

NEW RED-BAITING CREW ORGANIZED

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT is encouraging to note that the acquittal of Richard (Blackie) Ford by a Marysville jury, in "Black California" has aroused great enthusiasm among class conscious workers throughout the country for a big drive to open the jail gates for all victims of class persecution in California's dungeons and to clear the statute books of all gag laws that were put there to enable the master class to better keep their slaves in their power.

EUGENE V. DEBS declared that the I. L. D. deserves the support of all working class organizations in its proposed campaign for the release of the class war prisoners held behind the steel bars of California's jails. The Workers Party urges its members and calls on all workers to rally to this campaign.

FORD spent over twelve of the best years of his life behind prison bars. His comrade Suhr is still on the inside. Mooney and Billings are wearing away their lives in San Quentin and Folsom because they were labor organizers and fought the open shop elements in California, particularly the traction barons of San Francisco. In the early days of the Mooney case the workers were aroused. Even at that it is quite likely that but for a demonstration of Russian workers before the American embassy in Leningrad, then Petrograd, demanding Mooney's release, he would long ago be in quicklime, a smouldering heap of clay in the graveyard of San Quentin.

THE conspiracy against Mooney aroused the workers throughout the world. He was saved from the electric chair but consigned to a living death. The masses of the workers, to their credit he said, did the best they knew how. They put up money; some of them struck. The miners above all deserve credit. Despite their reactionary leaders, they quit the mines as a demonstration for Mooney's release. The Illinois miners will tell you that instead of being applauded for this action by their leaders, they were fined. Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Miners' Union joined with the operators in punishing them for their loyalty and splendid spirit of self-sacrifice. Is it surprising that apathy reigns among the workers today to a large extent?

MOONEY and Billings are yet in jail and to all appearances there is little hope for their release. Suhr has a good chance of getting out on parole. Then we have McNamara, Kaplan and Schmidt—three brave fighters, destined to spend their lives in the bastille unless the workers bestir themselves. I remember the days when those victims of the Ironmasters' League were on trial. I worked on a construction job in Boston and

Losovsky Writes on Trade Union Congress

By A. LOSOVSKY.

AT the end of August and the beginning of September 1925 there was a succession of trade union congresses, which mark an important stage in the struggle for the unity of the world trade union movement. Between August 26th and 31st the Unity and Reformist French Confederations of Labor held their congresses in Paris. At the end of August the German trade unions had their congress in Breslau. This congress synchronized with the Norwegian Trade Union Congress and the congress of the British Minority movement, whilst the beginning of September signaled the opening of the British Trades Union Congress in Scarborough. These congresses deserve serious attention and careful study, for they voiced all the ideological divergencies of opinion and all the tendencies which exist in the world trade union movement.

The most characteristic feature of all these congresses was the prominence given to the unity problem, not only where the leaders are very much

ST. PAUL LABOR IS FIGHTING TO SAVE F.-L. PARTY

Feb. 6th Convention to Bring Issue to Head

By C. A. HATHAWAY. (Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—A convention has been called by the progressives in the local labor movement to meet at the Labor Temple on next Saturday evening, February 6, at 8 p. m.

The purpose of the convention, as announced by the provisional committee, is to protest against the alliance that exists between the leadership of the farmer-labor party and the corrupt O'Connor machine which has dominated local politics for years.

The committee issuing the call is composed of some of the most active workers in the local trade union movement. Sam Thomas, president of Painters' Local No. 61, is chairman of the committee; R. H. Woods, secretary of Electrical Workers' Local No. 902, is secretary.

For United Labor Front.

The call for the convention, which was sent to all trade unions and other working class organizations in St. Paul, urges the necessity of entering the coming city election with united labor forces. It points out that the city government is completely in the hands of the "open shop" employers and the public utility corporations. The wages and working conditions of the workers are bad; the trade unions are relatively weak as compared to the forces they must combat. This can only be overcome by taking control of the city government by building the unions and by waging a determined struggle against the employers.

The greatest obstacle to success is the continued policy by the leadership of uniting with the enemies of the workers in the old parties. After citing the concrete betrayals of these leaders in past campaigns it calls upon the local unions to send delegates to the convention on Feb. 6 to prevent a sell-out to the O'Connor forces in the city elections this spring.

O'Connor Alliance Proposed.

The call for this convention is the direct outgrowth of the regular city convention of the farmer-labor party held on January 9. At this convention,

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COOLIDGE SPEECH IS BENEDICTION ON TRUSTS, DECLARES UTAH SENATOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator King, democrat of Utah, declared that the recent \$2,000,000,000 baking merger of the Ward Baking company was the result of a speech made by President Calvin Coolidge to the New York chamber of commerce in which "he pronounced a benediction on trusts." Attorney General Sargent and the department of justice were also assailed on the floor of the senate and charged with "sleeping on the job," while big mergers are taking place in the basic industries.

opposed to the establishment of national and international trade union unity. These congresses reflected the stage of development of the labor movement in the said countries. The two fundamental and mutually destructive world conceptions—the revolutionary and the reformist—came into collision on every question, both appertaining to general policy and also to present immediate tasks. Whatever the question under discussion at any of these congresses, the speakers inevitably steered for the fundamental question agitating the masses, the question of the establishment of unity in the national and world trade union movements.

To be able to render account to ourselves on the work of all these congresses, to demonstrate the ideological tendencies which were contending there and the correlation of forces between the revolutionary and reformist wings and also the prospects of the struggle for unity—we must deal in full detail with all these congresses.

The Amsterdam International and the R. I. L. U. alike set definite hopes (Continued on page 6)

NOT A LEADER—AN OSTRICH



Green Refuses to Learn About Soviet Russia. Drawn by William Gropper.

LEWIS PROPOSAL IS BETRAYAL OF STRIKING MINERS' DEMANDS

Despite the solid opposition of the anthracite miners to arbitration in any form, and the repeated declarations of the union against this menace to the organization, John L. Lewis has offered to the anthracite operators a proposal of "voluntary arbitration."

This plan contains the following provisions:

1. The agreement to continue for five years except as it may be changed as provided in other clauses.

No Wage Increase Until 1928.

2. The wages and conditions to remain as in the last agreement until Aug. 31, 1928, subject to alteration by the arbitration agencies set up under the proposal.

3. After June 1, 1928, either party may request a revision of the agreement from the board of conciliation, thereupon a fact finding commission composed of Charles E. Hughes, Secy. of Labor Davis, and Gov. Gifford Pinchot, or some similar persons.

4. Chartered accountants representing the public, the miners and the operators shall be employed by the commission to aid in the investigation.

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TWO MORE MILLIONAIRES TO AID JUDGE GARY RUN NORTHWESTERN "U"

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 1.—Two more millionaires will aid Judge Elbert Gary hereafter in controlling the education policy of Northwestern University. They are John J. Mitchell, head of the Illinois Merchants Trust company, which has its heavy hand on almost every enterprise in the Chicago district, and Samuel Insull who is the public utility and traction boss in the same area. Insull boasts that his Commonwealth Edison company "controls the entire lighting business of Chicago." He also manipulates gas, interurbans, elevateds, surface lines and suburban utilities. The Illinois Merchants is the bank that recently relinquished control of the Chicago Daily News to a group of local capitalists.

Gary recently accepted an honorary degree from the Northwestern board of trustees while a member of the board, balancing the transaction by a donation to the institution. The way is now open for Insull to get a respectable degree also, as the only goods he can show in this line in his autobiographical sketch in Who's Who in America is rather shoddy.

CHICAGO GROUP T. U. E. L. WILL HOLD MEETING WEDNESDAY EVENING

All militant and progressive trade unionists will gather in the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves., Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, at the monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League.

At this meeting Pete Jensen, chairman of the Federated shop crafts and Switchmen's Systems Federation, will speak on the conditions of the railroad workers, the "B. & O." plan and the Parker-Watson wage theory.

John Werlik, business agent of the Metal Polishers' Union Local No. 6, will speak on the metal polishers' strike at the Cribben, Sexton & Co. stove manufacturing plant.

Jack Johnstone will speak on the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention, the Furriers' convention and the lessons to the left wing gained thru the two conventions.

Every militant worker should attend this monthly meeting and be on time. The meeting opens promptly at eight o'clock.

Wakatsuki Is Named Premier of Japan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—Reijiro Wakatsuki, who was appointed premier ad interim, following the death of Viscount T. Kato, has been ordered to form a cabinet. It is expected that Wakatsuki, who is minister of home affairs in the Kato cabinet and a leader of the Kenseikai party, will undoubtedly reappoint all the ministers who resigned on the death of Viscount Kato. A general shuffling of posts is expected as one new member must be appointed.

To Decrease Dogs.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The British government has been asked to take steps to check an increase in the dog population. London's canine population is increasing more than a quarter of a million a year, and it is proposed to levy a heavy tax on puppies.

PASSAIC MILL STRIKE STILL GOING STRONG

Lines Hold in Spite of Police Activity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 1.—Three hundred workers of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Mills who were on strike last week and went back to work, have gone out again, joining the rank of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, which is conducting the strike as the Botany and the Garfield Mills.

The method of rank and file mill committees have found great favor with the strikers who are enthusiastically carrying on a campaign to spread the strike to the remaining mills in Passaic and vicinity.

Over one-half of the Passaic police force under the personal direction of Chief Richard O. Zober, are patrolling the mills to "protect" the few scabs who are still at work. Fifteen employees of the Cera Mills have been sworn in as special deputies to co-operate with the local police department when they want to start a grand offensive against the strikers. It has been stated that the local authorities have also made arrangements to deputize many citizens to assist them in this work of strike breaking.

The local capitalist press admit that over 5,000 workers are on strike and do not deny that the strike is more than holding its own. Arrangements are being made to have a gigantic parade of all the strikers which it is believed will arouse a great deal of enthusiasm.

The strike is spreading fast to all the other mills in the vicinity and if the spirit of the workers continues, as it has begun, it will not be long before the entire textile district of New Jersey is tied up. The vice-president of the Botany Mills is attempting to give the impression that the mills are going to shut down for a month. He thinks this will frighten the strikers. But all these tricks are of no avail.

The immediate job is the building up of efficient relief agencies thruout the textile cities and in New York City. Subscription lists have been sent out for this purpose. Food and clothing is being sent from these centers. Relief contributions are being sent to Gustav Deak, Room 14, 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J., which is the headquarters of the United Front Committee.

CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN HOLD SECRET SESSION TO LISTEN TO REHASH OF BILL GREEN'S DOPE

Behind closed doors, in secret session, a group of Chicago business men listened yesterday afternoon to ex-members of the military intelligence department of the United States army, former department of justice agents, possibly a few of the defunct prohibition gang, and others of that odious aggregation picture to them the heroic work that is to be launched under the banner of a new "patriotic" organization called the "American Citizenship Foundation."

A representative of The DAILY WORKER was the first newspaper man on the scene and was informed by a dizzy blonde at the reservation table outside a banquet hall on the fourth floor of the new Palmer House that there were strict instructions prohibiting all newspaper men. In reply to persistent questions regarding the affair she finally said that a Mr. Sugg had charge of all publicity.

Soon Mr. Sugg, an anemic individual whom one ordinary worker with one whiff of breath could blow thru a keyhole appeared and informed our representative and a number of other newspaper men who had by that time congregated that there was to be no publicity and that since the meeting was called for purposes of organization, there would be no reporters admitted.

Bill Green's Dope. The DAILY WORKER representative observed a group of three men sitting on a divan in the ante-room, one of whom resembled across between a doorman at the Palmer House and a bouncer in Hinky Dink's saloon—probably one of the "military intelligence."

This person had a protruding brief case. He was telling his companions that he would talk for an hour or more and that he had the real "dope" on "these reds." Opening his brief case he displayed the Lenin edition of the DAILY WORKER, a copy of the Negro Champion, the Workers' Monthly, the Labor Defender, and other publications listed by "Bill" Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in his recent attacks on Communists.

Bankers, business men, merchants and employers of labor, all typical Babbitts, were strolling about the ante-room while the heavy jowled individual was telling his companions what he was going to say.

The DAILY WORKER representative asked the publicity man, Mr. Sugg, who was to be the speaker and he refused to reveal his name.

Didn't Like Story. Mr. Sugg was asked about a story appearing in one of the capitalist papers about the meeting and he said the story was entirely unauthorized and that he did not know where it came from.

The story appearing in the morning paper said: "Representatives of big business today at the new Palmer House will call on their associates and civic leaders to combine against Communism and to wean their employees, especially those of foreign extraction, from the ranks of the 'reds.'"

The scheme is to organize the employees of all corporations into voluntary "citizenship groups" for instruction "in principles of government and true Americanism."

Unquestionably the thing is a feeble (Continued on page 4)

"Golden Rule" Nash Appears. Sunday's speaker was "Golden Rule" Arthur Nash, the millionaire clothing manufacturer of "open shop" Cincinnati, Ohio, who came to Chicago to answer the question, "Why I Asked My Employes to Join the Union." He said he signed up with the union because he was a 100 per cent American, and because he was a christian not quite 100 per cent, however. His speech was largely an eulogy of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whom he placed second only to Christ.

Good at Dodging Questions. Nash studied for the ministry before he got busy exploiting clothing workers in Cincinnati. He showed this by his adroitness in dodging questions. When he was asked directly what the average minimum and average maximum wage was in his plant, he avoided the question completely. When asked what he thought of labor officials who held their position thru the use of gangsters, he first declared he didn't know of any such instances. When pushed into a corner, he declared that if his "golden rule" idea failed, then he feared the Russian way would take its course.

He said that when he first explained (Continued on page 2)

TAXABLE VALUE OF 192 ILLINOIS RAILROADS IS PLACED AT \$329,597,972

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—The total valuation of all taxable property of the 192 railroads in Illinois was fixed at \$329,597,972 in figures compiled by the Illinois state commission.

ENGLAND IS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Great Britain has officially announced her willingness to postpone the preliminary disarmament conference. This action on the part of Great Britain is expected to make the decision for the postponement of the conference final.

