

LEWIS GANG THREATENS OPPOSITION

ANTI-FOREIGNER PROPAGANDA OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS SECURED CONVICTION OF ZEIGLER MINERS

By TOM BELL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BENTON, Ill., Feb. 15.—The conviction of eight of the thirteen Zeigler miners on trial for attempting to murder D. B. Cobb, vice-president of this subdistrict of the United Mine Workers, is the result of the systematic anti-foreigner propaganda carried on by the prosecution attorneys during the trial. The evidence submitted by the prosecution does not implicate these miners. The prosecution knew this, and consequently relied upon poisoning the jury of American farmers against foreigners as a means of securing a conviction.

Attack Foreigners.

In the closing arguments for the prosecution, Judge Neely, R. Smith and State's Attorney Martin simply set out to scare the jury. They even went the length of reviewing the "assassination of President McKinley by a foreigner" to show the awful danger that would result to everyone in Franklin county if the accused were freed.

The names of the foreign-born defendants were mispronounced and ridiculed. They loudly declared that no "American man" would have attacked Cobb. The fact that the membership of Local 992 at Zeigler is 80 per cent foreign-born and that they had selected Henry Corbushley as their president was held up to the jury as evidence against him.

Altogether the case for the prosecution depended on rousing anti-foreigner prejudices among the jury. The defense at the conclusion of (Continued on page 4)

LEWIS SELL-OUT BOOSTS ISSUES ON WALL STREET

Gamblers Gain Through Workers' Misery

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Stocks of the coal companies and coal roads made an immediate response today to the winding up of the coal strike over the holiday, but bullish operations were not confined to them. The high priced industrials and specialties, the "toys" of rich speculators and bullish pools, whirled upward impressively as an expression of the confident spirit of the professionals in the market.

The coal roads made the most impressive response to the better outlook for business consequent on the ending of the strike. Lehigh Valley jumped 4 points to 67; Delaware and Hudson was up 5 points at 169; Lackawanna 4 and Reading 2. Philadelphia and Reading Coal sold up 2 points and gains of 2 to 6 points were recorded by the coal lists actively dealt in on the New York Curb Exchange.

Snow Shovelers Strike for Increased Wages

SALEM, MASS., Feb. 15.—One hundred snow shovelers in the local freight yards struck for \$1 an hour instead of 50 cents when the second big storm hit New England. The contractor paid them off at the old rate and tried to find other workers.

American Bankers Loan Over a Billion Abroad

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Foreign loans to the extent of \$1,097,627,000 were floated in the United States in 1925, according to the federal reserve board. This was nearly \$200,000,000 under the figure of the previous year. It is estimated that \$250,000,000 additional was invested abroad by American capitalists.

ONE KILLED; NINETEEN COALDIGGERS INJURED IN OHIO MINE EXPLOSION

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Feb. 15.—One miner was killed, 19 were injured and 600 others escaped unhurt when an explosion occurred near the shaft of the Cleveland & Western Coal company's mine at Powhatan, Ohio, at 8 o'clock this morning, according to word received at the U. S. bureau of mines here today.

FURRIERS' UNION PREPARES FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Bosses' Lockout Does Not Scare Militants

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—(FP)—"The Furriers' Union is not disturbed and will continue with its plan to strike at the most strategic moment," the workers' joint board answers the lockout of from 3,000 to 4,000 members by the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc. Negotiations for a new agreement between the employers' association and the union failed, followed by a favorable strike vote by the workers.

There are about 12,000 fur workers in the New York market. Negotiations between the United Fur Manufacturers, Inc., the Greek employing group, and the union are still going on but union officials expect that a general strike will have to be called. Full preparations for the strike have been made and a strike committee is ready to function upon a few hours' notice.

The majority of fur manufacturers are independents, taking their lead in dealings with unions usually from the employers' associations. The Associated declaration that it will attempt to reopen its shops on a non-union basis is not intimidating the workers. The employers' group indicates its intention of employing an army of private guards in fighting the union. Union demands which employers refused to concede include the 40-hour week, equal division of work and no discharge.

CONFERENCE IS TO FLEECE NOT AID PRODUCERS

Big Business Is Bluffing Workers and Farmers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—The various farmers organizations, the labor organizations and other employe organizations in Missouri are meeting at this time with the bankers, chambers of commerce, real estate sharks, merchants associations, presidents of railroads, mine operators, and other exploiters too numerous to mention, in this city.

Economy is being preached to the workers, the farmers and the professional people by the big business interests. Christmas saving societies are springing up and the bank windows tell, in glowing terms, of the wonderful advantage in saving the wages in a Christmas fund.

Austria Denies She Signed Secret Pact with German Rulers

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—Official denial was made of reports that Germany and Austria have signed a secret treaty for a union of the two nations.

NOW WE GOT HIM!



The Miners Are In the Bag of Big Capital.

POLISH RULERS MURDER MANY UNION WORKERS

Chicago Labor to Hold Protest Feb. 26

The Polish, Ukrainian and Lithuanian branches of the International Labor Defense and White-Russian Society to aid political prisoners in Poland, are organizing a mass meeting to protest against the white terror in Poland. The terror in Poland against workers, peasants and national minorities is growing. Every day there are mass arrests in some part of the country.

American workers cannot be silent when their brothers are jailed and murdered in Poland. The protest meeting will be held in Schoenhoffen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee, Friday evening, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock. Prominent speakers in English, Polish, Lithuanian and Russian will address the meeting.

Women Protest Double Standard of Morality in Cathcart Exclusion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The National Women's Party has filed with Secretary of Labor Davis a protest against the exclusion of Vera, Countess of Cathcart, declaring that by this action the government "would be setting up an arbitrary single standard of morals for women while permitting a double standard for men." The delegation of women who presented the protest asserted that there was no law allowing the immigration department to bar a woman from the country for "moral turpitude" while her companion in the offense is allowed to remain in the country. The Earl of Craven, with whom the countess eloped to South Africa while still divorced from her husband, has been in the United States for some time.

Briand Gets Set-Back on Export Tax Project

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Premier Briand received a set-back in the chamber of deputies today when his export tax project was returned by a vote of 295 to 175 to the finance commission. This tax was calculated to produce an annual revenue of 720,000,000 francs (\$24,000,000).

INVESTIGATE VETERANS' HOSPITAL FOLLOWING MURDER OF PATIENT

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The United States veterans' hospital in this city will be investigated by federal authorities following the death of Hubert L. Bero, a frail psychopathic patient. According to the coroner's report death was caused by a concussion of the brain, multiple fractures of the jaw and complications.

BOSSES WEAKEN WHILE WORKERS GROW STRONGER

Passaic Merchants Feel Strike Pressure

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

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 15.—The first signs of the weakening of the textile bosses in the present conflict with the striking workers appeared in the local press this afternoon when streaming headlines announced that "East Side Merchants Want City to help Settle Woolen Mills Strike."

This came as no surprise to the strikers who have put up a more solid front than has been known for many years in industrial conflicts, wherein the picket line has not been made up of a straggling dozen or two, but regularly consists of from one to two thousand starting at 5:30 in the morning and keeping it up till the last man on the night shift at the mill had been pulled out.

Realize Defeat.

Now come the "merchants" and call for help. But the strikers are wise to the game and know that it is not so much the merchants as the mill barons who are behind this move. The mill owners know that they are licked and realize that it would be a mistake to carry the struggle any further, but they do not like to show the white feather and admit that they (Continued on page 2)

OHIO EMPLOYERS WANT COSSACKS TO CRUSH UNIONS

Workers Fight Bill to Form State Police

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—The industrialists of this state are clamoring for "state police." They declare that the rural communities are unprotected from the attacks of bandits and thieves and that state constabulary must be instituted. They are carrying on their agitation among the farmers, to induce them to demand protection in these days of the "crime wave." If the farmers of the state demand the state police, the manufacturers will be pleased.

The manufacturers point to the achievements of the New York state constabulary, to their protection of the farmers from marauders. They never mention the state cossacks in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, who are not stationed in the farming communities. They never mention the attacks on steel workers and coal miners, or the efforts made thru the state cossacks to break up meetings of the miners, to destroy the union, etc. They never mention the murder of workers at the hands of these state cossacks.

All of this is kept in the dark. But the workers of this state are on the alert. They know what the state police are, and will fight the inauguration of the state police with all their power. Governor Donahay may continue to ask the farmers to demand it, but state police are state police—cossacks are cossacks. The workers will fight the bill and its sponsors as enemies of the working class, no matter under what form the advocates of the bill will masquerade.

UNEMPLOYED WORKER STEALS FOOD; MUST SPEND YEAR IN JAIL

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—"I was hungry and had no job nor money," declared Jasper Arnold, an unemployed worker who was arrested for stealing some food, to Judge Henry Bray. "I saw food in a restaurant window at 1831 Welton street and could not resist temptation to break in. The judge sentenced Arnold to jail for one year.

THOUSANDS REPUDIATE BETRAYAL AS TRAITORS STRIVE TO PACK SCRANTON MINERS' CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 15.—The deep undercurrent of discontent that exists thruout the entire anthracite region as a result of the Lewis betrayal has risen to the surface in District No. 1 where thousands of miners have already repudiated Lewis and on every hand there is the most violent denunciation of the monstrous betrayal of the "Black Friday" Philadelphia betrayal.

At the Hazleton headquarters of District No. 7, the Lewis henchmen are boasting that the opposition to the anthracite pact will be ruthlessly crushed and that the operators will be enabled to reopen the mines at once under the incredible terms of the five year sell-out.

Approximately six hundred delegates will attend the "ratification" convention in Scranton tomorrow and the meetings of local unions to select representatives to the convention are still in progress today. In many locals no effort is made to get out all the membership and only a handful meet and approve the delegate, while reports from other places, especially in District No. 7, indicate that no meetings are held and that those local officials who are part of the Lewis-Cappellini machine simply sign credentials without any authority whatsoever from the membership of the locals.

Lewis Has Bodyguard.

So widespread is the hatred on the part of the rank and file of the miners of the anthracite against John L. Lewis that that unprincipled traitor is compelled to maintain a bodyguard whenever he ventures upon the street.

Rinaldo Cappellini, who aided the police and courts jail militant members of his own organization in the same predicament and if his district were to hold an election today with the miners free to express their wills he, like Lewis, would be overwhelmingly repudiated.

Editor Holds His Noss.

Yesterday many of the preachers and priests thruout the anthracite region commented upon the incompetency of Lewis and others openly referred to the betrayal, while the Scranton Daily Telegram, edited by a former member of the Typographical Union, brands Lewis a "quite deplorable failure as a leader" and declares that Lewis "has scored the biggest victory for the anthracite operators that has ever been enjoyed."

Ordinary servants of the anthracite barons hold their noses in disgust at the performance of Lewis, as they feel that he has accomplished more to enslave the workers to the coal barons at one strike than they can ever hope to achieve in the next hundred years.

EAST CHICAGO POLICE ARREST TWO YOUNGSTERS

12 Year Old Youths Held in Jail Six Hours

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Feb. 15.—Walter Sabador and Matt Wains were distributing a leaflet at ten in the morning announcing a mass protest meeting for the next day against the arrest of William Simons, secretary of the Chicago Workers School and the break-up of the Lenin memorial meeting in East Chicago, Ind. But you can't fool the cops of East Chicago—they're gosh darn spy by heck. Wal, they'd "show" these "kids." So they locked them up from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon. What charge is to be placed against the twelve year old youths is not yet known.

Not in Switzerland, Tchitcherin's Demand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 15.—George Tchitcherin, commissar of foreign affairs, in reply to a telegram from Sir Eric Drummond, general secretary of the league of nations, notifying the Soviet Union that five nations desired to postpone the conference on disarmament, reiterated Russia's refusal to send delegates if the meeting were held in Switzerland. He explained that the Soviet Union preferred the gathering take place in some country with which it had diplomatic connections, pointing out that the Swiss government had never made the slightest move to offer restitution for the murder on its soil of the Soviet representative, Vorovsky, nor to negotiate for the establishment of normal political relationships.

Prepare For Big Day.

