

GET 8 JURORS IN ZEIGLER TRIAL

GERA WORKERS JOIN PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE

1,300 Down Tools; Resist Wage Cuts

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 4.—Thirteen hundred workers in the Gera mill walked out in response to the picket line that marched in front of the shop—half of them going out in the morning and the second shift at two in the afternoon.

The picket line that called out the Gera mill started early in the morning and got the first crew out at once. The afternoon attempt resulted in the complete tieup of this mill. The new recruits marched to the Glida hall and filled it to overflowing.

The announcement that the Gera mill was out made at the two mass meetings, one in Glida Hall and the other in Belmont Hall where Organizer Welsbord and J. O. Bentall were speaking aroused great enthusiasm among the thousands of assembled strikers.

Conditions Rotten.

"We could not stand it any longer," said one of the new strikers. "The conditions are simply rotten and the cut took the last crumb out of our mouths."

The enthusiasm reached the climax when a large mass of young workers marched to the front of the hall and began to sing. "We ain't gonna work no more till we get our wage cuts back."

"They did not all come at once," said Organizer Welsbord, "but one after the other has joined and now we have all Passaic out. That is the way to do it. Always a little increase, always a little stronger. Now we have the hardest battle fought. If we could hold out, we will win all our demands and come out with full victory."

"You have a just cause," declared Bentall. "You have asked for so little. You have been imposed upon by the bosses and should consider them the wrong doers that they are."

Organized to Hold Demands.

"You have demanded your wage cut back. That is very fair. You are demanding time and a half for overtime. All workers in organized shops have that. If you win these demands you have still the greatest to win—the recognition of the union. Unless you organize and get power the bosses will lick you sooner or later. Remember that the organization of your industry is the biggest thing to work for."

Lena Cherneko and Nat Kaplan spoke yesterday and urged the workers to organize first of all. "The women in the industry can never expect decent conditions till they together with the men are completely organized," said Cherneko. Nat Kaplan of the Young Workers (Communist) League urged the young workers

113-Year Old Widow Appeals to Charity; Son Can't Find Work

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—After surviving life's ordeals for 113 years, Mrs. Henrietta Gilland of St. Louis, appeals to charitable agencies for aid. She is blind and makes her home with a grandson who has been unable to find a job or any traces of the Coolidge-Dawes prosperity.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE PLANS FIGHT AGAINST NEW COMPANY UNIONS AND CLASS COLLABORATION

By GERTRUDE WELSH.

How recent industrial developments affect the left wing of the American labor movement in its fight against class collaboration policies of union officials, on the one hand, and the capitalists' company "unions" on the other, was the subject of discussion at Wednesday night's regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League in Northwest Hall. Militants representing Chicago's principal unions packed the hall, making the T. U. E. L. decide to hire a larger one for next month's meeting.

Reporting on the present situation in the anthracite strike, Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, stated that 40,000 of the 150,000 striking miners have come out in an open repudiation of President

ANOTHER BLACK TORCH



Drawn by William Gropper. Fascisti Gain Control in Greece.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS FOR CLASS PARTY

Pick Candidates for the Coming Election

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

WILLISTON, N. Dak., Feb. 4.—The opening guns were fired by John G. Soltis of Minneapolis and Sen. Taylor of Montana for the farmer-labor party at two large meetings here.

While the weather was bad, the Court House was filled to its capacity. The speech of John G. Soltis will be remembered by all as one of the ablest ever delivered in Williams county. Both speakers showed the futility of the leaguery staying in the republican party and urged all to come over to the farmer-labor party and go down the line in a unit for a class party. Outside of a few office seekers the audience was unanimous for the farmer-labor party. Organization is under way. A committee has been selected and legislative candidates for this district have been chosen.

MINERS' GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES DEMAND JOHN LEWIS STAND BY TRI-DISTRICT MEET DECISIONS

By PAT TOOHEY.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—The miners assembly, composed of all general grievance committees in district No. 1, United Mine Workers of America meeting in special session in Wilkes-Barre took several decisive steps which is of interest to every anthracite miner at the present time.

For Tri-District Demands.

The special meeting was called "to consider more fully the question of relief and to consider the latest developments of the negotiating conference meeting in Philadelphia, particularly in regard to the new offer of the miners' proposals to the operators." This question was discussed for two hours by all delegates present, including the delegation of the workers at the Pennsylvania Coal Company which the general grievance committee recently affiliated with the assembly. Many delegates brought out point after point that the "plan" of Lewis as proposed to the conference, calling for a five year agreement, voluntary check-off, voluntary arbitration, etc. were detrimental to the miners and could not be sanctioned by the rank and file who have struck so long for the demands formulated at the tri-district convention.

The policy of Lewis was severely scored by the delegates for his repudiation of the demands and his weak attitude in the Philadelphia conference. Delegates made no bones by stating their exact sentiments in relation to the conduct of the strike by the

LECTURE ON CHINA BY ANNA LOUISE STRONG SUNDAY NIGHT

WHAT HAS BECOME OF FENG?
HAS HE GONE TO MOSCOW?
HAS HE WITHDRAWN FROM THE FIELD OF ACTION?

ANNA LOUISE STRONG had an interview with him just before she left China in which he told her a number of remarkable things. She will relate her conversation with him and tell of the situation in China at Bowen Hall, Hull House, 800 South Halsted Street, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

NEW FILIPINO MISSION IS ON WAY TO AMERICA

Oppose 'Pussy-Footing' Osmena Methods

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Feb. 4.—President Coolidge's message to congress recommending still more tyrannical powers for Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood in the Philippine Islands, has roused the Filipino people to a sense that more militant struggle is necessary if they are to win their independence. Considerable complaint is voiced here as to the "pussy-footing" methods of Senator Sergio Osmena's mission in the United States.

Quezon Coming to U. S.

A new group of leaders is about to leave for America to strengthen the Osmena mission. At its head is Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine senate and leader of the nationalist party, who will be accompanied by Speaker Manuel Roxas, Resident Commissioner Isuro Gabaldon and Senator Juan Sumulong, leader of the opposition (democrat) party.

Despite the limitations that these elements may have, the makeup of the group is nevertheless significant. It includes the leaders of both the Philippine parties, who have been welded together in a remarkable coalition to fight the tyranny of Gen. Wood and American imperialism.

The leaders of the Nacionalista and Democrat parties have signed an agreement to resist "any backward step" in the matter of Filipino independence. The program agreed upon provides for the organization of a supreme national council to direct an independence campaign and to act as final arbiter between the two parties.

"President Coolidge's recommendations to congress," declares the joint statement, "aimed at strengthening the powers of the governor general, is the best proof of an anti-independence campaign which may result disastrously for the country. Unless this campaign is checked immediately thru the united efforts of all political parties, the imperialist drive will gain ground and will soon see the hopes of the nationalists blasted."

Oppose Imperialist Rubber Scheme.

Quezon made it plain that he would oppose any action by the United States congress amending the Philippine land laws to make possible the granting of abnormally large tracts of land for American-owned rubber plantations. He points out that American rubber interests advocate permanent retention of the Philippines as indispensable to their projects.

NEW YORK LAWMAKERS DISCUSS BILL MAKING HYPOCRISY A CRIME

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A bill which would make hypocrisy a crime was introduced in the legislature by assemblyman Hackenburg, New York democrat. The measure defines as hypocrites "persons who solicit and collect funds for the purpose of promoting measures restraining the exercise of personal liberty."

Russia to Send 100 Workers to Detroit; Study Auto Production

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 4.—The Soviet government is sending 100 workers to Detroit for a year of practical training in automobile and tractor plants. The Soviet Union at present has 7 schools in the Caucasus and Siberia for the training of mechanics for the 20,000 tractors that are to arrive in the union in the spring.

FORTY MINERS ENTRAPPED IN BURNING MINE

Company Fails to Warn Men of Danger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 4.—Over forty miners were trapped and probably killed in a terrific gas explosion in the Horning mine, No. 4, of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal company, near Castle Shannon, 10 miles from Pittsburgh.

Three bodies were taken out. The explosion followed a fire in the mine which began at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Six hundred men continued to work in the mine while the fire raged as they had not been informed of the danger by the company officials. The men came out of the mine shortly before the explosion, having finished their day's work. A large rescue crew is trying to break thru to save the entombed men. No steps were taken by the company officials to warn the miners of the danger. Two miners, William Yelmicko and Louis Paul, were still working in one section even after the explosion. They discovered they were trapped only when they attempted to leave the mine at the close of the day's work and were taken out and rushed to the hospital.

CLEVELAND FORMS COMMITTEE TO AID STRIKING ANTHRACITE AND WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—The conference called by the Workers (Communist) Party for relief of the striking anthracite miners was a splendid success. Thirty-six delegates representing 24 organizations—trade unions, sick and death benefit societies, educational clubs, etc., came to the meeting full of enthusiasm for the work that stood before the conference.

Brother William Richards, the oldest member of the United Mine Workers of America, was asked to address the miners in West Virginia. He told of the hard fight of the coal diggers for the right to organize, and stated that if "we 120,000 miners could organize; we could control the state of Virginia." He narrated the story of the starvation and misery of the miners and their families, but declared that despite everything the miners would fight on and win their victory.

The conference was opened by Delegate I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who spoke of the importance of the conference. Delegate Elmer Boich was elected chairman and Delegate Philip Shatz temporary secretary.

A delegate from the conference called by the district committee of the Workmen's Circle stated that that conference would be glad to have the miners' relief conference send delegates to join the conference of the Workmen's Circle. A motion was then made on the floor that "this conference goes on record in favor of a united front with any and all organizations raising relief for the striking miners, and instructs the incoming executive committee to take the most energetic steps to bring about a united front so that united action may be

LEWIS OFFICIALS AND PROSECUTOR CONFER ON JURY

Collaborate to Imprison Zeigler Miners

BULLETIN
Get Eight Jurors.

BENTON, Ill., Feb. 4.—The third day of the coal miners' trial here has resulted in the securing of eight jurors. Indications are that the full jury will be selected soon. The prosecution is still being openly aided by union officials of the Lewis-Farrington machine in the selection of the jury. The interest of the miners has not slackened since the first day. The courtroom is crowded every minute of the sessions.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BENTON, Ill., Feb. 4.—Constant conferences on the selection of jurors, in the Zeigler miners' trial, between the state's attorney's forces and the reactionary machine officials of the United Mine Workers of America shows the unity of the state and the union bureaucracy in the prosecution of the Zeigler defendants.

No prospective juror is selected until a conference is held between the attorneys for the prosecution and Lon Fox, sub-district president, Del Cobb, vice-president of the sub-district, Hezlie Hindman, secretary treasurer of the sub-district, Darby Babington, a district board member, and Lige Walker, the notorious field appointee of the Farrington crew. The prosecution acts only after consulting them.

A Farrington-Frame-Up.

The whole trial is a frame-up, says the whole trial is an attack of Farrington and his henchmen upon their opponents in the union. The Farrington machine is obviously conducting the prosecution against the union miners who are on trial for their liberty, simply because the latter have been militantly fighting for progressive policies in the organization, and have refused to go along with the shameless hobnobbing between the union officials, the coal operators and the ku klux klan.

This is significant since the whole struggle grew out of the fact that the officialdom gave a union decision to the operators as against the miners in Zeigler, in the checkweighman controversy at the Ball and Zoller mine. The unity of Farrington with the operators goes to the extent of using the union machinery, funds and officialdom for the prosecution of any opposition to his class collaboration policies in the United Mine Workers of America.

Miners Fight for Rights.

The entire incident arose out of the fact that the company in Zeigler refused to allow the men to have an assistant checkweighman at the scales so that the men might get an honest weight for the coal they were mining. The company had been running the cars so rapidly over the scale that it was impossible for one man to keep accurate count of the pounds recorded. When the regular checkweighman threw up his hands in despair and refused to be party to this robbery of the miners any longer, the men struck their jobs spontaneously and returned only upon the urgings of Henry Corbush, then president of Local Union 992, who promised to have the case taken up by the sub-district officials.

The sub-district officials, Cobb and Fox, rendered a decision in favor of the company, which enraged the cheated miners. Another spontaneous strike took place. At a union meeting a short time later, a fight started by

ZEIGLER MINERS' TRIAL IS ATTEMPT OF FARRINGTON MACHINE TO CRUSH CLASS COLLABORATION OPPOSITION

By TOM BELL
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker.)

COURT HOUSE, BENTON, Ill., Feb. 4.—The trial of thirteen of the twenty Zeigler miners charged with assault with intent to kill D. B. Cobb, vice-president of the Franklin county sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America is on before Circuit Judge Kerns. The great interest of the miners in the case is demonstrated by the crowded court room, the swarms blocking the stairway and overflowing onto the "square" all eagerly discussing the case and the possible outcome.