Coolidge Signs Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Coolidge has signed the joint resolution of congress appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of American delegates to the preparatory commission of the forthcoming league of nations disarmament conference.

A letter has been received by the state department here from the secretary of the league council asking whether the United States would consent to a postponement of the preliminary disarmament conference. The dispatch points out that several of the league council members request a delay until March or not later than May. It is expected that the state department will accede to the request.

BRITISH AND JAP PROFITS HIT BY CHINESE STRIKERS

Foreign Exploitation Rouses Nation

CANTON, China, (By Mail)—The year has closed in China with renewed turmoil in the political situation. Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden war lord, has triumphed over his rival and former subordinate, Kuo, in most unexpected fashion.

Chang is now reported to have resigned and his successor is expected to be the Japanese nominee, Wang-Yu-Hsiang.

Peng, Yu-Hsiang has also withdrawn, for the time being at least, and is making a journey to Moscow.

Two weeks ago Kuo was carrying all before him, and Chang was in full retreat. Kuo was expected to capture Chang's stronghold at Mukden, but here it was that Japan made a carefully planned and dramatic move.

Kuo's Venture Fails

Japanese troops occupied Mukden, and Kuo was warned away with a threat of action if he came within six miles of the town. While the latter hesitated, the Japanese assisted Chang to reorganize his troops, so that with secret Japanese backing he was able to turn the tables on his rival, whose men by this time were running short of food and ammunition.

Kuo had relied on a swift capture of Mukden, and had carried few supplies hoping to recoup his army there. His daring venture failed, however, owing to unforeseen Japanese duplicity, and Kuo has paid the penalty with his life.

As soon as Japan believed that Chang was again straggling to take control, her troops evacuated Mukden.

The All-China Strike

From the point of view of the imperialist exploiters of China, 1925 has been a disastrous year, due to the great all-China strike brot about by the brutal massacre of Chinese workers and students by British controlled police. This strike lasted months, costing foreign traders many millions of pounds in profits.

The strike was followed by a boycott of British and Japanese goods, and this boycott has remained in force until the present time.

Several abortive attempts have been made to induce the workers' government at Canton to resume trade relations with Hongkong, and a new delegation has just been sent, which was equally unsuccessful.

The Shanghai Massacres

Trade boycott, together with the bitter anti-foreign feeling manifested throughout the country, has forced the foreign diplomats to reverse their policy of coercion and give way to several Chinese demands, the most important being that of unconditional tariff autonomy.

An attempt has been made to allay the feeling over the Shanghai massacres by the virtual dismissals of Colonel McEwen, the police commissioner, and Inspector Everson, plus the offer of \$75,000 for the dependents of the killed and wounded Chinese. The Chinese claim, based upon claims made by foreigners on the Chinese government, is for \$1,825,000, and the solatium offered has been indignantly rejected. The imperialist press pretends to regard the Chinese claim as "ridiculous," in spite of its base.

Youth Who Lived in Desert Is Unable to Speak Any Language

MOSCOW, Feb. 1.—Unable to speak a word in any language, a twelve year old boy, who has lived alone in the Turkistan desert nourishing himself on roots and herbs since he was abandoned by a caravan several years ago, has been brought to Moscow.

Anti-Court Fight Is Now Under Way to Influence Elections in November

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Opponents of the world court have already laid detailed plans for carrying on the fight to get the United States out of the court by defeating those who voted for it. The groundwork of a national campaign has been laid to force the administration to retrace its steps.

In Massachusetts former senator, David I. Walsh, will challenge Coolidge's appointee, William H. Butler, who must run for election this time in order to hold the seat to which he was appointed on the death of Lodge.

Similar situations face other progressive senators.

REACTIONARY UNION HEADS JAIL MILITANT

Officials Try to Stop Progressive Meeting

(I. L. D. News Service)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—Thomas McNamara, member of the Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' of America was arrested by detectives at his home on the charge of "falsely misrepresenting a union organization." He was taken to the county jail and held under \$300 bond.

McNamara is connected with the progressives in his union and this fact is responsible for his arrest. The members of local 310 were called to a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24 to take up certain matters affecting their interests both in relation to the employers and the officials of the union.

On Saturday, Jan. 23, McNamara was served with an injunction petition filed by the officials of local 310 asking that the local be restrained from holding the meeting advertised on the handbill. McNamara declared that he would ignore the petition. The injunction had not then been granted. His arrest followed.

The local representatives of the International Labor Defense got busy and provided bail. McNamara was released a few hours before the meeting was scheduled to start. He was at the meeting place on time. The reactionary union officials were present at the meeting and warned those who attended that their cards would be taken away from them. Despite these union threats the meeting attended by about two hundred members of the union went right ahead. A police officer appeared. The union officials demanded that he arrest McNamara. The officers stated that no injunction had been granted, that the meeting was a peaceful one and shouldn't be disturbed.

Morgan Will Get All Petroleum Taxes for This Year From Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—In order to restore her credit and to make it easier for her to get a loan from the international bankers, the Calles government announces that it will resume paying interest on the foreign debt thru the Bank of Mexico and J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York. All petroleum taxes received during the year will be forwarded to the Morgan bank.

Sell Christ's "Home."

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1.—The Olivet College, a theological school of the Nazarene denomination at Olivet, near here, thrown into bankruptcy last August when a donation of \$25,000 was suddenly withdrawn by one of the donors, has been ordered sold at public auction June 10 by J. G. Burnside of the United States district court.

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which was completely in the hands of the reactionary elements, several progressive and Communist delegates from local unions were unseated and a decision made to file only a partial ticket in the city elections. This latter decision was looked upon by all progressive workers as a manifestation of another alliance with the O'Connor forces.

The workers have come to know and fear these alliances. For the past several years their interests have been betrayed because of the desire of a few labor politicians to assure their re-election by means of these alliances. In the last city campaign the alliance was so open that the O'Connor crowd conducted laborers' campaign even to the extent of disregarding the regularly elected farmer-labor executive committee. In the congressional campaign that followed the headquarters, telephone, heat, light, office furniture, and part of the finances were furnished by this gang and of course they conducted the campaign. Both of these campaigns gave returns to the leaders—and defeat to the workers.

Full Ticket demanded.

When it became apparent after the January 3 convention that this policy was going to be continued in this campaign, a strong spirit of revolt developed among the rank and file workers. The result is the call for the protest convention to be held on Feb. 6. At this convention a demand will be made on Mahoney and Starkey that they break with the O'Connor machine or resign as leaders of the party. The rank and file will insist that a full ticket be nominated and that the candidates chosen conduct the campaign on the basis of a real working class program.

If the leadership of the party refuses to comply with the demands, the vacant places on the ballot will be filled by the convention, a statement issued to the workers setting forth the reasons for this move and calling upon all workers to support the entire ticket, i. e., the full ticket nominated by both the regular party organization and by the progressive convention. According to a statement issued to the press by R. H. Woods, the secretary, there will positively be no split in the farmer-labor forces. The progressives are for the party and are determined to save it from corruption and disruption at the hands of a self-seeking leadership. This can best be done by filling the ticket, by organizing the progressive block within the party and by conducting the campaign before the masses on a working class basis.

Reactionaries Worried.

The militancy shown by the progressives has thrown consternation into the ranks of the reactionary forces. They immediately issued a statement to the capitalist press in which they charged the progressives with being "character assassins," "splitters," "agents of Moscow," etc. Their attacks were widely displayed by the capitalist press. The resentment of the rank and file against the policy of the leadership is so great, however, that they cannot hide behind a name calling campaign. Many leaders in the past have resorted to such attacks but in each case the leadership has been forced to account to the workers for their betrayals.

The present leadership of the St. Paul farmer-labor party will be no exception. The progressives demand the ending of all alliances with capitalist politicians. The party as a whole will sooner or later support them in that demand.

The reactionaries have now issued a call for a regular convention to be held in the same building on the same night. The progressives express a willingness to again unite the ranks of the party by joining the two conventions with the proviso that all delegates be seated and that the demands of the left wing be accepted and carried out.

Try to Force Split.

It becomes more apparent daily that the present leadership is trying to force a split in the party. Their alliances with the old parties have been vigorously opposed by the progressives. In the statements to the press the leadership has done everything possible to provoke the progressives. They constructed the fight against their betrayals as a "split" and expressed "good riddance."

But even the a few workers may look upon the fight against the reactionaries as hopeless and feel inclined to split the party, the progressive block has no desire nor intention to split the farmer-labor party. Furthermore nothing the leadership can do will provoke them into a split because they realize that the farmer-labor party represents a need of the workers and secondly because they have learned that the way to get rid of a bad leadership is to stay in the organization and conduct a fight for a leadership that will fight against the capitalists on the basis of the class struggle.

Current Events

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during the lunch hour I liked to listen to the ironworkers discussing the case. There was a fighting spirit among the workers those days. Unless I am mistaken that spirit is rapidly reviving. On the day Clarence Darrow was acquitted in the same case I saw Boston policemen throw their hats in the air with joy. Discontent had penetrated deeply into the social fabric those days. The capitalists had not yet learned to use the labor leaders as they do now. American capitalism was not so husky as it is now. Its machinery, now well oiled, was then creaking audibly.

THE working class can be roused today to do its sadly neglected duty to the class war prisoners. There are scores of members of the I. W. W. in California jails, for mere membership in an organization, that has a constitution as "constitutional" as any A. F. of L. union. The bosses of California decided to crush the I. W. W. in California because its members hit the boss where he can be easily pained, in his pocket. It is possible to talk about birth control, osteopathy, the Abrams method of diagnosing disease, or a co-operative commonwealth a thousand years from now to a capitalist without putting him on his high horse but his bile begins to rise when a worker tries to make a hole in his stolen profits.

THERE seems to be no logical reason why the workers should not be able to make a united front campaign to release the class war prisoners. It makes no difference what organization they belong to. They are our prisoners, and it is the basest kind of desertion to forget them. To refuse participation in a broad movement to free them because of differences of opinion is a position that is hard to justify. Prejudices are hard to overcome but the thot of over one hundred of our comrades behind the bars should be an effective antidote to prejudice.

THE DAILY WORKER carried a very welcome piece of news last Saturday, the news that Rangel and Cline and four other fellow victims are promised their freedom by the end of this year. Why eleven more months of agony? Haven't these revolutionists already suffered more than enough? Most of you heard the story of Rangel and Cline and their efforts to free the Mexican workers and peasants from the clutches of Diaz and Wall Street paymasters. Fifteen years behind prison walls was the reward of their bravery.

HISTORY is replete with such incidents. The road along which the workers have traveled in their stumbling, groping march to freedom, has been strewn with thorns. Next month we commemorate the Paris Commune, the first labor government in human history. That heroic struggle was drowned in blood and the victorious capitalists that they had labor eternally subdued when the guns of their butchers mowed down the flower of the Parisian proletariat like grain before a scythe. But it was not to be. The workers are destined to triumph. They have a historical mission to perform: to build up a new social order. That mission will be fulfilled.

Anti-Sovietists Refuse to Debate Against Recognition

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his methods to a gathering of representatives of the chambers of commerce and the National Association of Commerce, one of those present exclaimed, "That's the best way yet to lick the union."

Few Buy "Golden Rule" Stock. Nash was proud of the fact that receipts had climbed up to \$12,000,000 for 1925, but tried to hide the fact that only 500 of his 2,500 employees had bought stock in the corporation.

Russian I. L. D. Branch Will Give an Affair Saturday, February 13

The Russian branch of the International Labor Defense is one of the most active organizations in the city of Chicago. It has about 50 members, distributes a hundred copies of the Labor Defender every month, has a special committee whose business it is to arrange special defense corners at all Russian affairs in the city. Members for the I. L. D. are recruited at these affairs, literature sold, etc.

The literature agent of the branch, Comrade Garfinkel is probably the busiest literature agent in the city. The branch is arranging an affair for the benefit of the I. L. D. Saturday night, Feb. 13, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street. It is the first affair of the branch and a big crowd is expected.

The Only Yellow Peril Labor Need Fear Is the Power of Yellow Press

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, the Hearst press completes another somersault. Brisbane's hysterical screams against the Jap danger ceases. The picture of "little brown men," thick as sky-blackening masses of Egyptian locusts, crossing the Pacific mounted on mighty airplanes, is quickly withdrawn.

Instead the editorial scene shifts ring up the curtain on an entirely different drama, in which the imperialist Japan of the mikado is hailed as the protector of white capitalist "civilization" in the Pacific. Soviet influence in China becomes the new terror. The United States must come to the aid of Japan in its support of Chang Tso Lin, the Manchurian war lord, to combat the growing power of the Chinese people's revolution.

The change in the Hearst propaganda, obedient to the developing threat endangering the interests of America's imperialists, bursts into full bloom in an extended interview with Chang Tso Lin by Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, who was a military expert of the Chicago Tribune during the world war. The Hearst fear is now expressed in conclusions by this American militarist, Reilly, as follows:

"Russia's influence in China largely depends upon how far Marshal Chang can oppose it.

"The course taken by China with her 400,000,000 cannot fail to affect the peace of the Pacific. No country's peace and security is more bound up with the Pacific than is the case with the United States."

Thus the fake "yellow peril," with which William Randolph Hearst has been seeking to frighten the American workers and farmers these many years, thru his numerous papers, is revealed in its true colors.

Hearst is willing to make an alliance not only with the Japanese mikado, and his bankers and landlords, but also with the Manchurian war lord, looked upon as "the man who many think will unify China by force, putting himself at the head of the government or restoring the Manchu emperors."

This proposed alliance of white, brown and yellow capitalists, where color disappears under the pressure of common economic interests, is now advanced as the best available front to protect their profit rule against the revolution of the Chinese workers and farmers, against the Union of Soviet Republics, and also against the working classes at home in Japan and in the United States.