SEATTLE — (FP) — Ninety-two members of the local Plattsburg officers training unit recently listened to a report dealing with local rail and port facilities. Charts have been prepared and placed on file ready for instant use in "time of emergency."

LEWIS MUST BE KICKED OUT OF UNION FOR BETRAYAL OF DEMANDS ON "BLACK FRIDAY"

By ALEX REID, Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

The six months' strike of the hard coal miners is now history. The miners are to go back to work with a five-year contract shackled onto their necks. No increase in wages is granted. No betterment of working conditions. No right to strike for five long years, it makes no difference if the cost of living does continually soar, no matter how rotten their working conditions may become, they are tied to a contract tighter than were the bonds of chattel slavery.

And this is the miners' reward for six months' struggle—the fruits of the battle, after about six months of starving and struggle of the miners, their wives and families, to gain a few crumbs extra, to make life a little more worth living, to be more able to give their loved ones a little better chance in life than they got themselves, to give their offspring a chance for a little better education than they ever had. Now after all the hardships endured throughout the long winter months, after all the sacrifices made, they stand stripped of every demand that amounted to anything to them, tied down to a contract, which stands out as the most flagrant and contemptible betrayal of workers in the history of American labor.

Strike Was Forced.

The miners met in their tri-district convention on June 29, 1925, in the city of Scranton, Pa., formulated the following demands: 10 per cent increase in the wages of contract miners, \$1.00 per day for day labor, uniformity of wage rates, and check-off of union dues. Failing to gain their demands while working they struck work on the 31st of August, 1925.

Tons of statistics have been collected and published to support the miners' demands, and no individual has produced more data in this respect than Lewis himself. No man in America understood the terrible conditions of the anthracite slaves better than Lewis and no man ever had a better opportunity to bring victory to an outraged class of toilers.

In his Hazleton speech, Aug. 25, Lewis produced statistics to prove the starvation wages of the miners. He showed they were far below that required to give a decent living to the miners, he showed the enormous amount of lost time to the miners thru no fault of their own, he showed the cost of living had been on the upgrade while the miners' wages had remained stationary, he showed the terrible conditions under which the miners worked in the hell holes—the butchering of the miners, and he showed the enormous piles of millions, yes, billions of dollars the owners were making out of the blood of the hard coal slaves.

Back to Slavery.

Yes, Lewis understands their conditions. He has settled the strike. The miners will return to the pits, back into the bowels of the earth and have their eyes shot out, many of them to have their flesh ripped from off their bones in explosions, many of them to have their backs broken, their limbs amputated, or buried under thousands of tons of roof.

No wage increase for them, back to work spurred and repudiated, back into the living hell with backs bent, and bleeding hearts to make more millions out of their blood for the human vampires that own the mines.

In spite of all that Lewis has said about the terrible conditions of the

miners, in spite of the sacrifices, the walls of widows, and the hunger cries of orphans, the great John L. Lewis signs a contract to force the miners back at the old rates, the same to be changed when the operators so desire.

Miners Gain Nothing.

A complete surrender was made of every economic demand of the tri-district convention. Not one economic point was won. In no country of the world have the miners or workers ever experienced such a betrayal. This betrayal stands out as the blackest spot in American labor history and will be remembered for all time.

Lewis Can Get His.

The check-off was granted, and now the Lewis gang will find it easier to collect the few remaining cents from the miners. Arbitration is not provided for in the agreement—no need of it, the operators will get all they desire with a five year contract, that will save them the inconvenience of referring anything to an arbitration board.

Ye Gods, and they call themselves leaders of the miners. Is it any wonder that from the tortured hearts of the militant miners come the cry to be delivered from the vulturous grasp of their leaders?

Many conferences were held between the operators and Lewis, quiet meetings, in very comfortable hotels, in far off cities, back from the hungry faces of starving miners. No settlement was supposed to have been made at any of these conferences, but suddenly like a bolt out of a clear sky the wires flashed the news that the strike was settled.

Every miner waited on an official announcement, waited with suppressed joy, confident that their demand had been granted, for how could it be otherwise, when their wages were far below the common standard of living and had not Lewis himself so stated.

Resent Betrayal.

But the joy was short lived, joy gave way to consternation as the truth became known. Angry mutterings and denouncement of the settlement and betrayal was heard on every hand. Here at last Lewis is seen in his true colors. Here at last we see the treacherous policies of the Lewis gang in all its nakedness. Now we understand why Lewis refused to call out the maintenance men, now we understand why Lewis fought the progressive miners' program, why he repudiated the grievance committee's demand for a one hundred per cent strike, now we understand why the progressive miners were jailed and

CHICAGO I. L. D. WILL HOLD MANY MEETINGS DURING THIS WEEK

Lithuania Branch No. 1 of the International Labor Defense will hold an open meeting Tuesday evening, Feb. 16 at 8 o'clock at Vilnius, 3116 South Halsted Street at which the Binba trial will be discussed.

An International Labor Defense Protest and Rally will be held in the Liberty Hall, 14th and 49th Court, Cicero, Wednesday evening Feb. 17 at 8 o'clock.

The Irving Park Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold its meeting Thursday Feb. 18. A short talk on the Binba Blasphemy Trial will be given. Bring your friends to this meeting, at 4021 N. Drake Ave.

Alex Reid will speak on the "Struggle of the Miners and their Persecutions."

The Karl Marx club will hold its meeting Thursday evening, Feb. 18, 8 o'clock at 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Why Cappellini praised the sending to prison of the progressive miners' leaders.

No man knew better than Lewis that the calling out of the maintenance men was an ace card against the coal owners. Why did he not call out the maintenance men when the miners were demanding it? Why did he aid the operators by permitting the maintenance men to remain at work? The answer to these questions is found in the agreement and the agreement proves that Lewis was more concerned about the property of the coal owners than he was about the lives and welfare of the slaves in the anthracite.

Repudiate Settlement.

The miners in many places of the hard coal field since the betrayal at many mass meetings, have repudiated the treachery, and spurned it as they would a plague. Thruout the valley the miners are protesting the settlement, and calling on the rank and file to refuse to accept it.

Lewis has called for a convention of the miners to be held in Scranton for Tuesday, to have the miners' delegates ratify the betrayal. It will no doubt, be ratified, judging from past performances in like conventions. The miners at various conventions in the past have been terrified and militant representatives of the rank and file have barely escaped with their lives. Considering the enormity of this betrayal we can picture the organized effort to kill all opposition to the ratification.

The miners in many large locals have now endorsed the program of the progressive miners. All thru the anthracite the rank and file are now turning against their treacherous leadership. If the strike had continued a few more weeks, the miners would have repudiated Lewis completely, and accepted the program of the progressive miners exclusively. The joint grievance committees have already repudiated Lewis and called the men to fight for a 100 per cent strike, to bring out the maintenance men, and start a real struggle for the tri-district demands.

Lewis saw he was being repudiated, he saw the outraged miners were turning from his treacherous policy and were accepting the progressive miners' program that insured victory for the miners. He realized that the miners would defeat the coal owners with this program, and in fear for the welfare of the coal barons' profits, he deliberately settled and betrayed the miners.

Miners of the anthracite, refuse to accept the betrayal. Refuse the five-year sentence to slavery. Fight for the tri-district demands, bring out the maintenance men, make it a 100 per cent strike. Fight for the 10 per cent and dollar increase, fight for uniformity of wage rates.

Down with the betrayal. Down with the Lewis treachery. Bituminous miners demand a national strike against the treachery. Demand a national convention and expel Lewis from the organization he has betrayed!

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

BOSSES WEAKEN, LABOR STRONGER

(Continued from page 1)

are shoved into a corner in which they feel mighty uncomfortable. The local press tells of a meeting of the East Side Merchants' Association at which the members went on record to proceed with a plan to have the strike settled. They give as a reason they are losing much money and that some of them are facing bankruptcy, since the mill slaves have ceased to bring them their weekly pay envelope.

An appeal is to be made to the chamber of commerce to help them and the mayor is also to be used as an official tool to whip the workers into line.

Object to "Outsiders."

This jackrabbit bunch is scared to death about "outsiders" but when were the merchants or the chamber of commerce or the mayor ever on the inside with the workers? Did they come to their aid when the bosses cut their wages? Did they go to the mill barons and tell them that it was wrong to reduce the income of the workers below the line of a bare existence?

The workers know who has come to their help. You cannot fool them now. They have been told to organize for their own protection and to look out for themselves. They have chosen a fellow worker to lead them and stir them up and give them advice, but they have not forgotten that all must be leaders and able to take part in the struggle. When one of the police asked the men and women in the picket line who their leader was he replied, "We are all leaders. There are eight thousand of us who are leaders."

The strikers chose Albert Weisbord to be their head and leader. He has accepted this great responsibility. But he has a committee of over a hundred which meets every day or when it is necessary and this committee goes over the situation and together with Weisbord adopt such methods as seem to them best.

Afraid of Weisbord.

Now come the merchants who tell the strikers that they want to have the strike settled, but make a very insulting statement at the very beginning. They stated that Albert Weisbord, organizer of the united front of textile workers, would not be invited to the conference.

In other words, the very man who has been so true to the workers and helped them to get so strong that the bosses are now crying for settlement is to be left out and not allowed to participate in the settlement.

Are the bosses afraid that Weisbord is too much for them? Are they afraid that he has too much knowledge of the situation and knows too much about the tricks of the meddlers and the hypocrisy of the bosses?

The workers will not let the bosses insult them so boldly and shamelessly as that and get by with it. They will settle with Weisbord as leader of the strike and with the committee and then with all the strikers as a mass, or they will not settle at all. This is the time when the workers themselves will agree upon the settlement. There will be no secret sessions with the bosses and no dark and mysterious compromise.

Must Settle Right.

The merchants' association and the mayor and the chamber of commerce and the bosses and the whole bunch of exploiters will save valuable time if they get wise to that and make up their minds that if they want to settle they will have to settle with the united front committee of textile workers including Organizer Weisbord and the entire rank and file of the workers in every mill affected.

This frantic cry for settlement means that the entire city with bosses and businessmen alike feel the crushing power of the workers when they are united.

The textile workers will go back only when their demands are granted in an open and definite way, and all that is needed to accomplish this is a continuance of the strike as it has been carried on till now.

Anthracite Coal Miners Must Gather the Bitter Fruits of Experience

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

THE employers' press generally is very much satisfied with the surrender of President John L. Lewis, of the mine workers, to the mine owners. They do not exult about it openly. That would be in bad taste and would have no good effect on the sorely tried tempers of the coal diggers.

The Chicago Journal, when the first news came over the wires, did issue an edition that carried the headline, "MINERS LOSE!" But most capitalist editors are too clever and self-composed to allow their feelings to get the better of them in such an inexcusable way.

It is much more laudable to scold both sides to the conflict. This will do no harm to the mine owners, who have the whole power of an entrenched and arrogant capitalist system supporting them. It does bear heavily upon the mine workers. They have no press, with tens of millions of daily circulation, to espouse their cause. Their own Mine Workers' Journal is edited in careful compliance with the class collaborationist viewpoint of the labor bureaucracy. In this dilemma the miners have only the Communist press as their trustworthy ally.

The New York World claims to have made the startling discovery that the agreement reached on "Black Friday" at Philadelphia was only "A Truce in the Coal War." It rants very excitedly against the "settlement" that did not bring a lasting solution of the problems faced in the coal industry in the anthracite field. To be sure, the World has no real solution of its own. It favors legislation by congress, and calls upon "the public" to support it, that will prevent another strike when the new contract comes to an end. Since congress is but a part of the mine owners' capitalist government, it is clear to be seen that the New York World does not argue for the mine workers' interests.

Congressional action means compulsory arbitration, supported by the armed forces of the state,—the police, the militia, the regular army—not against the mine owners but against the mine workers. The World now declares:

"The public was told that if it would stand fast and let the strike run its course something like a permanent and constructive remedy could be had. The whole argument for inaction and a hands-off policy by the government and the public was that by waiting bravely and patiently this time it would be possible to do better than a patched up truce."

That means that the mine barons were given free reign in their confident expectations that they could crush the mine workers.

