

# MINE HORRORS IN TWO STATES

## AMALGAMATED-NASH AGREEMENT WHITEWASHES SCAB COMPANY; UNION DOES NOT CONTROL SHOP

"Golden Rule" Nash, clothing manufacturer of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, have recently been loudly proclaiming that the agreement entered into between them is a model to be followed both by the unions and the bosses in this country.

Thousands of Amalgamated members have been demanding for some time that the terms of the agreement be made known to them, but Hillman took his time about publishing it, and utilized the delay to spread propaganda among the union members so that when it was published less antagonism would be aroused against it.

**Whitewashes Nash**

The mere reading of the agreement shows that it is nothing else than a coat of whitewash spread over Nash and his vicious methods of exploitation. It is a typical class collaboration document in which the interests of the workers and the boss are to be identical. No longer will Hillman be able to pose as a leader of the workers in their struggle against the bosses. It has openly shown that he is against all struggle against the bosses. He has openly shown that he signed.

### The Scab Agreement

The acquittal of Richard (Blackie) Ford on a charge of murder by a jury at Marysville, Cal., has been hailed by all those interested in the defense of working class leaders and militants as an event of great importance. It is the one outstanding case for several years past in which a worker has escaped the clutches of the class Justice of the capitalists.

Merely "hailing with joy" the release of Blackie Ford, however, is not sufficient. What is necessary is to redouble the efforts to release the other prisoners of capitalism, and the repeal of the vicious criminal syndicalism laws that are used in many states to imprison the best fighters of the working class.

The following statement has been issued by the International Labor Defense, showing the tasks still confronting the workers in the struggle to force the capitalist state to release the political prisoners:

By I. L. D. Press Service.

Hailing the acquittal of Richard (Blackie) Ford, on trial for the murder of a deputy sheriff in a strike riot over twelve years ago, as a victory for the entire working class the International Labor Defense in a public statement called on the workers throughout the country and particularly in California to initiate a campaign for the release of all class war prisoners in that state and for the repeal of the syndicalism law.

It is expected that Ford's release will be the signal for a renewed effort to open the jail doors for Suhr, Mooney, McNamara and the I. W. W. victims of the gas law.

I. L. D. Statement.

The statement issued by the International Labor Defense reads:

The acquittal of Richard (Blackie) Ford by a jury of the charge of murdering a deputy sheriff in the Wheatland hop riots in 1913 signalizes the first break in the orgy of persecution that has raged against the working class in the state of California for several years. This is an indication that the forces of reaction are now on the defensive and that the era of hysteria nourished by the propaganda of the anti-labor open-shop elements in the state of California is on the decline.

The International Labor Defense hails the acquittal of the militant working class leader Ford as a victory for the entire working class of the United States. In the name of its thousands of members and sympathizers it sends Ford hearty greetings on his release from his persecutors. The twelve years of suffering for service to his class places Ford in the front ranks of the thousands of American workers who have suffered imprisonment and death in the struggle against capitalism.

Must Release Other Prisoners.

The acquittal of Ford should encourage the workers of California to

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Speed-up Postoffice Clerks.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Boston post office clerks, Local 100, protested against the speed-up system introduced by first assistant postmaster general, John N. Bartlett.

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

### WORKERS! 'WELCOME' 'GOLDEN RULE' NASH IN CHICAGO SUNDAY

The Chicago Forum announces that next Sunday the star attraction will be "Golden Rule" Nash, notorious exploiter of Cincinnati, O., who will explain how he built up his business of \$6,000,000 a year.

The recent agreement signed by Nash and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which was designed to take the stigma of a scab shop off the Nash concern while at the same time maintaining the intensive exploitation of the workers as before, makes the coming speech of Nash of great importance.

All workers opposed to the labor skimming policy of union co-operation with the boss should attend the meeting and demonstrate to Nash that they are opposed to the scheme cooked up between Hillman and him at the expense of the Amalgamated membership. The performance will take place at the Olympia Theater, Randolph and Clark Sts., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## 5,000 STRIKERS SHUT UP MILLS AT PASSAIC, N. J.

### Police and Bribery Used to Split Ranks

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PASSAIC, Jan. 29.—Botany Woolen Mills that rises like a prison over many acres of this Jersey town is shut down by a strike of more than 5,000 workers for the restoration of the 10 per cent wage cut of last summer and the reinstatement of a discharged committeeman.

"We Are All Workers."

In a parade held on the first day there were Americans, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, Slovaks, Italians, Russians—so a reporter thought till he asked a young Czech what nationalities were there: "None," was the answer; "no nationalities, we are all workers."

Keen young men are running the strike committee. Gustav Daek, representative of the finishers, says Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson, vice-president of the corporation, tried to bribe him to desert his fellows. The bait was a long term contract job at \$100 a week in the finishing room of the American Woolen Co. in Lawrence, Mass.

Bosses Attempts Bribery.

The colonel's offer indicated a close understanding between the Botany and woolen "trust" interests, tho the Passaic manufacturers have always denied the link. The offer, says Daek, came several days before the strike. Johnson called him to the office and there, with two other executives, gave him an hour and a half selling talk to butter his bread at the expense of his fellows. The argument ran like this, says Daek: "Those fellows are a lot of foreigners and you'll get nothing with them. Stay with the com-

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## MEXICO NOT TO SUBMIT LAND LAW TO WORLD COURT

### Considers It Part of the League of Nations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 29.—Differences between the United States and Mexico over the new Mexican alien land law will not be submitted to the world court for adjudication, the foreign office let it be known today.

Mexico regards the world court as a part of the league of nations and feels she has been slighted by the league. She does not intend to submit any of her difficulties to that body.

(Continued on page 2)

## ARBITRATION, NO STRIKES, IS BOSSES' DEMAND

### Operators Make No Move to Settle Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29.—At the session of the conference between officials of the United Mine Workers and the anthracite operators here, the issue raised was the question of arbitration. The operators came out flatly for arbitration and rejected any other means of settling the strike.

Lewis and the other union officials recognized that this stand of the operators meant that no concessions would be made that would enable them to appear before the miners with a chance of saving their faces. Consequently there was a wordy argument that resulted in nothing but another adjournment.

The operators are determined to force Lewis to agree to arbitration and a no-strike agreement. The refusal of Lewis to call out the maintenance men as demanded by the general grievance committee of the miners, makes the operators sure that they have nothing to fear from Lewis in the shape of drastic strike action.

Davis, Coolidge's secretary of labor, was snooping around here doing his best to aid the operators to secure their demands. What proposals he has made are not announced, but he had a talk with Lewis which may result in him agreeing with the demands of the operators and risking the wrath of the miners.

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Resumption of the negotiations between anthracite miners and operators was delayed for two hours this afternoon while representatives of the entire anthracite mine owners' industry held a meeting in which the policy of the operators' negotiations committee was unanimously adopted and former votes of confidence reaffirmed.

The operators' policy is a long term agreement with a no strike clause, no wage increase and arbitration of all disputes.

### Many Eastern Cities to Hold Big I. W. A. Meeting This Week

I. W. A. Press Service

The International Workers' Aid has arranged the following meetings in addition to those already announced: New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2; Hartford, Feb. 7; Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 16; Schenectady, Feb. 17; and Utica, Feb. 18. Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown and Fred Biedenkapp will be there.

Enthusiastic meetings have been reported from Worcester, Mass., and Bridgeport, Conn., and from Washington, D. C. The Worcester rally was a success in spite of a raging storm.

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

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### Americanizing the Foreigner



American Legion Lesson No. 1.

## RANGEL, CLINE TO BE FREED I. L. D. REPORTS

### Revolutionists Served Fifteen Years

(I. L. D. Press Service.)

According to information received yesterday at the national office of the International Labor Defense, Charles Cline and Jose Rangel with four other political prisoners who have been incarcerated in the Texas state prison for over 15 years for organizing a body of volunteers to go to Mexico for the purpose of aiding in the overthrow of the tyranny of the notorious despot Diaz, will soon be released.

In a letter to the I. L. D., G. Rubio, secretary of the committee that has been looking particularly after the interests of the Texas political prisoners, attributes the action of the Texas government to "the manifestation made by the laborers of Mexico in favor of the prisoners of Texas and the work that is being done in this country by means of the labor press." Rubio is in receipt of letters from Rangel and Cline saying they have been notified that their freedom will be granted at the end of this year.

Pursued by Sheriff.

At the time of his arrest, Rangel (Continued on page 2.)

## CHINA YIELDS TO DEMAND OF SOVIET UNION

### Chang Tso-Lin Will Be Forced to Obey

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 29—China has sent a note to Soviet Russia assuring this government of China's resolute intention to establish and maintain peace and order along the Eastern railway. The note describes steps which have been taken by China to compel Chang Tso-lin to concede to the stipulations of Russia's ultimatum.

A semi-official statement asserts that "the sharp phase of the conflict" is now past, altho the Soviets must be constantly on the alert against fresh outbreaks along the Eastern railroad.

The Izvestia blames the Japanese, Chinese and English "militarists" for incitement of trouble.

Read This Today.

Special Magazine Section.

Mine Blasts in Two States.

"Golden Rule" Nash in Chicago.

Hall Acquittal of Ford.

Strike Grows at Passaic.

Rangel and Cline to be Freed.

Wicks Writes on World Court.

## FIVE KILLED IN W. FRANKFORT MINE EXPLOSION

### 1,000 Escape Death in Orient Pits

BULLETIN.

Explosion in Colorado.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 29—A report that between 25 to 30 miners had been entrapped in a coal mine explosion near Berwind has been received here. The cause of the explosion or details concerning the disaster were not available in the first report.

FIVE KILLED IN W. FRANKFORT

The Dead in Illinois:

JERRY ROACH  
ARLIE SANDERS  
ELIJAH HINDMAN  
FLOYD KEARNS  
ED. TOBERT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 28—Five coal miners were killed and three were injured in an explosion in the Orient Mine No. 2. At the time of the explosion more than 1,100 coal-diggers were at work.

