the collectivization of labor, but the present and even the past of that system, the reign of blind chance over the isolated, solitary, small producer. Their tactics, reducing itself to the rejection of the political struggle, disunites the proletarians and transforms them in reality into passive participants of one or another kind of bourgeois politics, because actual estrangement from politics is, for the workers, impossible and unrealizable.

In the present Russian revolution the task of consolidation of the forces of the proletariat, of its organization, of the political schooling and education of the working class, forces itself forward with particular urgency. The more liscentiously the black-hundred government acts, the more zealously its agents-provocators work to inflame the ugly passions of the ignorant mass, the more desperately the defenders of the disintegrating autocracy throw themselves into attempts to discredit the revolution by means of robberies, pogroms, murders in the dark organized by themselves by means of debauching the riff-raff,—all the more important is this task of organization which falls first of all upon the party of the socialist proletariat. And we will utilize, therefore, all means of ideological struggle in order that the influence of the anarchists upon the Russian workers shall remain as negligible as it has been up to the present time.

Sensational Announcement!

The famous French writer

Henri Barbusse

whose tremendous art has shaken the entire literary world

writes for the New Magazine Section of the Daily Worker

NEXT WEEK Saturday, January 9, 1926 Will Begin in This Section

A WONDERFUL NOVEL

BY HENRI BARBUSSE.

If you subscribe immediately you will miss none of this marvelous story appearing for the first time in English.

FREE—A Story by MICHAEL GOLD

THE morning was spent in unwinding the yards of red tape that are woven into the steel chains of a prison. The four I. W. W. prisoners were checked thru several offices, the warden spoke to them a moment or two, then they turned in their gray prison clothes and received in exchange their own forgotten creased clothes, stale after five years' repose in a bag. Then they were searched twice for contraband letters, then they were given their railroad tickets to Chicago, the city where they had been tried.

"So long, boys," one of the guards at the last steel door leading to the world, said joyfully to them. He was a tall, portly, serene Irishman, with grey walrus moustaches, and he had seen hundreds of released men stand blinking like these four in the strange sunlight, dazed as if they had been fetched from the bottom of the sea. "So long, boys; drop in again some time when you're lonesome; we enjoyed your visit."

The men smiled awkwardly at him, stiffly and with the show of prison deference to a guard. They were still deferential and cautious like prisoners; in their minds they were not yet free.

They walked silently down the flat dusty road leading from the penitentiary to the highroad, their jaws set, their pale faces appearing unfamiliar and haggard to each other as their eyes glanced from side to side.

"So this is America!" said little Blackie Doan, heaving a deep sigh and spitting hard and far into the road to display his nonchalance. Blackie was more nervous and trembling inside than any of the other men; but he could never forget that a gentleman swaggers and grins and spits with a tough air when he is in a difficult situation. This blow of sudden freedom and sunlight after five years in prison fell harder upon Blackie than upon the other men. He had just come, the day before, from five month's of solitary confinement in a black, damp underground cell, where he had been expiating the worst of prison offenses. He had battered with fists and feet a guard more than half a foot his height for the reason that this guard had been beating with fist and blackjack and keys a weak, half-witted boy of nineteen who never seemed to remember his place in the line—another enormous prison crime.

"The land of the free and the home of the brave!" John Brown, a tall, lanky Englishman, with gray hair, hawk nose, and steady blue eyes added monotonously, as in a litany. "Wish I had a chew of tobacco!"

The other two I. W. W. prisoners just released after their five years' punishment for the crime of having opposed a world war did not say a word but stumbled along dumbly, as if waiting for something more interesting to happen. One was Hill Jones, a husky young western American, with the face and physique of a college football player, and with large luminous green eyes that stared at the world like those of an unspoiled child's. The other I. W. W. was Ramon Genzales, a young, slim, dark American-Mexican, the second generation of those hard-working Mexican peons who build the railroads of our western country.

"Wish I had a chew of tobacco!" repeated Brown, licking his dry lips with his tongue, and sweeping the brown drab prairie with his eyes. "Feel as if I could spit cotton!"

The truth was, he wanted the tobacco to steady his nerves. Like the others, he was quivering internally with a rout of weird emotions. He had lived for five years in a steel house, behind steel bars, in a routine that was enforced by men with blackjacks and shotguns, and that was inhuman and perfect as steel. Now he was free. No one was watching him; he was strolling down a hot country road, under the immense yellow sky. He was back in the world of free men and free women; and he, and the others with him should have breathed deeply, kissed the earth and rejoiced; instead they seemed tense and worried, a little disappointed.

What had they expected? They could not have said, but like all prisoners, they had built up, without knowing it, fantastic and exaggerated notions of the world outside. It seemed a little ordinary to them now. The sky was a dun yellowish waste with a sun shining thru it. The wide dull prairie stretched on every hand like the floor of some empty barn, with shocks of gray rattling corn stacked in dreary rows, file after file to the horizon. A dog was barking somewhere. Smoke was rising from a score of farmhouses, and they heard the whistle of a distant freight train. There was dull burning silence on everything, the silence of the sun. The world of freedom seemed dull; but prisons are tense with sleepless emotions of hope and fear.

They were passing a farmer in a flannel shirt, plodding behind a team of huge horses in a field of stubble. His lean, brown face was covered with sweat and fixed in grim, unsmiling lines as he held down the bucking plow and left a path of rich black soil behind him.

"Looks like a guy in for life, doesn't he?" said Brown, pointing to him with his thumb. "Looks like that murderer cell-mate of yours, doesn't he, Ramon?"

The little Mexican cast a swift, worried glance with his black eyes at the dull fanatic behind the plow.