Instead of an increasing disintegration in the ranks of the strikers, as the struggle progressed, there was very apparent a growing militancy among the mine workers that raised its thundering voice against the Lewis regime bent on surrender, as well as against the anthracite czarism of the coal owners.

It was in the face of this mounting wrath of the strikers that the coal capitalists and the labor bureaucracy sought a common haven of refuge in Philadelphia and patched up a "truce" that amounted to a sell-out for the mine workers.

The only gain won by the mine strikers comes from the bitter lessons they learn in the gruelling struggle. If thousands of coal diggers, in this anthracite strike, have learned that they can depend solely upon their own working class power, then all the suffering and misery will not have been in vain. It means that greater preparations will be made for mightier battles. To stop the workers from thinking in that direction is not only the ambition of the kept press and its capitalist master, but of the labor bureaucracy as well. Against that conspiracy the anthracite coal miners must fight more determined than ever.

CONFERENCE TO FLEECE PRODUCERS

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motors as yet. In bringing in the whole state of Missouri on the "ground floor," at a conference, to talk economy and boost, the bankers and chambers of commerce have shown ability to switch the weather cock around a bit.

Farmers Closer to Workers.

In recent months, the Missouri Farm Association and Farmers' Union have shown a tendency to seek a closer relationship with organized labor. The farmers have been seeking to form a closer association of all the existing organizations for mutual legislative, industrial and marketing protection from speculating grafters.

The farmers have been talking about the high cost of credit, transportation and exchange. They have looked favorably on the opening of the Missouri, as a water route to eastern and foreign markets. Also the untiring of the selling, buying and financing, thru their farmer associations, including exchange cold storage shipping plants, elevators, stores, banks, and even their own places for entertainment and recreation.

Big Business Changes Tactics

At first the big business concerns tried to stop this "bolshivism" by suppression, interfering with shipping facilities and injunctions. Finding that futile, they now seek "economy conferences" with farmers and wage workers' representatives to talk over the "best interests of all."

So far as attending this conference, the farmers and trade union organizations have entered the web prepared for them. How badly they will get entangled remains to be seen. The "ground floor" in steel investments, the "greater Kansas City" dope, the unity of business and producers, and the "me too I'm a farmer," will be dished out at this conference.

Should the farmers and wage workers stop for a moment to reflect, they would see that it is not Kansas City that originates this inspiring economy campaign." The Kansas City banks are but branch banks of the International Bankers' Association with head-

quarters in Wall Street, New York City.

Not to Aid—But to Fleece.

When we reflect again, practically all our western industries are but branch houses of eastern enterprise. The mail order houses and chain stores dispatch all their accounts to Chicago, the packing houses do likewise. The machinery that is sold to the farmer comes mostly from the harvester trust with its headquarters in the big eastern centers. Even the farm unions have their main cold storage plants in the east and are building their terminal elevators there. Kansas City is a gathering and service station. The agents of big business sit at the grain, livestock, produce and dairy gateway to the east market and take toll as the producers file thru. Even tho the farmers ship thru associations, the final terminal is owned by the big business interests and they get the big toll.

Economy meetings and conference in Kansas City, called by the agents of big business are not called to help you but to fleece you, farmers and union men.

The bankers are telling you now that every interest of theirs is dependent on you farmers and wage workers and they try to make out that your interest is bettered by their existence and urge "cooperation" with them in building up the "economy" of Missouri. They are frauds in this, for again we say they are but out-post toll collectors for the big bankers and merchants of the east and can be no political or industrial kin to you, who produce the wealth of this or any nation.

Stay Away From Conference.

If you want an example, brother farmer and brother union man of how big business treats those whom it conquers, go to the fifth departments of the packing plants and you will get the extreme degree of their interest in labor of any kind. The only thing they recognize and respect is power and you can establish that far better outside their hotel parlor conferences than you can inside.

FASCISTI FAKE STATE BUDGET; BUY UP NEWS

Plan New Wars to Hide Nation's Bankruptcy

(Special to The Daily Worker) ROME, Feb. 15.—The most alarming news concerning the intended military ventures of the Mussolini government are being whispered about in various authentic quarters.

Despite the assertions made by Count Volpi, of the Italian debt mission to the United States, that Italy had reduced its military and naval forces, the chamber of deputies has authorized a vast increase in the standing army. It is the current belief that Mussolini's fiery declarations concerning the possibility of serious trouble with Germany in South Tyrol is a maneuver to conceal his real purposes in the Near East. The understanding arrived at some time ago with England pledges Italy to back the British in their possession of Mosul. Just what this country gets in return has not been revealed but it is doubtless an opportunity to expand in Asia Minor, a historic Italian ambition.

Fascists Fake Budget Balance.

That Italy is headed straight for bankruptcy is evident from the fact that its politicians, like those of France when confronted with a similar situation, have fraudulently "padded" out its budget in order to make that appear balanced. The Banca Commerciale, which is the financial power here behind the dictator, has a tremendous deficit in its accounts, were they correctly audited. This impending crash, Mussolini hopes, could be charged up to the war if he succeeds in thus diverting public attention.

Incidentally, facts are coming out about Count Volpi showing him as a financial adventurer of the worst type. One of the members on a peace commission with him committed suicide, rather than face the revelation of crookedness and doubledealing connected with the delegation. As a result of the assistance which Volpi secured from prominent American financiers on his visit to the United States, a number of them were given titles of nobility and official decorations. Others will be similarly recognized.

Buying Up the Press.

Emulating the example of England, which prior to the United States' entry into the world war, bought up a large number of the most influential American newspapers, the Mussolini government is following the same method with regard to the press in France, England, and the Italian press in America. This is to secure international support when the hour comes for the little Caesar on the Capitoline to unsheathe the sword.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of The DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

MOVIES OF RUSS COLONY WILL BE SHOWN HERE SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21

Moving pictures of the Russian colony will be shown together with the famous Russian comedy "The Miracle of Soldier Ivan," Sunday, Feb. 21, at Wash's Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble St., at the performance concert and dance given by the Federation of Russian Children's Schools of Chicago and vicinity. The pictures of the colony were taken this summer at the picnic of the federation, where all Russian labor organizations were represented. Beginning at 4 p. m. Tickets in advance 50c., at the door 60c.


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On the Firing Line



Passaic Girl Striker Seized by Police Bullies.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League (T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

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

TRAIN SERVICE WORKERS SUFFER SEVERE WAGE CUTS SINCE 1920; UNIONS DEMAND HIGHER SCALES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The attempt of the railroad management to prove to the public that the demands of the train service brotherhoods for better wages are without justification fails to the ground before interstate commerce commission figures. Analysis of the commission's wage reports shows that the great majority of these workers have suffered severe wage cuts since 1920. Compared with pre-war their increases are generally less than those secured by organized labor in other industries.

The average 1925 earnings of yard brakemen and helpers, the largest single group in the train service department, amounted to \$1,856. This is less than 60 per cent over 1914. The cost of living now stands 78 per cent above the pre-war level. At the top, so far as wages are concerned, are the passenger conductors averaging \$2,948 in 1925. This is only 62 per cent over pre-war.

The increases over pre-war in the case of the other groups are, freight conductors 75 per cent, yard conductors 76 per cent, passenger brakemen 97 per cent, freight brakemen 101 per cent and baggage men 114 per cent. Thus only 3 groups, including less than half the train service forces, have had increases exceeding the increase in living costs since 1914. These 3 classes started the period with miserable wages, their 1914-15 earnings averaging about \$1,000.

Earnings for 1925.

The 1925 earnings of the various groups now seeking increases, placed side by side with their earnings in 1923, 1920 and 1914-15, were:

The 1920 averages represent the wartime wage peak only to the extent of 8 months of the year. In the first 4 months lower rates were in effect. A full 12 months at the peak wages established by the labor board in its first big decision meant earnings from 5 per cent to 9 per cent higher than those shown in the table.

Compared with the peak established by the board's 1920 decision the wages of certain groups have been cut as follows: Freight brakemen 16 per cent; freight conductors 13 per cent; yard conductors 19 1/2 per cent and yard brakemen 23 per cent. These groups, with present wages more than 10 per cent under the peak, include over 80 per cent of the entire train service forces. In fact nearly 60 per cent of the train service employees are freight and yard brakemen with from 16 per cent to 23 per cent lopped off the wages established by the labor board in 1920.

Ask Higher Wages.

The new basic day rates reported asked by the brotherhoods include: Passenger conductors \$7.75, passenger brakemen \$6, baggage men \$6.16, local freight conductors \$7.74, local freight brakemen \$7.34, thru-freight brakemen \$6.24, thru-freight brakemen \$5.84, yard conductors \$7.64, yard brakemen \$7.16. The increases involved will raise the wages of the large number of brakemen to no more than a minimum health and decency level.

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1926.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Local and Place, and Address. Lists various union meetings across different cities like Chicago, St. Paul, and Washington.

COMPANY UNIONS ORGANIZED IN MANY INDUSTRIES

Over Million Workers in Boss Organizations

By ROBERT W. DUNN (Federated Press)

Company unions or employer-controlled shop committees, works councils and employe representation plans are among the most significant developments in American industry. Company union devices started shortly before the war, gained a long stride in the period of labor shortage and so-called reconstruction, subside somewhat in 1921 and have fluctuated between 800 and 1,000 since. The number of workers involved totals well over a million.

The American Federation of Labor company-union questionnaire to its 2,000 volunteer organizers brings replies indicating the toll company unions take among regular trade unions. The few pages of organizers' reports in the January American Federationist show almost every state and industry included in the company union circle. Added to the general manufacturing and public utility companies, note particularly railroads reported affected: Southern Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande Western, Chicago Burlington & Quincy, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Achison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Erie, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Delaware Lackawanna & Western, Kansas City Southern.

These are but samples, for a railroad labor board survey shows some 300 separate company vest-pocket associations now functioning on some 65 railroads. None are affiliated with either the American Federation of Labor or Big Four brotherhoods. Some are insignificant local bodies but others ramify whole railway systems, throwing across the country a network of committees, councils and lodges, sometimes modelled closely after regular rail unions.

Others are mere committees functioning from company headquarters and using the check-off arrangement for collecting dues. A letter to the operating department or personnel division of the railroad brings a reply enclosing copies of rule books and by-laws of associations, with assurance that the "arrangement is proving very satisfactory to both contracting parties." There is no attempt to disguise that both parties are run from the managements' front offices.

Practically every class and craft of railroad worker falls within the domain of company unionism, altho by far the greatest strength has been reached among shop crafts, clerical forces and maintenance of way men. Among the last mentioned we find company unions represented in 1924 on some 25 roads.

The extent of company unionism stands in inverse ratio to the power of the regular union.

DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA IS WORKERS' AIM

Hold Conference in Pittsburgh District

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—Trade unionists of the Western Pennsylvania are determined to learn the truth about Soviet Russia even if President Green of the American Federation of Labor, is opposed to a delegation visiting that country.

A conference of trade unions to send an American trade union delegation to Russia was organized recently with active unionists as officers. The reactionary business agents and paid officers are doing everything possible to prevent their membership from learning the truth.

A few meetings ago the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union with a packed delegation occurred in Green's letter. For a time this threatened the possibility of sending a delegate to Russia from Pittsburgh. The membership is not of the same opinion as their paid officials. The last meeting of the conference received a number of additional delegates from locals and central labor bodies from nearby towns as well as many locals from Pittsburgh. Now in place of one delegate the conference is proceeding to prepare to send two or more.

Chinese Seamen Hold Convention at Canton

(By Mail to The DAILY WORKER.)

CANTON, Feb. 15.—The First All-China congress of seamen was convened here January 5. It was attended by over a hundred delegates and lasted for three days. Resolutions passed included support to the nationalist movement, insistence upon an eight-hour day and other economic improvements, and a policy of aggressive class struggle. The delegates pledged themselves to work for the destruction of the provincial spirit which has made national unity hitherto impossible.