This mine is one of the largest bituminous coal producing mines in the world. Due to the safety devices in the mine over 1,000 miners escaped without a scratch.

It is said that the blast was a local explosion occurring at the face of an isolated entrance in the northwestern section of the huge workings and that the safety devices, which the union had insisted be kept in good working order, shut off this channel from the rest of the mine.

Mine Director Investigates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29—Dr. Lewis of the department of mines has left Springfield for West Frankfort where he will investigate the cause of the explosion which resulted in the death of five miners.

## COL. HASKELL IS NEW COMMANDER OF N. Y. MILITIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, Jan. 29—The New York state senate unanimously confirmed Gov. Smith's appointment of Colonel William N. Haskell as commander of the New York national guard. Haskell, who is now a major general, was the head of the American relief expedition to Soviet Russia. He caused a flurry in the press recently when he made public statements favoring Russian recognition and expressed sentiments sympathetic to the Soviets.

Colonel Haskell, in spite of an army record in the Philippines, on the Mexican border and in France has somehow managed lately to get the reputation of being something of a pacifist. The New York Defense Society, for example, entered a vigorous protest at the time of the appointment.

Haskell's appointment as commander of what is another name for the New York state militia places him in a position to prove his pacifism when he is called upon to gather his troops to suppress some future strike of New York workers.

## FILIPINO MASON DEMAND FREEDOM OF THE ISLANDS

MANILA, Jan. 29.—At a mass meeting here today the Filipino members of the lodge of masons passed a resolution in favor of independence for the Philippine Islands. The resolution, it was announced, will send a large delegation to the United States to preach the doctrine of independence to fellow masons.

Imperialists Withdraw.

Following the passing of the independence resolution, the American members of the masons withdrew from the meeting. The resolution, which was sponsored and passed by the Filipino members, did not meet with the approval of the Americans, it was announced.

## Some Methods of Spreading Our Paper

part of the district. The technical but necessary information obtained thru the registration should be compiled immediately. Then read the communication containing this information to the nucleus and bring the necessary moral suasion to get the members to comply with an elementary duty.

Go after the delinquents. It is proving successful in the nuclei now in Chicago and elsewhere and will be beneficial in all party units. When the comrades realize that they are being closely followed as to their duties, and that the party will not relinquish its efforts until each member subscribes, results will be obtained for The DAILY WORKER.

2. We must reach the mass of workers outside of the party. The method suggested is that each nucleus or branch shall obtain the names and addresses of a number of workers, say 25, from various shops. These names can be obtained in many ways, either thru present contact with workers or thru the names of the workers on the rolls in the factory, etc. The nucleus should then pay the cost of subscribing for these groups of workers to The DAILY WORKER for a period of at least three weeks. The

cost is low, approximately 50¢ a day, to the nucleus as a whole for this period. It is surely superior to the direct assessment method. If done on a wide scale by every party unit, it will result in thousands of workers getting The DAILY WORKER regularly for a period thru the mails.

The DAILY WORKER will gladly carry on this proposal. Naturally, every comrade must then follow up these readers for whom the nucleus has not yet been obtained. The DAILY WORKER will be responsible for covering the strike regularly with The DAILY WORKER.

## DES MOINES CONFERENCE FIZZLES OUT

### A Plain Fake to Fool the Farmers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—Overcoming the threatened "dirt farmer" revolt of yesterday, the farm conference supposed to represent the agricultural interests of eleven states, resolved itself into a fraud by selecting a committee of 22 who are pledged to work at Washington for passage of legislation that they hope will benefit the farmer.

Proponents of this idea held it as the realization of a long standing dream whereby the farmers will be organized to carry on legislative activity on the same basis that labor and industry is organized for the same purpose.

That means that these so-called representatives of the farmers will spend their time in the familiar belly-crawling posture of the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and that at election time they will try to befriend the farmers by inducing them to "reward their friends and punish their enemies."

#### Real Farmers Sore.

The few genuine farmers who were able to attend the conference are disgusted with the affair and many expressed a determination to go among their neighbors and expose the thing as a mere gathering of bankers, business men and a few farm organization officials who are anxious to get into the game of old party politics.

The chief event of yesterday was the staged appearance of Frank O. Lowden, who married the Pullman millions, became governor of Illinois and after a colorless record, tried to obtain the nomination for president of the republican ticket but was exposed for corrupting voters in the state of Missouri in the primaries of 1920. Since then this politician has been the "friend" of the farmer.

Among those present was Len Small, grafting governor of the state of Illinois, who is trying to force his political henchmen to pay the million he illegally pilfered from the state treasury while supposed to guard those funds.

The voice of the genuine farmers was drowned by the artificial din of those elements that prey upon the farmers at Des Moines and the outcome of the confab emphasizes more than ever the need for the farmers to endeavor to create alliances with the class conscious workers of the industrial centers who are driving toward a labor party.

## RAIL CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN DEMAND RAISE

### Union in Demand for 1920 Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Conductors and trainmen on all roads in the country will file demands for an increase in wages on Feb. 1, according to instructions sent out today by the union officials. The demand will be for the restoration of the wage scale fixed by the rail labor board in 1920. An answer to the demand is asked by March 2.

#### Proposed Scale.

The new wages would mean an increase of from \$1 to \$1.50 a day over the prevailing scale for conductors, baggage men, flagmen, and brakemen. Conductors receiving in the neighborhood of \$6.60 per day and \$200 per month would obtain \$7.75 per day and \$232.50 per month. Assistant conductors and ticket collectors would have increases from \$5.40 or \$6.00 per day to \$6.84 and from \$160 per month to \$205.

Corresponding increases will be asked for yard service employees, which include car retarder operators, foremen, helpers, and switch tenders. In many cases the demands equal an exact advance of \$1 per day.

\$1,130,000,000 Profits in 1925.

The demands come on the eve of the railroad reporting the largest profits in their history. The net income of 1925 will be \$1,130,000,000, it is estimated. The railroad companies will reject the demands in spite of the huge profits piled up during the year by the railroad workers. What action the union will take in event of a rejection of their demands is not stated.

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

## AMERICAN RADIO FANS HEAR MOSCOW BROADCASTING STATION

In the International radio reception trials, which have just ended, a number of New York and Chicago radio fans reported that they heard the Moscow broadcasting station REW.

## AMALGAMATED-NASH AGREEMENT WHITEWASHES SCAB COMPANY; UNION DOES NOT CONTROL SHOP

(Continued from page 1) will be paid for all hours in excess of 44.

Wages—A committee representing both parties will be appointed to examine and adjust the wages of underpaid sections.

Unemployment Insurance—A committee composed of representatives of both parties shall be instructed to formulate a plan for the creation of a fund to protect the worker in time of involuntary unemployment and of need arising from other causes.

Preference—Shall be given to union members in hiring new help.

#### Bosses Hire and Fire.

Discharge—Full power of discharge and disciplining lies with the employer. The power may be exercised with justice and with regard to the reasonable rights of the employee. If the union, after investigation finds that an employee has been discharged without just cause and that it cannot reach an adjustment with the representatives of management, it may bring the case to the arbitrator.

Equal Division of Work—During slack seasons, if any, the work shall be divided as nearly as is practicable among all the employees.

Arbitration—Complaints or grievances upon which representatives of the parties are unable to agree shall be referred to an arbitrator chosen jointly by the parties to this agreement.

Administration—The union shall have in each shop or floor one duly accredited representative who shall be recognized as the officer of the union having charge of complaints and organization matters within the shop.

The preamble of the agreement brazenly sets forth that a "working democracy in industry" can be established, and at the same time the other provisions refuse to the 4,000 workers in the Nash plant even the privilege that workers get in other union shops.

#### Shop Not Unionized.

The boss has full power to discharge and discipline the workers, and even a discharge without cause can only be brot before an "arbitrator." In the hiring of workers "preference" shall be given to union members." In other words the shop does not become a union shop. Union hours are not established, union wages do not prevail and all that is promised is that some very low paid sections may get a raise after investigation. Arbitration is to decide all questions arising between the workers and the management.

Regarding the administration of the shop the union is "allowed" to appoint one representative in every department. The usual shop machinery is

### Rangel and Cline to be Freed

(Continued from page 1.)

had concentrated a number of Mexicans with arms, ammunition and provisions for the purpose of going to Mexico and joining the revolutionists and they met at Carrizo Springs, Tex., and started on their journey for Mexico. The sheriff of Dimmit county, having been informed of the expedition, started in pursuit, dividing his forces. A deputy sheriff by the name of Buck and a Mexican spy by the name of Ortiz, acting as deputy, came upon Captain Rangel and his company and were taken prisoners by Captain Rangel. His reason for taking them prisoners was to prevent them from giving information as to the whereabouts of the expedition and to be able to continue on their march to Mexico.

#### Expedition Overtaken.

Some of Captain Rangel's men stated Ortiz had spied upon them, killed one of their friends, and had told the sheriff of their whereabouts, and the purpose of the expedition, and was the cause of their being pursued by the sheriff and his posse. The state in its case claimed that Captain Rangel and three members of his company remained behind and ordered the balance to proceed on their journey and then shortly caught up with the company and proceeded on their journey. The expedition was overtaken by the sheriff and here was a parley had, and it was agreed by the sheriff that if they would deliver Deputies Buck and Ortiz, that they would not be pursued and would be allowed to go on to Mexico. The state claimed they found Ortiz, the Mexican spy, tied to a tree with four wounds

in his body, dead. Deputy Buck was unhurt. There was no direct proof as to who killed Ortiz or how he was killed. The sheriff appealed to the United States cavalry to join his party and they came upon Captain Rangel and six other compatriots, the company having scattered, believing that they would be better able to reach Mexico in that way. When Captain Rangel saw the American flag, he and his men immediately surrendered, the some escaped and were killed. Those captured were tried and convicted in the May term of the district court of San Antonio, Texas, for the death of Ortiz and were all sentenced to life imprisonment in the state's prison at Huntsville, Texas, where they are now serving their sentences, i. e., the balance of them.