There is basis for the growing capitalist fear. The revolutionary movement in South China (Canton) has solidified itself. Peking has been occupied by the people's revolutionary army of Feng Yu-sang, who prepares for the final struggle with Chang Tso-lin, the puppet of the Japanese imperialists, and the hope of the Hearst press, speaking for rabid American jingoism. The national revolution in China sweeps forward to its logical goal, the defeat of foreign as well as native exploiters.

The victory of the Chinese workers and farmers against foreign bandits, will be a great inspiration to American workers and farmers to intensify their struggles. The defeat of American imperialism in the orient means a tremendous weakening of the rule of the international bankers at home. That is what the Hearst press, the government at Washington and Wall Street fears. Yet because they fear, that is a big reason why all these developing events should be cause for great rejoicing among America's workers, recognizing the bond of unity between white, brown and yellow workers, and workers of all other colors, just as the capitalists refuse to permit the color line to divide them in defense of their loot. There is no "yellow peril" for America's workers except the peril of Hearst's "yellow press," which finds its allies among all the kept journals of the great capitalists in making war upon aspiring labor at home and abroad.

Chicago Labor Defense Conference Feb. 10

(I. L. D. Press Service.)

All Chicago workers' organizations, I. L. D. branches, affiliated and sympathetic unions and societies are called upon to rally for a labor defense campaign against criminal syndicalism laws and for the freedom of all class war prisoners and defendants in America.

Reaction failed in California to hang Richard Ford; Gitlow was pardoned; but the anti-labor laws still operate—very much so. A hundred working class fighters still in prison, over 80 garment workers face jail in Chicago because of the injunction law against picketing; Anita Whitney may be sent to live in San Quentin along with 70 or more political prisoners already there; the Zeligler miners and many others, as reported by the International Labor Defense, are in danger.

All sympathetic organizations are asked to elect a delegate to attend the conference Feb. 10, 8 p. m., at Room No. 200, 180 W. Washington St.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

South Bend Holds Rousing Meeting

(I. L. D. Press Service.)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 1.—The enthusiastic Lenin memorial meeting that was held in the Workers' Home here has put new life into the party members and they are determined to do better work for the party in the future.

There were two speakers at the meeting: one in English and the other in Hungarian. One new member for the party was taken at the meeting. After the speakers had traced the history of Lenin and showed the meaning of Lenin to the workers all over the world, the Young Workers (Communist) League orchestra furnished music for the dance that lasted all evening.

COAL OPERATORS ARREST PAPCUN FOR UNION WORK

Mine Barons Fear Workers Party Leadership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

REPUBLIC, Pa., Feb. 1.—Republic is located in Fayette county, the center of the coke region. In 1922, a strike took place here and the field was organized 100 per cent by the United Mine Workers of America.

While the miners put up a good fight, the strike was finally lost thru a betrayal by John L. Lewis. Since that time numerous strikes have taken place, but the operators with the aid of the state police, have suppressed them. The last strike which took place in the first part of November was supported in fact, led by the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers' (Communist) League.

The capitalist papers spilled the beans stating the real cause of the arrest of Papcun. The Uniontown Morning Herald, for example, states: "State police have been seeking Papcun for several months in connection with the spreading radical literature and for speeches he delivered. They received word that he would speak at Franklin Hall Union Town, Sunday at 2:30 o'clock but arrived too late to apprehend him."

Some of this story is bunk as the police were in the hall when the meeting started. The charge of sedition was made by Corporal Willard of the New Salem barracks. According to those present the seditious speech of Papcun consisted of calling upon the workers to join the United Mine Workers to help form a labor party, and join the Workers (Communist) Party.

The miners in this field have been reduced to and below the 1917 scale for union fields. Day workers receive only \$4 and \$5 per day. In face of these conditions the miners are now talking general strike, and many are joining the United Mine Workers. This is getting under the skin of the employers as those joining the union are doing so on the recommendation of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers' (Communist) League.

The hearing of Comrade Papcun will be held before Squire McCombs at New Salem. This justice has a reputation for the railroading to jail workers who participated in strikes in this domain of the coal barons. The International Labor Defense is handling the case.

Paterson Silk Workers United Front Defeats Textile Bosses' Plans

By ART SHIELDS

Federated Press

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 1.—The third week of the 44-hour strike movement in Paterson finds the biggest silk company in Passaic Co., the Henry L. Doherty concern of Clifton, a suburb of Paterson, shut down. There is no longer a single sizeable silk mill in the county working more than the 44-hours a week set by the January 4 ultimatum of the Associated Silk Workers of America and the United Textile Workers' Union, the two organizations that have been co-operating in the drive.

Fifty smaller concerns, yielded the 44-hours in the first days after the time limit. Most of the other mills in the town were already on the required schedule. Now only some so-called "family" shops and one mill with 50 workers, are in the overtime class. That is, in the regular silk mills. The dye houses are unorganized, and the 48-hour week prevails.

Paterson's success with its united front union movement is expected to be a good object lesson to other textile communities where union rivalries have played into the hands of the long-work-day manufacturers. In Connecticut the 55-hour week is common in wool, cotton and silk. And in Massachusetts the Arkwright (manufacturers') Club, taking advantage of union dissensions, is pressing for a repeal of the 48-hour law.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand, 4.86 1/4; cable, 4.86 1/4; France, franc, 3.75 1/4; 3.76; Belgium, franc, 4.54, 4.54 1/4; Italy, lira, 4.00 1/4, 4.01; Sweden, krona, 26.5, 26.75; Norway, krone, 20.35, 20.37; Denmark, krone, 24.72, 24.74; Shanghai, taels, 75.50.

Bertrand RUSSELL vs. Scott NEARING

DEBATE

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An interesting presentation of the subject by two well-known men. In board covers and including photographs of the authors.

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We're simply swamped! Many little jobs in the office are waiting to be done—and we haven't a big enough office force to do them. Perhaps you want to help THE DAILY WORKER and can spare a day—or a few hours—or maybe only an hour? If you can—come over. You'll be as welcome as a long lost friend.

THIS PAGE Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

AMALGAMATED REACTIONARIES RAISE FALSE ISSUES TO SAVE CLASS COLLABORATION POLICIES

By BEN GORDON.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union leadership who in past years have led the organization a few steps ahead of the reactionary unions, in progressive measures, have today taken up the cry of the reactionary officials of various unions that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual union.

The assertion that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual union is made to justify the expulsions of militants from the organization, victimizing those who propagate amalgamation, independent working class political action, the shop delegate system, and the class struggle as against class collaboration.

Seek Fake Issues. The general executive board of the Amalgamated at their last quarterly session was confronted with a problem of vital importance to the organization; namely, to bring internal peace in the New York organization which would bring the New York organization out of the present state of chaos, that the present bureaucracy thru their policies and tactics have plunged the organization into. Realizing that the New York membership is awakening to this fact, the bureaucracy in search for an excuse for this chaos picks up the old cry of "outside" interference and that the T. U. E. L. dual union, hoping by this charge to shift the blame onto other shoulders.

The Advance in an editorial on Jan. 8 definitely charges the T. U. E. L. with being a dual union—unless, they say, the old dictionaries have gone mad and they further promise not to discard the old dictionaries. We accept the old dictionaries and after consulting one for a definition on dual unionism we found that any organization working within a labor union that performs the functions of a labor union becomes a dual union.

T. U. E. L. Not a Dual Union. The membership of the Amalgamated who adhere to the principles of the Trade Union Educational League do not perform such functions, and the general executive board has not shown one instance where the workers in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers or in any other union, who are members of the league, have made any direct demands upon employers, carried on negotiations with employers, signed any agreements or performed the functions of a trade union.

The Trade Union Educational League teaches the workers certain progressive principles. It teaches them to be militant. It encourages them to take more interest in their union, to actively participate in every phase of the life of the union. Surely, you cannot call this dual unionism.

J. B. S. Hardman in an article entitled "Constructive Radicalism in the Needle Trades," appearing in the Labor Herald, the official organ of the League, in the issue of May 1922 points out that the radicals who accepted the principles and the leadership of the league are coming into the conventions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers with a truly constructive program for these organizations. The league of 1925 has the same principles and objectives that it had in 1922. The Amalgamated in 1922 did not condemn the league as a dual union. Why do they do it today? The reason is very simple.

Militants For Class Struggles. The Amalgamated leadership has succeeded in orientating the organization from its former position in the labor movement as the most progressive and fighting organ to one of backing class collaboration. This policy of class collaboration is responsible for the chaos in the New York market. The conditions of the workers today are much worse than in former years. The policy of the bureaucracy has brought about general demoralization of the membership and has almost killed the fighting spirit of the workers.

The militants of the organization

who fought these policies were either to these policies. And it so happens that the rank and file leadership in this opposition are either members of the league or adhere to the principles of the league.

At this late hour for the Amalgamated bureaucracy to condemn the Trade Union Educational League as a dual union is ridiculous. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers leadership knows only too well that no other organization has done more to kill the dual union idea in this country than the league. But our leadership finds itself in a pretty tight position, particularly in New York and Rochester, they have revived the cry of dual unionism, to justify their misleadership. By declaring the T. U. E. L. a dual union they hope to expell all militants by simply decreeing that members adhering to the principles of the league or belonging to the league or who find themselves in opposition to the administration, are seeking to destroy the union. By these means the bureaucracy hope to have easy sailing with their class collaboration policies.

Bureaucrats Should Learn Lesson. Bureaucrats in other needle trades unions have tried the same stunt. Sigman in the International Ladies' Garment Union and Kaufman in the Furriers' Union. Today the league, in both of these unions, is a legalized organization because the membership realize that the league has helped them in their struggle both against the employers and the bureaucracy. The league is not a dual union. The league has a definite function to perform in the American labor movement. You can count the age of the league on fingers of one hand, yet, it has succeeded in many instances to awaken the militancy on the workers, in their active participation in the life of the union and more than once by its agitation and education of the workers stopped the labor bureaucracy from selling out the workers.

A committee of five was elected to present same to the committee in charge of Local No. 310. Arrangements were made to meet this committee who consisted of Duffy, representing the A. F. of L., Malley representing the Cleveland Federation of Labor, Smith, representative of the Building Trades Council, who finally told us nothing would be done, until the international president came to town when they would submit a complete report to him and it would be entirely up to him to do as he saw fit with this report. Smith in one breath says, "We are good trade union members at heart," and in the next breath said, "Charges would be preferred against us."

MacNamara, according to their story, has already been removed from the organization and yesterday they took him off the job. MacNamara's case was immediately placed in the hands of the I. L. D.

Resolution Adopted at Meeting. Whereas, no meetings of Local No. 310, Building Laborers, have been held to date, and officers were appointed without the consent of membership, assessments levied, dues raised and foul smelling disease breeding quarters arranged for us in a basement not fit for a pig sty, and

Whereas, the Cleveland building laborers have for a long time been the victims of mismanagement and abuse of power on the part of a few czars who have contrived to keep themselves in power in spite of their failure to conduct the union in the interest of the membership; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the membership of Local No. 310, in mass meeting assembled this 24th day of January, declare it high time to place the management of the organization back where it belongs in the hands of the membership, and in charge of responsible and competent officials who will hold the organization above their personal interests and who will follow a progressive policy as demanded by the conditions in the trade; and be it further

Program of Demands. Resolved, we call upon the committee in charge of amalgamation and such officers as may be elected to carry out the following program:

- 1. A membership meeting must be called not later than January 30.
2. Complete report of committee in charge of amalgamation to be made at the meeting.
3. Immediate arrangement for election of all local officers, delegates and committees to be held under strict control and supervision of the membership.
4. Immediate consideration of next agreement on wages, conditions and working hours.
5. No secret agreements of any kind. All settlements to be made in the open and not behind the backs of the membership.
6. No favoritism in handing out jobs. Members longest out of work or in worst financial condition to be given preference.
7. Immediate secure of new headquarters with sanitary day room for men to congregate in.
8. No discrimination against any progressive member.

New York Union Meetings. NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The Bronx Plumbers Helpers Club meets every Thursday night at 8 o'clock at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 3693 Third Ave., Bronx. Come to every one of these meetings.

BRITISH MINORITY MOVEMENT GROWS SAYS TOM MANN

Letter from London Is Packed with News

By TOM MANN.

LONDON—(By Mail.)—As part of the general cuts in wages of seagoing men following upon the forced reduction of one pound to shillings and pence, and firemen, when the shipowners informed the wireless operators that they would also be reduced by twenty-two shillings and sixpence a week, the wireless operators refused to accept, and one thousand two hundred and fifty are out on strike resisting the same, and others are leaving the ships as they arrive in port.

A board of trade regulation has stipulated that qualified wireless operators must be carried as per official decision according to size of vessel, but in order to help the owners as against the men in this struggle, the board of trade regulations have been suspended and ships have been allowed to sail with incompetent operators or with none at all, with most dangerous consequences to the vessels and all concerned.

The report comes to hand of the Marina, an Italian ship of 5,400 tons, abandoned at the Azores, and it is feared many lives have been lost. A ship, the Camito, passed a lifeboat crowded with the crew of the Marina and it is these that are believed to have been lost. The Camito carried only a junior first trip operator and was unable to signal to other ships in the vicinity.

Organization of Women Workers. In order to carry out the decision and instruction of the Trade Union Congress, the general council of the congress has decided to carry on a recruiting campaign of "Into the Unions," dealing specially with those unions that cater for women members. As in the case of the men during the last two years there has been a considerable falling off in the membership of the women members of the unions, the tide has turned again now and a stimulus is to be given to it.

The total number now organized of both sexes is five millions, one million of them being females. There is a good prospect of a substantial addition being made in the number organized as all left wing sections believe thoroughly in the necessity for industrial organization and are carrying on an untiring campaign towards "one hundred per cent in union."

The unions in this country would be glad of more information from America in regard to the strike of the anthracite miners, practically no information comes thru the press on this very important subject. It is vital to the best interests of the workers that information should be broadcasted on such matters.

The Outcome of Strikes. Fifty-nine men in the anthracite district of South Wales have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the recent strike. Now a vigorous campaign is being carried on demanding their release and that of the twelve Communists.