The prosecuting attorney is Roy C. Martin, assisted by special prosecutors Judge Neely and Robert Smith. The defense lawyers are I. E. Ferguson, H. E. Morgan, Judge Ward, and George B. White.

Refuse Separate Trials.

At the opening the defense moved that separate trials be given each of the thirteen defendants on the grounds that no jury would be able to follow the evidence concerning thirteen defendants at the same time. This was refused by the judge.

The task of selecting a jury occupied the rest of the day. It was re-

ZEIGLER MINERS' TRIAL IS ATTEMPT OF FARRINGTON MACHINE TO CRUSH CLASS COLLABORATION OPPOSITION

(Continued on page 2)

U. S. SENATE HELPS MELLON REDUCE TAXES

Big Fortunes Get Heavy Reduction

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—With a slight concession to the petty bourgeois elements in the democratic party the combinations of Coolidge-Mellon republicans and Morgan democrats put thru the 100 per cent reduction in surtaxes that saves Mellon and other billionaires the enormous sum of millions a year. Surtaxes were reduced from a maximum of 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

The democrats, in order to insure unity of their party yielded to the demands of the petty bourgeois elements who insisted upon a greater reduction of taxes in the middle brackets (incomes between \$12,000 and \$50,000). With these reductions granted to the class they represent these middle west democrats supported the reduction of millions granted the Mellon crowd.

A number of amendments calculated to raise the tax on great incomes were presented by "radical" republicans and democrats, but they were all voted down by the combination of leading elements in both old parties. Reductions on the income of the highly skilled workers and lower middle class was just sufficient to bribe these elements into voting for the old parties this fall, but in no manner affected the mass of workers.

Gera Workers Join the Textile Strike

(Continued from page 1) to get in line and not delay coming in with the rest.

Relief for the strikers is being organized. Bakers and other business concerns have offered help and the unions of other cities are getting on the job providing the needy with supplies.

Col. Johnson of the Botany mill said he hoped the strikers would soon starve so that they would be driven back to work. He knows that the wages given to the workers have been so small that they have not been able to save at all. "The workers are only a week ahead of starvation," said Weisbord, "and now Johnson wants you to go back and accept a cut even below what you were getting."

With the Gera mill tied up, the entire textile industry in Passaic is at a standstill. The spirit of the strikers is excellent, and they are determined to hold out to the bitter end. Much unrest is felt in the Rubber and Belting company where the workers have been cut as in the other mills, and it is only a matter of a few days till the workers there will go out.

The Lodi mill which employs about 4,000 is on the verge of revolt and is expected to be pulled out at any time. This is the most miserable slave hole in the industry and the breaking point is near.

The United Front Committee is taking good care of the strike and the entire movement is in a healthy condition. Over 100 members of the local committee meet every night and decide upon the matters that come up. The rank and file is signing up in great numbers every day and the organization is growing rapidly.

T. U. E. L. Opens War on Company Unions

(Continued from page 1) ance men and bituminous miners join the strike can the union be saved from disaster, Reid declared. Union Funds Used Against Miners. In regard to the trial of the thirteen Zeigler, Ill., miners, he showed how the funds of the United Mine Workers, thru the treachery of District President Frank Farrington, are being used to frame-up these progressives.

They are falsely accused of "assault with intent to murder" in order to force them out of the union, where several have been elected to office as champions of the rank and file, and dangerous opponents of the ku klux klan.

Loeb Discusses "Boss" Unions. That the betrayal of the workers by union bureaucrats in alliance with the bosses and the klan is but one side of the shield used by American imperialism to defend itself against organized labor and to intensify exploitation was brought out graphically by Moritz J. Loeb, business manager of THE DAILY WORKER who analyzed the growing menace of company unionism and the part which the T. U. E. L. must take in combatting it, around which the evening's discussion centered.

The last speaker, Jack Johnstone, national T. U. E. L. secretary, in reviewing the left wing's mistakes and achievements in the recent I. L. G. W. U. and Furriers' national conventions warned progressives against the danger of allowing their successful resolutions "to go to rest in the union archives."

"The adoption of progressive resolutions by large bodies of organized labor, the shift of the left wing from a minority to a majority in both local and national unions, places a new responsibility on the T. U. E. L. forcing it to reorientate itself, to change from an organ of propaganda and agitation to an instrument of action," declared Johnstone.

"The answer of the T. U. E. L. must be to bring all workers into the drive to carry out its program, with the added duty of making this program thoroughly understood. Rank and file cannot continue to be merely dues-paying members of unions controlled by a few officials but must be fighters for the policies to which previously they have given only voting support.

A Program of Action. "Joint meetings of workers in different unions must be called to go over their common program, to decide on joint action, to put the resolutions passed into practice. Responsibility must be placed on the rank and file, drawing in all workers thru shop meetings, formation of mass organization committees. Wherever possible, campaigns for amalgamation, for organization of the unorganized and for a labor party, must be carried by the I. L. G. W. U. and the Furriers into the Amalgamated Clothing and the Millinery Workers' unions. Only by a reorientation of progressives from agitators to actionists can a powerful T. U. E. L. be built."

Growth of Company Unions. That company unions predominate in the heavy industries and are backed by the biggest capitalist interests, by Gary, Rockefeller, Armour, Morgan, etc. was stressed by Loeb, who made it clear that company unions originating after the world war, came as the result of the expansion of American imperialism and the need for greater exploitation of the workers at home in order that more surplus profits be available for investment abroad, for exploitation of colonial peoples.

"From 225 company unions in 1919,

the figure rose to 814 in 1924," he stated, saying that this epidemic of boss unionism is strongest in the metal industry, followed closely by the lumber, railroad, textile, printing and rubber industries, with the Commonwealth Edison and the People's Gas, Light and Coke Co. the most prominent Chicago examples.

Attitude of T. U. E. L. "What new problems do company unions bring the T. U. E. L.?" asked Loeb. "How can the left wing fight them, both outside and inside, both before they are formed and afterwards?"

In general, company unions must be destroyed, root and branch, he declared, suggesting exceptions to this rule, however, in cases where workers succeed in gaining control and in changing these organizations into bona fide unions. If they cannot win the union for the workers, they may force the boss to drop it as useless for his purposes.

"Most important, however, is the utilization of the T. U. E. L.'s program for organization of the unorganized and for the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions. The craft union is the bosses' pet argument for a company union. With its jurisdictional squabbles and arm-chair officials, it serves him as a fitting subject for ridicule. In contrast, he paints a rosy picture of company unionism."

"Company unions are the bosses' reply to the workers' desire for organization," said Loeb in showing that the purpose of these "one big family" unions is to prevent the workers from forming, or participating in unions of their own.

Supplying the "Human" Element. "Capitalists have learned to take advantage of these conditions by establishing company unions, either thru persuasion or thru bribery and corruption. It must be remembered that the Taylor system in introducing 'speed-up' devices, 'efficiency' methods, etc., neglected the 'human element.' "In order to keep up this delusion, certain minor demands are granted the workers; for instance, clean towels once a week or spittoons in strategic positions. In return for these concessions to the worker, the employers gain control over hiring and firing, over wages and hours, as well as freedom to cut costs of production by increasing exploitation thru speeding up, piece work, etc.

"Employers can get whatever they want from company unions thru the power of foremen and managers, to say nothing of the fact that the general superintendent always has the power of veto over any worker's proposal."

Twin Menaces Shown. In closing, Loeb pointed out that, while ostensibly the American Federation of Labor is opposed to, and fighting against company unions, in practice many trade unions are brothers of company unions and unless the left wing takes action, class collaboration will become the first order of business for the labor bureaucracy. In proof of this statement, he cited the railroad brotherhoods, the machinists and the clothing workers.

A donation of \$20 was made to the International Labor Defense for the Zeigler miners as a result of a collection.

Fight Farrington and Bosses' Courts

(Continued from page 1) ogized that the twenty-four venire men present at the opening of the trial would not be sufficient, and orders were issued to bring in others from the north and eastern part of the county which is a farming district. By the close of the session 128 venire men had been brought in. Both the prosecution and the defense have 130 challenges on prospective jurors, and from the results thus far it seems as if all the challenges on both sides will be used.

From the start it was seen that this case is of the greatest political importance. The defendants represent the rank and file of the miners' union and the case was launched against them by the sub-district officials representing the Farrington machine of the union which is closely linked up with the operators and the Small administration in the state.

Even in the tedious examination of the prospective jurors this was seen. The prosecution was willing to accept miners who were members of the Orit local of the United Mine Workers because that is the local of Lon Fox, sub-district president, and it was taken for granted that they would be favorable to the administration. Another miner who admitted voting in the last sub-district election but did not know that Henry Corbushley was the opposition candidate was acceptable to the prosecution. On the other hand two railroaders, a brakeman and a switchman, were not acceptable to them.

Play on National Hatreds. In the examination of the prospective jurors the question of "foreigners" plays an important part since all except three of the defendants are foreign-born workers. The state's attorney read off the names of the defendants with evident relish for the foreign sounding names and saucily announced that "foreigners" are entitled to "fair and impartial trial" as we

NORTH AND JUDD FOUNDRY COLLAPSES KILLING 2; FORTY BURIED IN RUINS

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 4.—Two men are dead, six others fatally injured and at least forty persons are buried in the ruins of the North & Judd Manufacturing company foundry building which collapsed under the weight of snow on its roof.

Firemen began digging into the ruins, seeking either to save lives or to recover bodies. About forty to sixty workers were in the building.

The collapsed building was about 100 feet wide by 250 feet long. As the roof went in, the end walls swayed and an instant later the side walls went down.

Get Eight Jurors in Trial of Coal Miners at Zeigler, Illinois

(Continued from page 1) klanman resulted in a general scrimmage during which Mike Sarovich, a progressive, was shot to death by Alec Hargis, a notorious klanman. Instead of Hargis being indicted, Frank Corbushley, a brother of the progressive local president was framed-up on a murder charge, and a score of other miners, with Henry Corbushley and Matt Crnoevich at their head, indicted for assault with intent to, and conspiracy to murder. Immediately afterward, these progressives' leaders, Corbushley, Crnoevich, Skibinski, and another were suspended from the union by the machine.

Labor Defense Fight Case. This prosecution, which is a most obvious and brazen frame-up, is the outcome of the long fight of the miners against the policies of the reactionary union machine, the rule of the operators and the ku klux klan. The International Labor Defense is in charge of the defense of the miners, and has sent I. E. Ferguson to the trial to co-operate with the local defense lawyers, Messrs. White and Morgan.

It is expected that the selection of jurors will be accomplished in a short time, and the trial proceeded with.

I. L. D. Mass Meeting Raises Funds for Many Labor Cases

I. L. D. Press Service. NEW YORK.—A large crowd attended a mass meeting arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York section, to help the Pittsburgh, Zeigler and Ford cases.

Ben Gitlow spoke in detail about the Zeigler frame-up, where 20 union miners are facing long terms of imprisonment, and about the Pittsburgh cases of the ten Communists who were indicted and charged with violation of the state sedition laws. Their cases are now pending. He made an appeal to the audience to support and join the International Labor Defense.

Robert Dunn acted as chairman. A collection of \$175 was made. The proceeds of the meeting will be used to help the Zeigler, Pittsburgh and Ford cases.

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

Communists Challenge Capitalists to Battle in Debate in Chicago

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, the hopes of a debate between a Communist and a capitalist are not so good, if the capitalists heed the hysterical warning of George W. Hinman, financial writer of Hearst's Chicago Herald-Examiner.

Yet, if the capitalists look at his advice in another way, they will accept the challenge to debate issued by the Workers (Communist) Party. It is merely another example of the ability of the Hearst writers to argue both ways.

Hinman presents this picture:

"For 20 years the writer has known revolutionists and their literature. They have a vast number of revolutionary books and cover every field of life. They read and study and argue as only zealots can. They know exactly what they are after and why. "They paper the world with their 10-cent booklets. Those who have not time for the booklets are fed full with the 500 or 600 revolution ary newspapers and periodicals that flood the country every week. "With a revolutionist thus educated against big business, a Chicago bank president WOULD HAVE NO MORE CHANCE IN A DEBATE THAN A COTTON-TAIL RABBIT. THIS IS NO GUESS. THE WRITER HAS MADE HIS OWN TESTS."

This would indicate that Hinman would not like to see some bank president or public utility magnate debate with a Communist, altho he rather overstates the situation. Communists can hardly boast of 500 to 600 newspapers and periodicals, altho they hope to achieve that goal.

But Hinman also warns the great capitalists that they must read up. Here is the other viewpoint:

"What big businessmen have got to do is to educate themselves first. If they are going to defend themselves against the teachings which play a part in every great strike . . . the big businessmen have got to learn what is the matter—learn for themselves."

What better way, therefore, for "the tired businessman," who doesn't like to read anything stronger than "Saucy Stories," to get acquainted with the issues at stake, than to attend a "Communism vs. Capitalism" debate?