## COST OF LIVING ON INCREASE AS WAGES DECREASE

### Food Prices Higher Now Than in 1924

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—For the year period, Dec. 15, 1924 to Dec. 15, 1925, all of the following 26 cities showed increases in food prices: Atlanta and Cincinnati, 13%; Omaha, 12%; Philadelphia and St. Paul, 11%; Indianapolis, Kansas City, New Haven, and Peoria, 10%; Boston, Bridgeport, Columbus, Louisville, Manchester, and Rochester, 9%; Cleveland, Fall River, Providence, and Washington, 8%; Memphis, New York, Portland, Me., Charleston, S. C. and Little Rock, 7%; and Dallas and Salt Lake City, 4%.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on Dec. 15, 1925, was 72% higher in Washington; 70% in New York; 69% in Philadelphia; 68% in Atlanta and Boston; 67% in Fall River, New Haven, and Providence; 65% in Charleston, S. C. and Omaha; 64% in Cincinnati; 63% in Kansas City; 62% in Cleveland and Manchester; 61% in Dallas and Louisville; 60% in Indianapolis; 56% in Little Rock and Memphis; and 40% in Salt Lake City.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

## MORE TEXTILE WORKERS QUIT IN PASSAIC, N. J.

### Picket Line Surrounds Many Mills

(Continued from page 1.)

not to be allowed. No shop meetings, no election of shop chairmen, and no job control by the union is provided for. With the power of hiring and firing in the hands of the boss it is quite evident that the union is to have no say in the running of the shop whatever.

#### Nash Loses Nothing.

It is no wonder that Nash urged his workers to join the union under these conditions. He loses nothing by this agreement, and the workers gain nothing. It is the most brazen case of the union whitewashing an open shop manufacturer that has become public for a long time. Hillman thru this agreement has taken the final step in class collaboration. This is the application of the principles of the company union to the Amalgamated.

#### Hillman's Developments.

The development of Hillman as an exponent of class collaboration has been steady and consistent. In 1924 he announced in Chicago that the policy of the Amalgamated officialdom was for "ten years peace in the industry." In 1925 he renewed the old agreement in Chicago with the provision that the bosses would be granted "adjustments," and now he brings forth the Nash agreement.

#### Police Attack Workers.

The strike in the bigger Botany mill that started the fray, was called in a thrilling fashion by committee men returning from a fruitless interview with Colonel Johnson and his associates. The thirty committee men went from department to department pulling out the workers. Captain Zober and a mob of police rushed in and attempted to throw them out. But the double task of chasing the committee men and trying to herd back the workers to their machines was too much. The weaving room, barred in time, was saved for a half day, but a half day only till it was likewise

#### Capitalist Press Sees Red in Los Angeles

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 29.—The Lenin memorial meeting was one of the most successful and enthusiastic meetings held in Toledo.

The meeting started at eight o'clock with Comrade Bruce Smith as chairman. Several of the local speakers among which was Comrade Buehler explained the difference between the role that Lenin played and that of Ex-mayor Brough, who died three days before the Lenin meeting and who left behind a labor record that will be remembered by Toledo workers for many years to come.

Robert Minor, editor of the new magazine section of The DAILY WORKER held his audience for two solid hours telling of the life of Lenin and the work that Lenin had accomplished. It was a lecture that will never be forgotten by the workers that attended the meeting.

At the close of the lecture a number of questions were asked by workers in the audience. After Minor had finished answering the questions, the chairman spoke on "The DAILY WORKER and the need of the workers to support the fighting organ of the American working class.

#### By L. P. RINDAL.

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 29.—

Communism is making progress—even in this stronghold of the "American plan" and 100 per cent Americanism. This was fully demonstrated at the Lenin memorial meeting in Music-Art Hall. The Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg spirit was there—and it is here to stay. The large hall was too small for the big crowd. Many people stood for three hours, throughout the splendid program.

Sargent admitted he did not know of the letter of his predecessor, Mr. Stone, stating that it was apparent the company had violated the law.

Sargent went on record as declaring that he was positively unaware of any controversy over the Mellon's aluminum trust until a newspaper mentioned it to him.

Sargent innocently declared that he had not heard of the aluminum trust at all before he came to Washington.

Sargent said he had no recollection that he had ever taken any personal action in the important aluminum case. Later he corrected this because it was found that he had really signed a memorandum to one of his subordinates.

#### Shop Nuclei Behind Daily Worker Drive

The shop nuclei are showing up splendidly—special mention should be made of shop nucleus 20. At the last meeting four new subs were secured: two from South Slav and two from Lithuanian comrades. This shop nucleus also distributes a bundle of The Negro Champions every issue.

Shop nucleus No. 13 is so near the of names with a promise of more as soon as some one adopts them.

Shop nucleus No. 13 are so near the 100 per cent mark on subs that we are not worrying about what is left undone—we know they will soon finish the job right.

Other shop nuclei have been previously mentioned but shop nucleus No. 5 is so far ahead of every street or shop nucleus with DAILY WORKER donations that they deserve to be mentioned again. If every nucleus did as well per member The DAILY WORKER would be sitting pretty.

When workers feel today that they do not possess enough ability to take over power, let them consider the case of the monumental ignoramus, John Garibaldi Sargent, the "know-nothing," attorney general of the United States.

#### Eyes Suffer Most.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The cost of lost eyes due to industrial accidents is estimated at 40.5 per cent of the total amount of compensation awarded for all classes of permanent injuries, almost twice the next largest award, which was for loss of hands and more than the combined awards for all other losses consisting of legs, arms, feet, fingers," says the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America.

#### Thru the big fact that he is compelled to work for a living, however, the worker becomes acquainted with industry.

Labor furnishes the genius that is exploited by capitalism.

But labor in time will learn to abolish capitalism, realizing the fact that it has the brains to build its own social order.

When workers feel today that they do not possess

enough ability to take over power, let them consider the case of the monumental ignoramus, John Garibaldi Sargent, the "know-nothing," attorney general of the United States.

#### Vegetarian Meals served at moderate prices.

Health-Food Dining Room

849 Wolfram Street, Chicago, Ill.

Phone Graceland 8273

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

#### WEST VIRGINIA UNIONS SEND FINANCIAL AID TO MINERS; GIVE CLOTHES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Consolidation of Belding Brothers & Company and the Hemingway Silk Company, two of the oldest and largest silk thread manufacturers in the United States, was officially announced. A new company with total assets in excess of \$20,000,000 will be formed, joining Belding Brothers, with assets of \$15,000,000, and Hemingway, with assets of more than \$5,000,000. It will be known as the Belding-Hemingway Company, Belding Brothers purchasing Hemingway outright.

#### Bankers Trust Finances Merger.

Negotiations were concluded after conference with representatives of Edward B. Smith & Co. and the Bankers Trust Company, on the one hand, and the Hemingway interests on the other. The Smith firm and Bankers Trust Company purchased a controlling interest in the Belding Company from the Belding family early in June.

General E. C. Young, vice president of Belding Brothers & Co., said that the business and management of the two concerns would be combined as soon as practicable. H. Morton Merriman, president of the Hemingway Company, will become first vice president of the new company.

#### Location of Mills.

Mills of the Hemingway Company are at Watertown, Putnam and Woodbury, Conn., and in Haverstraw, N. Y., and New York City. Belding Brothers & Co. has a thread plant in Rockville, Conn.; a fabric plant at Northampton, Mass.; two fabric and two thread mills in Belding, Mich., and one thread mill each in Winsted, Conn., and Potaluma, Cal.

#### Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

Telephone Lehigh 6022

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF

Surgeon Dentist

249 East 115th St., Cor. Second Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 8 P. M.

Daily, except Friday; Sunday 9 to 1 P. M.

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

## MINERS MIGRATE FROM ANTHRACITE FIELDS TO N.Y.

### Correspondents' Class Hear About Strike

(By a Workers Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—An intelligent young miner, 22 years old, influenced by our Communist propaganda in the mining region, came to N. Y. to find work, to join the Y. W. L. and study at the Workers' School at 108 E. 14th street.

In an impromptu talk to the Worker Correspondent class he presented the miners' point of view of the anthracite strike involving 158,000 miners. He stated that the strike was due to an attempt of the large companies to make readjustments as they term it, or in other words, wage cuts.

The mine owners believe, he continued, that the miners are making too much money, due to the fact that a small group of miners who are contractors can average about \$500 a month without doing any work at all. They contract to do so many yards of the coal vein for which they receive \$30 per yard. They employ the first miners to do the dangerous work of dynamiting at \$6.33 per day; the other miners receive the following wages: those who do the real work of transporting the coal get \$5.93 per day, the refiners \$4.62, and the breaker boys range in age from 14 to 17, also men over 60, who are too old to do work in the mine, receive \$3.75 per day. From this it is seen that miners usually begin and end their careers in the mines as breaker boys.

With the exception of about 10,000 maintenance men, he said, all the miners in the anthracite fields are on strike.

A long drawn out struggle of many months has resulted in many leaving the district, he added, and that was why he was in New York at the present time. The relief of \$10 from the unions was not sufficient for the miners' families.

He proceeded to tell the Workers' Correspondents class that very little hope is held out for an early settlement as the mine owners want arbitration and the miners will under no condition grant it. President Lewis of the Miners' Union has lost most of his prestige among the rank and file because they believe he is selling them out to the bosses. It seems Lewis fears that the miners will secure their demands for the control of the check-off which will result in the unions being able to function without leaders.