The Australian government failed to deport the officers of the Seamen's Union, the high court deciding that it was contrary to the constitution to do so. The union has now granted to Mr. Walsh, the Seamen's Union official, a year's holiday to admit of a visit to Europe.

Minority Movement Grows. The activities of the Minority Movement are resulting in many adherents of the various trade unions (none others are eligible) and, naturally, too, the endorsement of a militant policy. The Minority Movement stands for world wide international unity, and they form part of the Red International of Labor Unions.

The British Minority Movement extends the hand of fellowship and international brotherhood to all fellow workers in the United States, recognizing the urgent necessity for a closer organized relationship than at present exists and is wishful to do all that ought to be done to make this international unity possible. We are very largely of the same race and language, as we certainly have the same economic interests. On this side of the Atlantic we most sincerely hope that the year 1926, may witness a coming together of the workers on both sides for concerted action, not against the workers of any other country but in preparation for that final conflict with capitalism that all informed persons know full well is coming and in which we must take part, intelligently or otherwise.

St. Louis Plumbers Smell Rat in Board

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The reorganized plumbers examining board under St. Louis open shop mayor examined and licensed 68 plumbers from Sept. 21 to Jan. 15, more than twice the number licensed during the same period a year ago. The mayor and his open shop cabinet reorganized the board and removed the secretary of the plumbers' union for the avowed purpose of removing the board from union influence. Labor men believe the new board is co-operating with the employers to flood St. Louis with plumbers and beat down wages.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS, STARVED, TRICKED AND LIED TO, FINALLY USE DIRECT ACTION TO GET FOOD

By J. B. MacLACHLAN.

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, Jan. 15.—(By Mail.)—On January 3, the miners of Glace Bay raided six stores for something to eat. While this is being written three more stores are being emptied of their foodstuffs by the hungry hundreds of miners, who have been robbed, lied to and tricked by employer, and especially by the new tory government of Nova Scotia.

This time last year the tory press was howling its hypocritical head off about "starving miners" and condemning the liberal government which did nothing. They claimed that if the tories were only returned to power then things would be otherwise for the miners.

Political Promises Fail. The last days of June saw the tories elected, and from that day to this they did absolutely nothing to "force" the company, the British Empire Steel corporation, to work their mines even an hour more than suited Besco to work them.

Meantime the miners continued to work less than half time and live on half rations. June passes, July, August and all the other months until New Year arrives and the tories have done absolutely nothing for the miners. Invite Government to Explain. Then on the last Sunday of the year a meeting is called by the despairing miners, and members of the new tory government were invited to attend and answer to the infuriated miners why they were not getting more work and why the promises made during the June election were not kept.

Only the attorney-general of the province attended the meeting, locally known as John C. Douglas. He talked to the miners telling them how much he would like to do for them, but had not the power, the government must live up to the law, and the law did not permit giving relief to the miners, nor allow them to force Besco to work their mines. No Answer to Miners. The attorney-general sits down and at once a miner, pale with hunger and pent-up emotion, shouts at him: "Where is the four days a week that you promised us? The last two days I drew only brought \$1.30; this coming payday I won't draw a cent."

Quivering with anger the pale miner sits down unanswered, only to have his place taken by a second miner, who hisses thru his teeth at the attorney-general: "You come here and ask us to send a committee to Besco and ask them to give us more work, when in the same breath you tell us that you and your government cannot make them work their mines. How in hell are we going to make them open their mines?" This miner sat down like the other, unanswered, to have his place taken by many more miners shouting questions which were never answered, the attorney-general of Nova Scotia sitting with the blank face and sagging chin of a fool who is suffering from a bad attack of the discusional lock-jaw. A resolution is then passed telling the government that the miners are tired of promises and that if the government does not come across with work or full rations before the week-end, that they, the miners, would take what they need wherever they could find it.

More Delay and Suffering. A week passes and the government does nothing. Evidently the fool with the lock-jaw has carried his ailment into the ranks of government. The miners call a second meeting on Jan. 3, and again invite members of the government to be present. The meeting is called for three o'clock in the afternoon, and not a member of the government shows up. The meeting is like an open powder keg. Miners in despair tell their story of working two days, and in some mines no days at all, and when a few dollars had been earned, it had been deducted from their pay envelopes by Besco for one or more of the dozen things that

The merchants who were raided acted humanely towards the miners. One said, "Well, I suppose they need the goods more than I do," and opened his door and let the crowd in. Another merchant said, "Well, that was the quickest turn-over I ever made. For months I have had my soul worried out of me trying to meet my debts. Now it's all gone and I can go home and sleep soundly for once." Only one store had an owner who was foolish enough to try and resist these thousands of hungry men. He's in the hospital today. Meantime the raiding continues. A new fear has taken possession of the men, the soldiers will be sent in, the only solution that grit and tory stupidity knows for the correction of hunger and despair; so the miners having started, cannot but try to lay up something against the coming tory stupidity. The miners are learning slowly and exceedingly painfully that they grasped so warmly in June last year, was the hypocritical maled fist of capitalism. Since writing the above the total stores raided has risen to eleven.

BIG INSURANCE MEN REVIEW THE TREND OF COMPANY UNIONS AND INSURANCE OF "HANDS" LOYALTY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The check-off from wages to collect regular insurance premiums has become an important feature in the increasing use of insurance by employers to tie workers to the industry. This is emphasized in a review of the insurance year by President I. M. Hamilton of the Federal Insurance Co. He says: "Another very important development in life insurance which gained greatly in popularity and in volume during 1925, and was granted in 1925 for the first time by many important companies, is known as the 'salary or payroll deduction insurance.'

One Happy Family. "Under this plan, thru the co-operation of insurance company, employer and employee, the most desirable forms of insurance are made available to employees with little formality and so that upon request of the employee the employer regularly each month will pay for the employee the premium upon his life insurance. This method of placing insurance within the family, so to speak, is gaining greatly in popularity both with the employees and employers and bids fair to result in what aptly has been termed an immense increase in mass insurance."

Employers make no outcry against employing the check-off for this kind of insurance. In fact, it is being developed in their interest to insure not only the life of the worker, but also a faithful employee. It is grossly inconsistent for them to oppose the check-off to pay union dues. This other check-off covers the most important kind of insurance, the insurance of decent living conditions to the workers and their families. Boost for Company Unions. The general trend toward co-operation of labor and capital along company union lines is the main thing in the year-end review of another high insurance official. Henry Bruere, vice-president Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., sees the prosperity of the working people as the most discussed circumstance in the present economic life of America. A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

BATTLE RAGES IN I. W. W. UNION TO SEAT O'HAGAN

Progressives Rally to Support Program

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The reactionaries in the Marine Transport Workers' Union of the I. W. W. here have organized their forces in an effort to prevent Joe O'Hagan from taking office as national secretary of the union after his election by an overwhelming majority in a referendum of the membership.

Slugging and the capitalist press are being used against the progressives gathered around O'Hagan. The program on which he was elected is progressive and fits the needs of the transport workers. This program caused the bitter attacks of the reactionaries on O'Hagan to prevent him taking office. The following circular issued by the Progressive Rank and File Committee of the union explains the situation: To All Marine Transport Workers! You should be informed as to the situation which has developed in the Marine Transport Workers' Union, 510 I. W. W. No sincere and class-conscious worker will believe the slanderous lies which have been circulated with the aid of the capitalist press. The truth must be told to the rank and file.

On January 1, 1926, Joe O'Hagan was elected as national secretary of the Marine Transport Workers' Union by an overwhelming majority in a national referendum. O'Hagan was elected on the basis of a progressive platform calling for: 1. More attention to the economic demands of the marine workers. A more effective struggle for better conditions such as the three watch system, ship committees controlled by the rank and file, decent wages, better sanitation aboard ship and proper legal defense and protection.

2. Greater efforts to organize the unorganized marine workers. 3. The establishment of close bonds of international solidarity with marine workers thruout the world. 4. The formation of one powerful industrial union in the marine industry as a united front against the huge power of the shipping trust. 5. The abolition of gangsterism and gag rule in the organization and the establishment of free speech and freedom of opinion in the Marine Transport Workers' Union. 6. Co-operation with all other marine workers' organizations, locally, which are engaged in a sincere effort to carry on the class struggle against the ship owners, on the basis of the immediate issues which concern the marine workers.

7. For a union for the marine transport workers and by the marine transport workers. Because O'Hagan stands for these progressive demands, the reactionaries have launched a vicious attack against them, aided by gangster elements and the capitalist press (Daily News). Every effort is being made to remove him against the expressed wishes of the rank and file. Marine transport workers! O'Hagan's fight is your fight. He stands for your interests. Attend the meetings of the Marine Transport Workers' Union and demand that O'Hagan be duly seated in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the vote of the membership. Demand that the national office immediately settle the entire controversy so that we may get to work to build up the Marine Transport Workers' Union, 510 I. W. W. into a real fighting organization in the interests of the marine transport workers against the forces of the international shipping trust. Progressive Rank and File Committee of the Marine Transport Workers' Union, 510 I. W. W.

One Resisted—in Hospital. The merchants who were raided acted humanely towards the miners. One said, "Well, I suppose they need the goods more than I do," and opened his door and let the crowd in. Another merchant said, "Well, that was the quickest turn-over I ever made. For months I have had my soul worried out of me trying to meet my debts. Now it's all gone and I can go home and sleep soundly for once." Only one store had an owner who was foolish enough to try and resist these thousands of hungry men. He's in the hospital today.

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ZEIGLER MINERS FACE TRIAL FEB. 2ND AT BENTON

Corrupt Union Heads Aid Frame-up

I. L. D. News Service. Thirteen of the twenty Zeigler miners, indicted as a result of a conspiracy on the part of the reactionary officialdom of the miners' union and the coal operators will stand trial on Feb. 2, in Benton, Illinois, on charges of assault with intent to murder.

Not since the Mooney frame-up has such an obvious plot been hatched to railroad union men to jail. The unusual feature of this case is, that the reactionary officials of the miners' union are the ringleaders of the conspiracy. The International Labor Defense is fighting the case.

Unite Chicago Upholstery Locals. Locals 100 and 110, Upholsterers' International Union, are amalgamated to form a new local numbered 105 in order to concentrate union organization among the carpet and linoleum layers in Chicago.

FORWARD AGENT FEARS WORKERS, BOLTS MEETING

"Rule or Ruin" Policy of Yellow Socialists

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 31.—Rather than lose the presidency of the board of directors of the Labor Lyceum Association, D. Shier, Minneapolis agent of the Forward and his group, bolted the shareholders' meeting.

Believing that he would be defeated for the presidency, he attempted shortly before midnight to stampede the entire membership out of the hall, making an issue of the fact that the left wing was putting out a printed slate.

Protest Against Shier. Out of a meeting of over two hundred shareholders, seventy remained until after one A. M. to express their protest against the splitting tactics of Shier locally and of the Forward group nationally, and to sign a petition censuring the present majority of the board of directors for destroying the meeting and calling for a new meeting within two weeks.

As has been mentioned in the article by Comrade Bell the many sympathizers to our party must be made full fledged members. Thru the shops, thru the unions the working class organizations our members should concentrate their efforts to bring the party literature before these workers, to invite them into party educational meetings, never forgetting, however, that it is only thru the active fight for the interest of the workers that they will become definitely attracted to the party and recognize the need of participating in its work.

Expose Yellow Socialists. Loketz showed that altho years ago in the old socialist daily, Shier worked for progress, he is now allied with an organization nationally and a group locally that attempts to destroy every forward move of the rank and file. He is now a job holder and a publicity hunter. He is detrimental to the Labor Lyceum Association, he declared, and must be eliminated as any parasite in the working class movement.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders in the Labor Lyceum Association was called to order at 8:15 by D. Shier, the present president of the association. After the report of the board of directors it is customary for the membership to express their opinions on the policy pursued for the past year. But when Dave Moses raised the pertinent issue of the contract made with the Forwards agency barring all other publications except the Forwards from the Labor Lyceum, he was ruled out of order by the chairman, who began to attack Moses for raising the issue.

Meeting Sunday Afternoon. Shier's maneuver to instigate an unofficial election of board of directors and then to take the issue into capitalist courts was defeated. A new meeting of the shareholders will be held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, in the Labor Lyceum Auditorium.

Rotary Clubs Like Cal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Coolidge today was invited to attend the international rotary convention in Denver, June 14-18. The invitation was extended by Senators Phillips and Means, of Colorado, and Bingham, of Connecticut, and Donald A. Adams, international president of the rotary club.

Workers (Communist) Party The Chicago Lenin Memorial and Our Tasks

By ARNE SWABECK.

ON January 24th the Chicago party membership proved its ability to rally masses of workers. But this task successfully accomplished imposes new duties for the further strengthening of the working class movement. The Chicago Lenin memorial meeting became a splendid demonstration, the significance of which has already been emphasized in these columns. The further line of activities to be pursued has been indicated. The purpose of this article is only to set down a few details of the next points for concentration of the energies of our membership, in particular the following:

Immediate Steps.

- 1. An effective membership drive. 2. Extended educational activities—enrollment in the party school. 3. Concentration on expansion of The DAILY WORKER circulation. 4. Increased fraction activities in unions and language organizations. 5. Increased shop nuclei activities—factory campaigns. 6. Greater efforts to reach the Negro workers. 7. Greater attention to party campaigns.

As has been mentioned in the article by Comrade Bell the many sympathizers to our party must be made full fledged members. Thru the shops, thru the unions the working class organizations our members should concentrate their efforts to bring the party literature before these workers, to invite them into party educational meetings, never forgetting, however, that it is only thru the active fight for the interest of the workers that they will become definitely attracted to the party and recognize the need of participating in its work.

More Educational Work.

The measure of progress made by the labor movement is largely determined by the ability, the practical and theoretical understanding of its staff of active workers. It is in recognition of that fact that the Chicago party school has been established and that the membership is urged to extend the educational activities to embrace the broadest possible strata of the workers. Not only the members of the Communist Party need practical and theoretical understanding, militant trade unionists need it as well. The

workers in the shops also need education.