High Salaries Not High Wages Cause of Heavy Phone Charges

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—High salaries, but not high wages, are a heavy charge on the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. and are partly responsible for the subsidiary New York Telephone Co.'s fight to raise rates 35 per cent. Cross-examination of A. T. & T. controller Charles A. Heiss at the public service commission hearing brot out that fifteen officials are paid a total of \$618,000 yearly, averaging about \$40,000 each. Heiss is one of the lucky ones.

A. T. & T. is divided into three branches. Heiss testified; a holding company of \$900,000,000 worth of permanent securities, a second furnishing service to license contract companies like the N. Y. Telephone Co., which pay 4 1/2 per cent for service and the third the long distance section. With all the juggling of inter-company finance and charges, the phone company can make itself appear poor and ask for more money.

PORTERS LEAVE COMPANY UNION; FORM OWN BODY

Wage Increase Means Little to Workers

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Not a single change in the agreement between the Pullman Co. and its company union for porters resulted from the so-called wage conference held to forestall bona fide union organization among the workers. So report organizers for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

No Change in Basic Pay.

The Pullman Co. did offer the porters an 8 per cent increase in the basic wage, now \$67.50 per month. But wage arrangements are not written into the company union agreements. The Pullman Co. also changed the hourly mileage basis for excess mileage payment and succeeded in making the hand-picked company union delegates think they were getting a further increase. Actually the change wipes out any gain the porters might make by the 8 per cent basic wage increase. The porters are so disgusted that they are joining the real union faster than ever.

Two delegates refused to sign the company union agreement despite the prayer sessions with Perry Parker, grand chairman of Pullman Porters' Benefit Association, the Pullman company union. Bluffs and threats also failed to move them. Three men signed under protest. The Brotherhood urged the delegates to fight for \$155 per month basic pay; 240 hours maximum regular work; conductor's pay for overtime work; time and a half for conductor; pay for porters reporting for duty whether sent out or not; elimination of Filipinos put on club cars as a threat to the real union; right of porters and maids to join a union without interference or discrimination against them by the company.

Company Union Meets.

Seventeen company union delegates were those recommended by company agents, as ballots from 16 districts marked according to recommendation proved. Most of the delegates represented districts with few porters. The conference had to be postponed for lack of a quorum and met with six delegates missing from insufficient votes.

New York Police Help Taxi Owners Speed Up Drivers

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—New York taxi drivers are now required by police regulation to present on demand of the license department a full record of all trips made for 60 days past, giving name and address of driver, time of beginning and termination of each trip, and location for first and last stop of each trip. Employers by scanning these records can tell at once if the driver is busy every second and fire him if he isn't. John Daly, second deputy police commissioner appointed by the former police head Enright, still heads the licensing bureau altho the city administration has changed.

Taxi drivers are further incensed by the appearance of what they term a stool-pigeon organization headed by an ex-city official. This is the Taxi Patron's Protective Co., which offers to prosecute all taxi riders' cases against drivers. The patron is registered, sends in a card for every ride with drivers' number and cab license number and if he has any complaint or loses anything in the cab, the organization carries the case for him. Taxi drivers complain that this gives further support to the falsehood that they are dishonest and that the organization can easily frame them when they try to organize workers.

Unions Fight Against Incoming Plant.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 15.—New Brunswick unions are combating the removal of Wolf & Abrahams Clothing Co. here from Bridgeport, Conn., because the firm refuses to make an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. Union building trades workers will not do necessary alterations on the building picked by the anti-union concern.

"Peace" in the Needle Trade



SIGMAN: "Now We Can Proceed to Peaceful Work."

CONDITIONS OF BRITISH LABOR GROWS WORSE

Millions of Workers Walk Streets

By TOM MANN. (Special London Letter.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.—As the British parliament opens its sessions, once more the stream of tedious talk commences, and fresh efforts made to show that the British Empire is the highest form of civilization and sets the example to the rest of the world. The United States undoubtedly goes thru a similar experience of spell-binding and with you as with us there are millions ready to accept the hogwash as veritable nectar.

How glorious conditions are in this happy land may be realized when a few facts are stated. There are more than 1,500,000 in enforced idleness out of a total population of 48,000,000. There are hundreds of thousands of families living in one room only, using this room for all purposes. There is an area in London extending from Whitechapel to Old Ford and West Ham, an area of over a dozen square miles, that can only be classified as a huge slum area and this has its exact counterpart on the south side of the Thames.

No Recreation Space.

In many areas there are 50,000 children and young persons with hardly a playground other than a converted churchyard. There is a population in this metropolis of over 7,500,000 and the struggle to get a conveyance to get to work in the mornings and to return in the evenings is of a character that young women positively dread it, and a stoppage on a railway or the upsetting of a tram-car or bus throws tens of thousands out of gear resulting in complaints, fines, dismissals and heartbreaks! This is capitalist civilization!

With all this terrible inefficiency, positively tragical in its daily results—we have in labor's ranks—classed as leaders at that—persons of apparent intelligence in some departments of life, who actually join with the capitalist forces and declare they are entirely opposed to a change of the system!

Thomas Aids Capitalists.

Such a one is the Hon. J. H. Thomas, M. P., privy councillor. Last week he used his utmost influence to prevent any rupture between the railway companies and the employes. A year ago as the secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen he with his colleagues submitted claims on behalf of the men to the companies. From time to time discussions have taken place and as soon as the matter was up for final decision, Mr. Thomas and his colleagues declared emphatically against attempting to force any change and when the delegates refuse to take such a view the conference is adjourned and the matter raised again and again until a majority of the men vote as the officials desire. These officials, particularly Thomas, declare they are not out for a change of the system.

A sequel to this is that many branches of the National Union of Railwaymen have passed resolutions expressing serious dissatisfaction with the conference decisions and calling upon Mr. Thomas to resign. While the workers are seriously misled by their officers it is of interest to know that there is rapidly growing up in the trade union movement an

Hartford Salesgirls Work Long Hours; Get Small Pay; Need Union

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15.—(FP)—Hartford, Connecticut, boasts of its open-shop tendencies and is now trying to tell its working girls that without any union they are not so poor as working girls once were. Charlotte Molyneux Holloway, state department of labor industrial investigator, finds from her survey of Hartford stores that cash girls and beginners who would have gotten \$2.50 a week 10 to 12 years ago now get \$8 to \$10 weekly.

Clerks, or saleswomen and salesmen, make \$20 to \$30 instead of \$10 to \$15 and may receive 1 to 2% commissions on sales. But the average wage in Hartford stores is only \$18 to \$20 and hours are 47 to 53 weekly. Side street stores stay open nights and work their clerks up to 53 hours weekly. Fruit, grocery, confectionary and drug stores likewise work employes longer hours.

Holloway does not quote cost-of-living figures but tries to tell Hartford working girls that their wages have increased faster than living costs. She states that store office workers and salespersons have had wages increased 60 to 112% from 1914-15. Cost of living figures usually estimate a much greater rise in the same period. Meanwhile six-sevenths of Hartford's stores report good business for 1925 and prospects for more profits in 1926.

Minority Movement Conference.

Recently, a conference of the National Minority Movement for the London area was held at which some very straight talking took place. Resolutions were passed bearing on the every day life of the workers and showing unmistakably that those who were present were clear-cut militant men and women aiming at a 100 per cent class conscious spirit in the trade unions, at the elimination of all sectionalism, at one union only for an industry, and at complete workers' control of all industry and its results.

The same Mr. Thomas has considered it to be his duty to attack A. J. Cook, the active and militant secretary of the Miners' Federation. Cook has shown a capacity to keep in close touch with the rank and file and his methods have been of a militant character, resisting the outrageous claims of the owners and fighting for the six-hour day for the workers.

Here we touch a matter that ought to receive at once international attention. America turns out a larger amount of coal per man than do the miners of any other country. Britain produces a slightly larger output than the other countries of Europe. The miners here have been and at present are working on seven-hour shifts. The coal is not so easy to get in England as in America, the character of the seams makes it more difficult and the extent to which machinery is used is very much larger in the states than in Britain.

For Six-hour Day.

It should not be too difficult a matter to arrive at an international understanding as to what should be the hours of toil in mines and for that matter in all other industries. Allowing for the nature of the work of mining, and for the extension in the application of machine methods of production, we of the minority movement in Britain, guided in this matter by actual coal miners now working at the coal face, declare emphatically in favor of the six-hour day and the five-day week.

TOLEDO BOSSES FEAR UNION OF NEGRO WORKERS

Stir Race Hatred in Confidential Letter

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The meeting held in Toledo recently at which Lovett Fort-Whiteman spoke created quite a stir in the executive committee of the Merchants-Manufacturers' Association as can be seen from a letter they sent to each of their members.

Fear Unity of Workers.

The bosses association was unable to restrain its fright at the thought that white workers and Negro workers were uniting in this section of the country to fight for better conditions that they sent out the following confidential letter which fell into the hands of a worker with the intention of stirring up race prejudice among their members and to point out the grave danger that was menacing them thru the American Negro Labor Congress.

To Our Members: "The enclosed report speaks for itself and is sent for your confidential information."

"Very truly yours, E. J. Miller, Manager. Confidential."

"Circulars are being distributed by the Workers (Communist) Party Toledo branch, announcing a meeting to be held at the Banquet Hall of the Labor Temple tonight at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress. The speaker of the evening will be Lovett Fort-Whiteman of Chicago, who is said to be a famous Negro labor organizer and orator."

"The leaflet states the purpose of the meeting is as follows:

"To unite all existing Negro organizations, social, economic and political equality between Negroes and whites. Equal pay for equal service. Admission into all labor unions of colored men."

"For a labor party. Abolition of Jim-Crowism, black-beltism, segregation and lynching. Fear Unionism."

"Another purpose of the meeting, however, we are told is to build up the Hod Carriers and Building Trades Local of which Jackson is business agent. He it is said will advise the colored men that if they belong to the local they will have an opportunity of earning not less than 80 cents per hour and possibly \$1, and that only colored men will be permitted to work as hod carriers or building trades laborers."

Stir Race Hatred. "In this connection, we call your attention to a statement made today by an applicant (a white man), saying that he applied for a job as a hod carrier or mason tender and was told by a foreman that it would be necessary for him to have a card. He then applied to the business agent, Jackson, (a colored man) who informed him that he must have a job before he could obtain a card and that practically all jobs were now filled by union members, mostly colored."

Applicant further stated that colored men are being brought here and given jobs with the understanding that their dues shall be taken out of their wages when paid and that no hod carrier or laborer will be allowed to work for less than 80 cents per hour."

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

Every Party Member in a Trade Union

By M. H.

THE importance of the campaign to intensify our activities in the trade unions that the party is conducting at present, cannot be overestimated. On the results achieved in this campaign depend the success or failure of many mass activities of the party in the future.

The reorganization of the party has made the accomplishment of this task possible. A large portion of the party membership, formerly isolated in national groups and confined largely to social and language activities have now become a part of the basic party units and are learning to participate in the mass activities of the party.

The task now is to permeate every member of the party with the understanding of the importance of trade union activity.

Overcome Obstacles.

Our activity in the trade unions up to the present has not produced the maximum of results on account of two major obstacles: (1) a small portion only of the membership eligible to trade unions are members of the trade unions; (2) only a small portion of those that belong to trade unions are actively engaged in carrying on Communist activity in their organizations.

To illustrate, we have 85 members employed in one industry in Chicago; but 35 are members of a union and only 15 at best are active in those unions. Those facts speak for themselves. Before we claim to be a Bolshevik party, we must get rid of conditions that are relics of social-democratic impotence.

Our great leader said: "A Communist is a man of the masses." One cannot lay claim of being a man of the masses just because he works in a factory with other workers, eats in the same restaurant with other workers or entertains himself in a moving picture place or dance hall where workers gather. A Communist must be active in the workers' organizations that the class consciousness of the masses of workers has created at a given period in a given place.

Join Mass Organs of Workers.

No matter how backward this organization might be, how confused its program and poor its tactics, if this is the mass organization of workers, the place of the Communist is in there. Not to cater to its prejudices and sink down to its low level of class understanding, but by active participation in its struggles and illustrative propaganda, step by step to raise the class consciousness of the workers in those organizations and lead them on to the realization that only in the Communist program and leadership in the Communist Party can they find their emancipation.