The Workers (Communist) Party, he informed us, has tried to help the miners to use more militant methods against the mine owners, had tried to get the miners to call out the maintenance men but the miners are so completely under the sway of the church and the saloons that it is extremely difficult to put over any Communist propaganda. Ben Githow, however, was successful in holding one meeting in Shenandoah which was attended by over 5,000 miners.

There is a little group which is attempting to continue the work as outlined by the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Workers' Correspondents class meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m. at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street.

### Prizes for Contributions

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

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

### Next Week's Prizes!

**FIRST PRIZE:** "Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology" by Nikolai Bukharin. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint.

**SECOND PRIZE:** "Capital," by Karl Marx, 1st volume.

**THIRD PRIZE:** "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

All three are valuable books for every worker's library.

## WESTERN MARYLAND ENGINEERS' STRIKE IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF WEAKNESS OF CRAFT UNIONISM

By a Worker Correspondent.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 29.—The strike of the Western Maryland engineers and firemen is in its sixth month with no chances of victory for the strikers. The morale of the men is very low in spite of the reports of general officers leading the strike.

Fakers Spread False Rumors.

Brother Paddock reports that the spirit of the men is excellent and that "General Manager Bayers will realize the folly of fighting the enginemens after he gets a good trouncing," which is really a meaningless threat of labor fakers.

The two brotherhoods pulled a strike on the Virginian about two years ago and that proved the weakness of craft unionism, yet the bureaucrats do not learn from past mistakes.

In the West Maryland strike, as the Virginian, the O. R. C. as well as the B. & R. T. stayed on the job, yet they are supposed to be union men.

The trainmen are getting their reward now in form of discharge.

In the last issue of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal twenty men of the Western Maryland were expelled for strikebreaking, which shows that the men realize it's a hopeless task fighting alone.

To show how seriously the B. & L. E. takes its unionism, on lodge days they preach loyalty and justice, and now the B. & L. E. men are showing their loyalty, but not to their brothers on the Western Maryland but to the railroad companies.

We get two solid trains of Western Maryland freight every day off the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad which has all B. & L. E. men on their engines, yet they haul freight that scabs hauled over the Western Maryland and their conscience does not bother them.

I hear grumbling on every hand against the tactics of the "reactionaries," but the "rail workers" are not so conscious yet. Years of schooling in craft unionism is now showing results by appearance of dual unionism. The railmen's idea of fighting the reactionaries is to drop out of the organization.

Resolved, that we go on record for the formation of a trade union delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, composed of responsible representatives of the organized labor movement, who shall bring back to the workers of this country accurate and authentic information on the true state of affairs, the life and condition of the working class in the Soviet Union.

The experiences gained by the Russian working class during these eight years of struggle are of the most profound interest and importance to all the workers of all countries, and

Whereas, the labor movement of nearly every country in the world have sent delegations to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to study the conditions as they are and to make full reports to the workers of their respective countries, and

Whereas, the American labor movement till this day has failed to send a delegation to Soviet Russia but persists in taking its information from the enemies of the labor movement regarding the great social changes now taking place in Soviet Russia, therefore be it

Resolved, that we go on record for the formation of a trade union delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, composed of responsible representatives of the organized labor movement, who shall bring back to the workers of this country accurate and authentic information on the true state of affairs, the life and condition of the working class in the Soviet Union.

The DAILY WORKER is passed around to the men and always finds ready, eager readers.

### Donations Needed for I. L. D. Bazaar

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The bazaar of the International Labor Defense will take place Feb. 10 to 13 incl., at the Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue. Every militant worker is called upon to donate articles for the booths. Gather advertisements for our souvenir program. Help sell tickets. Send your contributions to International Labor Defense, New York section, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

There is always news around you if you will look for it. Don't know how? Come over to the worker correspondents' classes every Thursday night at The DAILY WORKER office.

### CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS IN CHICAGO MEETS ON MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 1

Monday, Feb. 1st, at 8 p. m. starts the second semester of the Chicago Worker Correspondents' class. The day of the class has been changed to Monday instead of Thursday to fit in with the other classes given by the Chicago Workers' School. The class will meet at the same place, editorial room of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

The system of work in the second semester will differ somewhat from that previously followed.

All students of the class and those who have been assigned by their nuclei to attend are urged to make note of the change and attend on Monday night, Feb. 1st, for registration and to receive printed outline of the work to be covered for the term.

New York Class.

The New York Worker Correspondents' Class meets every Monday night at 8 p. m. at the Workers' School, 105 East 14th street.

## TOUTED TARIFF DON'T KEEP UP WORKERS' WAGE

### Children Working for \$7 to \$10 a Week

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—One million workers in the textile industry in the United States find themselves sinking lower and lower in the economic scale, while their rate of production and the profit taken by their employers go rapidly upward, said Thomas F. McMahon, international president United Textile Workers of America, at the opening session of the Washington conference on the people's relation to the tariff, conducted by the People's Reconstruction league.

McMahon analyzed the record of the cotton goods manufacturers under the high protective tariff, and testified that in certain lines they now can undersell products of mills in India and Japan. The machinery used in this country is better than abroad, and the average wage for American cotton mill operatives is about \$15 a week. Great numbers of children are employed at \$7 to \$10 a week.

He declared the so-called woolen industry a shoddy industry, in which good wool is not over 35% of the material, although the manufacturers enjoy a tariff on wool of 31c a pound. Wages in these mills are slightly better than in cotton mills, due to the heroic defense put up by the workers in repeated strikes against reductions in recent years.

The American Woollen Co., whose capital has been increased—from accumulated profits—from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000—now trying to make its workers produce dividends on this larger capitalization. An independent at Uxbridge, Mass., which had long been run on a basis of capitalization in harmony with the actual investment, declared a stock dividend in 1923 of 3,223 percent and then cut wages in an attempt to produce dividends on this flood of watered stock.

Silk workers are rapidly increasing in number, he stated. Unskilled workers in the many mills in western Pennsylvania get \$11 a week on the average, as silk-throwers. The well-organized knitters of full-fashioned mill hosiers get \$80 a week. The product of these skilled knitters is sold in the English market, after paying a British tariff duty of 33% in successful competition with British-made goods.

McMahon declared that a good example of the use of tariff privileges by the textile barons in this country was furnished by the former tariff-expert senator from Rhode Island, Henry Lippitt, who secured a merger of the Manville mills in Rhode Island with the Jencks mills in the south. Their combined capital was \$20,000,000. Overnight Lippitt watered the capital to \$39,000,000, and proceeded to drive the workers to furnish profits on this transaction.

### Agricultural Agent Has False Solution for Farmers' Ills

MT. VERNON, Jan. 29.—Frederick Benz, agricultural agent for the Northern Pacific railroad, in an address to local rotarians and assembled farmers predicted the collapse of our civilization like that of ancient Egypt and Babylon unless something is done to relieve the distress of the farmers. After dwelling at length in his talk on the evils from which the farmers are suffering to-day and which have become so acute that they cannot be further ignored even by the agents of capital, Mr. Benz advocated the remedy of balanced production with a tariff to protect the farmer against foreign encroachment.

He seemed to think that less wheat raising and more dairy cows and about the coconut oil substitutes for butter would greatly help the situation. Another interesting remedy he offered was that we should quit wearing shoddy and wear only the finest wool. Mr. Benz also covered the tax question always a sore spot with the farmer, declaring that "the underlying strata of society must pay all government expenses." The only worry of Mr. Benz seemed to be that too much was being spent and taxes were so high that the danger was the underlying strata of society will not be able to carry the burden of paying the taxes.

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Union City, N. J. (proceeds of W. P. C. name)	30.00
Finnish Workers' Association, Boston, Mass.	10.63
Finnish Br., W. P., Amesbury, Mass.	7.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Hamtramck, Mich.	25.00
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Ed Sabe, J. Velicky, A. Michalek, W. Simsek, T. Malik, all of Johnstown, N. Y.	2.50
J. Kluch, Sr. J. Sanko and P. Trubac, of Chicago	3.50
Mike Zednick, Saginaw, Mich.	1.00
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Cyprian Kunpan, Johnston City, N. Y.	2.00
Slovak Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	10.00
Lettsch Br., Cleveland, O.	Workers Party

Total today \$ 170.45

Previously recorded \$ 38,819.90

Total to date \$ 33,990.35

## I. L. D. HAILS FORD RELEASE AS VICTORY

### Must Redouble Efforts to Release Others

(Continued from page 1)

renew the fight to bring about the release of his comrades, Herman D. Suhr, Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings, J. B. McNamara, Matt Schmidt, Kaplan and the scores of members of the I. W. W. who are imprisoned under the provisions of the vicious criminal syndicalism law.

This opportunity must not be missed. The time is ripe and overripe for a concerted struggle for the release of all class war prisoners in the dungeons of California and for the repeal of criminal syndicalism laws. Every organization of workers regardless of political affiliation should join in this fight.

### Ford Persecution.

Richard Ford and Herman D. Suhr were convicted in 1913 of the death of prosecutor Manwell of Yuba county California, which occurred during a strike riot on the hop ranch of the Durst Brothers. The prosecution did not accuse either one of the defendants of carrying arms or committing any acts of violence they were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Efforts to bring about their release failed. Recently Ford was paroled but no sooner was he outside the prison gate than he was rearrested and prosecuted on the charge of killing a deputy sheriff during the same riot.

Ford's acquittal is likely to have a favorable hearing on the move to have Suhr released on parole.

• • •

### "Un-American," Says Busick on Ford Verdict

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—According to news reports from Marysville where Blackie Ford was acquitted by a jury on a murder charge, Judge Busick denounced the verdict as being "un-American." Busick is notorious for his savage prosecution of members of the I. W. W. and other militant workers.

A demonstration broke out in the court when the verdict was returned. Friends of Ford held him and his son, Dick, on their shoulders. The judge ordered two of the demonstrators arrested for contempt of court in his effort to stop the demonstration. For the first time postal service was extended to the capital of Lapland, Lovozero, a town of 800 people, situated 90 versts from the Murmansk railway. In winter the mail is delivered by reindeer sleds, in summer by foot owing to utter absence of roads. Telephone connection is to be established next spring.

