

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.

ACQUITTAL OF FORD HAILED AS LABOR VICTORY

I. L. D. Calls on Labor
to Release Others

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 syndicalist 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 gag 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 signals 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

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 skinning 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 committee.

"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.

Boss Attempts Bribery.

The colonel's offer indicated a close understanding between the Botany and woolen "trust" interests, 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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ARBITRATION, NO STRIKES, IS BOSSSES' 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.

Bosses United on Policy.

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 the speakers.

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 yourself against imperialism at the Lenin meetings.

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, although 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.
Mail 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. 29.—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 1,000 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.—Dir. 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 MASONS 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 organization, 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

By Martin Abern

The Lenin Drive to obtain 5,000 new subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER is now on with full speed. Every party comrade understands the important role of THE DAILY WORKER not only as a conveyor of information of labor and political events, but as the mass organizer and as a means through which the Communist Party consolidates its influence among the masses in shops, mills and factories.

However, what is needed are practical, concrete proposals which will aid the comrades in making a successful subscription drive, or at least in reaching the mass of workers with THE DAILY WORKER somewhat regularly.

A number of ways to develop the subscription drive are suggested which are already being carried out in some districts as follows:

1. The district or city organization must insist on every party member being a subscriber. To facilitate this the district or city organizations shall supply every shop and street nucleus and branch with the names and addresses of its members who have thus far failed to subscribe. This no doubt requires some technical effort on the

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 50c 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 out this proposal. Naturally, every comrade must then follow up these readers for whom the nucleus subscribed and endeavor to get them to subscribe themselves.

3. Special editions of THE DAILY WORKER can be ordered by the nuclei for distribution from house to house, but preferably at a specially selected factory.

A good time to order a specially large bundle is when a story on some factory is written in the daily. Such a story arouses interest among the workers. Every worker correspondent knows that. The need of workers' correspondents is stressed, hence, not only because it makes a real live newsy paper, but because it lays the basis for mass circulation. Every street nucleus should select a factory within its territory before which it

continually and systematically distributes large numbers of THE DAILY WORKER.

Recently the results in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City with the stockyards edition has been particularly successful, as also has been the distribution before many clothing factories, the Western Electric factory, etc. Whenever a strike occurs and the story is run in THE DAILY WORKER, the literature department or DAILY WORKER group, in co-operation with the industrial department, must be responsible for covering the strike regularly with THE DAILY WORKER.

4. Then there is the "Sabotnick," or what might be called in English "Sundayings." Every nucleus, or preferably the sub-section or section of the party should set aside a day regularly when the entire party membership of that territory is mobilized to go out getting subscriptions for THE DAILY WORKER from house to house. This was done recently in the Pullman section of the Chicago organization. It draws every member into important work of the party. At this time, this plugging, Jimmy Higgins, but most important work is only done

by a few (the increasing) number of energetic comrades. The Communist International has stressed the need of getting every member into this kind of work.

5. The special editions such as the Lenin edition and THE DAILY WORKER anniversary issue, etc., are also excellent times for systematic drives. All of these methods can also be employed to aid the language press.

Very often as experience shows, a worker will not subscribe to THE DAILY WORKER but will subscribe to one of his own language. These are only a few of the many ways which can be used to make THE DAILY WORKER drive successful and particularly to make this present drive for 5,000 new subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER a 100 per cent success.

This is required from the party members. From the paper is required actual news stories and plenty of articles from worker correspondents, material which is not exaggerated. Briefly, THE DAILY WORKER must be a conveyor of complete and true news of events of importance to the working class.

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 hail 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 befuddle 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 posed as 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, baggagemen, 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 5.60 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 shopmate—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)

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 discipline lies with the employer. The power shall 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 provisions refuse to the 4,000 workers in the Nash plant even the privileges 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

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.

Ten years peace in the industry means surrender to the bosses. "Adjustments" mean cuts in wages and the introduction of more intense speed-up systems as the Amalgamated members in Chicago know. The Nash agreement means co-operation with the bosses in the exploitation of the workers under pretense of union agreements.