Some comrades advance the argument that they belong to unions and have lost hope of breaking the stranglehold of the bureaucrats and are therefore unwilling to contribute financially to the upkeep of those bureaucrats by paying dues into those

organizations. It is true that when one joins a union and comes down to the first meeting proposing to the masses that either they accept his Communist program or they are a bunch of damned fools and their leader a gang of crooks, he will find himself sadly disappointed and in many instances even badly hurt. Does it prove the futility of Communist activity in the trade unions? It proves only one thing that the methods were wrong.

Participate in Life of Unions.

The first step after joining a union is to take part in the routine activities of the union. Almost every union has an organization committee and this is one place where there is little competition for the honor of being on it, because there is little honor and a whole lot of work. This committee can be utilized by every Communist as the first stepping stone to prove to the masses that he has no interest of his own outside of their interest. Once the workers recognize your loyalty and activity in their behalf, you have a broader field of operation and you can take the second step.

Every union, national or local, no matter how conservative it is has an opposition element in it. In some instances it is a more and in some a less conscious opposition. In most cases it is composed of elements who instinctively feel the incorrectness of the policy and tactics of their national and local leaders, but do not know how to combat them and haven't a definite program and conscious leadership to substitute them. These opposition elements offer a fertile field of operation to every Communist who has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the workers.

Every Communist is potentially a leader of masses. He is to organize this chaotic opposition to give them a program of action and lead them into the struggle against the bureaucrats. This cannot be accomplished by pure abstract propaganda. We must use the illustrative method. Let us take for instance the latest cancer that is eating up the vitality of the American labor movement—class collaboration. In the abstract this phrase does not mean a thing to the average worker. When you translate it into exhaustion after a day's work as a result of so-called increased efficiency, coupled with frequent lay-offs as a result of intensified productivity per worker, which eventually brings about a lower standard of living, an increased army of unemployed, then the worker will understand the danger that is contained in class collaboration and will support us in our fight against the bureaucrats.

But this is only the first step. The labor bureaucracy in its attempt to justify class collaboration comes whining to the membership about the danger of company unions and futility of strikes, pointing out that the time for winning strikes is over and that the workers must find a way of getting along harmoniously with the employers, as a solution to those problems they offer class collaboration. Our answer is: "Yes, company unions are rotten, but the way to fight them is not in making the unions scab company unions. Yes, strikes are lost, something is wrong with the unions, but the remedy is not in exchanging the most effective weapon, the strike, for the bible of peace and harmony, class collaboration."

Combat Company Union's Danger.

Our partial program for getting out of this blind alley that labor has been driven into is amalgamation and organization the unorganized. Where one craft cannot strike effectively, a strike of an industry will tell the bosses where they get off. To make this possible we must amalgamate the crafts. We must organize the unorganized before the bosses organize company unions. We must strike blow after blow on the existing company unions and bring in the million workers into the trade unions. These campaigns are inseparable, too, from our labor party campaign. A successful fight against the first means a victory for the second.

Chicago has made a good start. Sunday, Jan. 31st we held a meeting of the unorganized in one industry and 18 members are going to join their respective unions. There are about 40 more in that industry that will be called upon to join. Meeting after meeting will be called in each industry until we have every member that is eligible to a union member of that union.

Reach Nuclei.

Those meetings are called by the district committee, but only through active cooperation of lower units will we achieve the maximum results, thru reaching nuclei with speakers on the importance of trade union activity and getting the co-operation of every member. We must win the masses in the union. It can be done, because objective conditions are forcing upon the workers the realization that the Communists are the only ones that have a program that leads to victory. Our slogan from now on must be: One hundred per cent membership in unions!

One hundred per cent Communist activity in the unions by every member of the party!

NEW COURSES AT WORKERS' SCHOOL FOR SPRING TERM

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 — The spring term of the Workers' School is now beginning and for the next three weeks there will be many new courses starting each week. During the coming week, the new courses include:

1. Advanced Marxian Economics, Thursday nights, 8 o'clock, instructor, J. Mindel. This is a course for those who already made an elementary study of Marxian economics and have at least read some such work as "Value, Price and Profit," Bogdanoff's "Short course in Economics," or done equivalent study.
2. Modern American Labor History, Monday nights, 9 o'clock, instructor, Solon De Leon. This is a course dealing with the history of the American labor movement since 1865 up till the present time and includes the growth and development of the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, the I. W. W., the socialist and Communist parties.
3. Workers Correspondence, Monday nights, 8 o'clock, instructor, Joe Freeman. New registrants are admitted into this course, the old ones will continue.
4. Elementary English, Monday nights, 8 o'clock, instructor, Ella G. Wolfe.
5. Intermediate English, Tuesday nights, 8 o'clock, instructor, Sonia Ginsburg.
6. Advanced English, Wednesday nights, 8 o'clock, instructor, Eli Jacobson.
7. Intermediate English, Wednesday nights, 9 o'clock, instructor, Pauline Rogers.
8. Elementary English, Thursday nights, 8 o'clock, instructor, Sonia Waldey.
9. Shop Nucleus Training Course, Thursday nights, 9 o'clock, instructor, Jack Stachel.
10. Public Speaking, Friday nights, 8 o'clock, instructor, Carl Brodsky.
11. Social Psychology, Friday nights, 9 o'clock, instructor, David Kvitko.

Other courses will be announced next week. Registration for these courses can be made any afternoon or evening in Room 34, 108 E. 14 St., headquarters of the school. The fee for each course is \$2.50 for three months.

A few qualified students, who have done extensive study in Marxism, will be admitted into the advanced party training course on Wednesday nights, which includes Leninism, instructor, Bertram D. Wolfe and Party History and Problems, instructor W. W. Weinstein. The fee for the course is \$4 for three months. No one admitted without examination. Examination can be arranged for any afternoon or evening at the Workers' School.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION

All working class organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting meeting on March 19 as the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, is arranging a Paris Commune pageant and drama. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to be one of the speakers.

N. Y. CONFERENCE PLANS AID TO DAILY WORKER

Build Up Circulation of Press, Urge Speakers

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—A conference of functionaries numbering 175 from shop nuclei, street nuclei, and sub-sections and DAILY WORKER Builders' Clubs was held here to discuss the content and methods of distribution of THE DAILY WORKER.

This was the first conference of this kind ever held in the district. In the past it was unusual for most of the party members to believe that THE DAILY WORKER and the Communist press in general was the concern of the literature agents only and that they had done their duty when they had selected their literature or DAILY WORKER agent. At this conference there were present the organizers of shop and street nuclei and the members of the sub-section executives.

The conference was opened by J. O. Bentall who is at the present time assisting Katterfeld in the work of building up the circulation of the daily in the Eastern cities. Bentall spoke on the Lenin Drive of THE DAILY WORKER.

Build Up the Communist Press.

Stachel, organization secretary of the district, spoke at length on the Communist press, contrasting the influence of the Communist parties in the different countries as shown by the support they are receiving in the trade unions and at parliamentary elections, with the circulation of the Communist press. He showed that in the majority of cases we failed to get all our sympathizers to read our press. He stated that the party members must remember the words of Lenin: "The press is not only a collective agitator, a collective propagandist, but a collective organizer as well." Every effort must be made to build up the power of the press for this means the building up of the influence of the party.

Stresses Workers Correspondents.

Comrade Stachel stressed the importance of building up the worker correspondents, to include non-party workers who must be induced to write in our papers and send us even their grievances against our press and against our party. The workers in the shops and factories must learn to know that THE DAILY WORKER is their paper. Thru the Worker Correspondents we can hasten the Bolshevization of our press. Without them, the press cannot be bolshevized. In every nucleus there must be a worker correspondent. We must build up groups of worker correspondents in every shop to include non-party workers. Stachel also spoke on the methods of distribution of the press and how to sell literature in the shops.

Every Party Member Must Build the Daily Worker.

Katterfeld spoke of the progress made in building up the circulation of the daily in New York City, and predicted that New York would soon have a DAILY WORKER edition printed in New York, provided we increase our circulation sufficiently. He spoke of the failure of all the party members to do their share towards the building of THE DAILY WORKER. Katterfeld then made suggestions to the members on how to increase their efficiency in the distribution of the daily and to get new readers for our paper. Katterfeld then referred to the Special Lenin Drive in New York where we are offering non-party workers a month's subscription for 50 cent and urged the comrades to go over the top in the New York quota of 1,000.

As a result of the conference many of the comrades are beginning to understand that the building up of THE DAILY WORKER is the concern not only of the literature agent but of every member of our party.

Order a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO WELCOME TRUMBULL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 5

Workers are urged to reserve March 5 so they can hear and welcome Walter Trumbull at the International Labor Defense rally at the North Side Turner Hall. The other speakers are: Professor Robert Moss Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE R. A. I. C. MEET IN NEW YORK CITY NEXT TUESDAY BY PERSON OR PROXY

The stockholders of the Russian American Industrial Corporation are to meet in New York City on Tuesday, February 23, and all comrades outside of New York who are shareholders should send their proxies immediately to Benjamin Gitlow, William Weinstein or Charles Krumbine. These proxies can be sent to the national office of the Workers (Communist) Party or direct to Benjamin Gitlow at 108 East 14th St., New York.

ANTI-FOREIGNER PROPAGANDA AIDS ZEIGLER GANG

(Continued from page 1).

the examination of the defense witnesses proposed that the case go to the jury without final arguments by lawyers. This the prosecution refused to accept. Isaac E. Ferguson in opening the final argument for the defense dealt only with the evidence produced by the prosecution thru their fourteen witnesses. Witness by witness he examined the prosecution evidence and showed that upon that basis the defendants should be released.

Prosecution Evidence Weak.

The evidence of the prosecution is as follows:

Regarding Henry Corbhisley seven prosecution witnesses said nothing against him. Only two said that he had been in the fight around Cobb. One said he had seen him with a chair in his hand. Four others said they had heard him shout something but all one of them had different versions of the words shouted.

In rebuttal Henry Corbhisley produced witnesses to prove that he was not in the hall when the fight took place. Besides this Lon Fox who stated that he was standing close to Cobb during the fight could not say that Henry Corbhisley had struck Cobb.

Karadich Wrong Man.

Eleven witnesses said nothing against Mike Karadich. One claimed he saw him with a chair, and only Cobb and Jess Alexander said he had struck Cobb. Karadich brot witnesses to prove that he had never been known as "Mike Krodich" the name under which he was indicted.

Six witnesses said nothing against Stanley Parez, while eight claimed that he had shouted something in a foreign language at the end of the meeting. The frame-up was that Parez had precipitated the attack on Cobb when he shouted something in a foreign language. Since Parez is a Lithuanian and the audience was overwhelmingly Slav the problem arises how he could have conveyed anything to them in Lithuanian.

Only five of the fourteen prosecution witnesses said anything against Steve Meanovich, while nine of them had nothing to say against him.

Cobb stated that Frank Corbhisley was at the meeting and that he saw the print of a gun under his shirt. One other witness claimed that Frank Corbhisley had shouted threats against Cobb. On this evidence he was convicted.

Eight Witnesses vs. Two.

Against Martin Simich eleven prosecution witnesses said nothing. Two claimed that he had kicked Cobb, and Cobb himself claimed he was struck by Simich. Against these three witnesses eight witnesses took the stand and proved that Martin Simich was at home all the night of the meeting. But these eight witnesses were the especial butt of the ridicule of the prosecution attorneys because they were foreigners.

Only one witness along with Cobb said anything against Eddie Maleski. These eight miners were found guilty on the basis of the evidence as outlined above. The testimony of the forty-two defense witnesses may as well never have been given so far as the jury was concerned because most of them were foreign-born. Cobb, who claims that the first blow that struck him dazed him, is also the one man for the prosecution that claims to have seen and heard everything that went on. He alone was cool-headed and calm while at the same time he claims that twenty-six men (afterwards reduced to thirteen) were trying to murder him.

"Beyond Reasonable Doubt."