This week the engagement of Mrs. Samuel Insull, wife of the multi-millionaire guardian of Chicago's capitalist destinies, comes to an end at the LaSalle Theater.

"Sammy" has spent hordes of money for publicity for his wife's theatrical ambitions and the "Gold Coast" audiences have not been so good.

The same theater might be engaged for the proposed debate. "Sammy" Insull, himself, would make a good Communist opponent. He knows the capitalist game. We offer to provide him with free literature to read up on the Communist side. More than that, we promise him an audience many times larger than any that attended his wife's appearance in "The School of Scandal." If it is education that the big businessmen need, as Hinman states, then it is up to Insull to help provide it for them thru the proposed debate.

But the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is not merely a paper affair, to be decided thru the distribution of books and pamphlets, as Hearst's writer infers.

The capitalist class, or any ruling class for that matter, has always had the paper and ink on its side. It has this advantage today, especially in its daily newspapers of tremendous circulations.

But the great social forces are always on the side of the oppressed. Capitalism, like all preceding social orders, moves towards its doom. Thru their literature the Communists point out why this is so. The Communists organize the workers to take over the power that must drop from the struggling hands of the exploiters.

Communists would like to tell these things to the capitalists in a debate, not because they hope to convert the enemies of the working class, but because this would help bring the Communist idea before increased masses of workers. That is what the capitalists fear. That will be the big reason why they will refuse to debate.

That is also the reason why they refuse to furnish a speaker to oppose the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics in a debate before the Chicago Forum as already announced in THE DAILY WORKER.

Cleveland Forms Relief Committee

(Continued from page 1) and the other sections now on strike, and pledges its full support in raising relief in their behalf; and be it further

"Resolved, that we call upon the anthracite miners to make the strike 100 per cent and accept the demand of tens of thousands of striking miners that the maintenance men be called out and thereby strike a blow that will bring the operators to terms."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Bulgarian Progressive Club Concert Sunday

GARY, Ind., Feb. 4.—The Bulgarian Progressive Club is giving a concert at the Turner Hall, 14th and Washington streets, Sunday evening, Feb. 7.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

CHICAGO LEFT WING TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL CONCERT AT ARYON GROTTO ON MARCH 13

The Chicago General Group of the Trade Union Educational League and the Needle Trades Section has arranged an international concert Saturday night, March 13, at the Aryon Grotto (Eight Street Theatre), Wabash Ave. and Eight St., for the benefit of the left wing press in the needle trades and the general work of the Trade Union Educational League.

A big musical program has been arranged for the occasion which will be announced in a few days. All friendly organizations are asked to refrain from arranging affairs for that date.

BAN ON MOORE REVOKED AFTER STRONG PROTEST

Labor Editor Can Attend Federated Press Meet

Following the storm of protest by the member papers of the Federated Press on the barring of T. E. Moore, editor of the One Big Union Bulletin of Winnipeg, Canada, the commissioner of immigration at Washington has revoked the order to bar Moore. Moore will be able to attend the annual meeting of the Federated Press that will be held in Chicago for two days.

Yesterday morning the Federated Press received the following telegram from its Washington correspondent Laurence Todd: "Admission Moore ordered today."

Miners' Committee Demands Lewis Stand by Union Demands

(Continued from page 1).

by the bosses he will certainly have a job chocking it down the throats of the miners at the ratification convention.

Accept Relief Offer.

The next question considered by the body was the question of relief. Delegate Edmunds of Local Union 699, Edwardsville, a member of the executive board read to the body a telegram from Bishop William Montgomery Brown offering the assistance of the International Workers Aid to the striking miners. Pro-Lewis delegates argued against acceptance, stating all relief was distributed thru the district and international office of the union. This brought a hearty laugh from the body, for delegates stated the relief obtained from this source—after they fight a long time to get it going thru yards of red tape—is insufficient to meet the needs of their members. A delegate stated his local union applied for relief several months ago and when committee after committee tried to collect it they finally received \$500 for their membership of 1,500 for five months strike! This was 33 cents per member! The relief received thru these sources is insufficient and the necessity of the general assembly forming a relief apparatus was stressed by all delegates who spoke in favor of accepting the offer of the International Workers Aid.

Miners Starve—No Relief.

Some of the delegates who at first were not in favor of accepting the relief offer finally voted for the measure after the necessity of accepting relief from any source was brought home to them. Delegates reported scores of families—actually starving, without coal and clothes,—yet nothing is done. A motion was unanimously adopted to accept the offer of the International Workers Aid and invite Bishop Brown by telegram to address their next meeting.

Early in the meeting the body unanimously adopted a motion of the Edwardsville delegation to extend the floor to the writer, in attendance as a correspondent of the DAILY WORKER, over the protest of the Pro-Lewis delegates who left the meeting before the vote was taken, rather than remain and listen to the speech.

Attack Lewis Policies.

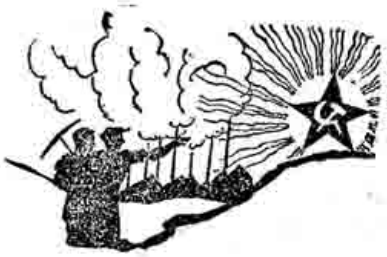
The necessity of relief to the membership, the calling out of the maintenance men, for a 100% strike of all coal miners, attacking the policies of Cappellini and Lewis and their conduct of the strike and expressing opposition to Lewis repudiation of the tri-district convention demands were some of the points covered in the short talk. The general assembly unanimously passed a vote of appreciation.

Finnish Workers' Club Formed in Berkeley

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 4.—At a meeting attended by about 65 workers at Comrades' Hall, a new organization was launched. The name of the organization is to be "The Finnish Workers' Association" of Berkeley. The purpose of the organization is to develop the talents of the workers and to arrange lecture courses, hold mass meetings and arrange speakers for them.

Russian Peasants.

URALSK, U. S. S. R., Feb. 4.—The peasants of Tashnisk, Ietiz county, have installed a flour mill in the village church.



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on

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No. 6

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CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE PLANS BIG CAMPAIGN

Many Demonstrations Will Be Held

I. L. D. News Service.

The Chicago local of the International Labor Defense, now has 55 branches composed of 1,500 individual members and 16 affiliated organizations representing 3,500 workers.

The local has made arrangements for a labor defense demonstration and Paris Commune pageant on March 19. The affair will be held in Ashland Auditorium and among the speakers there will be exhibited movie reels of labor defense in America and class war prisoners' aid in Europe.

In order to stimulate interest in the demonstration a conference will be held on Feb. 10, Wednesday 8 p. m. at 180 West Washington street, room 2, to which delegates are invited from all workers' organizations.

The members of the Chicago local have a number of defense and protest activities to their credit since the organization of the International Labor Defense. Among those meetings against white terror in Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Lithuania, Latvia, etc., the Rakosi campaign; the Giffow-Whitney demonstration; and the bazaar which contributed \$1,500 to the Zeigler defense.

From March 6 to 9, meetings will be held with Walter Trumbull as principal speaker. Trumbull will be released from Alcatraz prison on Feb. 5.

Workers of all shades of opinion have joined the International Labor Defense, including socialists, Communists, I. W. W.'s, members of the S. L. P., the proletarian party, liberals, progressives, trade unionists without any political affiliation, and unattached workers.

Among the activities planned for the month of February are a meeting at Northwest Hall on Feb. 14, with Ralph Chaplin as the principal speaker. Ella Reeve Bloor will speak at Pullman on Feb. 27, at Stanck Hall. During the month special efforts will be made to circulate the Labor Defender and other literature, and to bring International Labor Defense before unions and workers' societies.

Russian Branch to Give Affair

The Russian branch of the International Labor Defense is giving a concert and dance Saturday, Feb. 13, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. An interesting program is being arranged. Beginning at 8 p. m. sharp.

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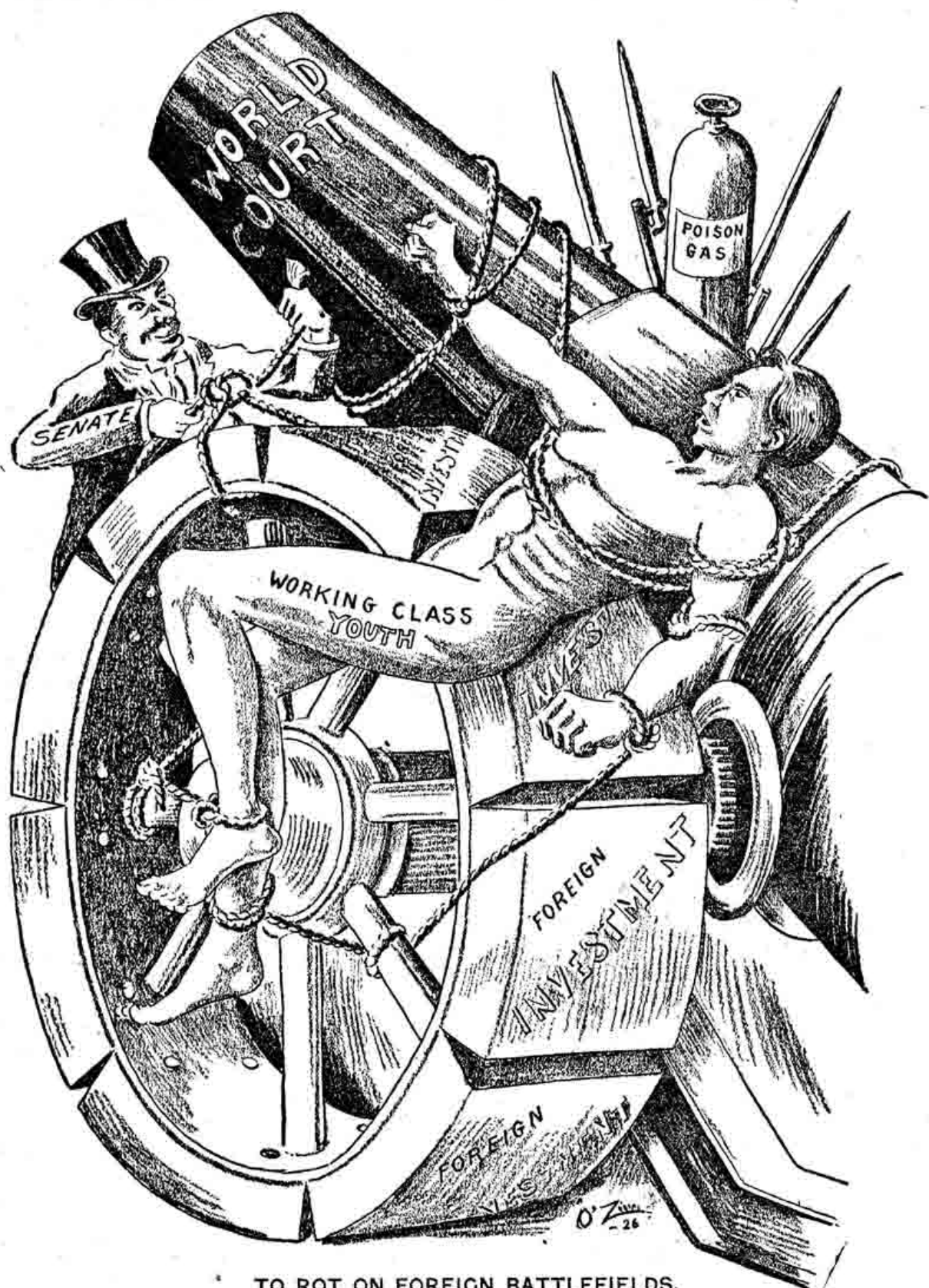
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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE ARRANGES TOURS

I. L. D. News Service
The following tours have been arranged by the International Labor Defense:

ELLA REEVE BLOOR, Washington, D. C., Feb. 5; Erie, Feb. 7; Cleveland, Feb. 8 to 11; Canton, Feb. 12; Warren, Feb. 13; Belaire, Feb. 14; afternoon; Yorkville, Feb. 14, evening; Cincinnati, Feb. 15 and 16; Dayton, Feb. 17; Columbus, Feb. 18; Toledo, Feb. 19; and 20; Detroit, Feb. 21 to 23; Grand Rapids, Feb. 24; South Bend, Feb. 25; Fort Wayne, Feb. 26; Chicago, Feb. 27.

WALTER TRUMBULL, who will be released Feb. 5; San Francisco and vicinity until Feb. 18; Los Angeles, Feb. 19, 20 and 21; Salt Lake City, Feb. 25; Denver, Feb. 27; Kansas City, March 1; St. Louis, March 3; Zeligler, March 4; Chicago, March 8 and 7.

STANLEY J. CLARK, Eureka, Cal., Feb. 4; Ft. Bragg, Feb. 5; Sacramento, Feb. 6; San Francisco, Feb. 7 to 10; then together with Trumbull until Feb. 22.