This vast northern empire is by no means the barren waste that most people imagine. One of the purposes of the various expeditions was to ascertain the resources of the land. Thus rich deposits of high grade surface coal were discovered in the Petchora valley in the extreme northern Urals. Indications of oil were also found in this district. The soil in the Amga and Lena valleys in Yakutia, in the extreme north of the U. S. S. R. was found to be of highest virgin fertility and plans were outlined for the organization of a series of agricultural experimental stations under direction of the Leningrad Institute of Experimental Agr

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## The Ford Acquittal

A jury in Marysville, California, has acquitted Richard (Blackie) Ford on the charge of murdering Deputy Sheriff Reardon, during the hopfield strike in 1913. On another charge Ford spent more than eleven years in the penitentiary. On his release he was rearrested and charged with the murder of the sheriff.

Undoubtedly the release of Ford comes as a surprise to those workers acquainted with the record of the courts of California in the matter of persecution of workers. This state is notorious for its frameups against labor leaders and workers active in the labor movement. Especially have the I. W. W. suffered from the class justice of the open shippers in California. It is deemed sufficient to prove that a worker carries an I. W. W. card to have him railroaded to prison.

Also in California Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings have been languishing in prison since 1916 when they were framed up on a charge of throwing a bomb at a preparedness day parade. In the trials the defense was able to prove that the whole case against Mooney and Billings was a frame-up, and that the witnesses were the scum of the earth who admitted that they had committed perjury to aid in the judicial murder of these two workers. Mooney and Billings escaped the electric chair only to be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Naturally when a worker like Blackie Ford escapes the clutches of the courts in a state with such a reputation there is a tendency to predict that at last an end has come to the period of savage persecutions of workers active in the labor movement, that the period of "war hysteria" has ended, and that a new period is opening that will not witness such savage persecutions.

It is more correct to look upon the release of Blackie Ford as the abnormal situation, than it is to consider that the persecution of the workers is the abnormality. The actions of the California courts is of a piece with all the other actions against the workers throughout the country. Instead of looking upon the Ford acquittal as the end of a savage period the workers must look upon it as an urge toward the establishment of a great mass organization which will be able to block the capitalists when they seek to wreck their wrath on the militant spirits of the working class.

The International Labor Defense has done great work in seeing to it that the Ford defense did not lack for funds. But this is only a small part of the role which the International Defense is destined to play in this country.

While we gain one important victory in one part of the country in the release of Ford, in other parts of the country the savage persecution of working-class rebels continues. Next month in Zeigler, Ill., twenty miners are going on trial variously charged with murder and conspiracy to murder. In Pittsburgh nine members of the Workers (Communist) Party are awaiting the outcome of the appeal of Edward Horacek against a verdict of guilty on charges of sedition under the state laws. Over eighty members of the I. W. W. are still in the penitentiary. Mooney and Billings, McNamara and Schmidt, Crouch and Trumbull, and Suhr, sentenced along with Blackie Ford over eleven years ago, are still in prison.

So long as capitalism exists, just so long will the courts be used as weapons against the working class in the interest of the capitalists. Every battle will claim victims. The working class alone has any interest in aiding these working class victims of capitalist class justice. On the shoulders of the working class falls this task. Every worker must see to it that the leaders, the fighters, the daring spirits of our class are defended against the attacks of the capitalists.

In building up an organization to take up this task the International Labor Defense is performing a great service to the working class of this country. All workers should support this non-partisan defense organization of the working class of America.

## A Strike Against Wage Cuts

Mill workers of Passaic, N. J., to the number of 5,000, are on strike against a ten per cent wage reduction imposed last year. They also demand time and a half for overtime and the reinstatement of union officials who were discharged for activity among the workers.

Like all recent textile struggles the mill owners are raising the cry that the trouble is caused by "outside agitators." Of course, in the eyes of the mill owners and their kept press, the wage reductions are gleefully accepted by the workers who, were it not for the agitators, would petition for still further wage cuts.

Never was there a more pressing need for organization drives among the workers in the whole textile industry and we hope the Passaic strike will be the starting point for such organization.

## "Golden Rule" Nash in Town

Sidney Hillman's friend, "Golden Rule" Nash, clothing manufacturer of Cincinnati, is to harrangue the Chicago forum tomorrow, ostensibly about the marvelous results of his class collaboration scheme in effect in his shops with the full consent of the officialdom of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

It is as tho the officials of the B. & O. railroad came forth to eulogize the classic example of a labor leader perverting trade unionism into company unionism, which means no unionism at all.

Members of the Amalgamated and other unionists whose officials are busy betraying them into such pacts will be interested in the things this notorious open shop boss has to say in favor of Hillman.

## INDIAN WORKING CLASS MOTHERS DRUG BABES AS THEY GO TO WORK

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal corporation it was brought out that many working women drug their babies with opium before going to work, so that the babes will be quiet. The report of the medical relief committee on this matter was adopted, but no steps will be taken to eradicate this evil as the council declares that any legislation along the line of prevention "would be premature" and would be "resented as unnecessary interference with a prevailing practice that would deprive them of the opportunity of earning bread." No attempts are made to see to it that the heads of the family are able to earn enough so that working class mothers would not have to work and drug their babes to keep quiet while they are away.

# The Permanent Court of International Justice

ARTICLE II.  
The League—An Ambitious Dream of World Imperialism.  
H. M. WICKS

UPON the ruins of the world war the victorious nations endeavored to erect a super-state, an instrument of conquest and vengeance that would subdue all the earth to its will. It was an ambitious dream of world imperialism. Its immediate objectives were to reduce the vanquished nations to the condition of colonies, crush the proletarian revolution in Russia and partition the earth among the victors, but irreconcilable antagonisms within the capitalist economy of the world prevented its full realization.

Woodrow Wilson, as the agent of the House of Morgan; Clemenceau, the tiger of French banking capital; Lloyd George, the darling of the British imperialists and Orlando of Italy were the big four at Versailles where the treaty and the covenant of the league were hatched. The primary purpose of the league of nations was to throw the mantle of legality over every plundering expedition the conspirators representing their various imperialist governments desired to launch. The most malvolent designs were concealed beneath exalted phrases. A past master, a virtuoso in sophistry, Professor Wilson applied his talents to the task of formulating exalted slogans to sanctify the monstrous conspiracy.

U. S. Considered Member.  
ON the 28th of June, 1919, the principal allied and associated powers signed the treaty of Versailles with Germany. The treaty was a ponderous affair consisting of fifteen separate parts dealing with various phases of the settlement, with 440 articles in the thing. The first part of that treaty constitutes what is known as the covenant of league of nations and consists of 26 articles. It requires no profound analysis to reveal the fact that the league is definitely organized for war. It was created with the idea of carrying on war against any state that refuses to bow to its will.

In a short memorandum attached to the covenant itself, which is called the annex is recited the names of the governments which were the original members of the league of nations and the names of the states invited to accede to the covenant and thereby become members.

The United States is named as a party to the treaty of peace and also appears in the annex as an original member of the league of nations. The league organization was to consist of the assembly which was to meet from time to time, with all member nations represented. This was to be in the nature of a lower house, similar to the house of commons in the British government. Then there was to be a council of twelve, comprising six permanent seats and six non-permanent seats. The six permanent seats were

to be occupied by England, France, Italy, Japan and the United States of America, with a seat reserved for Germany if and when that nation joins the league. The non-permanent seats were to be elected by the assembly of the league.

Senate Refuses Ratification.  
WILSON returned triumphantly from his second trip to the peace table at Versailles, confident that the United States would take its place in the council of the league. But he met with a veritable avalanche of opposition from the senators who served the interests of the group of industrialist capitalists who considered the Central and South American republics the logical sphere for development of the imperialist policy of America. In vain he appealed to the nation to support him. Though, as war president he was able to terrorize the population into waging the fight to defend the investments of Wall Street in Europe, he could not consolidate the victory by imposing the league of nations upon this country.

The antagonisms existing within the capitalist system of the United States defeated the Morgan dream of world domination thru the league. The seat reserved for the United States remained unoccupied, so there were but four members occupying permanent seats in the council—England, France, Italy and Japan.

### The Assembly.

THE assembly of the league of nations has met six times since the inception of this imperialist venture and at each of these meetings, without exception, the predatory character of the "achievement of the ages" has been more clearly shown in its true light.

Between assemblies the council meets and takes up questions of interest to the plunderers. Not once has there been a decision that can be interpreted other than as an imperialist move, as we shall see when we consider some of the more obnoxious and notorious decisions of the legal instrument of the league of nations.

### Encourages World Combines.

MEMBERSHIP in the league of nations carries with it membership in another creature of Versailles, the international labor organization, which is composed of so-called representatives of labor, representatives of employers and agents of the various governments. The number of alleged labor delegates is insignificant compared to the number of employer and government delegates. Without exception the so-called representatives of labor are well-known lackeys of the bourgeoisie, traitors to and murderers of the working class who earned infamy by their roles of apostates in the world war.

This outfit is supposed to aid the "economic evolution" of society thru the establishment and peaceful operation of industries of an ever-increasing international character and to help establish a world market. The real mission is, however, to mobilize the

industrial forces of the world to furnish the economic basis for an international army to carry into effect thru wars of conquest the imperialist aims of the nations that dominate the league.

Every important section of the covenant deals with war or threatens war against all who do not submit to the league.

### Colonial Conquest.

PERHAPS the most loathsome and brazenly imperialist clause in the covenant is Article 22, which refers to "people not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world" and adding that "the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization," reaches the conclusion that the league must try to "elevate" such unfortunate nations. Such nations are "aided" by the league establishing a system of mandates, and assigning to the highly civilized nations the mandates over the nations not yet enjoying the superlative blessings of civilization.