In spite of the lack of conclusive evidence against the accused the jury decided that eight of them were guilty as charged beyond reasonable doubt. It is quite evident that the jury responded to the appeals of the prosecution directed to rousing their prejudice against foreigners.

The defense made a motion for a new trial as soon as the verdict was read. Argument for the new trial will be heard on March 29.

Miners Rally to Defense.

The first round of this fight has gone to the Fox-Cobb machine in the miners' union. They have succeeded in securing a conviction against the progressive leaders of the Zeigler local. But the sentiment of the miners around Zeigler, West Frankfort and other towns shows that the miners are behind the convicted rank and files. Now that it is quite apparent that the eight convicted are in danger of going to the penitentiary, the miners are rallying around them to aid in the defense.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE



Another Anti-Bolshevik Crusade.

DEMAND CONGRESS INVESTIGATE Y.W.L. OF LOS ANGELES

Daughters of American Revolution Panicky

By JOHN EDWARDS.

Having nothing else to do, the combined organizations of the Los Angeles Daughters of the American Revolution, recently passed a resolution begging congress to investigate the Young Workers League, the Workers Party and all other Communist organizations.

Forgetting the meaning of the word "revolution" that adorns the name of their useless and superannated organization, the female descendants of the former rebels against Great Britain have during the past years carried on first class counter-revolutionary tactics—mainly by word of mouth.

The Los Angeles D. A. R. took its stirring measure (the passing of a resolution) following the "brilliant" exposure by the Los Angeles "Evening Express" that Bolshevism in the United States, openly and fervently advocated a Soviet republic for this country. The occasion of the exposure was a speech in the city of angels by Anna Louise Strong.

The indignation of the parasitic ladies who are female consorts of Los

Angeles' foremost exploiters is particularly directed against the youth organizations of the American Communist movement. The patriotic bosoms of the hesurately dames heave with national fervor when they learn that the working class children are being brought into the fight against their exploiters.

The fat and matronly scum of the "upper" ranks of the exploiters consider themselves as the bulwarks of the ruling class and take this occasion of the activity of the Y. W. L. to work themselves up into a patriotic frenzy ending in the birth of a virulent resolution.

The Y. W. L. favors an investigation far more earnestly than the hysterical ladies for it would be an opportunity to broadcast to the young workers the real purposes of the league.

The verbal piffle of the Los Angeles D. A. R. in its original purity is as follows:

"We, as Daughters of the American Revolution, owe a duty of patriotic service to oppose every movement that is destructive of the spirit of loyalty, deep regard and faith in the principles and ideals of our government. We deplore the growth of Communism in the United States, and particularly its insidious work in our public schools and colleges in California and other states.

"We therefore recommend that the federal authorities investigate this situation, with a view to eradication of Communist propaganda."

How Restaurant Workers are Rushed

By Young Worker Correspondent.

Near the Painters' Labor Exchange, in a paint store on the northwest side, there is a restaurant, where painters come around in the evening trying to find work.

The restaurant is always busy enough to kill the waiter, a young lad about 20 years old, employed there. I waited there with another painter—a young worker—and we were talking about the bad conditions of the young workers in the painting industry, when the waiter came near our place and said, "We have it still worse."

We tried to come in conversation with him, but it was impossible for him, because he was all alone in that place and had to be waiter, cashier and very often a help to the cook. And the place full with customers.

Little by little we found this out from him: This restaurant was supposed to be one of the better ones, where the waiter does not depend so much on tips. But nevertheless, it's rotten enough. The hours are from 3:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m., seven days a week, a total of 77 hours a week for \$22 the week.

He is always tired from overworking himself. He has no chance to go out. When asked why he does not join the union, he answered, "What of it? If I will join the union, and it



will come to get a job, it will be given to the older waiters first. They will let me wait until... when? Don't I have to live?"

This is a good example that shows the result of discrimination of the young workers in the trade unions: when I've told him about the fight the Y. W. L. is carrying on in the trade unions for the organization of the young workers, for the lower initiation fee, etc., he was very glad of it and promised to join the Y. W. L. as soon as he will be able to and take an active part in the struggle.

Young Workers of Other Lands

ECONOMIC TRADE UNION STRUGGLE IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The wages of the young workers between 14-20 years employed in the metal industry are subject to no wage agreement and consequently are a field of most extreme exploitation and at the same time a weapon in the hands of the capitalists against the organized existence of the adult workers in the metal industries. At a factory meeting of the Youth in the "Baltik" factory the demands were made and presented to the management by several delegates from the meeting.

Wages for workers of 15 years, 50 oere per hour; 16 to 18 years, 60 oere per hour, and 18 to 20 years, 70 oere per hour.

These demands were rejected whereupon the delegation took up the mat-

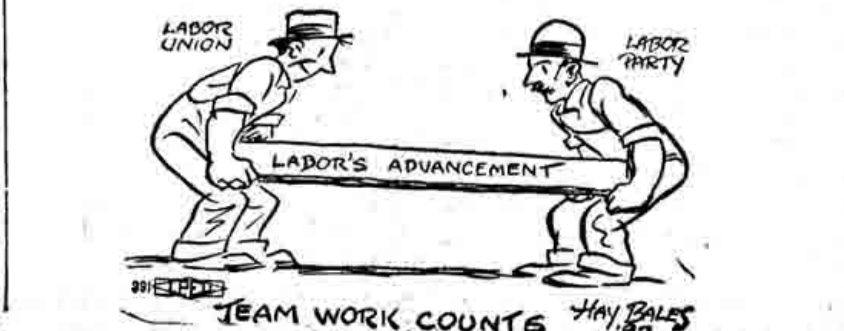
ter with the trade union functionary who promised to support a resubmission of the demand. The result of this second advance showed itself in the counter-proposals of the management:

Under 15 years, 40 oere per hour; 15-16 years, 45 oere; 16-18 years, 55 oere; 18-20 years, 65 oere per hour.

Since these offered considerable improvement the compromise demand were accepted.

BOURGEOIS YOUTH INSURANCE

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



Women's Day Celebration in Chicago

SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 6 at NORTHWEST HALL, Cor. North and Western Aves. (3rd floor.)

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that day.

NEW YORK WORKERS You're Invited!

Daily Worker Builders' Concert

Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and Third Ave.

Sunday, February 21, at 2 P. M.

International Artists.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

By Clarissa S. Ware.

In these days when the question of the Alien Registration Law is threatening to further enslave American Labor—

This little pamphlet assumes increasing importance. It is a most valuable little booklet containing facts—essential to intelligent understanding of this question.

The Daily Worker Publishing Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 5 Cents

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

LEWIS HENCHMEN FEAR TO BATTLE COAL OPERATORS

Agreements Broken, But Clique Does Nothing

By a Worker Correspondent BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Feb. 15—Going thru the various newspapers of both the capitalist class and the working class, I am almost ashamed to say that I am a union miner, on account of the weakness in our fight against the coal operators.

Work on 1917 Scale.

After the mines had been shut down six months a notice was posted telling the miners they could go back to work if they were willing to work on the 1917 scale.

At present there are two mines working—one at Marianna, Pa., and the other at Cokeburg, Pa. The bosses are also preparing to open the Ellsworth mines No. 1 and 2.

The Pittsburgh Coal company is another that has broken its agreement and is working five mines on the open-shop 1917 wage scale basis.

Machine Mass Meetings.

Mass meetings are held every so often in the district to keep the union miners from returning to work. These meetings are held in such a manner that they do more harm than good.

No questions are permitted. A few miners that had the nerve to ask any questions were rushed out of the hall so quickly that they did not know what had happened to them.

How long can our union function as a real union with John L. Lewis thinking more of the coal operators than of the starving miners and their wives and children?

Fight Five-year Agreement!

When John L. Lewis signed the five-year agreement with the coal operators, he signed the death certificate for this district.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WHEN SENDING IN YOUR ARTICLE

Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents:

This Week's Prizes!

- Send in a story—make it short, give the facts, and a prize may be yours! No. 1—First prize will be a new book now on the press: "The Awakening of China," by James M. Dolson. A beautiful edition of an unusual book.

Write—Rush—Order a Bundle of the issue in which your story appears!

YOU'LL GET PIE IN THE SKY WHEN YOU DIE BUT ONLY 40 CENTS AN HOUR WHILE YOU TOIL ON EARTH

By ANDY, Worker Correspondent. EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 15—James is one of the many laborers that toil day in and day out at the Westinghouse plant.

As soon as the whistle blows you'll find loyal James "doing what is right"—sweeping, cleaning chips, handling and lifting heavy castings and every other thing that the boss orders him to do.

James has not much to say. He does not know much and, as he says, he does not want to know anything—taking the old saying, "Ignorance is bliss" as his motto.

The other day he was lifting some heavy castings that I had to a machine and as I noticed the effects of heavy lifting, I asked: "Is it heavy, James?"

"I'll say it is! Goah my back hurts terrible," he said. "Take it easy, James, you'll break your neck."

"Then with a gloomy expression he goes on to say: "I have to work hard to keep my job. I have a wife and children to support."

"How much do you get now?" "Forty cents an hour—\$19.20 per week. My wife is a good woman. She economizes and we get along somehow."

"The company makes millions—in fact, over one hundred million dollars annually—by robbing you and me and the rest of those that work for it. Don't you think we workers ought to organize in heaven?"

It is hard to get fanatics like James to do anything else but toil hard and fatten the capitalists and their lackeys—the priests, preachers and rabbis.

Religion has made a good slave out of millions of workers, but the constant agitation of the Communists will help win them over and then the bosses' slogan of "getting pie in the sky when you die" will be changed to getting all the pie before we die.

Ohio Police Arrest Greeks as Bolsheviks

(By a Worker Correspondent.) WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Three Greek workers, who were soliciting for the Greek Communist paper, Empros, and distributing Workers Party literature, were arrested, charged with violating a city ordinance which prohibits handing out advertising matter on the streets.

These arrests come right after the organization of a local manufacturers' association, formed to put down the rising militancy among the steel workers.

The three men were really suspected of being Bolsheviks, as came out in their examination before the mayor and the chief of police.

Both these officials were violent in their denunciation of the "Reds." They informed the three prisoners that there were many Bolsheviks in the city. They said the "Reds" aimed to put the Red Flag on the city hall.

The chief thrust out his chest as he declared loudly that he and his police force intended to suppress any such revolution. A stool pigeon belonging to the Greek-American progressive association, a fascist organization backed by the 100 per cent Greek patriots, had followed the three men around and pointed them out to the officers.

Ohio Judge Charges Police Bring in Crooks

By Worker Correspondent. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Police Judge Hefferman threw a bomb shell into the ranks of the super law-enforcers when he charged from the bench that the police were bringing in petty crooks and allowing the big crooks to escape to Europe.

Hefferman stated that to steal a million and go to Europe was no crime but to steal a lead pencil or get caught shooting dice was a big crime in the eyes of the police. Go out and get the big crooks, was Hefferman's advice to the police in releasing a prisoner charged with petty larceny.

Workers who get this job thru an agency are forced to pay \$8 for the privilege. One worker I know of can't get a job here merely because he can't afford to pay the agency. He worked at this place before. One worker, recently injured, had to drag truck-loads of clothes with one hand.

The Colossus



Labor is Mighty—if It is Conscious of Its Power.

FOOD COMBINE REPORTS SHOW EXCESSIVE PROFITS FOR 1925

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. Excessive 1925 profits are now being reported by leading corporations. National Biscuit Co. reports a 1925 profit of \$13,581,696.

Ward Baking Corp. appears with a 1925 profit of \$4,203,143 after heavy deductions for interest, depreciation and taxes.

Cushman's Sons, another important baking outfit, reports a profit of \$1,275,763. After deducting for depreciation, federal taxes, etc. this gives the common stockholders \$5.14 a share.

Cocoa-Cola hardly rates as a food but it is generally grouped with the food corporations. Its 1925 profit of \$9,020,165 gave common stockholders a return of \$14.47 a share.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., with an annual production of 12,000,000 dozen collars and 500,000 dozen shirts, made a profit of \$2,242,699 in 1925.