Read—Write—distribute THE DAILY WORKER.

FORUM IS STILL UNABLE TO FIND SPEAKER TO UPHOLD NEGATIVE IN DEBATE ON RUSSIAN RECOGNITION

The speakers' bureau of the Chicago Forum Council has wired, sent special delivery letters, visited individuals, telephoned locally and long distance and has asked the aid of the Chicago Association of Commerce and other bodies of that nature for a speaker to uphold the negative in a debate on the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States. But it has been unable to find anyone to take the negative in the debate, declared one of the officials at the Chicago Forum Council in an interview with THE DAILY WORKER.

"We have tried everywhere and it does not seem as though anyone wants to take that part in the debate," declared one of the officials of the forum.

Many organizations similar to the Chicago Association of Commerce have been approached by the manager of the forum to no avail.

If the forum is not able to secure a speaker to uphold the negative in the debate, Captain Paxton Hibben will lecture on the recognition of Soviet Russia, declares the forum.

Co-Operative Made Limburger Cheese for Union-Made Coal

Co-operatively ripened limburger cheese is being sent to the farmer-labor exchange, 179 W. Washington street, Chicago, by the Hasty (Minn.) Co-operative Cheese Co. and in return the co-operators are buying union coal. The exchange is handling the Herrin strip mine coal, owned by the Illinois Mine Workers, at a saving of \$2 a ton to consumers over Chicago prices.

\$9 a Week for Making Candy.

BOSTON—Candy makers are very poorly paid. The Massachusetts minimum wage commission sets \$9 a week as the minimum for inexperienced girls and women and \$13 for those with a year's experience; a dollar a week more than last year.

12,000 TRACTORS LEAVE SEATTLE FOR RUSS FARM

Business Jubilant Over Trade Resumption

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 4.—Twelve thousand tractors will be shipped thru Seattle to Vladivostok, during the month of February. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Steamship Co. will load in its vessels the entire cargo to Kobe, Japan, and from there it will be shipped to Vladivostok according to announcements made.

The local papers and particularly the Seattle Daily Times, one of the most conservative capitalist newspapers, carried the news in big headlines on the front page, quoting big shipping interests on conditions in the Soviet republic and the gigantic trade that will be carried on between America and the Soviet republic. These shipping men say that Soviet Russia will become a tremendous purchaser of American manufactured goods and machinery and that Seattle is destined to become the gateway to the Soviet Union. The 12,000 tractors are being shipped by the Ford concern. The business elements of this city are overjoyed over the resumption of trade with Soviet Russia on a huge scale.

To wake Henry Dubb—Send in that sub!

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COST OF LIVING IS CLIMBING, FIGURES SHOW

House Rent Has Risen 83 Pct. Since 1913

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
It cost a wage earner's family 2 1/2 per cent more to live in December than in June, 1925, and 4 per cent more than in December, 1924, according to the semi-annual report of the U. S. department of labor. The report shows an increase of approximately 78 per cent in the cost of a family budget compared with 1913.

7 Per Cent Rise Over 1922.

The latest rise in the cost of living began the latter half of 1924. Since June of that year the total increase amounts to just over 5 per cent. Over June, 1922, when the lowest point since the war was reached, December, 1925, shows an increase of 7 per cent. Workers should receive wages at least 7 per cent above 1922 to give them as much food, clothing, fuel, etc. as in that year.

The increases in living cost in 1925 varied widely from city to city. The largest increase was 6.6 per cent in Jacksonville. Other cities above the average were Scranton, 4.9 per cent, Cincinnati 4.6 per cent, Boston 4.4 per cent, Savannah 4.2 per cent, Buffalo 3.9 per cent, and New York 3.8 per cent. Pacific coast cities reported increases uniformly below the average with Portland, Ore. 7-10 of 1 per cent, Los Angeles 1.1 per cent, Seattle 2.3 per cent and San Francisco 2.9 per cent. Memphis and New Orleans also showed slight increases with 1.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent.

The cost of living for the country as a whole has fallen about 11.2 per cent since December, 1920, when it stood just 100 per cent over pre-war. The department in its figures shows an average decrease of 17.8 per cent from June, 1920. But the use of this June peak, 116.5 per cent above pre-war, for wage comparisons is unfair because wage negotiations and adjustments in 1920 were not influenced by that figure. Thus the U. S. railroad labor board, in its July, 1920, decision establishing the highest level of wages, assumes an increase of 100 per cent over pre-war in the cost of living.

Rents 83 Per Cent Over 1913.

The department shows present increases over pre-war in various items of a worker's family budget as follows: food 65.5% higher; clothing 69.4%; housing 67.1%; fuel and light 86.3%; house furnishings 114.3%, and miscellaneous items 103.5%. The most important reduction, in the cost of living since 1920 has been at the expense of the producers of food.

Grave doubt has been cast upon the department's figures for increases in the cost of housing. In 1923 the suggestion came from Washington that the average included other than workmen's quarters and that the real figure for the increase in worker rents should be nearer 100%. Statements from Babson's statistical organization and an original investigation by the New York Central shopmen have confirmed this criticism.

The real increase in the cost of living since 1913 including a fair figure for increased rents would probably be nearer 83% than the 77.9% reported.

Manufacturers Bribe Legislators, Says Union

NEW YORK—(FP)—Flower and feather manufacturers are charged with attempting to bribe members of New York state legislature to block the efforts of organized labor to put artificial flower and feather making on the prohibited list of homework products. The Women's Trade Union league is aiding the union and its legislative agent, Mabel Leslie, will work in Albany for legislative protection for these sweated workers.

Roumanian Fascisti Assault Costa Foru

BUCHAREST (L. R. A.)—(By Mail)—Costa-Foru, the secretary of the Roumanian league for human rights became the victim of a shameful attack of fascist and police agents. Costa-Foru, well-known Roumanian writer and publisher of the anti-fascist daily Fakla has roused the hatred of the Roumanian rulers by the publication of his booklet "From the Roumanian Torture Chambers."

The fact that Henri Barbusse during his stay in Roumania, was a guest of Costa-Foru, is another reason for his persecution.

When Costa-Foru returned from a congress of the minority press in Grosswardein to Bucharest, his train stopped in Klausenburg and he was compelled to pass some time in the waiting room of the station there. About 20 members of the christian league, a Roumanian fascist organization, surrounded his table and one of them asked him whether he was Costa-Foru. When he gave an affirmative answer, they began to beat him. Although he was covered with blood, the fascists continued to beat him. Costa-Foru had a revolver with him, but, as he said later on, he did not want to use it. The police that witnessed the scene, made no attempts to interfere. Another witness of the attack was the former minister of justice, Jon. T. Florescu, who made no attempt to stop the fascists in their attack.

WAGES OF AMERICAN WORKERS AVERAGE ONLY \$24.73 WEEKLY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Is the United States becoming a nation of capitalists? Judging by U. S. department of labor figures on payrolls for 1925 the answer is no. In fact if living expenses mean the cost of a decent existence bookkeepers must report a deficit. The average wage was \$24.73 a week.

The total income received by factory workers in 1925 was about \$10,280,000,000, a gain of \$20,000,000 or 3/4 over 1924. But the cost of living advanced enough to make this no gain at all. Total factory wages in 1925 were about \$10,988,000,000. In 1924 the total was about \$13,840,000,000. So the total paid factory workers in 1925 was about three-fourths of 1920.

The 1925 wages were divided among an average of 7,990,000 workers giving a per capita return of \$1,286 or just about the minimum decent support of a single person with no provision for dependents. In 1924 the per capita average was \$1,258 and in 1920, \$1,460.

The report showing number employed, total payroll and average monthly wage in each month of 1925 would look about as follows:

1925	Employees	Payroll	Avg.
Jan.	7,880,000	\$ 840,000,000	\$ 107
Feb.	8,025,000	786,000,000	98
Mar.	8,090,000	902,000,000	112
April	8,065,000	879,000,000	109
May	7,960,000	847,000,000	106
June	7,895,000	855,000,000	108
July	7,825,000	836,000,000	107
Aug.	7,875,000	853,000,000	108
Sept.	7,960,000	811,000,000	102
Oct.	8,090,000	932,000,000	115
Nov.	8,105,000	829,000,000	102
Dec.	8,110,000	910,000,000	112

1925 7,990,000 \$10,280,000,000 \$1,286

Those figures are derived by applying department of labor weighted indexes for employment and wages to the totals secured by the census

Ask Twenty-five Per Cent More.

BOSTON—Twenty-five per cent wage increases are asked by the new Municipal Technical Engineers' Association of Boston, composed of engineers, rodmen, transitmen and similar workers on the city's payroll.



THE LENIN DRIVE

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Ends February 15

The Daily Worker is now well on the way of having three thousand new readers—three thousand more workers to join the ranks of fighting labor who have chosen the road that Lenin pointed out as the road to power.

The readers did not all come to The Daily Worker without being told—without being SHOWN—that this paper is THEIR paper.

Workers in the factories and in the trade unions have spoken to their fellow-workers and brothers. They have spoken for The Daily Worker and they got a sub. Many have spoken to their neighbors.

Have you? Whether you already have or have not—SPEAK UP NOW! Speak up to another worker to get his subscription—

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Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

EUREKA IS NOW REORGANIZED ON NUCLEUS BASIS

To Carry on Work in Lumber Camps

EUREKA, Cal., Feb. 4.—The two branches of the Workers (Communist) Party in Eureka, Cal., are now completely re-organized on the nucleus basis. Eureka is a "lumber town," and as most of the members work out in the camps, it has been especially difficult to reach them, but so far out of 40 members in the two old branches, 30 have been registered, and are organized into one shop nucleus of 6 members in a lumber mill; 1 area nucleus of 10 members around another large lumber yard, and 1 street nucleus of housewives, 14 members. The comrades who work out in the woods, and come into town only occasionally, will be attached to the street nucleus, as they are scattered thru various camps and cannot have a nucleus of their own, but provisions have been made that about once a month all the woodsmen shall have a fraction meeting, and discuss the problems they face out in the woods. The housewives also have their regular fraction meetings, where they will take up such activities as subscription drives for the Young Pioneers' organization, and the party press, bringing children into other work among women.

Communist Speaks Before Many Labor Bodies in Eureka

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—William Schneiderman, who is touring California for the Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers (Communist) League, addressed the central labor body of Eureka—the Federated Trades Council—on "What the American Labor Movement Needs." He showed the need of left wing program and a more aggressive policy in fighting the open shop conditions of the timber trust.

He received a cordial reception from the council, and upon invitation addressed the Women's Union Labor League. He spoke there on "Anita Whitney: Her Fight for Labor," and urged that the campaign for her release be taken out of the hands of the liberal and bourgeois organizations who are interested in the case from the "humanitarian" point of view, and that the women in the labor movement must lead the fight of organized labor against the criminal syndicalist law in California.

The next day, Schneiderman spoke before the Culinary Workers' Union, on the subject "Trade Unionism and the Working Class." He emphasized in all his talks, not only the necessity of an aggressive campaign to organize the unorganized lumber workers in the mills and the woods, but paying special attention to bringing the doubly exploited young workers into the trade unions.

His stay in Eureka wound up with a mass meeting attended by Italian, Finnish and Russian lumber workers, where he spoke on the "Communist International and the Working Class."

DISTRICT TWO HOLDS CLASSES IN MANY CITIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The following classes are being held in and around New York City on the Fundamentals of Communism and in the English language:

- Harlem, 64 E. 104th St.—Fundamentals of Communism, Tuesday nights, Instructor, I. Stamer; English, Tuesday nights, Instructor, Anna Jacobson.
Harlem, 15 West 126th St.—English, Monday nights, Instructor, Max Rock.
Bronx, 1247 Boston Road—Fundamentals of Communism, Wednesday nights, Instructor, A. Markoff; English, Thursday nights, Instructor, Sophie Meaneli.
Brooklyn (South), 784 40th St.—English and Fundamentals of Communism, Instructor, N. Valentine.
Brooklyn (Brownsville), 1844 Pitkin Ave.—English and Fundamentals of Communism, Friday nights, Instructor, Rebecca Grecht, at 25 Dayton Ave.; English, Thursday nights, Instructor, Leona Smith.
Paterson—English, Thursday nights, Instructor, Mary Hartlieb; Fundamentals of Communism, Sunday meetings (in process of formation), Instructor, Albert J. Weisbrod.
Elizabeth—Fundamentals of Communism, Friday nights, Instructor, Gussie Turk.
Union City—History of the American Working Class, Friday nights, Instructor, Emil Gardos.
West New York—To be announced.

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for you—when you bring their articles in THE DAILY WORKER to your shop.