It is of course, expected that the party membership be the driving force to make the enrollments for the second term of the party school still bigger than the first term. The subjects taught have been published. Experienced instructors are available and all facilities can be extended if necessary.

Daily Worker Drive.

Before The DAILY WORKER Lenin drive is completed there is yet time to give it a mighty push in Chicago. While the circulation during last summer decreased, since November 1st there has been a constant increase, altho not nearly to the degree which should be the case.

Nothing needs to be said about The DAILY WORKER as a weapon in the class struggle. That is fully recognized. The effectiveness of The DAILY WORKER as an organizer for the Lenin mass demonstration on January 24th was proven.

Methods to be pursued to effectivly extend the circulation have been made known to the party members and to all supporters of our daily. All that is needed to give a real finishing touch to the drive is the good will and real determination to put it over. That was the thing that made the Lenin memorial meeting successful.

Party Fractions.

Actively functioning party fractions are the only basic guarantee for the ultimate building of the left wing movement within the trade unions. A strong left wing movement means the pursuit of militant policies by the unions and is the only guarantee that the leadership will actually give heed to the needs of the rank and file.

Communists who pride themselves of being militants and show that they can put over real mass demonstrations will never fail to take care of their duties in the trade union fractions. Nuclei should proceed immediately to call comrades who are lax in such duties to order. A regular and complete checkup on functioning and activities of all nuclei members is the best guarantee for building of live units.

Factory Propaganda.

Our shop nuclei have not made quite an earnest beginning of concentration on shop propaganda, that is to take up the everyday problems of the workers in the shops, to give expression

to the needs of the workers and present the proper solution, while at the same time connect these activities up with our general campaign. Factory papers have proven the most valuable medium in other countries. The beginning has hardly been made here. We now have the shop nuclei, we must take the next step to earnestly push this work.

Work Among Negro Workers.

Several hundred Negro workers attended the Lenin memorial meeting which shows that the party is beginning to make connections with the colored race. It will become easy to convince the Negro workers that the party is their real friend and proposes the correct methods of solution of the problem of any subject race. However, it still remains to be actually brought to their attention.

Our members meet Negro workers in the shops, some of our nuclei are located in territories populated largely by Negro workers and we may rest assured that the methods which succeeded in bringing so many of them to the Coliseum mass meeting will also succeed in bringing them nearer to the revolutionary movement. But what is needed is greater intensification of these methods.

Party Campaigns.

Our present party campaigns include mainly the questions of recognition of Soviet Russia, international trade union unity, the building of the labor party based on trade unions, and protection of foreign-born workers. That these measures are necessary is recognized by all militant and progressive workers, but greater efforts are needed to unite all those who agree in the struggle for their accomplishment.

There is an opportunity everywhere in work shops and in unions to express slogans of these campaigns. We will easily strike a sympathetic cord everywhere and it should immediately be utilized to establish a definite connection.

It should be recognized that these activities outlined are essential for the further building, and strengthening of the party. By making a practical combination of methods in the pursuance of these various tasks we will succeed in bringing the movement one step further and a combination of all our efforts and abilities will in sum and substance become a real drive to consolidate and strengthen the working class movement.

ANTHRACITE MINERS HAVE BEEN BATTLING BOSSES FOR 5 MONTHS; HELP THEM

The anthracite strike entered its sixth month Feb. 1. The miners' lines still remain solid with John L. Lewis doing his best to find some method of giving into the operators' demands for a five-year agreement, compulsory arbitration, no wage increase and no checkoff, with some hope of getting the miners to accept it.

During the course of the strike the miners have been forced to the conclusion that the policy of the progressive miners in the U. M. W. was correct in demanding the withdrawal of the maintenance men. This Lewis refused to do in spite of the demand for this step by the general grievance committee, and local unions.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. finally woke up to the fact that the labor movement as a whole must do something to aid the miners in their struggle by issuing a call for support to the miners last December. Outside of this the A. F. of L. officialdom has done nothing to aid the miners.

Negotiations are to continue between the union officialdom and the operators. Continual compromises on the question of arbitration have been made by Lewis only to be met with a storm of refusal by the miners. The operators are standing firm for their demands which would lay the basis for the destruction of the union in the anthracite region. Lewis is between the devil and the deep blue sea—wanting to give in to the demands of the operators and at the same time afraid of the effect on his own position if he comes out openly on the side of the operators. The miners are fighting the fight of the whole labor movement and must be supported to the limit by the working class.

Lewis Proposal Is Betrayal of Strikers

(Continued from page 1) The board of conciliation shall dispose of the matter as promptly as possible after the receipt of the report of the fact finding commission.

No Strikes—Lower Costs.

5. The board of conciliation shall also investigate and recommend practical methods for increasing efficiency and reducing the operating costs of mines and recommend the most practical manner for avoiding suspension of mining and for assuring the public of an uninterrupted supply of coal.

6. In each district a joint commission of one miner and one operator with the conciliators from each district shall endeavor in every practical way to strive for greater co-operation, harmony and efficiency in the industry and have the support of the operators, the district organization and international union of the miners in its work.

Modified Checkoff.

7. In consideration of this co-operation the operators shall recognize "written request of any mine workers to assign a portion of his wages or earnings for the purpose of conducting the administration affairs of the mine workers' organization and paying the pro-rata share of the mine workers to the commission set up in this agreement and for the further purpose of carrying out the provisions of this agreement in general, said amount to be assigned and deducted not to exceed the sum of \$14 per annum."

8. The board of conciliation shall proceed to equalize wages as agreed in 1923 and handle matters relating to conditions, etc.

This proposal is a direct violation of the demands of the tri-district convention held prior to the strike. The convention demanded a ten percent increase, a short term agreement, and the checkoff. All of these proposals are sabotaged by the Lewis proposal.

Arbitration Carefully Hidden.

The proposal agrees to arbitration under carefully worded phrases. The present wages are to continue for two years, and then the recommendation of the fact finding commission will decide whether the miners should get a raise. Only a modified form of the checkoff is asked. The essence of the proposal is contained in sections five and six which would turn the union into part of the operators' machinery for increasing production and lowering production costs not only nationally but in each district.

This agreement would betray the miners to the operators. But the operators are not satisfied. They demand even more from Lewis than this. They know that Lewis will not call out the maintenance men, nor call a general strike in the industry. Therefore they can stand pat knowing that Lewis will finally give in to them. In this respect the Wall Street Journal states:

"Whittling Down Demands."

"He (Lewis) is fighting to retain his job at any price. To do so he is probably whittling down his demands to the minimum of what he could claim as a victory."

The only hope that the miners have of forcing settlement that will protect their interests is to enforce their demands for the withdrawal of the maintenance men, to carry on negotiations openly thru delegates elected by the rank and file until the demands formulated at the tri-district convention have been granted by the operators.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE FIRST TASKS OF OUR NEW UNITS

NO. 1—SALE OF "YOUNG WORKER."

By JOHN HARVEY.

AFTER a League has organized on the correct basis, i. e. into shop nuclei and concentration groups, the first problem that the comrades have to meet in order to make the reorganization a success, is the problem of making the new units function.

Regular Sale of Young Worker at Shops.

One of the things which should be taken up at the first meeting of every nucleus and concentration group is the question of selling the Young Worker at the shop where the members of the nucleus are working or where the concentration group is carrying on its activities. The sale of the "Young Worker" is one of the easiest and at the same time one of our most important activities.

The members of the nucleus should decide how many papers they will take and each comrade should take his share to sell or distribute to the young workers in the shop.

The concentration group should appoint two or three comrades to go one day a week to the factory where they are trying to organize a nucleus, and sell the Young Worker there. Those comrades who are unable to get to the factory when the young workers leave, should volunteer to go to certain union meetings at least one evening a week, and in this way every member of the groups will have a definite place to go at least once a week and try to sell our paper.

Agitating While They Sell.

The comrades should not merely go in front of the factory gates and stand there like stone statues. Instead they should go up to the young workers as they come out of the shop and talk with them as they try to sell them a paper. As the young workers see the comrades there regularly on the same day each week, they will become more friendly and it will be possible to get information from them about the shop, to get some young worker to write in to our "Life of the Young Workers" section, and when most successful to get names and connections for nucleus.

Selling the Young Worker at Unions.

When comrades are appointed to sell the paper at the shop where the concentration group is carrying on its activities, those who do not volunteer to go to the shop should be assigned to certain unions where they will sell the Young Worker at least one night each week. If those comrades who cannot be present at the factory when the workers leave, sell in the evening at the union meetings, every member of the concentration group will be selling the paper at some definite place. In this way every comrade will keep busy.

The sale of the Young Worker is one of our most elementary forms of mass work and is one of the first activities that must be started by every League unit. Article No. 2 will deal with the educational work of the Nuclei and concentration groups.

Young Workers of Other Lands

ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF THE YOUTH

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—It is generally known that the Czechoslovakia won a great victory in the parliamentary elections recently held. The Y. C. Czechoslovakia actively participated in the election campaign of the Communist Party. In its special election call to the youth, it raised the following demands which were followed by the names of the young workers:

- 1. For the legislation of the dissolved Young Communist League. 2. Raising of wages and unemployment maintenance. 3. Maintenance of the 8-hour day and a 4-week vacation with pay for all young workers. 4. For the just demands of the soldiers. 5. For complete suffrage of young workers in factory council elections. 6. For the Red United Front. 7. Against militarism, reaction and persecution.

NEW MASS ARRESTS.

BUCHAREST, Roumania—The Y. C. L. of Roumania instituted a manifestation on the 8th anniversary of the October revolution with the result that in the Transylvanian districts masses of young workers were again arrested. They were subjected to torture by the Siguranta in an effort to extort from them confessions of the existence of a Communist Youth organization. Those arrested are kept for the present in the military prison. In view of the ever intensifying persecution of the Communist Youth in Roumania, the E. C. and the B. F. of the Y. C. I. is conducting an international protest campaign against the bloody oligarchic Roumanian government under the slogan: "Liberation of all arrested young workers."

THE HORACEK CASE.

CHICAGO—Atty. I. E. Ferguson appeared before Judge Thomas Prather of Meadville, Pennsylvania last week and argued in behalf of the appeal of Edward Horacek from his conviction on a charge of alleged violation of the Pennsylvania state sedition law. The judge has not yet rendered decision. Ferguson showed that the question involved in Horacek's conviction was the legality of the Workers Party, a political organization that operated openly thruout the United States. If Horacek's conviction is upheld it outlaws the Workers Party in the state of Pennsylvania. The International Labor Defense is defending the case.

TRUMBULL TO TOUR FOR I. L. D.

CHICAGO—It was announced at I. L. D. headquarters that Walter Trumbull, who was convicted by military court martial in Hawaii with Paul Crouch for professing Communist views and applying for membership in a Communist organization, will start on a nation wide tour for the I. L. D. on his release from Alcatraz prison on February 5th. Trumbull will address meetings in California until the 22nd. He is due in Chicago on 6th or 7th of March.

DISCHARGE OF YOUNG STRIKERS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—After the ending of the strike in the Boskovitz Iron Works (Moravia) 56 apprentices were discharged for taking part in the strike. As the discharged apprentices tried to make complaints to the political factory administration they were told, "During the negotiations over the resumption of work the political factory administration and the employers' association agreed that the management could discharge 56 apprentices. These apprentices had no business to strike but should have stayed on the job, they had no right to participate in political or trade union organizations."

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CULTURE ORGANIZATIONS.

VIENNA, Austria—According to the annual report of the Social-Democratic Executive, dated July 30, 1925, the Social-Democratic Student Organization comprises 1,800 high school students and 800 intermediate students. The Social-Democratic gymnastic organizations have 27,800 members and in addition 12,168 children gymnasts. The Friends of Nature (Naturfreunde) have 255 local groups, 80,000 members. There are 402 Workers' Cycle Societies with 19,862 members. The Workers' Football organizations have a membership of 40,000 to 50,000.

BOURGEOIS YOUTH INSURANCE

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The Czechoslovakian state spends annually on its army 1,935,402,500 crowns, for its gendarmery, police and political authorities 568,694,390 crowns, while for youth protection altogether only 20,247,250 crowns are allotted.

ONE OFFICER TO 22 GENDARMES

For 11,024 gendarmes in Czechoslovakia there are 505 officers. They cost the state annually 221,088,870 crowns. Thus for every 22 gendarmes there is one officer.

"Imperialism is the beginning of the socialist revolution."—Lenin. Pledge yourself against imperialism at the Lenin meetings.

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Lenin's Educational Enrollment Week

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

THIS week of Feb. 1 to 8 has been designated by District 8 of the Workers Party as Lenin educational week. Not in the sense that education in Leninism is to be confined to this week, for as a matter of fact, section meetings have been held and are being held where a talk is given on "Lenin and Leninism" followed by discussion. But it is in connection with the Workers' School of Chicago.

The Lenin memorial meeting was an inspiration to all class conscious workers. Its significance and the light it sheds on the possibilities of future party work has been covered in The DAILY WORKER. The task of the party was stated to be enrollment into its ranks of as many as possible of the workers who were at that historic meeting, who were close sympathizers. One of the best means to draw these sympathizers closer to the party and to an understanding of Leninism is the Workers' School. Many of those who are not ready to join the party would be ready to join one or more of the classes. And since the classes are

not aloof from the class struggle, but are a continuation in theory of the practice of the daily struggle, they are a schooling a training ground for party membership.

This week has been designated as Lenin's educational enrollment week. It is a fitting sequel to the Lenin memorial meeting. The second term of the Workers' School must be made as great a success as the Lenin memorial meeting. This can be done if the party membership gets behind it as earnestly as it did behind the monster Coliseum meeting.