Endicott-Johnston Corp., with an average daily output of 125,000 pairs of shoes, reports a 1925 profit of \$6,374,729, equivalent after all deductions to \$8.47 a share on the \$50 par common stock.

Safety razors have proved a midas touch to the owners of Gillette Safety Razor Co. In 1925 shavers turned over to this company a profit toll of \$12,089,857 representing a return of \$6.04 a share on the 2,000,000 shares of common stock.

American Can Co., the trust which gets its rake-off on the increasing use of can goods, reports a 1925 profit of \$16,390,036 after all deductions for interest, depreciation and taxes.

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Nationalist Struggles Within Serbia Threaten to Overthrow Ministry

BELGRADE, Feb. 15—A serious ministerial crisis is looming up, due to the nationalist struggle between the Croatian and Serb elements in the conglomerate population of this country.

M. Korosec, Slovenian clerical deputy, created a sensation in parliament by declaring that there were rumors in common circulation of military action against Greece in the spring.

U. S. RENEWS ITS ANCIENT TRUST BUSTING FARGE

Writ Is Sought Against the Food Combine

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The department of justice has applied to the federal district court in New York for an injunction against the National Food Products Corporation restraining its officials from taking steps to acquire majority stock control in a number of nationally known food products companies.

How ineffective such an attack upon the inevitable process of industrial combination is was most forcibly illustrated in the case of the dissolution of the oil trust years ago.

Moreover, there is every reason to believe the administration is acting merely for political effect. President Coolidge has repeatedly gone out of his way to assure big business that he favors the elimination of competition.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Wipe Your Brow and Rest Yourself The Lenin Drive Is Over But Don't Lay Down Your Tools! The Campaign Continues

Thanks to thousands of loyal thinking workers who have contributed their time and energy and their funds to get new subscriptions. (Tomorrow we will tell how well they did.)

BUT—The Campaign Continues

To build "Our Daily," to better serve the working class is a never ending task that must be done in every day of the year. In this we must have your help.

The same loyal, hard working, fighting workers who have built The Daily Worker in this drive will continue building. But they will welcome your help!

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Rates: Outside of Chicago: Per year \$6.00, Six months 3.50, Three months 2.00. In Chicago: Per year \$8.00, Six months 4.50, Three months 2.00.

'RABKORS' ACTIVE ALL OVER RUSSIA, CONFERENCE SHOWS

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail.)—Every issue of the daily press in Russia contains many columns of material supplied by the "Rabkors" or Worker Correspondents from the factories, shops, mines, offices, schools, army units and rural villages.

All over Russia, even in the most distant parts, this network of information sources, direct from the very heart of the proletariat, is being extended: A conference of workers' correspondents of the newspapers in Central Asia has just been concluded.

The firm pays 38 cents an hour and 5 cents attendance bonus for skilled workers. If a worker is over half an hour behind the required attendance—for any reason whatever—he loses his bonus with the result that his envelope will be \$2.50 short.

The wages of women workers are lower than those of men workers. They range from 25 to 30 cents an hour. There are about 20 girls working in the place. Some of them are married, and together with their husbands, they must slave away to make ends meet.

Conditions in the dyeing department are very injurious to the health of the workers. Most of the time the department is filled with dense smoke from the boiling dyes, and a vile smell permeates the entire room.

A great safety first propaganda is continually carried on by the bosses. The walls are plastered with illustrations on how to avoid accidents, but not a single card is posted illustrating how a man can support himself and his family on \$25 a week.

A safety first moving picture was recently shown in the lunch room, during the lunch hour: the workers were forced to see it on their own time! A speaker told the assembled workers that the "carelessness of the workers is responsible for the death of 20,000 out of the 35,000 who die every year" of industrial accidents.

Workers who get this job thru an agency are forced to pay \$8 for the privilege. One worker I know of can't get a job here merely because he can't afford to pay the agency. He worked at this place before. One worker, recently injured, had to drag truck-loads of clothes with one hand.

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Wants to Hold His Job

Senator William B. McKinley, the traction magnate of Champaign, Illinois, is again in Chicago, trying to lay the basis for his campaign for re-election after six years of the most persistent, foul and shameless trucking to venality ever recorded against any person in public office in the history of this or any other nation.

After his visit of a few weeks ago he hastened back to Washington to be on hand to help vote this nation into the world court so that Morgan could forge another weapon in the struggle of American imperialism to dominate the world. Now he has the effrontery to return to Chicago and declare that he would just as willingly vote the country out of the world court as he voted it in if the proposition came as a republican party mandate.

McKinley is unquestionably a regular republican. Elected to the senate on the Harding anti-league of nations landslide in 1920, he participated in the corruption and political debauchery of that administration. With the unlamented departure of Harding, he supported every proposal of the Mellon-Coolidge agents of the trusts and tried to conceal from the eyes of the public the appalling record of graft and corruption.

McKinley will try to make the world court question the issue in order to cover up the rest of his record. Rotten as the world court record is, it is no worse than other official acts of the Illinois senator. His record has been one of consistent depravity without one single redeeming feature.

The high lights of the six years of McKinley in the senate are:

- 1—He supported the Mellon tax steal of May 5, 1924, and 2—Repeated the performance last week.
- 3—Supported Truman H. Newberry who corrupted with millions of dollars most of the state of Michigan in order to buy a seat in the United States senate. When McKinley and 17 others now up for re-election had finished voting for Newberry one of the members of that body truly said: "YOU CAN NEVER LESSEN THE DIGNITY OF THE SENATE AFTER TODAY. IT CAN NEVER SINK LOWER."
- 4—On February 11, 1924, voted to save Edwin L. Denby in spite of proof of his peculation in the Teapot Dome oil scandals.
- 5—On January 20, 1925, voted against approval of the report condemning Edwin L. Denby and Albert B. Fall for their part in the oil scandals.
- 6—Two months later tried to aid Coolidge place in the office of attorney general "Sugar Charley" B. Warren of Michigan. Warren had helped create the sugar trust which was to be prosecuted by the government and Coolidge wanted to appoint Warren so he could protect his interests as chief law enforcement officer of the United States and thereby escape the penalties of his lawlessness. McKinley has three votes recorded in favor of this corrupt White House move:
 - (a)—Voted to keep investigation under cover.
 - (b)—When that was defeated voted against considering it at all, and
 - (c)—Voted to confirm nomination of "Sugar Charley."
- 7—Supported Coolidge in effort to shield the notorious Harry M. Daugherty and thru friendship with Daugherty succeeded in securing the appointment to the federal judgeship in Illinois of Wilkerson, who, at the request of Daugherty, issued the infamous shop strike injunction in 1922.
- 8—Voted for the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill that enabled the big industrialists to realize millions of dollars in increased profits.

That is his partial record. It stands without an equal for brazen-political ignominy. After McKinley's six years in the senate nothing can ever further befoul it—not even his republican opponent, Frank L. Smith, of Dwight who grew up in the political school of Len Small of Kankakee and Ed. Curtis of Grant Park.

Let McKinley use his millions, even as his friend Newberry did his, in the coming campaign, he cannot prevent the vanguard of the working class, the Communists, exposing his record and the record of the party for which he stands to countless thousands of workers of this state who now know little about him.

A Scab Upon Ordinary Lackeys

Even among the recognized lackeys there must exist certain rules supposed to be observed by that degraded fraternity. Those who grovel longer and lick longer than the other lickspittles become objects of aversion, even among flunkies.

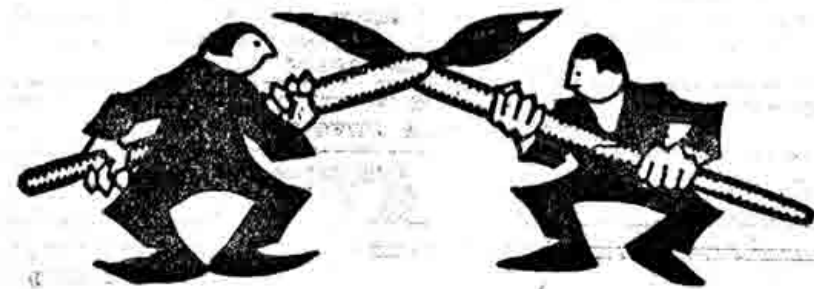
Such is the case of John L. Lewis in the anthracite coal fields. According to press reports from that region many of the preachers berated him last Sunday for his foul betrayal of the cause of the miners. The *Scranton Daily Telegram*, a faithful defender of capitalism, brands Lewis as a "quite deplorable failure as a labor leader" and adds that Lewis "has scored the biggest victory for the anthracite operators that has ever been enjoyed."

The ordinary servants of the anthracite barons, the preachers, editors and so forth, look upon Lewis as a scab on their profession.

Passaic mill workers, striking against the textile exploiters, are writing their achievement big in the history of labor struggles in that industry.

Miners relief is still badly needed in the anthracite and every effort should be made to assist the International Workers' Aid that has so valiantly stood by the miners.

Every Communist eligible to join a union should be a member. There is no excuse for remaining outside, whether the industry you work in is organized or not.



Soviet Union Communist Party Letter to Sister Parties

The central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union addressed the following Informatory letter to all the sections of the Comintern on the results of the fourteenth party congress:

With regard to the special interest that we observe in our sister parties for the discussion that took place in our party, with regard to the fact that the actions of the opposition within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union naturally cause fears among the workers and Communists of the whole world and finally with regard to the fact that the social-democratic and bourgeois press exaggerates our discussion in every possible way and systematically misrepresents the true situation, the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decided to address this Informatory letter to all sections of the Comintern thru the executive committee of the Communist International.

The situation, in which the differences of opinion have developed in our party, is characterized by the rapid growth of the economy of the Soviet Union and the very complicated tasks with which the Communist Party is confronted. Our foreign comrades must take into consideration, that in our country, under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship, not only the whole attitude of a Communist Party to the daily political problem changes (for we utilize the power that has been conquered for the carrying out of the socialist reconstruction while our brother parties will only in the future fight the revolutionary struggle for power) but that all concrete tasks become extremely complicated. Every word, every decision of the party must mean action. Only thus can and must a party work which leads a victorious proletariat.

The past year was a year of great economic progress. The industrial and agricultural production almost reached the pre-war level. The socialist elements of economy have developed very considerably and their specific gravity has increased. On the other hand the contradictory transitional character of our society, the majority of which consists of peasants, inevitably expressed itself by the fact that together with the development of the socialist forms of economy, the elements of capitalism, particularly in the field of commercial capital, and in the country in the form of the so-called kulak economies were strengthened, if not to the same degree.

The intensification of the social contradictions, in the present, stage of development of our conditions when there are in the village a great number of unemployed peasant hands and in the towns unemployment and strata of less qualified and at present still badly paid workers, particularly those who come from the villages, confronts

the party with the problems of the concrete road of development of the Soviet country to socialism.

The delay of the world revolution and the comparative stabilization of capitalism and furthermore the strengthening of the class contradictions within the country, have caused within the party a certain spirit of depression. This spirit has received a certain ideological form by various statements made by the opposition which became the subject of the differences of opinion.

Building Up Socialist Economy.

They concern the problem of the possibility of the building up of socialism in a country despite its technical backwardness. They include also the problem of the significance of the new economic policy (whether it constitutes exclusively a retreat or also from a certain moment on, an offensive against capital), further the question of the character of our state industry (whether its character is socialist or only a kind of state capitalism), finally the question of the relations to the peasantry and its various groups. From this great problem a number of others resolve, everyone of which has a great significance.

Should we, from the point of view of the class struggle of the proletariat in the village limit ourselves in the present stage of development to the mere neutralization of the middle peasantry? Or is it necessary, in agreement with Lenin's plans, to carry on a policy of the firm alliance with the middle peasantry in the joint fight against the capitalist elements of the village, as the kulaks, etc.?

Should we, from the point of view of positive socialist reconstruction limit ourselves to the neutralization of the main masses of the peasantry? Or should we, as Lenin always stressed, direct all our endeavors towards winning the middle peasantry by means of the cooperatives, for socialist reconstruction?