This mandate system has been applied to territories formerly belonging to Germany and Turkey, two of the vanquished nations. France exercises some of the mandates, Britain others. It is merely a new form of colonial exploitation.

No language in all the earth can ever describe the immeasurable infamy of the atrocities perpetrated against the unfortunate inhabitants of these mandated areas. The French storming of Damascus and the frightfulness that subsequently raged in Syria is the most recent exhibition of the peaceful and disinterested motives impelling the league of nations.

The world court, as the legal cloak of the league, has recently climaxed its record of brigandage by declaring that the league has the right to sanction Britain's looting of the Angora republic in order to obtain access to Mosul oil.

Just as the holy alliance of the early part of the last century was created by those who believed it was their destiny to rule by divine right and to keep the world forever under the pall of the feudal system, so today the league and the world court advocates imagine that they are specially set apart from other people to impose their will upon the rest of mankind.

The holy alliance signaled the resistance of feudalism to capitalism as this system emerged as a young giant upon the stage of world history; the league of nations is one of the last bulwarks of capitalism as it gropingly and desperately strives to hold the world in check.

But just as the rising power of capitalism shattered feudalism with its holy alliance, so the rising proletariat of today will conquer the decaying imperialism in spite of and against the league of nations and its world court.

Next Article—The Hand of American Imperialism in Creating the Court.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## NEW YORK PLANS INTENSE DRIVE ON LABOR PARTY

### Party Units Mobilize for Campaign

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The campaign for a labor party in New York is getting under way in earnest and the 1926 congressional elections are expected to show decisive strikes in the direction of its formation.

The campaign will include a series of articles in the press on the labor party and its significance for solving the problems of the workers of the United States in general and of those in New York in particular. Some of the articles planned include:

"The Labor Party as a Weapon against Injunction Courts and Judges."

"Smithism and the Labor Party."

"What the Labor Party Means to the Needle Trades Workers."

"The Labor Party a Shield for the Foreign Born."

"Labor Defense and the Labor Party."

"The Housing Problem."

"What the Labor Party will mean to the Negro population of New York."

Mimeographed bulletins outlining the basic problems connected with the labor party campaign and the steps in that campaign will be distributed to the agitprop directors of all nuclei, sub-sections and sections and they will be instructed how to conduct a discussion on the labor party in every unit.

Other steps to be taken include the publication of a pamphlet dealing with the labor party problems as they specially affect the New York work-

### Lenin Memorials

#### MISSOURI.

Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh—Jan. 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker: D. E. Earely.

Cannonsburg—Falcon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m. D. E. Earely.

Daystown—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. A. Jasinski.

New Brighton—D. E. Earely, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Pursglove—Union Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

#### ILLINOIS.

Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

Have you adopted a shop nucleus? There are a number of shop nuclei who can turn in a larger number of names for a three weeks' trial subscription to The DAILY WORKER that they can pay for and a number of street nuclei tell us they have the money but not the names.

The plan is to get the names from the shop nuclei and where the street nucleus cannot supply enough names they should adopt a shop nucleus who can supply the names.

Names of workers to whom the paper is sent need not be in your own territory—the names will be given to the nucleus nearest to the territory where the new readers live and the nucleus turning in names will be notified of the nucleus to which names have been given.

Twenty-five three week trial subs from each nucleus would mean about twenty-five hundred new readers.

Three dollars a week will pay for 25 trial subs. Nine dollars will pay for a three week trial sub to 25 names.

Take this plan up at your next meeting and send in your answer in name or names to the City Dept., DAILY WORKER, 19 So. Lincoln St., and we will do the rest.

### ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE BY SECTION 6, SATURDAY, JAN. 30TH

Shop Nucleus No. 27, Section Six, Chicago, has arranged an entertainment and dance for Saturday evening, January 30th. There will be two speakers, one in Slovak and one in English, a good entertainment, and an excellent dance orchestra. No price of admission is set. Pay at the door whatever you can or think the evening's fun will be worth. All workers are invited to attend. The place is Slovak Hall, 2751 W. Chicago Ave.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## THE EXPERIENCES OF BRITISH LEAGUE IN ECONOMIC TRADE UNION WORK

By HARRY YOUNG.

(Continued from yesterday's issue)  
The immediate possibilities are in the industrial conferences of the mining youth in the Rhonda district of South Wales, and the youth conference of the Minority Movement in an important locality in London.

It is impossible to prophesy the exact lines upon which this work will develop. This will be worked out in the league's practical activity.

The league has recently demonstrated that its active participation in the mining and textile crises was no accident, but the outcome of systematic planning of economic activity.

This is demonstrated by its month long preparation of a campaign in the railway industry during the period of the negotiations for the new wages agreement. These negotiations now show indication of a severe and bitter struggle. The league by its concentration on the railroad yards and depots of its concentration groups, its establishment of connections with young workers in the industry, its devotion of special space to the railway question in the Young Worker, its organ, and the preparation of the membership for this campaign, will participate in the dispute as a well-organized fighting machine.

# The New Magazine

Robert Minor  
Editor

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926

250

"Fetch, Fido, Fetch!"



## Machines Replace Human Flesh in Digging Coal

"I Mean to Get In!"



By ALEX REID.

THE introduction of coal producing machinery in the large mines throughout the country is rapidly taking place. Many changes result in this system of mining, and incidentally one of the changes is an addition to the ranks of the already large army of unemployed miners.

In the southern field of Illinois where natural conditions are good, with solid roof and rock bottoms, machinery has displaced human labor power to a comparatively large degree. With the latest addition of a loading machine which is displacing about 33 percent of the miners, the outlook is black, indeed, for the miners.

The development and installation of mining machines has kept pace with that in the most mechanized industries in southern Illinois. It is hard to figure where any more machinery could be placed.

Whereas, prior to the introduction of the loading machine, a miner loading behind the cutter would earn around \$10 per 8-hour day for loading about 12 tons of coal, today with the aid of the mechanical loader, about twice the amount can be loaded per hour, at a flat rate of \$3.4 per eight hours, per man.

With the introduction of the loader, the system of mining is also being changed and a great saving to the coal baron is the result. Likewise the system is being attempted behind the cutting machine where the mechanical loader is not in use, whenever physical conditions permit.

The machine is now taken to the boundary of the room or entry, and clear down the pillar to the other end of the working place, generally a distance of 350 feet. This system has taken the miners from the tonnage rate to a day rate basis. Prior to this method of mining leaders received 83 cents per ton, and earned about \$8.00 per day, while today they load about twice the amount of coal in places for \$8.04 a day. This method of removing the pillars of coal, that was formerly left in the mines, between rooms and entries, has given the coal barons twice the amount of coal with approximately the same amount of expense for rails, timber, etc., and resulted in great economy to the owners.

The miners have suffered from this change in various ways. A few of them follow: Increased production, speeding up by the machine, forcing out of employment the older men who are physically unfit to stand the pace and who are thrown on the scrap heap to starve after a life spent in the mines.

Another injury is the comparative reduction of wages, due to the establishment of the day rate, and increased production for that day rate, in comparison to the wages that had been earned for less coal under the tonnage basis.

The machines have resulted in the loss of, or the worsening of the working conditions of the miner. Truly the miner is becoming more and more a mere object, a slave to the machine. Conditions which have been fought for in many better industrial battles are being ruthlessly destroyed, while the miners receive no aid whatever from their officials to combat the process.

The large mines are almost completely mechanized. It would be hard indeed to find where improvements could be made. Let us examine this process of mechanical installation in the mines.

The system of pulling on cars of coal on top of the mine gave way to the self-dumping cages, from which the coal was dumped without the cars leaving the cage, and this in turn gave way to the coal being dumped into skips in the bottom, holding 10 or 12 tons and then shot to the tipple by electric hoists. Where coal mines with a production of 3,000 tons were considered large 10 years ago, that old rate of production is significant. In comparison to the mines which today have productive capacity of 14,000 to 16,000 tons per eight hours.

In the shaft bottom, automatic couplers, breakers, shakers, cages, trappers, have displaced human labor power.

Fred Ellis shows the insistent demand of the Negro workers to obtain their full equality in the trade unions. The labor movement can never be what it should be until the Negro workers enter the unions on an equal basis.

Mules have given way to large General Electric motors, which haul long train-loads of coal from inside switch to the bottom. The performance of the machines is marvelous. In mine No. 9 of the Kincaid, Peabody Coal Co., a schedule is made and express speed maintained. Trips of coal weighing hundreds of tons are doubled, given way to the machine, while the latest addition, the mechanical loader, has left the miner gasping, wondering what is going to happen.

Complete mechanical operation is as near perfect as it could possibly be in the large coal mines, and some of the coal miners of today—many of them ready to destroy the machines, and pledge ourselves to never rest until it is realized.

The changing from a system run for profits to a system for service, the progressive miners of the United Mine Workers of America will not be fooled by this Wall street wall. Lewis, the Coolidge campaign committee, we demand nationalization of the mines, but in the private ownership of the machines, John L. Lewis to the contrary, notwithstanding. The remedy is collective ownership of the tools of mining, and their control in the hands of the miners.

How little removed from that group of angry, bitter Englishmen, concentrated together in England to destroy the textile machinery at the beginning of the mechanicalizing of the textile industry!

We see those "Englishmen" in the textile machinery at the beginning of the miners, realizes that the change has taken place. He referred to the situation a few days ago, and gave as the "remedy" for the

## Batter Down the Barriers!



It is the duty of the white workers to join with the Negro workers to batter down all restrictions which interfere with the admission of the black workers into the unions, says Fred Ellis.

## The Dynamite in the World Court

THE United States has officially entered the world court of the league of nations.