A Letter to American Workmen from LENIN

A reprint of the first direct words to come to American workers from the great leader immediately after the Russian revolution. A historical document of interest to all workers. You'll find it in the February Special Lenin Memorial issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY

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Tickets now on sale at International Labor Defense, New York Section, 799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

Dancing Every Night!

Good Music!

STATE and REVOLUTION

By LENIN

"The question of the relation of a proletarian Socialist revolution to the State," says our great leader, "is an urgent need of the day, being concerned with the elucidation for the masses of WHAT THEY WILL HAVE TO DO for their liberation from the yoke of capitalism in the very near future."

Lenin explains this question simply and beautifully in this booklet which is now a classic of Communist literature. 25 CENTS A new edition in duroflex durable binding.

PARTY MEMBERS SHOULD ATTEND WORKERS' SCHOOL

To Start New Course in Communist Theory

Every party member should know at least the elements of Communism. Every sympathizer should also know this. One cannot be effective in Communist propaganda, without knowing at least this minimum. It is not the former courses in the ABC of Communism, based on any one text book. It is a broad, extensive course, covering the main points of Communist theory and practice. It takes up such urgent matter as capitalist society, capitalist production, value and price, wages; theory of imperialism, impossibility of ultra-imperialism (if you don't know what ultra-imperialism is, all the more reason for joining the course). Motive force of the transition from capitalism to socialism—nature of social democratic parties as agents of the bourgeoisie; transformation of reformism and opportunism into social chauvinism. This is what you will study with Comrade James H. Dolson on Tuesdays, beginning Feb. 9, for 8 weeks in the first term of the "Elements of Communism" course.

Second Term. Those who have already had the first term will take up either in the Wednesday or Friday classes: "The colonial-liberation movement—the internal contradictions of capitalism, and the theory of revolution. To get credit for the "elements of Communism" course, one must attend the three terms.

Who is Dolson?

For those who have not yet had the first term, we give the following information concerning the instructor, who has been in Chicago but a short time. Comrade James H. Dolson was district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in the California district for 3 years, from 1923-1925, inclusive; was editor of Labor Unity; defendant in 2 trials for criminal syndicalism. In 1920, after a 5 weeks trial, a divided jury. After a new indictment in the fall of 1922, he defended himself and 4 others for 7 weeks, securing a divided jury. He wrote a pamphlet on the trial, called "The Defense of a Revolutionist." The Workers (Communist) Party is publishing his book on the "Awakening of China"—125 pages to appear Feb. 15. As to his educational work, he taught public speaking in San Francisco, and also a class in the "Elements of Communism." Those who take the class with Comrade Dolson will be glad of it. The class starts Tuesday, Feb. 9 at 19 South Lincoln St. Register now, at the same address.

Classes Start Feb. 8. All classes begin the week of Feb. 8th, to run thru the week ending April 2. All classes meet two hours one night a week, except English, which meets twice a week for two hours. The registration fee is one dollar for each course, except for "elements of Communism" and "aims and purposes of the Y. W. L.," for which the charge will be \$1.50, for which the student will be supplied with several texts. Students are limited to two courses. All classes meet at 19 S. Lincoln St., except research, pioneer leaders group, and workers journalism, which meet at 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and English at 2644 LeMoynes St.

Boston Agitprop Heads Meet Sunday Afternoon

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—All agitprop directors will meet Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock at the Dudley Street Opera House, Roxbury, Mass. Every shop nucleus and international branch and section committee must have an agitprop director at this meeting.

Lenin Meeting by Ukrainians Feb. 7th

The Ukrainian branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a Lenin memorial meeting this Sunday, Feb. 7, at 3 p. m. at 1532 W. Chicago Ave. (3rd floor).

There will be speakers in Ukrainian, Polish and English languages. Admission free.

It will like it! Give your union brother a sub to THE DAILY WORKER.

California Party Members Aid to Form Young Workers Groups

EUREKA, Cal., Feb. 4.—The Workers Party branches in Eureka, Cal., and at Fort Bragg held well-attended general membership meetings at which Comrade William Schneiderman spoke for the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League D. E. C. on "Re-organization and Bolshevization." The party membership in both cities unanimously pledged themselves to the re-organization plan and to the proposal to build up a youth movement.

A propaganda meeting at which many non-members attended was held at both Fort Bragg and Eureka during Comrade Schneiderman's stay. Young Pioneer groups were organized in both cities, a branch of the Young Workers (Communist) League (lumber workers and students) in Fort Bragg, and a prospective nucleus of the Young Workers (Communist) League is co-operating with the party in Eureka to organize a league branch during the month of February.

NEWARK WORKERS HOLD SPLENDID LENIN MEMORIAL

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 4.—In spite of bad weather, the Workers (Communist) Party of Elizabeth held a Lenin memorial meeting. A very fine program was arranged and the hundred workers or more who turned out to the meeting were not disappointed. The meeting opened with the Lyra-Workers' Orchestra of Elizabeth playing the International.

Comrade Chabel of Elizabeth acted as chairman and in his introductory remarks outlined the purpose of these meetings thruout the world. Then he introduced Comrade Freeman of Newark who represented the Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

Comrade Krumbeln of New York was the main speaker. Comrade Krumbeln showed that the capitalist were carrying on a systematic campaign to reduce wages and to establish the open shop in America. He showed that the Workers Party was advocating world trade union unity and the recognition and defense of Soviet Russia. He also pointed out that the American and the foreign born workers must organize to prevent the masters from making inroads on the workers' organizations. The orchestra then played few numbers and Com. Becker of New York was introduced and spoke in Russian. He outlined the part Lenin played in the Russian workers' movement. The meeting closed with the singing of the International.

Detroit, Mich., Shop Nuclei Plan to Hold Big Meeting Sunday

DETROIT, Mich.—The biggest shop nuclei of the city of Detroit are going to hold a joint meeting on Sunday, Feb. 7, to discuss their problems. These nuclei will be the Ford shop nuclei, which are now trying to mobilize all their forces for a special campaign. In the Ford nuclei there are three units. The first two have about sixty members each and a third has thirteen members.

As a result of the recent registration, it was found that at least 130 more comrades can be added to these three nuclei. More than 250 comrades working in the different Ford plants will be gathered together in the Sunday morning session.

Comrade Abern has been sent by the organization department to address this meeting on the practical problems of the shop nuclei.

200 Workers Hear Olgin at Sunday Night Forum

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Moissaye J. Olgin spoke to over 200 workers at the Workers' School Open Forum at 108 E. 14 Street on Culture and the Working Class.

Those open forums are being conducted to attract workers in New York to participate in one of the interesting phases of the Workers' School, to broaden the school's activities; to draw the student body closer to gether and to create a fund to supply the school with the equipment which it sadly lacks. These forums are conducted every Sunday evening.

Lecture in Polish, Friday. Mrs. Anna Sokolcz, from Poland will lecture on Friday evening at 8 p. m. Feb. 6th at Schoenhofen Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee, on Stefan Zeromski, well known Polish writer and present conditions in Poland. Admission 25 cents.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

MANY UNIONS TO HAVE BOOTHS AT I. L. D. BAZAAR

New York Labor to Aid Class War Prisoners

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Many labor organizations are working very hard to help make the annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense which takes place Feb. 10 to 13 inclusive a success, thus proving their solidarity to the class war prisoners. The following organizations have secured booths:

Furriers' Union—the members of this organization are doing splendid work. They already have accumulated \$1,000 worth of fur. They also sent in \$300 for ads and tickets, and are collecting more articles.

Shoe Workers' Protective Union will have a Shoe booth. The workers of many shops are working overtime making good leather shoes for the bazaar.

Millett Milliners a millinery booth. 200 beautiful hats have already been made up.

Fancy Leather Goods Makers—a booth of suit cases and fancy hand bags.

Bakers' Union, Local 189, donated \$100 worth of bread, and sent in a contribution of \$38.20.

Czecho-Slovakian section of the International Labor Defense will have a Miscellaneous booth. Also collected \$300 on the Red Honor Roll, and \$140 for ads.

The Hungarian section of the International Labor Defense will have a Miscellaneous booth. Letters were sent out by this section to all Hungarian organizations, and contributions are coming in every day.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Locals 35, 9 and 2 will have a Dress & Coat booth.

Workman's Circle, branch 545, will have a Miscellaneous booth.

Greek branch of the International Labor Defense will have a booth of Tobacco, Candy and Pastry.

Finnish branch of the International Labor Defense will have a Miscellaneous booth.

German, International Labor Defense will have a Flower and Plant booth.

I. L. D. No. 12, will have a Lamp and Cushion booth. I. L. D. No. 3 Brownsville, a Drug booth. U. C. W. W., a Miscellaneous booth. I. L. D. No. 2 English, Art booth. I. L. D. No. 4 Kitchen booth.

How about your organization? Have you secured a booth? If not, act quickly or it will be too late. An unusual program has been arranged for every night. For further information call Stuyvesant 3752, or write to International Labor Defense, Section New York, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

MILWAUKEE NUCLEUS TO HOLD SOCIAL ON SATURDAY EVENING

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4.—Street Nucleus, Section 3, will hold a social, Saturday evening, Feb. 6, at Tamshe Hall, (third floor), 497 National Ave.

The entire membership of the city is invited to be present and help make this affair a success. Money from this affair is devoted to party press.

After that talk with your shop mate—hand him a copy of THE DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him.

Daily Worker Builders Will Meet on Sunday

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A meeting of DAILY WORKER Builders in New York will take place Sunday at 11 a. m. at 108 East 14th Street. This will be a very important meeting to put the finishing touches on the Lenin drive and to make preparations for THE DAILY WORKER banquet. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER, who wants to become a builder, is invited to be present and to take part in the work.

CHICAGO PREPARES FOR RED REVEL TO BE HELD IN TEMPLE HALL, FEB. 27

February 27th is the date of the great annual Chicago Red Revel Masquerade Ball. Lots of fun is in store for those attending this affair. In addition to the regular prizes for the best costumes, additional prizes will be given away. The annual Red Revel has attracted growing attention from year to year and this time a special committee is busy preparing for some unusual features which cannot be disclosed at this time.

It is imperative that all units act upon the invitation to send delegates to the first meeting of the enlarged committee to be held Monday, Feb. 8, 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln St. The new beautiful Temple Hall on Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St., has been secured for the Masquerade Ball.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Young Communist League of Argentina and the Death of Comrade Enrico Mueller

By R. OLLOYER. The news of the murder of Comrade Enrico Mueller, the secretary of the Young Communist League of Argentina and the responsible leader of the secretariat of the Young Communist International for South America is a severe blow for us.

He was the best pioneer for the creation of the movement of the Young Communists in Argentina and the first who commenced a systematic work in order to establish real connections between the various small Youth Leagues of Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Brazil.

The Young Communist League of Argentina, which numbers several thousand members, has under the leadership of our comrade Mueller, greatly developed in the course of the past year. The forces of the Youth League have been especially concentrated in Buenos Aires, the most important industrial center of the whole area of South America and which alone numbers two million inhabitants out of a total of nine millions for the whole country.

In October 1925 the Young Communist League held its national congress, which constituted a stage in the building up of a mass Communist organization of the Youth in Argentina.

Paul Crouch's Father Wishes Success to Revolutionary Work

The following letter was received by the national office from I. M. Crouch, the father to Paul Crouch.

"Dear Comrades:—I am 79 years old. My physical condition is so, I can only walk a little with my cane, and part of the time, I have to have help to get in bed. I would love to help you in the work if I could get about. I am helpless and have been so for several months. My wife also is weakly. We have sent affidavits and petitions to Alcatraz, Calif., asking our son's release on dependency, but nothing doing. Paul Crouch has asked International Labor Defense to help me which they are doing. Paul is in prison for organizing a Communist League in Hawaii about a year ago. If he had his freedom he would organize, but they fear his ability. I live out in the country 10 miles from town.

Wishing the workers much success. Yours sincerely, I. M. Crouch.

Com. Paul Crouch has three more years to serve for his activity. However, Comrade Trumbull will be released today. Banquets and mess meetings of welcome are being arranged for him all over the country. Further announcements of these will be printed in this column in the near future.

Varied Amount of Youth Literature Now Available

The following is a complete list of all the books and pamphlets now available for sale by the Young Workers (Communist) League:

- Young Communist International Publications.
Program of the Y. C. L. 15
Report of the Y. C. L. activities, 1923-1924 25
Fourth Congress 25
Results of two Congresses 10
International of Youth 10
Bulletin for Children's Leaders and Groups 10
Fourth Bureau Session 22
Literature for Reading 50
Children of the Revolution, by Anna Louise Strong 50
My Flight from Siberia, by Leon Trotsky 1.00
Letter from Prison, by Rosa Luxemburg 50
Fairy Tales for Workers' Children, by Herminia Zuur Muhlén 75
January Fifteenth, collected writings Lenin, Liebknecht, and Luxemburg, by Max Schachtman 25
Song Books 15
March of the Workers, with Music 1.00
March of the Workers, words only 25
Studies in Capitalism 50
Imperialism, by Lenin 50
A. B. C. of Communism by Bucharin 50
Propaganda 50
Exposure of the National Biscuit Company 50
Millions and Misses' Story of the Mail Order House 50

All methods of work among the working youth which were laid down by the international congresses, were there employed with the greatest intelligence and with the best results: fight for the defense of the economic interests of the youth on the basis of a programme of demands and the fight against militarism are the two chief branches of the activity of the league.