PARTY MEMBERS SHOULD ATTEND WORKERS' SCHOOL

To Start New Course in Communist Theory

Albany Meeting Wednesday. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A discussion led by Comrade Henriks on The Economic Origin of the United States Constitution and the Right of the supreme court to Invalidate Acts of Congress will be held at the Labor Hall, 158 S. Pearl street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WILL COVER THE ZEIGLER TRIAL BEGINNING TODAY

The trail of thirteen of the twenty miners indicted for an alleged attack on henchmen of Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers, at a union meeting in Zeigler opens today. The charges against the defendants are murder and conspiracy to murder. Fifty witnesses will take the stand for the defense to prove that the charges were framed up against the miners.

The DAILY WORKER will have a special correspondent at the trial to report the proceedings. The trial is of great importance to the whole labor movement since the prosecution is being pushed by the state, the K. K. K. and the reactionary machine of Farrington in the miners' union. Watch for the articles from our special correspondent.

To wake Henry Dubb—Send in that sub! To wake Henry Dubb—Send in that sub!

Chicago Business Men Try to Organize New Crew of Red Baiters

(Continued from page 1)

attempt to launch another "open shop" drive against organized labor, and like every other attempt, the drive starts first against the left wing of the movement. One of the few reporters from a well known capitalist paper declared that he was positive that Samuel M. Insull, street railway magnate, gas and electric monopolist, spends money lavishly to keep his wife's name in electric lights in front of theatres where ancient wheezes are revived for the edification of the bourgeoisie, is back of the thing.

All in all it looks as though a group of former government agents, now out of jobs, are trying to separate the gullible Chicago babbitts from some of their cash.

Among those active in creating the new red baiting organization and who were present at the pow-wow were John J. Mitchell, Jr., banker, and heir to millions, who never worked a day in all his life; Charles Plez, president of the Illinois manufacturers' association and one of the most notorious apostles of the scab shop in the United States; William B. Dawes, brother of the clownish vice president of the United States and president of the Chicago chamber of commerce. One Joseph B. Strauss, described as a "bridge architect" is president of the "American citizenship foundation" and young Mitchell is treasurer.

The one sinister feature thus far revealed is a conspiracy for a new attack on the foreign born workers by creating factory organization in order to single them out and terrorize them so they will be afraid to join any sort of labor organization.

We Laugh at Them.

As for their anti-Bolshevik activity, we laugh at their twaddle. Grim and immutable economic laws operate to make conditions ever worse for all workers and our party, following a true Bolshevick course, will be able to reach and influence ever larger numbers of workers who will realize that the only solution for their problems is the revolution.

Their talk against us can do no harm, for they thereby attract attention to us, and when the workers begin thinking about Bolshevism they become Bolshevicks, for the simple reason that our facts can blast any manufactured fiction the patriots for profit try to instill into the minds of the working class.

2, 419,927 in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 1.—Iowa's population was officially certified as 2,419,927 by the state executive council when the abstract of the 1925 census was filed by Lou F. Morgans, director.

AUTONOMOUS INDUSTRIAL COLONY Kuzbas Operating coal mines, a chemical plant, coke-ovens, a steel mill and farms in Kuznetzky Basin, Siberia Will Need for the Spring the Following Skilled Personnel: Master mechanics and toolmakers Expert repair and erection machinists Moulders and foundrymen Power house and boiler house foremen General construction foremen Russian speaking bricklayers and carpenters Mine foremen and firebosses Mine traffickers and timbermen Mine machine runners Russian speaking material clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers Etc., etc. Three-year agreement with fare both ways, and special financial arrangements for the right kind of men. When writing give fullest information as to experience, names of past employers, etc. KUZBAS Room 402, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



IN THE LAND OF PLENTY WORKERS REMAIN IN DEBT

Whole Families Slave for Masters' Gain

By a Worker Correspondent.
MT. VERNON, Wash., Feb. 1.—Accorded to a speech by a local oratorian broadcasted over the radio we have the finest soil to be found anywhere with the world record for oat production, and one of the greatest dairy industries in the United States.

It is interesting to know how much the poor farmers and workers here share in this prosperity: Oats are \$30 per ton, just about the cost of production. Sugar beets brought only \$6 per ton, a price which will not cover the cost of the crop. The dairy-men receive an average of \$2.00 per hundred and at this price they'll tell you there's nothing in it. In a land flowing with milk and honey land rent is \$20 and \$30 per acre with the number of renters on the increase. All Enslaved.

Every member of the family is "gainfully" employed. The number of women operating farms while their husbands work out is ever on the increase. Where the men do the farming wives and daughters must go out to work in order to make ends meet. Wages for women are twenty and thirty cents an hour and some of the piece workers in the canneries make as low as \$1.50 per day. Wages for men are, in the mills \$3.60 per day, logging camps \$4.00 to \$6, canneries and condensers \$3.20 and road and construction work \$4.00.

There is a chronic unemployment situation here, one never gets enough work or makes enough on the farm to quite catch up with expenses, and there is always an unpaid bill at the stores or for rent.

Prolet-Tribune's Satire on Yellows Delights Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.
Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the Chicago Worker Correspondents of the Novy Mir, is getting under the skin of the white guards who share the editorial control of the Russian counter-revolutionary sheet, Ruskyy Vestnik.

In every issue Prolet-Tribune exposes these fake liberals showing them up for what they really are. Its political articles, biting satire and cartoons pillories these fakery, to the great delight of the Russian workers who crowd the Workers' House, where the paper is issued.

A few times the white guard Ruskyy Vestnik murmured its disapproval of the Prolet-Tribune, but this week it came out with a broadside against the Communists in three articles.

This attack is amusing to the Russian workers coming directly upon the heels of that paper's propaganda campaign for a counter-revolutionary moving picture, the property of the czarist colonel Lisovoy.

It is expected that this attack will help bring a bigger crowd to the next issue of Prolet-Tribune on Saturday, Feb. 20th at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street.

Is it worth while to write it up? Of course it is. Write it up and send it in, and then watch it in the paper. Notice the corrections that have been made by the editors. You will profit

"The Story of the Earth" and "History of Mankind" by Samuel Ball, every Sunday, 7:30 P. M., 641 W. Washington St. Every Saturday, 5721 Cottage Grove Ave., 7:45 P. M. Questions and discussion from the floor.

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Prizes for Contributions

Every week valuable books are offered as prizes for the best worker correspondents' contributions. These prizes go to the worker whose work shows an effort to produce an article that will interest other workers. The article should preferably point out the conditions of labor in factory, mill or mine.

The winners' articles appear in the Friday issue every week. Read them. They will give you ideas as well as show you what splendid articles are written by workers.

This Week's Prizes!

FIRST PRIZE: "Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology" by Nikolai Bukharin. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint.
SECOND PRIZE: "Capital," by Karl Marx, 1st volume.
THIRD PRIZE: "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation.
All three are valuable books for every worker's library.

Letter from Siberian Village

By AL KERDOD, Village Correspondent.

ATTAIR, Omsk Region, Siberia. (By Mail.)—At the end of October in our Siberian village of Atchair, in the Omsk district, we held an agricultural exhibition. The peasants presented about 1,000 exhibits. There were special departments for land cultivation and market gardening, agriculture, cattle breeding and for agricultural implements and machinery. This year there were many kinds of cultures at the exhibition. There was "noe" wheat, and others which give a yield of 100 pounds per dessiatine. We exhibited American wheat grasses and other cultivated grasses. We also showed thoroughbred cattle and similar exhibits.

Altogether the exhibition was visited by 1,500 peasants from the whole district, who studied the entire exhibition so that everyone of them might

acquire good experience and learn to run his farm in a scientific manner.

After a while a tractor arrived which gave a tillage demonstration. It is true our district suffered very seriously during the revolution from Kolchak's white generals and others. But although we have only two tractors, agriculture has already caught up to the pre-war level.

After the exhibition, 51 peasants were awarded prizes in the form of various seeds, cattle and money. The peasants stated that at next year's exhibition they will exhibit the crops produced from these cultures. Some of the peasants went to the Siberian Agricultural Academy, where they were well received and given further awards.

And how are things with you, do you have agricultural exhibitions, are the peasants awarded prizes and how is agriculture developed in your country?

NEW YORK BARBERS' UNION DONATES \$10 FOR STRIKING MINERS

By G. KONOVALOV, (Worker Correspondent).
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Local 752 of the Barbers' Union of New York at its last business meeting donated \$10 to the aid of the striking coal miners.

Upon President Grimwald's report that the executive board of the local recommends that \$5 be sent to the miners, a rank and filer took the floor and gave a talk on the miners' situation, pointing out their struggle with the coal barons and the sufferings of their wives and children. He urged the members to vote a larger sum and amended the motion to read \$20. A debate followed with the result that \$10 was voted for the striking miners.

Gangsters Outslugged By Building Trades Workers in Passaic

By a Worker Correspondent.
PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 1.—Heavy handed union painters and plumbers of Passaic turned the tables on a bunch of gangsters who rushed into Amalgamated Clothing Workers' headquarters to beat up Organizer Werthelmer and an associate. The building tradesmen, who were meeting in another hall in the same building, rushed into the fray and sent the gangsters out on their ears, very much the worse for wear, say observers.

The gang was organized by a certain Cooper, a boss truckman, who fetches scab clothing from New York for finishing in Passaic contract shops. The Amalgamated is now seeking to organize these open shop nests. One plant has been signed up, with 75 workers, two more are on strike.

The Passaic labor movement has gotten behind the Amalgamated well. After the police had rounded up a group of pickets and Police Judge Davidson had sentenced four with the warning that "labor agitators will not be tolerated in Passaic" a committee of building trades men waited on Chief Priesal and said that would not do at all. And a group of rank and file carpenters went on the picket line. Priesal took the tip and pickets for the time being are not being molested by the police and after a thug attacked a picket Judge Davidson with an ear to the political wind, took a turn about and sentenced him to 30 days.

PROSPERITY TALK GROTESQUE JOKE TO BAG WORKERS

By a Worker Correspondent.
DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1.—Prosperity is Calvin Coolidge's slogan for the year of 1926. Prosperity is the song the whole capitalist press sings and they tell the workers and farmers it will be their's for the year of 1926. I would like to tell the workers of other industries how the workers in the bag factories are prospering.

To cite a few facts about the conditions in the bag factory of the Great Western Sugar Company I am employed:

Men in this factory, mostly between the ages of 17 and 24, some a little older, but none over forty, receive a wage of from \$14.00 to \$18.00 a week. For this they slave nine hours a day during which time they are forbidden to speak to each other.

Because they come wherever the company employs girls wherever possible. The wages are on piecework basis and earnings come between \$11.00 to \$15.00 a week with only those who have been there for a number of years reaching the \$15.00 mark.

In January we were given a two week's lay off without pay to spend the "savings" from our bountiful earnings of the previous year.

Prosperity is Calvin Coolidge's slogan for the year of 1926. I ask you, fellow workers: whose prosperity with strikebreaker Coolidge and his kind in control of the government?

How Garment Boss Bulldozes Workers

(By R. D., Worker Correspondent).
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1.—A year ago when the boss introduced a line of children's pants into the shop where we work, the boss declared that we would have to accept a 10 per cent reduction since he was unable to make anything in children's pants as he had to sell them "cheaper."

The girls protested saying that it took more time to make a pair of children's pants than men's pants and that they did not want to accept the 10 per cent reduction. In the end the boss got the best of the girls.

Last week I overheard a conversation of this boss with one of the businessmen who buy men's pants. The businessmen wanted to know how the garment shop boss had made out on the children's pants that were being made in his shop.

"There was such a big demand for them," declared the boss, "that a pair of children's pants sold for \$1.25 while a pair of men's pants only brot in 65 cents."

LAUNDRIES IN SEATTLE FOR THE OPEN SHOP

Bosses' Move Will Be Met by Strike

(By a Workers Correspondent).
SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 1.—Laundry bosses here have again declared for the open shop and the smashing of the unions in the laundry business of this city, by notifying the unions that their agreement has been terminated and that hereafter they will not deal with the unions. Nearly two thousand workers are involved, most of whom are women. 1,200 inside laundry workers, mostly girls, nearly 500 laundry drivers and about 40 stationary engineers are affected by the ukase of the laundry owners' association who in the last few months have been endeavoring to put into execution the open shop, and hiring scabs to take the places of the union members.

At the same time a committee consisting of Mayor Edwin J. Brown, Rev. Mark A. Mathews, preacher of the largest business church in this city and Wm. Short, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, who, in the last several months have been endeavoring to have the laundry owners' association sign up a class collaboration agreement. The bosses refused this and laid their plans for a complete open shop.

Challenge Workers. The bosses have hired scabs, registered their names, telephone and are ready to fire every union member at once if necessary, at a moment's notice, altho apparently they prefer to do it gradually from the notices posted as follows:

From this date this, and all other plants similarly affected, will operate upon the following basis:

1. There will be no reduction of any kind in the scale of wages now.
2. There will be no change in the working conditions except for the better.
3. From this date we will directly hire our own employees, and union affiliation will not affect your employment here.
4. This plant will offer no objection to any or all of its employees continuing their membership in with or joining a union, but will not permit undue influence to be brought to bear upon any employee who does not desire to join, nor permit any such employe to be abused.

We trust you will appreciate our position and will understand that we have no quarrel with organized labor. Your membership or failure to join the union will not affect your employment here. It is, and will be our desire by our conduct in operation, to continue to hold your confidence and build up more happy and prosperous operating conditions both for our employes and ourselves.

The laundry workers are ready to strike and tie up the laundries of this city, having decided several months ago to strike, but holding same in abeyance while the arbitration committee interceeds for "industrial peace" in the city. A fight to a finish is predicted, the laundry workers having demonstrated several years ago as being good fighters and good progressives.

The auto freight drivers, have decided to strike on February 15, the bosses having violated the agreement by employing non-union drivers in violation of the existing working agreement. All together about 2,000 members will go on strike composing the four unions.

St. Louis Corporation Divides Blood Money

(By a Worker Correspondent).
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—The Liggett Meyers Tobacco company, which has its headquarters here and is capitalized at many millions of dollars, has announced that it will divide among its shareholders the huge profits it has squeezed out of its slaves this year. The dividends which the capitalist press calls a mellow cutting amounts to seventeen per cent.