Slave Drivers for Bosses.

The Amalgamated, under the leadership of Hillman and company, has become a leading exponent of class collaboration. The officials have become slave drivers for the bosses. They enforce their rule by slugging, expulsions and blacklisting of members who oppose them.

Under these circumstances the membership of the Amalgamated have the duty of denouncing the Nash agreement and the other schemes to aid the bosses. Around the Amalgamated Action Committee must be built the force that will rid the union of Hillman and his crooked policy and bring the Amalgamated back to the path of the class struggle and militant defense of the interests of the membership.

As for Nash, the membership of the Amalgamated must show that they see thru the oily phrases of this demagogue by insisting that his shop be organized, and control of shop conditions be placed in the hands of the Amalgamated members in the shop.

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, 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

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pany. We are the real friends of the workers. If we cut wages it is for their sake, to get more work for them. . . . All this led up to the suggestion that the committeemen take the Lawrence job, filling in the length of time for which he wanted the contract to run.

Police Attack Workers.

The strike in the bigger Botany mill that started the fray, was called in thrilling fashion by committeemen returning from a fruitless interview with Colonel Johnson and his associates. The thirty committeemen 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 committeemen 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 emptied.

Botany Mills are in the woolen council of Passaic, which centralizes employment from one office and keeps a record of every worker. Its black-list and espionage systems have been exposed many times. Strikers demand old wages with time and a half for overtime and reinstatement of discharged men. They are unaffiliated with an outside union and pay dues into the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, which says it will co-operate with any union entering the Passaic mills for the purpose of fighting wage cuts.

Over 6,000 on Strike.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 29.—The strikers at the Botany Worsted Mills have had their ranks swelled to the extent of over 700 more workers employed by the Garfield Worsted Mills joining them, completely tying up that mill. The workers of the Gera Mills are also expected to walk out any minute.

At the Botany Mills even the machinists went on strike, thus uniting the more higher workers with the rest in a united front against the bosses, who are making attempts to break the strike by having the little crafts meet separately and make separate agreements with them. They are also trying to frame up Albert Weissbord, strike leader.

The spreading of the strike to the Garfield was achieved by over 2,000 strikers of the Botany Mills en masse calling upon them to join in a united struggle against the wage reductions which they did by a one hundred per cent response.

More than 6,000 workers are now on strike and are being joined by the few who have not lined up. Enthusiastic strike meetings addressed by Pascal Cosgrove, J. O. Bentall and others are being held at Neibauer Hall and Belmont Hall, where hundreds of strikers are assembling and eagerly listening to the speakers.

\$20,000,000 SILK THREAD MERGER IS COMPLETED

2 Companies Combine Their Resources

(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 conferences with representatives of Edward D. 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 Merriam, 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 Winstead, Conn., and Pottsville, Pa.

U. S. Attorney General Is Revealed As Capitalism's Prize Boob Now in Office

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, one of the myths that the working class must knock on the head effectively is the illusion that because some individual occupies an important position in the capitalist state or industry, therefore, he must needs possess exceptional ability, that he is far above the average human being that he is gifted with peculiar talents that separate him from the multitude.

Thus many workers are carried away with the idea that the boss is a gifted human being, that the working class cannot get along without the boss class. The capitalist class, of course, does everything possible to perpetuate and develop this illusion.

Socialists even lend aid to the perpetuation of this myth by raising the question, "Are the workers ready (meaning have they sufficient intelligence) to take power?" "Are the workers able now to take over industry?" and similar nonsense. They set aside the question of whether the conditions are ripe for the workers to seize power, placing implicit faith in the genius of the working class to meet every problem that will present itself.

An example of the kind of 100 per cent dumbbells that capitalism places in responsible positions is found in the voluminous proportions of John Garibaldi Sargent, attorney general of the United States by the grace of his friend, Cal Coolidge, president, another admitted nonentity. Millions of workers in the United States are under the impression that the attorney general, as head of the department of justice, is protecting their "rights."

One of the biggest bandit organizations of predatory capital today is the aluminum trust. The department of justice is supposed to be hot on its trail. But what are the facts?