"Yes," he said sharply, and stared back at the road beneath his feet.

"Same old goddamn corn," said Blackie, grinning, as he kicked a tin can out of the road, and spat, all in the same moment. "Same old goddamn Hoosiers, raising the goddamn corn! Corn and Hoosiers—God, why don't they raise a carrot once in a while?"

The others offered no answer to this American condrum. They were moving on to fresh sights in this new world they had been thrust into—they were staring at the bend in the highroad where the town street began, two miles away from the prison. The ugly frame houses of the middle west set among trees and smooth lawns, the trolley tracks, the stone pavements, then the stores and shop windows when they came nearer the heart of the town—that was what they saw. Up and down the streets men and women walked in the humdrum routine of life. A grocer was weighing out sugar in a dark window. They passed the little shop of an Italian cobbler. They passed a white school building, from which came the sound of fresh young voices singing. There was a line of Fords standing at the curb near the railroad depot. There were more women and men walking slowly about the square near the depot, discussing housework, and the election for sheriff and the price of corn and the price of hogs. This was the world.

"I don't see no brass bands out to meet us home," said Blackie, with his irrepressible grin. "How do you account for that, Hill? Ain't they heard we're coming?"

Hill, the young husky quarterback with the large green eyes seemed unable to say a word. He scowled at Blackie, it seemed, and shook his head.

"What's the matter, Hill?" that worthy queried, with an insolent grin, "ain't we as good as the boys who fought to make the world safe for democracy?"

"Aw, shut up!" Hill Jones muttered, "you get as talkative as a parrot sometimes!"

"I'm an agitator, that's why I talk," Blackie jeered and would have said more, but that the Englishman Brown put his hand on Blackie's arm. There was a policeman loitering on the next corner, and for some strange reason, known only to ex-prisoners, the impassive Englishman was suddenly shaken to his soul.

"Let's get some coffee and," he said, leading them into the door of a cheap restaurant shaded by a wide brown maple tree. The four sat on stools against a broad counter loaded with plates of dessert, and looked into a mirror at their pale prison faces.

"Coffee and crullers," ordered the Englishman, naming the diet of all those who wander along the roads of America, and pick up their food like the sparrows where they can find it.

"Ham and eggs," said Hill.

"Hand and eggs and French fried and coffee," said Blackie.

"Ham and eggs," said Ramon, in a muffled voice.

The restaurant proprietor, a fat, cheerful man in a white apron had been counting bills at his cash register and talking crops with a young farm hand in overalls. He locked the register with a sharp snap and took their orders leisurely, the while guessing their status with his shrwed eyes. He repeated the orders into the little cubby hole leading to the kitchen.

"Solitary confinement, eh, what?" Blackie said to the Englishman, pointing at the forlorn, middle-aged face of the cook that pered out of the cubby hole and repeated the orders as if in a voice from the tomb.

Neither Brown nor the others answered, but waited with grim patience for their food. When it came, they wolfed it down rapidly, as if someone were watching over them. Blackie could not be still however.

"This is better than the damn beans and rotten stew every day at the other hotel," he muttered. "Real ham and eggs! Oh, Boy!"

Brown looked at the clock. It was just noon. "I guess the boys are having their grub now," he said. "Yes, there goes the whistle. Gosh, you can hear it all the way over here!"

Yes, it was the prison whistle, the high whining blast like the cry of some cruel hungry beast of prey, rising and falling over the little town and all the flat corn-lands, the voice of the master of life, the voice of the god of the corn-lands. The four prisoners in this restaurant knew that call well; and everyone in the town and everyone living on the corn-lands knew it as thoroly as they did.

"Look," said Blackie, pointing thru a window behind them, "you can just see the top of the prison walls from here. Who would have thunk you could see it so far?"

The men turned from their food to stare gloomily, while the fat proprietor hid a knowing smile behind his curled moustaches.

"Two thousand men in hell," said Jones quietly, "and all these Hoosiers know is corn and hogs. God, is it worth while? Twenty-five of our boys still in there, ninety-six still in Leavenworth—God, why do we let ourselves be crucified for these Hoosiers?"

"Jim Downey's got fifteen more years to go; so has Frank Varrochek, Harry Bly, Ralph Snellins and four more," said John Brown quietly, piercing with his deep blue eyes thru all the distance. "And Jack Small has consumption; and George Mulvane is going crazy—Hill, do you think we'll ever get 'em out alive?"

Ramon suddenly became hysterical.

He stood up with brandished fists and shook them at the distant prison, quivering with the rage of five years of silence. His olive face darkened with blood, and locks of his long raven-black hair fell in his eyes, so that he could not see. He flamed into sudden Latin eloquence.

"Beasts!" he cried, in a choked, furious voice, "robbers of the poor, murderers of the young; hangmen, capitalists, patriots; you think you have punished us! You think we will be silent now, and not speak of your crimes! You dirty fools, you can never silence us! You can torture us, you can keep us in prison for all our lives—"

"Oh, Ramon," Blackie cried, pushing him back into his seat, and patting him soothingly on the shoulder. "Easy, easy! We all feel as sore as you do, Ramon, and we hate just as hard. By God, we hate them. But easy now, old-timer, easy!"

The others helped quiet the nerve-wracked young Mexican, and he finally subsided and sat there with his face between his hands until they had finished their food. Then the four paid their check to the discreet but amused fat proprietor, and went into the street on their way to the railroad station, trying again to appear casual and unconcerned.

At the next corner another policeman was lounging against a store window, and it was with an effort that each of the freed men passed his vacant eye. They braced up and walked by bravely, but they still found it hard to believe that they were really free.

It would take them some months to become accustomed to the greater prison house known as the world.