There will be no mellow cutting for its thousands of overworked and underpaid slaves, nor for the hundreds of ragged and shivering unemployed who roam the streets of St. Louis in search of a thin bowl of soup for their starving bodies.

The Liggett Meyers company also paid the largest federal income tax of any firm in the St. Louis district. This amounted to nearly two million dollars. It is a notoriously scab concern.

FORD MOTOR CAR WORKERS MILKED IN DIVERS WAYS

Boss' Wife Plays Trick on Low-Paid Men

By a Worker Correspondent.
HIGHLAND PARK, Mich., Feb. 1.—It is a common occurrence in the tool room of the Ford Motor company to be asked to contribute towards the support of the children and wives left behind by Ford workers who die while in the employ of the "diver" magnate.

Not long ago a foreman in the tool-room died of natural causes. A list was circulated and tidy sum realized. A welder soon after died, leaving several children. Again the lists went around to help the needy family who didn't have enuf to live on under the Ford system. Another recent case was a tool lathe hand whose legs "gave out" on him, perhaps from standing continuously in front of his lathe day in and day out, year in and year out. A little tin can was provided with a slot to receive the stray dimes. A small amount was realized.

Union Cares For Dead. A few weeks ago a Ford worker out of the machine construction department of the toolroom was killed in an accident in front of the factory. After he had been buried not a word was said, no one inquired about the "left behinds." The man was single and was well taken care of by the International Association of Machinists and the benefits amounted to \$900.

The begging system works well in Ford's plant. A yearly "frisk" is always conducted by the Ford Motor Co. for the benefit of the Detroit community fund.

Boss' Wife Fools Workers. One pretty game was worked by the wife of a deceased foreman. He left a Buick auto behind besides his family. She had tickets printed and sold them at 50 cents a piece. The raffle of the auto was to be announced thru the Highland Park papers. Weeks and months passed by but no raffle. Finally the widow traded her Buick for a new car.

Communist Reinstated By Action of Workers In Long Island Shop

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A well functioning shop nucleus in one of Long Island's largest shoe factories forced the bosses to re-instate a Communist worker whom they had fired for his militant activity.

Of the 2,000 workers in the shoe factory only 14 are members of the nucleus, one of whom is the shop chairman. This small group, however, has considerable influence over the majority of workers in the factory. The influence of this nucleus was shown when one comrade was discharged. They called a meeting of all the workers on the floor where he worked, and it was unanimously decided that he must be taken back. The bosses refused to listen to the demands of the workers on this floor. Then the nucleus put the matter before another group of workers in the lasting department with the result that they unanimously decided that their Communist brother must be taken back. The bosses were so completely taken back by this unanimity of the workers, in demanding the reinstatement of their comrade, that they unwillingly agreed to take him back.

This support of the workers signifies a great victory for the nucleus. It shows that the nucleus has been entering into the daily problems of the shop, assuming responsibilities, fighting for the immediate demands of all the workers, making itself so effective, that when one of the group is discharged the entire shop realizes that a blow against one of the most militant workers in their shop is a blow against them all.

Not only are our comrades in this shoe factory proving themselves thoro Leninists by winning the support of their fellow workers, but they also recognize the need for Leninist activity in the trade unions. They have built up a functioning fraction in the shoe workers' union and exert a powerful influence over thousands of workers in the shoe industry.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of THE DAILY WORKER."

"If You Don't Like It, Get Out!"

(By a Worker Correspondent).
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 1.—The Angelus Furniture company, where I am employed, is a hell hole for the workers. The working conditions are unbearable, and wages—only \$2.50 a day. In this city where the cost of living soars above the clouds, imagine a worker supporting a family on \$2.50 a day. When a half-starved worker says to the boss: "I cannot support my family on such a small wage," the boss answers categorically: "If you don't like this job, get out, we have better workers waiting for the job."

ILLINOIS EMPLOYMENT IN 1925 IS 3 PER CENT UNDER 1924 AND 11 PER CENT UNDER 1923

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Slight employment gains reported by factories in Illinois and New York in December failed to pull the year's average in either state abreast of 1924. This is admitted by statistician Cahn of Illinois. But the general tone of the reports is optimistic because the year ended with an upward trend.

"The end of the year," says Cahn, "found the industries of Illinois operating near the peak of the year. Not only did the volume of employment in the state fail to decline during December as is usually the case, but there was a general tendency to stabilize industry with the gains that have been made since expansion began almost 6 months ago."

Employment Average Below 1924. Since July employment in Illinois factories has moved up 4.7 per cent, providing jobs for about 35,000 additional workers. The gain from November to December was less than 1/2 of 1 per cent. But in December there were some 16,500 more workers on the payrolls than in December, 1924. The average of employment throughout 1925 remains 3 per cent short of 1924 and 11 per cent below 1923. This means that Illinois factories furnished between 90,000 and 100,000 fewer workers with jobs in 1925 than in 1923.

Metal Industry Steady. Cahn finds the steady gains in the metal industries encouraging with iron and steel, tools and cutlery, machinery, and agricultural implements all reporting gains. The agricultural implement industry reached the highest level since the department began gathering statistics in 1921. Car building furnished the only serious check on metal trades optimism; it continued downhill with a drop of 8 per cent in the month.

The men's clothing industry also proves an exception to the general optimism. In spite of a seasonal gain of 6.3 per cent the industry is 24.5 per cent below the 1922 average. The employment gain in this industry in December 1924 amounted to 26.5 per cent.

Average Wage \$28.75.

The Illinois labor market was dull with 146 applicants for every 100 jobs available at the free employment offices. This compared with 126 per 100 jobs in November 1925, 149 in December 1924 and 146 in December 1923.

Average weekly wages in December amounted to \$28.75, the highest figure since the Illinois department of labor began its record.

Same Trend in New York.

The December gain in employment in New York state factories was also under 1/2 of 1 per cent giving jobs to a little more than 5,000 additional workers. It established a year-end level about 3 per cent above last year. But taking 1925 as a whole, employment averaged slightly below 1924 and 9 per cent under 1923. This means a reduction of about 133,000 in the average number on factory payrolls in New York state as compared with 1923.

Shipping Board Turns Down Stanley Dollar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The \$3,000,000 bid of Stanley Dollar, owner of a number of Trans-Pacific steamship lines, for the five ships of the Admiral-Orient line was turned down by the shipping board as being too far below what the board members thought was a "fair price" for the ships.

Campaign News



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Editors
Business Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.

Aroused Against Lewis

That the organized coal miners are, in ever larger numbers, coming to realize the monstrous infamy of John L. Lewis in the anthracite strike is evidenced by the adoption of many resolutions demanding that he call out the maintenance men and the miners in the soft coal fields, thereby making the strike general. The grim realities of the struggle force this conclusion upon honest workers.

But militant action in defiance of the coal barons would cause Lewis to lose favor with the ruling capitalist class of this country. It would spoil bigger game that he is after. Lewis, like so many others of his type, use the labor movement as stepping stones to better positions as agents of the capitalist class. It is rather far-fetched to expect a man who supported the strikebreaker Cal Coolidge for president of the United States—because he hopes some day to be appointed secretary of labor—to put up a real fight for organized labor.

Instead of yielding to the insistent demands of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America, Lewis continues his dickering with the employers. His latest treachery is to agree to "voluntary arbitration" upon the basis of "facts" obtained by a commission consisting of the soup kitchen statesman, Secretary of Commerce Hoover; Harding's secretary of state and eminent baptist layman, Charles Evans Hughes; and that other pious mountebank, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. These worthies will gather the facts (?) and present them to a committee composed of miners and operators, which shall have power to settle the question.

The only recourse left for the rank and file in order to gain the victory they must have in order to live above the level of hopeless slaves is to get into action quickly by pulling out the maintenance men in the anthracite and starting an agitation to make the anthracite strike general.

If the militants in the soft coal region will also take matters into their own hands and start a backfire of strike agitation to make the coal strike general, the treacherous schemes being hatched by Lewis and other republican henchmen will come to naught for the mine barons can be beaten to their knees while Hoover, Hughes and Pinchot are presenting a distortion of the facts in order to prepare a basis for bludgeoning the strikers back into the mines on the terms of the operators.

Now is the time to strike and strike hard.

Mr. Sisson Again Heard From

Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust company of New York, has again been heard from. This time the notorious scoundrel and liar appears in the role of prophet. Speaking before several hundred bankers in Chicago, Mr. Sisson praised the entrance of the United States into the world court and predicted unprecedented prosperity, because Europe is "pulling out of the mire of political and economic chaos." Sisson, like other Wall Street bankers, sees the world court as a medium thru which his class may more effectively plunder Europe. Unquestionably he considers political events in this country as heralding prosperity for Wall Street.

He let the cat out of the bag when, in an unguarded burst of enthusiasm, he said:

"I am willing even to be accused as a Wall Street banker who for selfish reasons advocated that our country should join the court."

The assembled bankers loudly applauded this defiant remark. Unfortunately it travelled beyond the circle in which he moves and became public. It is well for workers to ponder over this remark and when they are called upon to defend the European interests of Wall Street refuse to fight in an imperialist war. If workers are conscripted and guns placed in their hands they will know how to use them, not against the workers of Europe, but in the interest of their class.

In case our readers cannot identify Mr. Sisson, we remind them that he was the patriot who presented a trunk full of forged documents purporting to show that the Soviet government was nationalizing women and other weird tales long since exploded. These forgeries are still known as the Sisson documents and thus far constitute the greater single achievement of the New York ananias.

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

A Greeting to Asia

The greetings from the fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party to the second all-Chinese congress of the Kuomintang, published last Friday in THE DAILY WORKER, has a double significance. In the first place it reaffirmed the traditional attitude of the Communist International toward the liberation movements among the colonials and semi-colonials and emphasized the need for decisive action against imperialism. Secondly it emphasized the fact that the Kuomintang party can play the role of the leader in the struggle against imperialist aggression in Asia by consolidating the alliance of the working class and the peasantry and leading the revolution in the interests of these basic forces.

Such greetings are far more than formal salutations. They are exchanges of experiences gained in the struggle against imperialism and the greeting of the leading party of the Communist International to the Chinese workers and peasants, thru the medium of Kuomintang, will have far-reaching effects upon the awakening masses of China and bring nearer the day when imperialism is forcibly expelled from all Asia.

Impoverished farmers from the stricken states can console themselves with the knowledge that the Des Moines conference selected twenty-two men to go to Washington and talk to senators and congressmen about the situation. That is all the consolation they will get so long they permit bankers and small town merchants to speak for them.

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

The Permanent Court of International Justice

By H. M. WICKS

ARTICLE III.

The Hand of American Imperialism in Creating the Court.

WHEN, a hundred years ago, during the heyday of the holy alliance, European nations threatened with their military power the Western Hemisphere, the government of the United States adopted the famous Monroe doctrine prohibiting European military intervention in this hemisphere.

That doctrine did not operate both ways, however. While this hemisphere has been comparatively free from threats of military intervention from Europe, the eastern hemisphere has not been accorded the same consideration by the United States.

Military intervention in Europe, following the heavy investments of the House of Morgan in the early years of the world war, was immediately followed by imperialist diplomats and jurists whose duty it was to consolidate the victory won by force of arms. While Wilson failed to follow up the military victory for Morgan with a diplomatic victory, another statesman has succeeded in overcoming, to a considerable degree, that failure of the war president.

Even though Wilson did fail to get the United States into the league of nations, American imperialism did not despair, but immediately proceeded to accomplish in an underhanded manner what could not be achieved openly. One man's failure does not mean the failure of imperialist policy. If one funny fails there are many others to step into the breach. When Wilson stepped out Ellihu Root stepped in.

An Ideal Lackey.

WILSON'S league of nations policy was defeated in the senate by the terrific blasts from the camp of the republicans. It was therefore only the logic of diplomacy that a republican be chosen to continue the work of

Wilson in an effort to gain adherents in the camp of the opposition and eventually change the minority into a majority in the senate.

Mr. Ellihu Root was the ideal man for this role. For years he had been an ornament of the United States senate, he had a world-wide reputation as an authority on international law and he had served as secretary of state under Theodore Roosevelt.

He was also the beneficiary of the Carnegie millions in his capacity as president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie endowment for international peace.

Carnegie's colossal fortune was made out of steel, not an inconsiderable part of which was realized thru the manufacture of armor plate for battleships and other war material. As is well known, old Andrew Carnegie, during his life, was a conspicuous apostle of peace and was a great admirer of and greatly admired by that other eminent pacifist the Czar of Russia. His international connections created by his "peace" agencies enabled him to sell his armor plate in all parts of the world. He was one of the first to utilize pacifist slogans for capitalist plunder and it paid him well. The good work continued after his death because of his endowment.

Mr. Root's connection with the Carnegie millions taught him the advantages of conducting an imperialist diplomatic policy under the cloak of advocating world peace.

The idea of a world court held a strong attraction for Root. While he was secretary of state the second conference of the Hague court of arbitration met and Root, in his instructions to the American delegates, urged them to establish a permanent court, similar to the United States supreme court. Its power over nations was to be similar to that of the supreme court over the separate states of the union.

Creation of the Court.

ARTICLE 14 of the covenant of the league of nations provides that

the council of the league shall formulate and submit to members plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. No one ever for a moment questioned the fact that such a court would be a part and parcel of the league until after the United States senate refused to ratify Woodrow Wilson's proposal that this country enter. As a matter of fact the conception of the court was that it would be created strictly within the confines of the league and be the legal cloak for the imperialist depredations of the nations that dominated the league.

But after the United States refused to ratify the covenant of the league the imperialist diplomats, at the suggestion of agents of the House of Morgan, proposed the establishment of the court. The council of the league did not formulate plans for the establishment of the court, but at this meeting held in London in February, 1920, decided to appoint a committee and give it power to prepare plans for such a court.

Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States of America, Japan, Brazil, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain were asked to send representatives. Ellihu Root was selected by the council of the league as the representative of this country. Each of the nine other states were represented by one member.