Our comrades have set up a sport organization which numbers over a thousand members and has good prospects for the future.

There also exist in Argentina various groups of young pioneers, and the comrades are making great efforts in order to develop this movement. They publish every month a children's newspaper, the last edition of which amounted to 25,000 copies.

The Juventud Communista (Young Communist) the monthly journal of the Young Communists has at present a circulation of over 3,000 copies.

The Young Communist International loses in Comrade Mueller one of its best co-workers. We are certain that our Argentine comrades will courageously continue the struggle on the basis of the solid organization which has been created there under his active and intelligent leadership.

Detroit Sport Alliance to Organize Central Body

DETROIT:—The Workers' Sport Alliance of Detroit will at its next meeting on March 2 consider revisions in its program of activities so as to build the organization on a bigger scale.

Negotiations are going on at the present time with several other working class sport organizations with the aim of bringing about a closer relationship thru a central body of delegates. The central body will act to arrange tournaments among the sport clubs and at the same time eliminate conflicting dates, which in the past have caused so much confusion.

Election of officers will also take place at this meeting. On Feb. 13 the alliance is arranging a Valentine Dance at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin. The funds raised will be used to further the work of the Alliance in Detroit.

Perth Amboy Liebknecht Meeting Successful

The Perth Amboy, New Jersey branch of the Young Workers League held a Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting at the Workers' Home, 305 Elm street with a large audience attending. Comrade Harrison of New York spoke at great length and in detail on the lives, work and lessons of Liebknecht and Luxemburg. The Young Pioneers had a very interesting program arranged. The proceeds of the meeting will be sent in for the Young Worker.

Rescue Party for Young Worker in Buffalo, Feb. 21

A most entertaining concert has been provided for by the Buffalo local, Young Workers League, for Sunday evening February 21 at the Finnish Hall, 159 Grader St. Music will be furnished by the Y. W. L. orchestra, the Stenman Trio, and other capable artists. Several surprises are on deck, and real red amusement is sure. All members and sympathizers keep the date open and attend. Admission is only forty cents.

MILWAUKEE Y. W. L. BAZAAR MILWAUKEE, Wis.—All Milwaukee workers are asked to donate something for the Young Workers League bazaar that is to be held at Miller's Hall, February 13 and 14, 1926. Send or bring all donations to the Y. W. L. headquarters, 802 State St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Left Wing at Two Conventions

The I. L. G. W. U. Convention

By Wm. F. Dunne.

The Furriers' Convention

By Wm. Weinstone.

Two features of the February LENIN MEMORIAL NUMBER OF

The Workers Monthly A Communist Magazine

25 Cents a Copy \$2.00 a Year \$1.25 Six Months



BOSS' FLUNKY TAKES VACATION IN THE ORIENT

Stone & Webster Gives Lackey Needed Rest

By a Worker Correspondent. TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 4.—Little "Billy" Askren used to be a bell hop in a hotel. He was a servile flunky and all the bosses loved him.

Repay Flunkey. He was elected judge of the superior court and from there he was shooed into the supreme court. It took work, but big business, the bar association, and the prostitute press put him in to replace a judge who had tried to be just, and was not a mere flunkey.

One-half of Askren's superior court decisions had been reversed by the state supreme court. There were only twelve more incompetent judges in the state than Askren. But none were better flunkies.

Only one paper in the state was impolite enough to mention Askren's record as superior court judge of 50% failure. The rest kept a discreet silence.

Takes Vacation in Orient.

Now Askren is on a vacation. He has gone to the orient to help organize new temples of the shriners. He travels with Supreme Potentate Scott Z. Henderson, who was a director of Stone and Webster but resigned to become vice-president of the Tennant Steel Casting Co., a scab firm in Tacoma.

The question of Stone and Webster's street car franchise in Tacoma must be settled soon. So far, Stone and Webster, the power trust, have blocked efforts of Tacoma and Seattle municipal electric plants to sell power outside the city limits.

May Need "Billy" Later.

Some day the legislature may allow them to do so and then it will be necessary to use the supreme court to block the attempt. That is why "Billy" Askren needs a vacation.

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

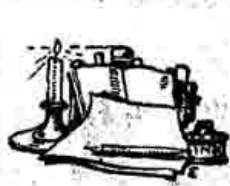
PRISONERS LOCKED IN CELLS WHILE FLAMES COVER PRISON WALLS

By ROMA, Worker Correspondent. MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 4.—Screams of the prisoners could be heard above the roar and din of the flames and the shouts of firemen and excited onlookers, yet Warden Smith stated there was no excitement at all among the inmates who were kept locked in their cells when the fire broke out in a part of the state penitentiary.

The fire commenced at 11 o'clock at night. It was a spectacular blaze, accompanied by a brisk wind and heavy snow, and the flames leaped high above the prison walls. It was conquered around 3:00 a. m., it being necessary to use both the prison and the city fire trucks to put it out. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

Worker Correspondence. By William F. Dunne. What? Where? Why? When? HOW? All these questions on the subject of proletarian journalism are answered in this booklet. It is the first, most essential instruction to workers on how to develop a new phase of proletarian activity. Get a copy—read it—write! No. 4 in the Little Red Library 10c. The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



MISERABLY LOW WAGES IS LOT OF ST. LOUIS BASKET AND BOX MAKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent) ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—The conditions of labor at the St. Louis Basket and Box company are those found in the "open shop" under the capitalist system.

The older workers get three dollars a day for ten hours of labor under a speed system like that found in the Ford shops in Detroit. On Saturday they work nine hours which makes them, a 59-hour week for \$17.70.

The young workers get \$12 a week for 59 hours of very hard labor.

The girls get seven cents a dozen for making baskets. They have to work thru the noon hour so they can make a living.

Workers young and old, do you want to slave for the rest of your lives, under the speed system? Workers your only hope is in a strong fighting industrial union and a farmer-labor party.

Plan Health Resort For New York Workers

By GERTRUDE PINCUS. (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A health resort for workers is planned by the United Co-operative and the Co-operative Preventorium of New York. Representatives of both organizations met last week to discuss united efforts in that direction.

Part of the proposed Preventorium's program will consist of educating workers in matters of hygiene, diet and general care of the health.

An appeal was made at the joint meeting for DAILY WORKER subscriptions. Many of those present subscribed.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

WHAT THEY SHOVEL OUT TO THE WORKERS



Not Information and Education But Filth from the Capitalist Press Garbage Wagon.

THE THIRD PRIZE. FORD SPEED-UP SYSTEM CASTS OFF AND THROWS ON SCRAP HEAP WORKERS DISABLED ON THE JOB

(Note to Editor.—Comrade Editor: Every year, just before inventory thousands of men are paid off by the Ford Motor company because they have become physically unable to make the pace of the speed-up system. Ford employs an army of efficiency experts which invent numerous mechanical devices for the purpose of speeding up the machines. The workers must keep up with the chain conveyance, and this soon begins to tell on them.

The majority of the men fall asleep in the street cars going to and from work. Please Comrade Editor, overlook my mistakes as my school education is meager, but my Communist education shall be better. Hoping you will alter my letter and make it more correct. With Communist greetings, Detroit, Mich.)

At the Ford Doctor's Office. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—While waiting for my turn at the Ford hospital to have a piece of steel removed from my eye, I witnessed the following:

A Ford employe, looking like a shadow of his former self, entered the office and sank into a chair. Presently the doctor walked in casting a glance around the room at the bleeding and wounded victims of Henry Ford's greed. The worried worker arose and addressed the doctor. The conversation that took place was as follows:

"About six months ago I was ruptured while lifting heavy barrels of stock and it is now next to impossible to continue doing the heavy work. Since then my foreman has been continually nagging me and has made life unbearable. I have pleaded with him to transfer me to some other department where the work is lighter. He refused to do that and now after being with the Ford company for twelve years and having been disabled there my foreman sent me to the employment office with a slip marked "not able to keep up with production, too slow."

"There are hundreds of jobs I could do in the shop. Doctor, for the sake of my five children and my wife, in the name of humanity, isn't there something you could do for me?"

Doctor Serves Profits Not Men. After listening to this heart-rending appeal the doctor had this to say in reply:

"The Ford Motor company has too many men right now with ruptures. I am sorry there is nothing I can do for you" and he walked out, leaving the poor man who has a wife and five children, who had given Henry Ford the best of his life, who was crippled because he tried too hard to serve the Ford interests better. The same Ford interests are now forcing him out into the streets to starve to death—and his family, what is to become of them?"

Occupational Disease Bill. NEW YORK.—Organized labor in New York state must put all of its strength into the fight for a workmen's compensation law which will cover all occupational diseases, urges the Workers' Health Bureau, commenting on assemblyman Phelps' bill No. 89. This measure, backed by the N. Y. State Federation of Labor, would provide financial relief for workers suffering "any and all disabling diseases and disabling illness."

Only 19 occupational diseases are covered by New York's present compensation law.

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

THE SECOND PRIZE. SPEED-UP SYSTEM GETS SPEEDIER; MEN GET WEAKER; AND PRICES GET LOWER AT BRIGGS AUTO BODY PLANT

(By a Worker Correspondent. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—The speed-up system keeps getting speedier at the Briggs Company sweatshop, auto body makers of Detroit, and if all the men do not drop dead from utter exhaustion there is no telling what enormous sums of profits the slaves will pile up for the bosses this season.

Prizes Cut to Bone. Formerly department 65 and department 35 at the Mack plant turned out 4,000 doors with 225 men. Now these same departments thru the speed-up system turn out 7,000 doors with 195 men. In appreciation of the fierce pace the men keep going as the boss gave them a brand new cut in wages, bringing wages down to 38 cents an hour. Wages were originally 75 cents an hour, then 65 cents and now 38 cents.

The new high production rate was made possible by the two weeks' rest the men had when they were laid off. With the fear of not getting their jobs back they beat the men into submitting to the new terms and the vacation enabled the men to speed up and set this high pace in production.

How They Did It. On January 4 when the shop was reopened a system of stirring up rivalry amongst the foremen of the night and day shifts was consistently carried out alongside of a reign of terror which lasted two weeks. All those who resented it and raised their voices in protest were fired and were told they cannot come back to the plant any more. These are the facts in the change which brought the achievement of 7,000 doors by 195 men.

How much longer will the workers at Briggs permit themselves to be driven in this beastly fashion for the sake of bigger profits for the bosses? Will they continue to wear themselves out until they drop dead on the job? The time is ripe for doing something before the men are reduced to slaves afraid of their own shadows.

Time to Act. Let us stand up like men and refuse to be driven! Let us get together with workers in other shops in the city and organize into a union. Only organization, united action, will help us. Watch The DAILY WORKER every day for articles about conditions in the Briggs auto factory and about the workers' struggles in other industries. Learn about your class and how it can emancipate itself from capitalist exploitation.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK NO PLACE FOR SAILORS WHO CAN'T SHOW CASH

(By ARMINIUS, Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 4.—The Seamen's Church Institute of New York claims to exist solely for the welfare of seamen and harbor boatmen. It is advertised as a haven where the wanderers of the ocean will find home comforts, friendliness and help. But the many sailors who come here expecting to find these things are badly disappointed, for the institution holds a bible in one hand and the profiteer's sack in the other.

Charged in Everything. A room costs 60 cents a night and the occupant must vacate at eight sharp in the morning, and cannot return again until five in the evening. If the room is not paid for ten in the morning all personal property found in the room is confiscated by the institution and the owner must pay a forfeit of 25 cents for each separate article. The baggage room charges ten cents for a suit case, package or bundle and twenty-five cents for every trunk left there for storage. These charges have to be paid over again every fifteen days.

No one except those who pay for lodging is permitted to use the library. A man sits in a booth near the stairway leading to the library and asks for the lodging ticket of those who wish to use the library. Sailors who are broke and hungry

might as well ask the curbstoners for a meal as ask the officers of the institution whose chief claim is that they help those who are in need. Everything here has to be paid for at exorbitant prices. The institution restaurant charges more for a meal than private restaurants that are run for profit. Coffee and Doughnut, Sundays. The hypocritical hand of the church is behind the institution. There is a chapel in the house and a fatherly chaplain to take care of the sinful sailors' souls. Services are held every Sunday and to get the sailors to come to the institution hands out a cup of coffee and a tiny doughnut. Many sailors are driven by hunger to attend these services and for the cup of coffee and doughnut given them they must spend two hours praying and singing "Throw out the life buoy, throw out the life buoy"

WORKERS ARE JOBLESS; HOUSES ARE EMPTY; THAT'S 1926 PROSPERITY

COSHOCOTON, O., Feb. 4.—The unemployment situation here is so bad the workers are leaving for other places, making a surplus of empty houses here. Houses which rented for \$20, \$30 and \$35 a month now rent for \$18, \$20 and \$25 a month and can not be rented for that.