That the combat in the senate ended in the overwhelming vote of 76 to 17, shows that American big capitalism has reached a practical unanimity in favor of this historical step. Finance monopoly is almost automatically reflected in a monopoly of votes in this "order" into political form. The treaty of Locarno was a political ratification of the American Wall street domination in the form of an Anglo-American arrangement. But still the United States government remained behind the scenes. The Locarno treaty was not signed by the United States. The world arrangement was still politically incomplete.

The entrance of the United States into the world court now "legalizes" to a certain extent the international arrangement which had already been entered into by the financial oligarchy. Anglo-American finance was already the central figure in the international arrangement which is expressed under the many elusive terms of "world court" is one. In this affair the bankers headed by the 14 republican, one so-called "farmer-labor," and two democratic senators who voted against the world court represent a ridiculously small fringe of the capitalist economy which remains outside the orbit of financial monopoly. The petty bourgeoisie is only very slightly represented in the senate—the petty working class and farmers not at all. The proportion of senators in favor of the world court somewhat corresponds to the proportion in which American finance capital has reached the monopoly stage.

WHAT is the significance of the joining of the world court by the big American capitalist imperialism? That the United States now occupies the position of financial power over Europe is admitted by all. Wall Street finance capital has reached the position where it is obliged to attempt to revive the capitalist world market and the international credit system, on the basis of the enslavement of continental Europe. The tremendous advantage gained by American capital in the world war, which also resulted in a great increase in American productive capacity, requiring a vigorous attempt to dominate the world market,掷 the United States to the necessity of attempting capitalist government, but it is not independent of such politics.

(Continued on next page—page 2)

J. P. Morgan and company had to have the counter-signature of the United States senate.

Why would the United States, which was already in this international arrangement, have to legalize its presence here. Even the pawn broker has to give a receipt for the impounded valuables. Even the Shylock has to put his signature also upon the usurious contract.

In a broad political sense, how do the capitalist spokesmen regard entrance of the United States into the world court?

Three years ago, Judge John H. Clarke, who resigned from the supreme court to become chief propagandist for the league of nations, made an interesting comparison. He compared the present world situation of some fifty-old capitalist nations to the condition for the thirteen states of America. The American states, as they found themselves at the close of the revolution in 1783, were practically thirteen independent sovereign governments, with thirteen separate currency systems, thirteen separate armies and thirteen separate tariff laws. The little American states were in a condition for economic collapse. In 1787 the United States constitution was adopted, which Judge Clarke undertook to describe as a sort of covenant of a league of thirteen American states—"covenant" simply, 1925 is not 1787. Capitalism which at that time was in its vigorous revolutionary youth is now in the period of its decay, standing as the reactionary force against the new revolutionary force of the proletariat. In the second place the territory of the United States in 1787 was something entirely different as a potential economic unit from the whole world of today as a potential economic unit.

Where is the fatal flaw of the analogy? In the first place, standing the present situation. History does not repeat itself. No historic period is the same as any preceding historic period. The analogy is good only as a means to reveal the point of view of certain of the spokesmen for the present arrangement.

THIS analogy is of no value whatever as a reliable guide to understanding the present situation. History does not repeat itself. It was that the necessity for an international league of capitalist states after the world war was a historic parallel or repetition of the necessity which existed for the thirteen American states in 1787.

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Unquestionably large numbers of bourgeois statesmen are now picturing to themselves the image of a world "constitution" solidarizing the capitalist world as a single political unit. But there are no bourgeois politicians who trust to the reality of this image. All capitalist nations (members of the world court) are arming to the teeth. All are preparing for the inevitable clash between the member states of this world political "unit." No, this world arrangement is not destined to the long and prosperous period that American capitalism found for itself after the consolidation of the political unit of the thirteen states. Even the attempt to arrange this internal capitalist "order" arises out of the insoluble contradictions which make impossible the revival of the unified world economy upon a purely capitalistic basis. The consolidation of this world arrangement necessarily implies the crushing of that portion of the world economy which is outside of the capitalist economy—the one sixth of the earth which is under the red flag. The limitedness of the world market in comparison to the tremendous productive capacities of today's capitalism, inevitably leads the world combination to an attempt at forcible conquest of Asia and to the deeper enslavement of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples generally—and these necessary military adventures without doubt mean the smashing of the world combine. The limitedness of the world market necessitates life-and-death competition between capitalist states which are now imagined to be in a peaceful world arrangement. The entrance of the United States into the world court for "pacific adjudication" of disputes, means at the same time that the United States is placing itself favorably for belligerent combat over such disputes.

EVEN in the weeks during which the senate was being lined up at a rapid pace, Secretary Hoover's nostrils were blowing gunpowder smoke because of the growing sharpness of differences between Great Britain and America. The practical taking away of Canada and Australia from the British empire by the United States is one of the most striking evidences of the decline of the British empire, a decline against which British capitalism necessarily must make a mortal struggle.

Senator Robinson's objections to the world court on the ground that in the selection of its judges by the assembly of the league of nations the British empire had seven votes in that assembly and the United States only one vote, is very amusing in the light of the fact that it is entirely possible that some of these seven votes of the British empire—for instance those of Canada and Australia—may not always be exactly British (altho this is rather speculative).

THE reservations that were made in the senate are ominous indications of the instability of the world arrangement. These reservations were hurried like machine gun bullets at the pro-court senators, but the pro-court senators caught them in their bare hands and with apparent complete satisfaction added them to the senate resolution. The amendments as a whole seem to have the effect of

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## THE BEYOND By Henri Barbusse

(Continued from preceding page, page 5)

It is because I am no longer what fill themselves in human flesh. And I was yesterday. In a few hours I in an adjustment of details, expertly arranged and prodigiously perfected on the scene of slavery. The image is something bigger than I and my history, and I begin to smell it out, being by being; it is the great law, that artificial fatality of which we are all the toys, which drives all living things and makes them do what they do. I how my head. The use of him." We live by "most," we live in her function of slave. Beyond the crying needs of nature, a few beings have forced for all the hours a devilish destiny. Gold, the universal ball of gold, above the horizon with the pomp beyond imagining, there by the power of gold. She came to me of her own choice, but she gravitated to him, thun the force of circumstances. She was not one of those who resist. She was no rebel. My eyes filled with tears.

He—he laughs. His powerful face, with strong features, smooth as stone, ofers of democratic eloquence, but those who show the people think as they laugh. My fists clench as I see how ugly he was, and that here there was: the enemies, the wild beasts.

In the salon, furnished and ornamented with the pomp beyond imagining, there by the power of gold. She came to me of her own choice, but she gravitated to him, thun the force of circumstances. She was not one of those who resist. She was no rebel. My eyes filled with tears.

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What vengeance against a corpse? What knowledge that I have at this moment? In the course of life, no one can pierce the fantastic precautions, to the "air-raid on China." The basis for truth that lies back of them; these bloodhounds of the great diplomacy of law and civilization were broken at last only by the catastrophe, the contradictions cannot be covered up. The compass of Leninism points to the opposite pole from that of capitalist imperialism.

"Never has a man had the possibility of knowledge; he is only everything: things, bread, victories, successes, what else can I do? I can't sleep." Worse than fools: malefactors. For humanit is going to its ruin. It is not to be grasped, the past and even the future are clearer than the present—nobody . . . never . . . Except that, myself today, is obliged, for its own purposes, temporarily to create a psychology of world harmony—and this must even include fictitious overtures toward the Soviet Union. But, of course, the contradictions cannot be covered up. The compass of Leninism points to the opposite pole from that of capitalist imperialism.

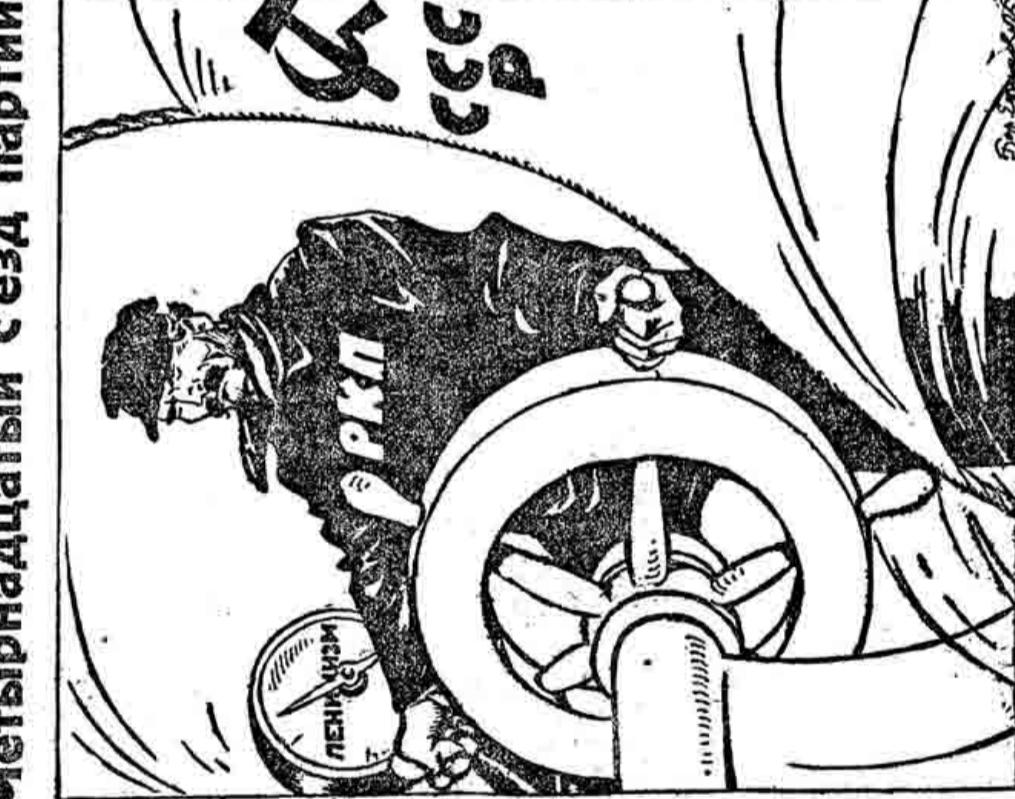
I rummaged through the papers of the massacre of the aviators. In that conference room these four men with heavy faces, round and flat, the same time square, sit around a table with written papers. Foreign police agents: a Pole, a Roumanian, others a Balkan, and one other, who know what they were working on, that the ultra-confidential report, ultra secret, to be burned as soon as possible.