From the 16th of June to the 24th of July, 1920, this committee held continuous sessions at the peace palace, the Hague, and prepared a report, which was agreed upon unanimously. It was submitted to the council of the league of nations on the 5th of August, 1920. After some changes it was accepted by the council, which also consisted at that time of 10 members. The council referred it to the assembly of the league which consisted of 55 members. After a subcommittee had proposed many changes it was finally adopted.

Obstacles Overcome.

AS we have seen in the second article of this series, the Hague conference of 1907 failed to create a court because it was not possible to reach an agreement upon the manner of selection of judges. This barrier was surmounted in 1920 providing that the various nations could nominate not more than two of them shall be from their own nation and that in no case must the number of candidates be more than double the number of seats to be filled. This arrangement makes it a comparatively easy matter for the powerful imperialist nations to dictate the selection of judges suitable to themselves by exercising economic and political pressure sufficient to bring the small nations into line.

The court itself consists of 15 members, of which eleven are judges and four are deputy judges. At any time considered feasible the council of the league of nations may propose to the assembly to increase the number of judges and if the assembly desires to do so it may increase the number to 21; with 15 judges and six deputy judges.

Of the eleven judges today on the court, the United States has one, who is Mr. John Bassett Moore, a former educator in international law and for years an untiring propagandist for the House of Morgan. Moore is eminently fitted by training and inclination for the role he is playing as the watch dog of Wall Street on the court, until such time as the government is officially in the court and the league.

These lackeys of imperialism that drew up the articles of the world court indulge in the usual eulogiums to their profession by asserting in article 2:

The permanent court of international justice shall be composed of a body of independent judges elected regardless of their nationality from amongst persons of high moral character.

Just as the feudal czars and kings

and emperors who were members of the holy alliance considered themselves the "chosen instruments of god" to rule by "divine right," so the modern agents of imperialism cloak their predatory conspiracies with puerile drivel about being the embodiment of morality and justice and so forth—superior people, who are chosen to rule the backward elements of the world. The lower they grovel the louder they proclaim their uprightness. As to their hoast of being independent, the decisions already rendered against labor, against Russia, against the weaker nations and in the interest of the imperialist powers explode forever that boast.

Inseparable From League.

THE world court was created within the league and is inseparable from the league. Just as the supreme court of the United States must depend upon the armed force of the federal government to enforce its decrees so the league of nations must act as the military power, the policeman and jailer for and defender of the permanent court of international justice.

The council of the league may refer any case to the court for an opinion. After the opinion has been rendered, then the council has legal sanction for any aggressive action it desires to take. Such action may be taken under three sections of the covenant of the league—sections 12, 13 and 16.

Furthermore the league selects the judges, pays them their salaries, has power to increase the number, and in every manner dominates the world court.

And the hand of American imperialism in creating the court was not, as some romantic petty bourgeois senators fear, a betrayal of the nation into the hands of European diplomats and militarists, but a betrayal of the exploited masses of this country into the hands of the House of Morgan so that he can more effectively defend his economic interests in Europe.

Next Article—The World Court Decides Trade Union Cases.

THE IRON CHAIN AROUND THE WORLD

By MANUEL GOMEZ

AN item of transcendent importance appeared in the financial pages of capitalist newspapers thruout the country last Tuesday, and did not appear anywhere else. It was in form a simple advertisement. An American banking syndicate headed by Dillon, Read and company offered to American investors \$25,000,000 worth of German industrial bonds. The securities are those of the Rheinische Union, yielding 7.55 per cent on the investment for a period of 20 years.

What this means aside from the usual secret provisions (which no doubt assured Dillon, Read and company fat commissions and "rotation profits"), is the domination of American capital in the big international iron and steel trust that is forming. The Rheinische Union, also known as the Big Three group, consists of the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks A. G., the Deutsch-Luxemburgische Bergwerks-und Huetten A. G. and the Bochumer Verin fuer Bergbau und Gussstahlfabrikation. Together they concern employ some 100,000 men. Operated as a unit under existing inter-company agreements, they constitute the largest coal producing and iron manufacturing group in the Ruhr district of Germany. They are also one of the largest steel manufacturers and produce a more diversified line of highly finished steel products than any other manufacturer in Germany. The Rheinische Union is moreover linked with the big Siemens electrical interests in the Siemens-Rheinische-Schuckert-Union.

"The Rheinische Union," says the bankers' advertisement, "is the largest unit in the pending consolidation of German steel and coal companies in the Ruhr district." As a matter of fact the plans for this plunderbund are not limited to the Ruhr, nor to

Germany itself. A huge international iron and steel cartel is in process of formation, with French and German manufacturers taking a leading part. All of the powerful trusts involved are in agreement regarding the necessity for combination. But on what basis? That has been the difficulty. The big German concerns occupy a strategic position in the European industry and have insisted on a controlling interest. The French thought they had a strategic position militarily, so they said it with soldiers. One of the motivating factors back of the French invasion of the Ruhr was to force the establishment of the international plunderbund on terms favorable to the French "Comite des Forges." France's financial breakdown took away all hope of success by this means. Now, under different circumstances, negotiations are again well advanced. Establishment of the combine is a practical certainty but the terms of agreement have been kept strictly secret.

France has no capital for new financing but the United States has. The \$25,000,000 loan to the Rheinische Union, as well as other similar ventures, indicate that American finance capital is to become the real center of gravity in the combine.

The American financial oligarchy is interested in the iron and steel cartel not only from the standpoint of the investment of surplus capital but also from the standpoint of the iron and steel industry itself, from the standpoint of domination of the world's markets. When Judge Gary of the United States Steel corporation was in Italy in 1922, he was asked whether or not he would favor a world-wide steel combine, with U. S. Steel as a unit. His answer was: "In my opinion such a union is absolutely necessary to all concerned. It will have to

come to pass, but I do not think the time is yet ripe for it."

Since that time the French and German capitalists have mutually worn down each other's resistance, French finances have collapsed, Germany has been put into the strait-jacket of the Dawes plan and American finance capital has secured foothold after foothold in the money markets of Europe. Undoubtedly things look different to Judge Gary now. Conditions for the establishment of the world-wide steel cartel are more "ripe," from the point of view of the American steel trust. The American trust, even before 1922, was fully awake to the tremendous profits that could be realized by "internationalizing" the steel industry. But unlike the French and Germans, who squabbled with each other over terms, the American interests were unwilling to offer any terms at all. The time is not ripe, said Gary. U. S. Steel felt itself so strong that it could compete in its own right with any foreign cartel, until its hegemony should be recognized. Power—industrial, financial, military—is the final arbiter in all international agreements under capitalism. That is why it is a long way from agreement "in principle" regarding a proposed cartel, to the practical establishment of the combine. It is also why, once established, the combine has no guaranty of permanency. There is always the possibility of "terms"—of the share each unit is to have in the booty.

The international iron and steel cartel represents a menace to all oppressed peoples and to the workers of all countries. It means further extension of monopoly price beyond national tariff walls; it means still greater domination of markets, "systematizing" of production, and exploitation of workers. It means playing off the workers

of one country against another, in wages, living conditions, strikes and every phase of the day-to-day class struggle. Inevitably it means war. Side by side with international steel partnership goes an intensified struggle for colonial territories on the part of each national unit of the cartel. There is a universal speeding up of armament production. International partnership is merely a masked form of international rivalry on the basis of assured monopoly profits. This is especially true in the iron and steel industry, which besides being the basic industry for each imperialist power, besides being the industry most intimately bound up with export of capital and colonial exploitation, is also the war industry.

In the face of all this it is useless for the handful of unruly senators to declaim against America's entry into the world court, on the ground that it places this country within the danger-circle of the clashing antagonisms of Europe. American governmental policy is the instrument of American capitalism, and both have been deeply involved in the European danger-circle for a long time. American capital is being exported to Europe at a rapid rate, especially to Germany, where it is controlling greater and greater sections of German industry. One week's issue of the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle announces offerings by American bankers of "a limited amount" of stock shares of the Dresdner bank, 600,000 Reichsmarks of capital stock of the Hamburg Vereinsbank and 100,000 shares of preferred stock of the German Credit and Investment corporation. The last-named is an American firm organized "to participate in investments and loans in Germany."

American capital is thus reaching not only into German industry but

also into German banks. The offering of Rheinische Union bonds by Dillon, Read and company helps us to complete the picture. In the gossip of Wall Street brokers' offices, Dillon, Read and company, whose recent meteoric rise to prominence has puzzled the uninitiated as much as that of the Van Sweringen brothers in the railroad industry, is spoken of as "the back door to Kuhn, Loeb and company." The latter is the outstanding representative in investment banking of the great network of Rockefeller interests and their allies. Together with J. P. Morgan and company it stands at the top of the investment world. The United States Steel corporation unites the interests of all. With the Rockefeller interests on the board of directors and J. P. Morgan as head of the finance committee—and President Coolidge himself a small stockholder—the steel corporation is the example par excellence of what Lenin described as the "personal union" between banks and industry, on the basis of which a financial oligarchy is created dominating the economic and political life of the country.

Ostensibly a democracy, the United States is, like every imperialist country, ruled by an oligarchy. Ostensibly isolated from Europe, American capitalism is in fact struggling for hegemony there. Whether or not the world court "leads inevitably to the league of nations," whether or not the court will be "a factor for peace"—all these are worse than useless as points of discussion and no light can be thrown on them, unless we consider at the same time recent trends in the development of American capitalism. And none is more significant than the bold drive of American finance capital for hegemony in a pirates' agreement to dominate the iron and steel markets of the world.

Trade Union Congresses--Paris, Breslau, Scarborough

(Continued from page 1)

on all these congresses. When we have investigated their work we shall see which of the two Internationals has come out victorious from the series of congresses and which was vanquished. Let us begin our review with France.

1. With Briand Against Monmousseau.

France is today the classical country of splits. There are in France two Confederations of Labor, of approximately the same strength and, therefore, the problem of unity has here its own peculiarities and difficulties. Without going fully into the history of the split we will merely point out that each of these Confederations of Labor is in close contact ideologically and politically with a political party. The Unity Confederation—with the Communist; the reformist with the socialist party. The anarchists made an attempt to create a basis in the federation of autonomous French unions, but nothing came of this attempt. This federation fell thru. In France only two trade union organizations come into consideration. But the split has been the cause of a number of trade unions, especially the civil servants' unions, remaining outside both confederations; they are amalgamated in the Federation of Civil Servants which

is also playing a certain role.

This was the position which became more firmly established in the middle of 1925. The campaign for the reunion of both confederations is of long standing in France. It became very acute especially after the fifth congress of the Comintern and the third congress of the R. I. L. U., the leaders of the reformist Confederation of Labor offering determined, nay, fierce opposition to the establishment of unity. All their "arguments" resolved themselves into not wanting to come under the influence of Moscow (?), of being opposed to Communist nuclei in trade unions and against factory and workshop committees; they do not want Communist domination, but want to be independent and to work on the lines laid down in the charter of Amiens.

Workers Want Unity.

Despite the existing split the desire for unity is very strong among the workers. This desire gained in magnitude when the financial-economic position became worse and when military operations were initiated in Morocco. The Unity Confederation of Labor endeavored to establish a united front but the reformists would not have anything to do with it. When, in the beginning of 1924, the reformists convened their congress for the end of

September in Paris, the followers of the R. I. L. U. decided to transfer their congress also to Paris and to hold it simultaneously in order to be able to establish contact between the two congresses. As soon as the reformists got wind of this decision of the Unity Confederation of Labor they decided to hold their congress a month sooner in order to avoid a compromise neighbor, but the Unity Confederation of Labor, which was bent on placing the problem of unity before the reformist congress, also decided to hold its congress one month sooner; thus both congresses opened on the same day in Paris and by this very fact made the problem of unity loom big in the eyes of the workers.

In order to make a big impression on the forthcoming congresses, the socialist party and the reformist Confederation of Labor brought pressure to bear on civil servant elements under their influence to induce the latter to affiliate to the reformist Confederation of Labor. Several weeks before the opening of the congresses, the National Union of Teachers, which has about 70,000 members, affiliated to the reformist Confederation of Labor and added thereby to its specific gravity.

As soon as the congress of the Unity Confederation of Labor opened, a decision was adopted to propose to the

reformist congress to discuss jointly the question of unity at a joint session or a parity commission. At the reformist congress unity was not a separate item on the agenda, but the discussion thereon nevertheless occupied several days. At the unity congress this question did not meet with any divergence of opinion. The proposal of a joint congress with the reformist unions was adopted unanimously, whilst at the reformist congress this point was the main cause of the divergences of opinion.

The struggle centered around the question of unity and opposition. Owing to the fact of the protracted duration of the split, all the revolutionary elements had grouped themselves in the Unity Confederation of Labor; a certain number of workers remained under the full and sole control of the reformist leaders. Only during the past 12 months an opposition has begun to take shape within the reformist unions. This opposition actually took definite shape and form only after the agreement between the British and Soviet unions, which played an important role in moulding the opposition, not only in France, but also in other countries. Why did the leaders of the reformist Confederation of Labor refuse to have anything to do with unity? To hear their chief leaders, their arguments against unity

consists of:

"Objections" to Unity.

1. The unity unions are subject to the Communist Party and cannot carry on an independent policy of their own, whilst reformist unions do not depend on any party and adopt independent lines on all questions.
2. The reformist Confederation of Labor is an old establishment, an old trade union organization and all who have left it will be welcomed back.
3. Unity must not come from above, but from below, namely the unity unions must enter the corresponding reformist unions and thereby a united trade union movement will be established.
4. No Communist nuclei, no ukase from Moscow, no domination by political parties, but full independence without any reservations whatever.
5. International unity can be established in the same way. There is no occasion whatever for an International Unity Congress. The Russian unions must enter the Amsterdam International on a common basis. All that is asked of them is submission to the statutes and renouncement of any privileges whatever.

Such are the official arguments which the leaders of the reformist Confederation of Labor brought forward at this congress against unity. (To be Continued)