The manufacturers at the end of 1925 promised an increase in their business beginning with 1926. This made the unemployed hopeful; it increased their confidence in the capitalist system; they thought they would be able to get a job and support their families; but their hopes have been shattered.

If there has been a boom in business the workers have not gained by it. The ones on the job are forced to do just a little more work—that is the kind of prosperity the workers are getting here.

LUMBER BARONS PLAN TO LOWER WORKERS' WAGES

Bosses Call Convention to Take Action

(By a Worker Correspondent. TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 4.—Saw mill and logging operators are planning a convention in Seattle, claiming that profits are too small. In order to boost profits they point out there are several courses they may take:

Shutting down production until a lessened supply forces prices up; an increase in prices; or lower wages. The prevailing rate in the mills is now \$3.40 for an eight-hour day for men, and \$2.80 for boys, who are being used more and more. There are rumors of a wage cut and undoubtedly attempts will be made to cut wages.

The employers have a strong organization with the local and state governments behind them. The workers have no organization. The I. W. W. has been crushed first by the government and then by the Rowan Emergency program faction. The American Federation of Labor Union is dead. The L. L. L. L. is a scab union, controlled by the bosses, used only to reduce wages.

THE WINNERS!

The winners of this week's prizes are the following: William Schnelderman of Los Angeles, Calif., who took a trip thru the lumber region of California for the express purpose of studying the conditions in the lumber camps and reporting them in The DAILY WORKER.

The winner of the second prize is a worker in the Briggs Auto Body Manufacturing company of Detroit, Mich., whose article gives us a clear picture of the hazardous conditions in that plant brot about by a new speed-up system.

The third prize also goes to a Detroit automobile worker, a Ford employe, whose article tells a story of the helplessness and tragic ending of an unorganized worker after twelve years of slaving for Henry Ford.

All three articles appear on this page.

Next Weeks Prizes:

Next week's prizes for the best contributions by worker correspondents will differ somewhat from those previously offered.

The first prize will be a valuable fountain pen. In the near future when the increased circulation thru the co-operation of our worker correspondents will permit we promise to offer a portable typewriter. Now we must confine ourselves to a fountain pen, but even that is not a gift to be sneezed at by a worker correspondent, since it is a useful tool in the trade of writing.

The second prize will be Karl Marx's Capital, Volume No. 1, because we feel that every worker correspondent should familiarize himself with Marxian economics.

The third prize will be Lenin on Organization, Volume 1, a valuable and necessary book for every worker correspondent's library. It needs no further recommendation.

Who will be the hard workers next week?

THE FIRST PRIZE.

Lumber Kings Rule with Iron Hand

(By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN. (Worker Correspondent) EUREKA, Calif., Feb. 4.—Eureka, where "lumber is king," is a typical stronghold of the timber trust. Situated on the bay, close to the heart of the giant redwood forests, the whole existence of its working population depends upon the big lumber companies that have their mills in and around the town, and their chain of camps strung out thru the big tree region of northern California.

But Bosses Are Organized. There is no vestige of organization among the lumber workers in Eureka, except a paper union of the A. F. of L., which is shunned by the workers because of the blacklist that is maintained by the companies thru spies that are found everywhere. Once a worker comes under suspicion, he has to leave town or starve, as the lumber bosses have a real united front when it comes to tracing anyone who has a spark of class consciousness about him.

In the mills, the workers must periodically fill out a questionnaire, as to whether he belongs to any unions or other organizations, or whether he ever belonged to such, and other details of his life history.

The nationality division is used extensively by the company to keep the men from getting together. The largest groups in Europe are of Finnish and Italian nationality, and their lack of knowledge of the language is an effective barrier to organization and to any contact with the American workers in the industry.

"Booze" is secretly encouraged by company agents, especially in the camps, and there is no more sure way of completely stifling the intelligence of the men than by giving a free hand to the bootleggers to sell their fiery stuf.

For gruelling work, 9 and 10 hours a day at the least, the lumberjacks receive rotten food, crowded bunk quarters, and enuf cash to blow in on the rare occasions that they come to town to get drunk; and young workers are plentiful among these exploited slaves.

No Labor Paper. The Humboldt News, unofficially the Federated Trade Council's organ, as its editor is secretary of the Building Trades Council and also the Federated Trades Council, is a typical "liberal" sheet, humbly endorsing some politician to run for sheriff be-

OSCAR ONKEN FREEZES WORKERS THEN FIRES THEM FOR BEING GOLD

(By a Worker Correspondent

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The Oscar Onken Furniture company at 4th and Cutter streets, takes a special joy in persecuting its workers. In these days of freezing cold weather in Cincinnati, the eastern part of the building is entirely without heat. The workers in that part of the building freeze, yet if any one wishes to lose his job, all he need do is try to warm his hands.

There are about 200 workers in all. The wages of course, are very poor. They range from 30 to 45 cents an hour with the great majority getting 35 cents. The worker who asks for a raise is immediately fired for having had so much nerve.

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Stalin Makes Closing Speech to Party Congress

(International Press Correspondence.)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail.)—In proceeding to the discussion of the peasant problem at the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, Secretary Stalin pointed out by numerous quotations from the speeches of Gregory Zinoviev, who presented the Leningrad viewpoint, that Zinoviev, quite a short time ago had still the standpoint of the neutralization of the middle peasantry and only after the internal party struggle, that is a short time before the party congress, when the underestimation of the middle peasantry was sharply condemned in the whole party, took up the standpoint of the necessity of a firm alliance with the middle peasantry.

ent policy. Only just before the party congress did Zinoviev declare in Leningrad after a discussion that he was in favor of the slogan for a firm alliance with the middle peasantry. Unfortunately there is no guarantee that Zinoviev will not soon abandon this slogan, for, as the facts prove, Zinoviev never particularly shone by the necessary firmness in the peasant question. (Applause.)

It placed the interests of the party higher than considerations of a formal party democracy and forbade the appearance of a fractional organ, just as it would have to prohibit this in the future also. (Applause.)

Let the members of the opposition who still make play with the slogan "Enrich Yourselves" referring to the peasantry which has been rejected a thousand times by Bucharin himself and by the central committee, produce even one article from the central organ or even one declaration of the central committee in which this slogan has received some new expression. On the contrary, the central committee paid the greatest possible attention to the ideological purity of all articles and speeches in this connection so that the development of the productive forces of the village might not be interpreted as a slogan of the party for private capitalist accumulation. The mistake of Bucharin in which he withdrew in time and which he regrets, is in comparison with the mistakes of certain comrades who in October, 1917, twice broke the decisions made under Lenin's leadership, upon the October action, absurdly insignificant.

THE opposition did not agree with these proposals, it preferred an open obstinate struggle in the party congress. This is its "love of peace." The majority of the central committee remains in all essentials upon the standpoint of this letter. As is known, certain formulations were weakened in the draft of the political resolution, in the interests of party peace.

Support Victims of Zeigler Frame-Up

Desperate in face of the challenge of the militant miners the triple alliance of reaction in the southern Illinois coal fields—the coal barons, the ku klux klan and the reactionary union officials—is striving to railroad to the penitentiary on a vicious frame-up the leading spokesmen for the rank and file of the membership of the United Mine Workers' Union in that section.

The trial of the 13 Zeigler miners now proceeding in Benton, Illinois, on the fake charge of conspiring to murder is climaxed by the ludicrous accusation against Frank Corbushley that he, a leading progressive, murdered one of his principal supporters, Mike Sarovich, when it is known to everyone in the vicinity that Alex Hargis, a member of the ku klux klan, was the perpetrator of the murder. Furthermore the preliminary coroner's jury sitting on the case, held Hargis for the crime. Subsequent political pressure by the klan and the most flagrant use of the frame-up was brought into action to shift the blame to Corbushley.

The official machine of the U. M. W. of A. in that section is so completely corrupted and so determined to impose its rule upon the membership of the union that nothing but bitter opposition can be expected from them. The only defense the victims of the frame-up have is what they obtain from the rank and file of labor, and all militant trade unionists should support the appeals of the International Labor Defense and help finance the fight for liberty now being waged against this triple alliance of reaction in southern Illinois, that will even stoop to murder in order to achieve its nefarious purpose.

The Bootleggers, of Course!

The same question that arose in the anti-saloon league case in New York that sent the head of that organization, William H. Anderson, to the penitentiary for plain and fancy financial juggling, is up in a similar case in Kansas:

Who finances the anti-saloon league? One Mr. Fred L. Crabbe, superintendent of the Kansas anti-saloon league, collected funds for "law enforcement" that he was supposed to turn over to the league, but kept for himself. This reopens the question of who finances the league and the reptile press seems puzzled regarding the income of that outfit.

In determining the source of income of any organization it is necessary to discern what group the organization benefits. Certainly the league and its Volstead act does not enforce prohibition any more than the league of nations enforces world peace.

Those who benefit by the Volstead act are the rum-runners, the bootleggers and the dispensers of poison hooch. As long as the idiotic provisions of the Volstead act remain in force the nation will be a bootleggers' paradise. The anti-saloon league is the organized force that makes it possible for bootlegging to thrive.

Hence it is plain to anyone, with the slightest understanding of the methods employed in American politics and who understands the greed for pelf of preachers and other uplifters, that the principal support of this vile crew comes from those whom it benefits—the bootleggers.

Miners Speak for Themselves

As the strike in the anthracite drags on from month to month the miners devote considerable time to taking invoice of the calibre of their leaders. The criminal actions of President John L. Lewis in constantly calling out the maintenance men, was sternly rebuked general, by calling out the maintenance men, was sternly rebuked a few weeks ago by the general grievance committee meeting in Wilkes-Barre.

This growing militancy on the part of the rank and file was again demonstrated Tuesday when, at a special meeting of the general grievance committee, Lewis' proposals for a 5-year agreement and "voluntary arbitration" were repudiated.

Instead of the Lewis-Cappellini policy of betrayal of the miners into the hands of the employers the representatives of the rank and file insist upon pulling out the maintenance men and forcing the coal barons into submission. Instead of wrecking the union thru placing the destinies of the men in the hands of Hoover, Hughes and Pinchot, the general grievance board stands on the original demands and calls the miners to rally to the fight and smash the power of the anthracite barons.

With these hopeful signs in the anthracite it becomes the imperative duty of the labor movement at large to rally to the defense of the striking miners with relief funds to enable them to carry on their heroic struggle against the despotic alliance of labor fakers and operators.

Hillquit—Agent of Imperialism

Mr. Morris Hillquit, millionaire lawyer of New York and socialist leader, is the most illustrious representative of the Second International in the United States. The Second International is under the leadership of ex-ministers and those who hope to be future ministers to their majesties the kings and emperors and bourgeoisie of Europe. The Second International, whose leaders constitute part of the bourgeoisie in Europe, are great boosters for the league of nations and the world court.

Hence Mr. Hillquit, as a faithful socialist, also supports the imperialist policy of the bourgeoisie, and becomes an echo of Calvin Coolidge and the House of Morgan. In a debate in New York with Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, Hillquit defended the league of nations and the world court as "vehicles for realizing international peace."

Just as the pacifists in the service of imperialism from Bill Bryan to Upton Sinclair aided Woodrow Wilson when he was driving toward the last world slaughter, so Hillquit and the socialist crew are paving the bloody road over which other workers will be compelled to march in the next slaughter, unless they rise in their might and crush the bourgeoisie and all their agents.

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

WHEN one says that one must fight equally strongly against both deviations, that is to say, against the underestimation and the overestimation of the Kulak danger, one forgets that up to the moment the first tendency has only been expressed by an irresponsible member of the party in the theoretical organ "Bolshevik" whilst the second tendency is embodied by a Zinoviev and a Kamenev who have at their disposal their own press organ in Leningrad and an organizational center, Bogushevsky, however, is definitely finished.

Stalin called to mind the growth of the differences of opinion which first of all showed themselves towards the end of 1924 when the Leningrad group demanded the expulsion of Trotsky from the party. The majority of the central committee declared that it was not in agreement with this and it limited itself to the removal of Trotsky from his post as the commissar for war, for it was of the opinion that this proposal and also the proposal of Zinoviev and Kamenev to expel Trotsky from the polit bureau held great dangers for the party, for disposals are catching and they might go too far. (Applause.)