"I have written there before them what they want to do in each country to drive underground, to force under the weight of the law, or better still, to bury the weight of public indignation, those who endanger the sacred sanct established law and order. No one can pierce the fantastic precautions, to the "air-raid on China." The basis for truth that lies back of them; these bloodhounds of the great diplomacy of law and civilization were broken at last only by the catastrophe, the contradictions cannot be covered up. The compass of Leninism points to the opposite pole from that of capitalist imperialism.

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## "Fourteenth Congress of the Party Четырнадцатый съезд партии."



## The Use Value of God

By Harry Ganns.

RELIGION was first used by Industrial capitalism in England. The greatest results were achieved, the when religion married American business. Altho freedom of religion belief was written into the constitution, Christianity is the accepted opium. Once established in power, the new ruling class embraced religion fervently. "We live by 'most,'" we carry on, for itself, but for the good of the masses.

There is no state church in the United States. All religions (because they uphold capitalism) are sanctioned by the state. And thereby the rulers of society are able to coordinate their religious propaganda in favor of the exploitative system to an extent that would have been impossible without a particular brand favored.

This peculiar situation exists, the catholic assures the protestant, he is condemned to hell because he is outside of the mother church, the Jew promises both will be born in Gehenna, while he is reserved for Abraham's bosom, because he has the original dope. Yet all join in one cherubic chorus in proclaiming that God protects the present order; that private property is a divine institution; that exploitation of the workers is necessary for the remission of sins; and that imperialism and war are gifts of god.

**The Churches—Enemies of Workers.** Self-taxation of the bourgeoisie in the United States for religion exceeds the compulsory taxation of many European capitalists. Consequently we find a monstrous religious structure working under many forms, influencing little children before they go to school, reaching the masses thru the various denominations, and penetrating the very heart of the proletariat in the shops and industry thru the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army.

The church very early laid down its policy toward labor and has followed it ever since with such modifications as new ruling classes demanded. Jesus has been called a rebel and a "labor leader." Let us remember that he said, when tested, "Give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto god the things that are god's." In short, obey and submit to the boss whether he be earthly or divine. The *ku klux klan* simplifies this expression by declaring itself, "One hundred per cent American and one hundred per cent Christian."

The English and American capitalists particularly have made a art of befuddling the workers with religion. Dr. Ure, an English economist, speaking to factory owners in the early nineteenth century said: "It is . . . exclusively to the interest of every mill owner to organize his moral machinery on equally sound principles with his mechanical . . . There is, in fact, no case to which the gospel truth 'goes in great gain,' more applicable than in the administration of an extensive factory."

The American capitalists have followed this advice to an astounding degree.

Roger W. Babson, statistical expert and financial adviser of probably more capital than anyone else, has written several books urging the use of religion more intensively in American industry. Here are a few gems from his book, "Religion and Business":

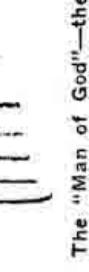
"The value of our investments depends not on the strength of our banks, but rather upon the strength of our churches . . . For our own sakes, for our children's sakes, for the nation's sake, let us business men get behind the churches and their preachers . . . By all we hold dear, let us from this very day, give more time, more money and effort to the churches of our city, to stand in this matter of labor organization among Negroes they should only they are succeeding. Of the note the people who are against it: the case of the church itself before we proceed to scan the extent of our American bourgeoisie's self-taught open and fearlessly in defense of the porters. Most of them have appealed, the daily press of Miami, just a little longer now reached all the world.

The national committee of the northern baptist laymen, New York, with silence. Everything is not read. Everything will begin again. But it is perhaps the attitude of thinking Negroes to take the other. What it does for the workers in

business. This is by no means a complete statement of how much is donated in one year by American capitalists to religious opium injectors. A low total estimate for individual contributions from a small group of capitalists would be \$25,000,000, outside of the regular contributions, amounting to about \$500,000,000 a year.

Besides the regular church bodies there are special subsidiary organizations which concern themselves with keeping the workers in check. Foremost among these are the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Ku Klux Klan, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. H. A., and the Catholic Welfare Conference.

**Poison Em Early.** The Young Men's Christian Association is the most important of these subsidiary institutions. It claims 1,000,000 members. Early in its career this body recognized the necessity of organizing on the job and with the school membership is 19,561,675. The Y. W. C. A., the ostensibly liberal, in reality conducts the same type of work that the Y. M. C. A. is noted for and receives support from precisely the same sources.



**Babbits of the Pope.** For over nine years the Knights of Columbus have been carrying on a crusade against what it calls "extreme radicalism." It is the duty of the Knights of Columbus to keep the workers contented, sooth them and groom them for the bosses' war whenever the call is issued. The labor program of the Knights of Columbus, the Ku Klux Klan, is laid down by the members of the church. A little more of this later.

**Put a Nickel on the Drum!** The Salvation Army concerns itself mainly with the slim proletariat. It does not fail to take advantage of every opportunity to extort the workers to be meek and accept the yoke of the bosses. The Salvation Army has 16,298 local offices with over 50,000 pietist preachers on the street.

**"Fight Bolshevik Culture" with Mystic Debauchery.** For over nine years the Knights of Columbus have been carrying on a crusade against what it calls "extreme radicalism." It is the duty of the Knights of Columbus to keep the workers contented, sooth them and groom them for the bosses' war whenever the call is issued. The labor program of the Knights of Columbus, the Ku Klux Klan, is laid down by the members of the church. A little more of this later.

**Colossal Sums for Religious Dope.** The latest available figures in the United States (1928) show that there are 237,455 clergymen with 215,876 sky pilots spouting religious poison to 48,224,014 members, with a yearly draft of \$547,560,562.

According to Roger W. Babson, the use of this opium vending machine? How much money does it get from American capitalists to carry on its "stabilizing work?"

**Religious Capitalism.** The value of church property in the United States is well over \$3,000,000,000, which of the \$50,000,000 which this body recognized the necessity of organizing on the job and with the school membership is 19,561,675. The Y. W. C. A., the ostensibly liberal, in reality conducts the same type of work that the Y. M. C. A. is noted for and receives support from precisely the same sources.

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**"Fight Bolshevik Culture" with Mystic Debauchery.** With the penetration of capital into colonial and undeveloped territories we see a growth in missionary work. In 1923 Mrs. Neely F. McCormick, of International Harvester fame, donated \$250,000 for Y. M. C. A. work abroad. John D. Rockefeller gives liberally for saving the souls and enslaving the bodies of the Chinese. Standard Oil sources in 1923 donated over \$1,000,000 for this work; the U. S. Steel corporation \$300,000.

The latest is the attempt of the Hebrews to raise \$50,000 for a Jewish theological and talmudical school in eastern Europe "to fight the advance of Bolshevik culture." The supporters of the drive, Rabbin S. Epstein, S. Schach, Ephraim Carin and E. Miskin insist the money is needed "to combat Leninism which threatens particularly the welfare of the youth of eastern Europe both Jewish and non-Jewish."

**In continuing this article in next Saturday's edition of The Magazine Supplement of *The DAILY WORKER*, the author, Harry Ganns, will take up the catholic church and other features.)**

**On Social Science** By H. C. Fillmore.

**W**HAT Preacher's tell us god above, From the brain the facts derive.

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## "Fourteenth Congress of the Party"

By Henri Barbusse

It is because I am no longer what fill themselves in human flesh. And I was yesterday. In a few hours I in an adjustment of details, expertly arranged and prodigiously perfected on the scene of slavery. The image is something bigger than I and my history, and I begin to smell it out, being by being; it is the great law, that artificial fatality of which we are all the toys, which drives all living things and makes them do what they do. I how my head. The use of him." We live by "most," we live in her function of slave. Beyond the crying needs of nature, a few beings have forced for all the hours a devilish destiny. Gold, the universal ball of gold, above the horizon with the pomp beyond imagining, there by the power of gold. She came to me of her own choice, but she gravitated to him, thun the force of circumstances. She was not one of those who resist. She was no rebel. My eyes filled with tears.

He—he laughs. His powerful face, with strong features, smooth as stone, ofers of democratic eloquence, but those who show the people think as they laugh. My fists clench as I see how ugly he was, and that here there was: the enemies, the wild beasts.

In the salon, furnished and ornamented with the pomp beyond imagining, there by the power of gold. She came to me of her own choice, but she gravitated to him, thun the force of circumstances. She was not one of those who resist. She was no rebel. My eyes filled with tears.

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What vengeance against a corpse? What knowledge that I have at this moment? In the course of life, no one can pierce the fantastic precautions, to the "air-raid on China." The basis for truth that lies back of them; these bloodhounds of the great diplomacy of law and civilization were broken at last only by the catastrophe, the contradictions cannot be covered up. The compass of Leninism points to the opposite pole from that of capitalist imperialism.

"Never has a man had the possibility of knowledge; he is only everything: things, bread, victories, successes, what else can I do? I can't sleep." Worse than fools: malefactors. For humanit is going to its ruin. It is not to be grasped, the past and even the future are clearer than the present—nobody . . . never . . . Except that, myself today, is obliged, for its own purposes, temporarily to create a psychology of world harmony—and this must even include fictitious overtures toward the Soviet Union. But, of course, the contradictions cannot be covered up. The compass of Leninism points to the opposite pole from that of capitalist imperialism.

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