Should we, in our struggle against the kulaks limit ourselves to organize only the poor peasantry against the kulaks or should we, at the same time under all circumstances win the main masses of the peasantry, i. e. the middle peasantry, for the establishment of the alliance of the proletariat and the village poor with the middle peasantry for the isolation of the kulaks?

Study Central Committee Report.
Naturally we cannot explain here these problems concretely and in detail, we only mentioned the most important ones in order to explain the very complicated character of these questions. We ask our comrades to be interested in these problems, to study them as carefully as possible on the basis of the available documents. Above all, in our opinion, the resolutions of the party congress, particularly the resolution on the political report of the central committee, should be studied.

The party congress realized that

the struggle for the victory of socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union is the main task of our party and that our country possesses everything necessary for building up the completed socialist society." (Lenin).

The party congress recorded "the economic offensive of the working class on the basis of the new economic policy and the progress of the economy of the Soviet Union to socialism."

The party congress declared that "one of the conditions for the successful solution of the problems confronting the party is the struggle against the disbelief in the possibility of the building up of socialism in our country and the attempts to present our state enterprises which Lenin called enterprises of a logical socialist type, as state capitalist enterprises."

The party congress declared that "the main road to socialist reconstruction in the village consists in the drawing into the cooperative organizations of the main masses of the peasantry, in securing the socialist development of these organizations and utilizing, overcoming and abolishing their capitalist elements, under the strengthening economic leadership of socialist state industry, the state credit institutions and other strongholds of the working class."

The party congress condemned decisively the "fear of the middle peasant" and stated that objectively this fear would lead to an undermining of proletarian dictatorship.

Condemn Underestimation of Kulak Danger.
The party convention explained that "the struggle against the kulaks should be carried on by the strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the village poor with the middle

peasantry for the separation of the middle peasantry from the kulaks and the isolation of the latter, as well as thru the organization of the village poor against the kulaks."

The party convention definitely condemned the deviation which consists in the underestimation of the kulak danger, as well as that digression which fails to realize the significance of the winning of the middle peasantry and of its socialist cooperation: The party congress particularly stressed the necessity of the fight against the latter deviation because the party is better prepared for the immediate struggle against the kulaks while the latter digression is based upon the lack of understanding for the complicated methods of struggle and endangers the alliance between the workers and peasants and thus the whole work of reconstruction.

These are the most important answers of the party congress to the questions which were immediately connected with the discussion. The resolution on the political speech of the central committee is based on the "development and the victory of the international proletarian revolution," on the strengthening of proletarian solidarity, on the struggle against the hypocritical slogans of the league of nations and of the second international.

For Marxian Line.

In the resolution on the speech of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the executive committee of the Communist International, the necessity of the struggle for a correct Marxian line is particularly stressed, the attitude of the delegation in the German, Czechoslovakian and Polish problems is approved and the delegation is instructed to take the necessary measures for the

reorganization of the apparatus of the Comintern in such a manner that all important sections take a greater part in the leading political work of the Comintern. The significance of the capturing of the trade unions and of the struggle for international unity was particularly stressed.

The central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union rejects with determination all counter-revolutionary talk on an alleged intended affiliation of the trade unions of the Soviet Union to the Amsterdam Trade Union Federation or of the Soviet Union to the league of nations.

The central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union states that on questions of foreign policy of the Soviet Union as well as on questions which concerned the policy of the sister parties, no differences of opinion of any significance existed within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The discussion on the internal problems is settled by the decisions of the party convention. The party congress has not only passed decisions of principles on the questions of the agenda, but also addressed a special letter to the Leningrad party organization which deals with the attitude of the Leningrad delegation, which made a co-speech to the political speech of the central committee and, in contradiction to the vote of confidence of the Leningrad government conference for the activity of the central committee, voted against the declaration of confidence at the party congress.

Unity in Russian Party.

At present the Leningrad delegation has been already disavowed by the Leningrad proletarians and Communists. The unanimous support of the party masses of the whole country, among them also those of Leningrad, of the decisions of the party congress guarantees the party unity. Under such circumstances we have all reasons to believe that within a short time, the party will overcome the period of temporary economic difficulties which result from the economic growth of the country and which the enemies of the working class will attempt to utilize.

The central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is unanimously of the opinion that the extension of the discussion on the Russian problem into the ranks of the Comintern is undesirable. The central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is just as unanimously of the opinion that the leadership of the Comintern must also in future receive full confidence and support. The central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union hopes that the sister parties together with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will march in closed ranks thru their historic road under the banner of the Comintern.

(Signed)
Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

A Passaic Strike Scene



Police Thugs Herding Strikers Into Patrol Wagon.

Gangster Scare---Screen for Anti-Foreign-Born Laws

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

THE capitalist class of Chicago together with the national government are intensifying their fight against the foreign-born worker and are using the gangster war in Chicago to stir up more hatred against the foreign-born worker thus preparing the ground for deportation of militant workers. Screaming headlines announce the determination of the government in Washington to start deportation proceedings against the alien criminals.

The pretext is furnished by the large number of murders in Chicago during the last twenty years which have been reduced to a system. Recently several such murders occurred. At present two men are on trial accused of killing two policemen. One prospective juror stated that he feared for his life, if as a juror he voted to convict the accused. This unusual discovery has suddenly aroused the moral indignation of the judges, lawyers and businessmen, who are howling for law and order.

Ostensibly, the campaign is aimed at certain gangsters who fight out with guns the economic competition of the bootleggers and the politicians allied with them. Even Chief of Police Collins admitted that the gangsters are rendered more powerful than ever thru the fortunes made thru bootlegging, and their political affiliations.

Campaign Is Fake.

No sincere drive against crime will result against the capitalists responsible for present conditions. In view of the existence of gangster rule in Chicago for a generation, the present campaign can only be regarded as but one of the periodical clean-ups made for public consumption and accomplishing nothing. There will be no drive against the higher-ups in political circles, in the police department or among the bootleg rings. The brunt of the campaign is against the tools, the "poor fishes." Even should any be deported it will not be the most effective killers—for these will be protected. The working class sons will be singled out, many of them innocent of wrong-doing, others prevented from "going straight" by police eager to make a record for efficiency. Labor-baiting States' Attorney Crowe

introduces the red herring of honest jurists as the solution for crime.

Deportation no Solution.

Deportation will solve nothing but will simply transfer the activities of the criminals to Italy. Those who attempt to go into industry will draw down further the standard of living of the Italian worker. Some of them will become, others will resume their previous role of fascist wreckers of working class organizations. The Italian government refuses to shoulder the responsibility for the gangsters describing them as "made in America." America charges foreigners with the responsibility for crime, and pretends that with their exclusion, crime is done away with. As is usual with crooks, both are right in charging the other with responsibility.

The complexity of the government in crime was revealed by Deputy Chief Stege, when he admitted that all the efforts to deport 88 "Sicilian gunmen" during the last year had failed.

Government Steps In.

The case has assumed national importance with the statements of Coolidge and Davis. Coolidge, the fake strong man of the Boston police strike of 1919, the silent mouthpiece of Wall Street, urges deportation of alien criminals. Secretary of Labor Davis with years of anti-alien propaganda behind him joins the procession. But deportation never was a weapon against criminals: it was used against class conscious workers striving for better conditions for the working class. The Palmer "red raids" produced the deportation delirium of 1920 and 1921. Since then many other cases have come up of similar nature. The fear of strikes in basic industries is behind the administration move for laws to register all aliens, and to finger-print them. The machinery for deportation is being oiled.

Working Class Protest.

The only effective protest against past attempts to put over such legislation came from the councils for the protection of foreign-born, consisting of unions and other working class organizations. They rendered valuable aid in arousing the workers of America against such legislation. Now when several resolutions are already before the house of representatives, to "bestow" upon all alien foreign-

born workers the "privileges" of finger-printing formerly granted only to convicted criminals, the councils for the protection of the foreign-born are again rallying their forces. The campaign is nation-wide, and promises to stir up not only foreign-born workers but even native-born.

Coolidge's Red Herring.

At a time when the militant workers of America are gathering their strength for a struggle against these persecution laws, Coolidge is drawing across the trail the deportation weapon against foreign-born criminals. When the militants are protesting against deportation of the foreign-born workers, Coolidge camouflages the deportation stick as if intended only for alien criminals. When the Coolidge camouflage campaign runs its course, then it will be easier to put over the vicious laws aimed at the foreign-born. Deportation will have become a popular method, and finger-printing and registration will only seem a means to determine those fit for deportation. This is the plan of the government at Washington. Workers should not be deceived by it. A real war against crime is a war against the capitalist system. There is no other solution. Deportation is not a weapon against criminals, but against the working class. The protection of the foreign-born in the light of this capitalist campaign becomes an issue of immediate importance to the working class.

Birth Increase in Soviet Union.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(Tass)—Feb. 15.—At the conference for the protection of motherhood and infants, Professor Mikhailovsky read letters on the birth and infant mortality in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. For the last two to three years the birth rate has reached the pre-war standard. There are 5,500,000 children born yearly. The rate of infant mortality is only 17 per cent of births. Lowering the death rate by 40 per cent is due to new social conditions, to the new legal position of the mother, and to the care of the Soviet government of infants. On account of the high rate of births and the startling diminishment of infant mortality, the Soviet Union has now an increase of population, exceeding those of the other states in Europe.

Notes of an Internationalist

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DUEL

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE co-operation between British and American imperialism is more and more turning into a duel between these two mightiest robber states. It is unmistakable that the chief point, the new feature, in the entire international situation is precisely this sharpening of relations between America and Great Britain.

All recent events go to prove the correctness of this statement.

The most recent reports on the Mosul question indicate that American imperialism is decidedly displeased over the decision of the league of nations giving Great Britain exclusive control of the rich oil wells. The American press is filled with moral indignation and even goes so far as to support the "Heathen" Turks against the "Christian" Englishmen.

In the recent struggles for the freeing of China from customs control, America checkmated the plans of Great Britain in many ways. America proclaims the open door in China. In other words, America does not recognize the old British privileges and demands equality and freedom for all, especially since this equality would mean freedom for the newcomer, for American capitalism.

The Locarno pact also leads to the sharpening of the Anglo-American differences. Locarno was directed not alone against Soviet Russia. It was not only a chess move of British diplomacy against the continental hegemony of France. It was the first step toward building a bloc of the most important European states against the overwhelming American imperialism.

The American cotton monopoly is a constant problem for Great Britain and in the final analysis this is the explanation of the aggressive British policy in Egypt and Sudan. The British rubber monopoly on the other hand is a constant irritant to American imperialism. The higher the rubber prices mount the more militant become the anti-British attacks of Herbert Hoover, the American secretary of commerce. American imperialism now plans to lay out the greatest rubber plantations in the world by means of an investment of 100 million dollars in Liberia, the Negro republic, in order thus to smash the British rubber monopoly.

IN South America, in Asia, in all parts of the world there rages the desperate struggle of Anglo-American imperialism for markets, for sources of raw material, for investment fields.

America exercises an ever-increasing attractive power on the most important dominions of the British empire, especially on Canada and Australia. The former American ambassador to Great Britain, Harvey, recently declared that the British Empire is done. The indignation which this statement aroused in all political shadings of the British press is hardly describable.

It is no coincidence that President Coolidge in his last address to congress so decisively declared against the entrance of America into the league of nations. With growing vexation America sees the league of nations emerge as the instrument of British imperialism.

Our Soviet proletariat and the entire international proletariat has reason to follow carefully this Anglo-American duel, to analyze all entanglements of Anglo-American diplomacy, to expose the intrigues of both imperialist powers, but also to exploit the conflicts between the two imperialist bandits in the interests of the Soviet republic, the oppressed peoples of the East, and of the world proletariat.

Austrian Co-ops. Deal with Russia.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(Tass)—Feb. 15.—The Central Ukrainian Co-operative Societies of Kharkov have concluded a contract with the Austrian co-operatives for textile and other manufactured goods. The deal amounts to 1,250 roubles. The merchandise is given on a five months' credit.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE EDITOR WAS ASLEEP; TRUTH SLIPPED THRU

"The working man has no reason to love and admire the United States courts. Too many injunctions have been handed down against him."—Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 10, 1926.