Differences of opinion also cropped up when the Leningrad organization of the Young Communist League took upon itself the functions of a second central committee of the Young Communist League and wished to transform the Leningrad district conference of the Young Communist League into a sort of All-Russian Communist League conference and the central committee was compelled to proceed against this attempt to institute a system of double centralism.

Further, the central committee was compelled to reject the proposal of Zinoviev to issue a second theoretical organ to appear in Leningrad and the editorial staff of which was to be composed exclusively of members of the opposition. The central committee believed itself to be right when

it placed the interests of the party higher than considerations of a formal party democracy and forbade the appearance of a fractional organ, just as it would have to prohibit this in the future also. (Applause.)

Nothing came of this program at the time not only because of its lack of principle but also on account of the impossibility of leading the party without these comrades. Stalin declared that he had answered the question at the time with a decisive no and had further declared that if the comrades wanted, he was prepared to give up his place without noise, without either open or concealed discussion, without setting up any demands or asking for guarantees or rights for the minority. (Laughter) At the mo-

ment exactly the opposite demand, not the politicizing of the secretariat, but its technicalization, not the abolition, but the absorption of the polit bureau is proposed. Perhaps such a reform would suit Kamenev, but certainly not the party. (Applause.)

A technical secretariat would hardly be able to prepare all the questions for the polit bureau and the organizational bureau in the manner in which this has been previously done. (Interruption, correct.) The demand for the absolutism of the political bureau is simply absurd, for the secretariat is subordinate to the polit bureau and the latter to the plenary session of the central committee. The opposition habitually talks of the difficulties of the present moment, but it forgets the most dangerous difficulty of all; the danger of disorganizing the party. (Applause.)

THE majority of the central committee had this danger in mind when it proposed compromises for a possible agreement to the opposition two days before the party congress. In this letter which was signed by Kalinin, Stalin, Bucharin, Rykov, Rutsuk, Tomsky, Molotov and Dzerzhinsky complete agreement was expressed with the resolution of the Moscow district conference against all the deviations in contradiction with the policy of the party but at the same time it was stressed that in the interests of the maintenance of party unity and to prevent the alienation of the Leningrad organization, one of the best in the party, from the central committee, the undersigned were prepared to make various concessions in determining a clear political line thru the party congress, amongst them: To make the resolution of the Moscow party conference the basis of the resolution of the party congress, but to weaken certain formulations, to avoid a mutual polemic between members of the polit bureau at the party congress, to condemn the standpoint of Sarkis upon the composition of the party and also the standpoint of Safarov upon state capitalism, in the speeches at the party congress; to carry out the central committee's decision upon the inclusion of a comrade from Leningrad in the secretariat of the central committee immediately after the party congress, to introduce similarly a Leningrad comrade into the editorial staff of the central organ, and in conse-

THE polit bureau has already complete power and is subordinate to the plenary session of the central committee, a fact which comrades who have lost their balance, appear to forget. The party unity can and will be preserved if the party refuses to allow itself to be intimidated. The party can only be led co-operatively. After Lenin's death it would be nonsense to dream of any other form of party leadership. (Stormy applause.) Should one of us get out of the traces, he will be called to order. With regard to the Leningrad workers, they will certainly now as before, stand in the front ranks of the party. We built up the party together with them, we unrolled the banner of the revolution in October, 1917, and defeated the bourgeoisie together with them, and together with them we shall fight against our difficulties, and I am firmly convinced that the Leningrad workers and Communists will not remain behind their party brothers in the other industrial centers in the struggle for an iron Leninist party unity. (Stormy and protracted applause. Singing of the International.)

FOR THE UNITY OF THE CITY AND LAND

To Approach the Farmer

By J. E. SNYDER.

THE American farmer is as well off as he ever was. He was never well off!

There is a good deal in the above statement. The American farmer used to think that he was "rich" because he owned land and tools regardless of income from products from the land produced by his or hired labor power.

There is no capitalist investment in the world that is so bankrupt, all the time, as the farm investment. If invested capital brings no real returns, not even enough to pay for the labor power expended, it is declared a failure and enters into bankruptcy proceedings. The farmer however hangs on, goes behind each year and finally is dispossessed by death or the money lender.

These things were true long years ago. It is just in recent years that the farmers began to know that he should figure in investment, that is what his land, machinery, live stock, seed, fertilizer, transportation to the local and outside market, labor power, etc. cost him before counting up his "income" on which to pay taxes.

It was when the rural delivery came and brought him daily crop and price reports that he began to observe the differences in the local market and the terminal market price. The writers in his farm papers discussed the investment and the income on the investment from a capitalist standpoint. The politicians, in order to get in as the "representative of the people," studied up on the farmers' situation and his sons and daughters went off to the cities and the colleges and came home with embarrassing contrasts on the lives of farmers vs. those who worked less hours in the cities.

Bunked for Years.
In many ways the farmer was bunked as to his importance. He was and is yet fed up on songs, such as—"The Farmer Feeds Us All," "The Lumber Jack, the quarry man, might each in turn claim that they build all the houses. Even today the farmer places the wage worker as a parasite along with bankers, lawyers and politicians. "They all eat off the farmer and he feeds them all." The making of plows, threshers, the running of trains, mining, etc., in a thousand different industries is not seen as a part of the feeding, housing, clothing and educating of all by all who work and promote.

The farmers are in rebellion. Negatively they are protesting. They have as a whole very little positive program.

The youth of the farms is the hope of the positive program. The capitalist are courting this youth. It is an

MARENGO FARMERS WANT INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE TO RESIST FASCIST RAIDS

MARENGO, Wis., Feb. 4 — The Marengo Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Association adopted a resolution protesting against the Italian fascist seizure of the Lega Nazionale offices and the suppression of the Workers' and Farmers' Co-operatives. The Marengo co-operative members in their annual meeting endorse the proposal of the Red International of labor unions that the International Co-operative Alliance call a conference of the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, the Red International of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance to formulate measures of fighting fascism, which threatens the co-operatives in many lands.

outstanding fact that in every convention the young men make the reports as managers, experts, etc., of the industrial, insurance, bank, produce, and other departments of the farm unions.

The old men are given the offices of the large body of the union, but the younger men do the actual job of "cooperation." They plant them well in the convention to influence the delegates. Thus the cooperative movement has its nuclei just the same as

the Communist Party has its nuclei.

How to Reach Them.
With a five years program of sending out scouts, visiting farmers locally (they are well pleased to have good speakers) we can build a very substantial minority in the farm unions, cooperatives, literary societies and womens organizations.

We must go right to the farmer and get all his leanings, handicaps and prejudices. He must learn of us by touching elbows with us. Although he shies at "Bolshevik" as a name he readily accepts the idea that those who work should rule.

So the farmer is learning fast that he never was well off. That he is burdened by a great crowd of useless middlemen who feed well off his products. That he is giving a great deal more than he receives.

The farmer has yet to learn his relationship in the world market to the rest of labor. He needs a broader international viewpoint. This he recognizes when you speak to him about it but tries once more to beat the game locally as soon as you move on. It is a habit for him to go in a rut. Most everything he has ever changed in his life was forced upon him from the city dwellers who in turn were forced out to compel the farmer to move up a peg.

Our Communist Party can find a field of opportunity out in the farm regions if the whole problem is studied and the farmer is approached as a fellow victim of capitalism and taught our mutual needs and possibilities.

THREE TIMES AS MANY FARMERS BANKRUPT IN PAST FOUR YEARS AS IN THE PRECEDING TWELVE

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

"The great agricultural plant of America is running down at a dangerous pace," is the confession of Frank O. Lowden, son-in-law to the Pullman millions, at a dinner of the Economic Club in New York City. Lowden said that although the year 1924-25 was better for the farmer than any of the 4 preceding years, his return on his capital, after a low wage allowance was deducted, was only 3.5% without deduction for depreciation of farm improvements or depletion of soil. With due allowance for these factors all return would disappear.

For the five years ending with 1924, he said, the farmer's return was 3.10 of one per cent. The farmer's capital also is decreasing.

In a review of the agricultural situation in the northwest by the Minneapolis federal reserve bank, the bank's figures show nearly 3 times as many farmer bankruptcies in the four years 1922-25 as in the entire 12 years preceding. The figures for bankruptcies among farmers in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana are:

Farm bankruptcies	Minne.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Mont.	Total
1910	69	67	20	9	165
1911	28	41	11	9	89
1912	29	54	19	20	122
1913	32	52	25	23	132
1914	29	108	42	55	234
1915	16	111	33	71	231
1916	19	90	16	81	206
1917	59	80	50	90	279
1918	49	61	17	38	165
1919	16	37	6	52	111
1920	42	50	18	63	173
1921	67	83	24	82	256
1922	189	237	38	215	679
1923	291	615	148	366	1,420
1924	420	752	156	511	1,840
1925	389	629	352	460	1,830

The bank's figures also show a decrease of over 5 per cent in the acreage of all land in farms in these states.

FARMERS PLEASD WITH DAILY WORKER'S STAND ON AGRICULTURAL ILLS

John G. Soltis, writing from Plentywood, Montana, says: "I want to congratulate the DAILY WORKER for its very splendid material being published on the farmers' problems. I am using it to great advantage and the farmer subscribers are all well pleased and hope for a continuation of that policy."

We shall strive to merit their continued support by interpreting their problems and exposing the political quacks who propose fraudulent panaceas for the agricultural crisis.

between 1920 and 1925. The average acreage per farm declined in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, but increased materially in Montana. The most striking change shown is a decrease of about 40 per cent in the value of farm lands in these four states.

Who are the "Big Four" Meat Packers?

ARTICLE I.
Armour and Company.

Armour and company of Illinois was incorporated in Illinois in 1900 with a charter for 99 years as a consolidation of the various large interests of the firm of Armour and company which was formed by Philip Armour in 1860. This combine owns Armour and company of New Jersey; Armour Packing company; Armour Car Lines, a consolidation of the Armour Refrigerator Lines; Armour's Stock Express; Armour Tank Line; Fruit Growers' Express and Tropical Refrigerator Express; Armour Fertilizer company; Armour Grain company; Kentucky Cold Storage company; Eastern Leather company; Armour Leather company and a large interest in the Jeffries Lumber company of Jeffries, Louisiana. It owns the Armour packing houses, fertilizer works, soap factories, glue factories and hair factories in Chicago and packing houses in St. Louis, East St. Louis, South Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Den-

ver, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Indianapolis, Spokane, Fargo, N. D., Herron, S. D. and other cities. It created the Armour and company of Delaware for the purpose of acquiring Morris and company and all its subsidiaries. The Morris meat packing plants and business were bought by the Armour-created North American Provision company, which was then "bought" out by the Delaware company.

The Armour Leather company, which was organized to "buy" out the leather interests of Armour and company was incorporated in Delaware in 1920 and "acquired" all of the leather and tanning plants of the Badger State Tanning company of Wisconsin, Cappon and Bertsch Leather company of Michigan, Empire Tanning company of New York, J. K. Mosser company of Pennsylvania, J. K. Mosser of West Virginia, Slvia Tanning company of Delaware. In addition, this firm owns 70% of the Eastern Leather company, which owns the capital stock of the Winslow Brothers and Smith company and Winslow company, Inc., of Massachusetts. It has

also bought out the entire business of Alexander Brothers of Philadelphia, S. D. and other cities. It created the Armour and company of Delaware for the purpose of acquiring Morris and company and all its subsidiaries. The Morris meat packing plants and business were bought by the Armour-created North American Provision company, which was then "bought" out by the Delaware company.

The entire issue of the Armour Leather company's founder's stock is held by the Armour and company of Illinois and has ten votes per share to every vote of common and preferred stock. F. W. Croll and F. Edson White are on the board of directors of the leather concern representing the packing house interests.

Form Subsidiary.

Armour and company of Delaware, a subsidiary of the Illinois company, was incorporated in Delaware in December 1922 to act as the holding company for certain of the Armour packing houses, cold storage plants, the Armour Fertilizer Works and all of the South American and Cuban subsidiaries, and all of the plants the Armour interests have that devoted to the manufacture and distribution of by-products, including the Armour Soap Works, and approximately \$23,000,000 of investments in other fields.

Gobble Up Morris Interests.

The Morris and company meat packing combine that was gobbled up by Armour and company had packing plants in Chicago, East St. Louis, Ill., St. Joseph, Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Omaha with distribution centers in most of the largest cities of the United States and also in London, Antwerp, Paris, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Berne, Christiania and Havana.

Navy League Out Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — (FP) — "Niggardly neglect" of the naval strength of the United States, as charged by Wm. Howard Gardiner in the U. S. naval institute proceedings, circulated by the navy league. The league spokesman says "parsimony may force upon us such another orgy of war and waste as pacifism did but a few years ago." It demands a huge naval expansion program, starting at once.

Write for the Farmers' Section.