Sargent confessed to a senatorial committee investigating the aluminum case, which involves Secretary of the Treasury "Andy" Mellon, the Pittsburgh multi-millionaire, that he had not heard of the resolution of the federal trade commission refusing to give the aluminum evidence to his department.

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 newspaperman 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.

This condition is not the exception. It caused a republican senator, for instance, to exclaim, "incredible as it seems, the attorney general knows less about the department of justice than Denby did about the navy."

The robber interests actually do not need able men in the government. In fact, the more ignorant the government bureaucrats happen to be, the easier are they led about by the nose by the few able thieves who have sold their talents to capitalist industry and finance. Ignorance is therefore at a premium under capitalism, especially when places are to be filled in the capitalist government. Any brainless parasite can be converted into a swivel-chair office holder.

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.

SOUTH AFRICAN LAWMAKERS PASS COLOR BAR BILL

Will Restrict Natives to Unskilled Trades

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 29.—The assembly here passed the first reading of the government's color bar bill by a vote of 54 to 53. The government's color bar bill for the Union of South Africa includes industrial segregation, residential segregation and the gradual extinction of the parliamentary franchise now held by the natives.

The industrial segregation clauses would limit the natives to certain unskilled work in industries and would not allow them to become skilled workers.

Want More Pay and Pensions.

ROSTOK, Jan. 29.—(FP)—Boston park workers organized in the Metropolitan Park Employees' Union, National Federation of State, City, Town and County Employees' Union, are asking for higher wages and pensions of one-half their yearly pay on retirement. The metropolitan district commissioner is asked by the union to assist in having the legislature enact legislation providing pay increase and pensions.

Read—Write—distribute THE DAILY WORKER.

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TOLEDO HOLDS ENTHUSIASTIC LENIN MEETING

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, thruout the splendid program.

The orchestra, directed by a lad of about 12, conducted the singing of the juniors, who are "always ready." The Russian, Jewish, Lithuanian and Hungarian singers made the program the best ever arranged.

A large number of new faces were seen in the audience. This was, no doubt, the result of vigorous attacks on Communism (for a period of two weeks) on the front page of the capitalist press. The papers are advocating direct action as well as suppressive measures by the authorities.

The police have started to act against the "reds." A meeting of unemployed at the slave market was broken up.

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.

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

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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 Gitlow, 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 Beyers will realize the folly of fighting the engineers 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. of 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. of L. E. takes its unionism, on lodge days they preach loyalty and justice, and now the B. of 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. of 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 class 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.

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 Woolen Co., whose capital has been increased—from accumulated profits—from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000—is now trying to make its workers produce dividends on this larger capitalization. An independent mill 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 silk hosiery get \$50 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 shutout the cocoanut 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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Previously recorded	\$3,819.90
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SOVIET RUSSIA LOOKING INTO ARCTIC LANDS

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special Moscow Correspondent of The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail).—During the last summer twelve expeditions were organized for exploration into the vast northland which extending from the White Sea to Kamchatka, makes up approximately one-third of the Soviet's domain. This vast territory is inhabited only by about 200,000 people, mainly Tungus, Samoyed, Vogul, and Ostyak, who mostly lead a nomadic life. A special "Committee for Relief of the Extreme North" has just completed the first year of its existence, during which it sponsored legislative measures for the relief of these peoples. These and other measures included freedom from taxation and military service, protection against usury, government grain stores which sold supplies at cost, rifles and ammunition to native hunters, medical and veterinary service which is still in process of organization, and the establishment of cultural bases by means of which it is hoped to train a staff of native educators to work in co-operation with the teachers sent from the metropolises.

For the first time postal service was extended to the capital of Lapland, Lovozero, a town of 800 people, situated 90 versts off 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 Agronomy. Important investigations were also carried out to determine the fish currents in the waters of the Archangel district in order to stimulate the fishery industry there.

A Former Prosecutor Charges Persecution of Ford; Refuses Case

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—(FP)—Blackie Ford's second trial for a murder he did not commit began with most of the cards stacked against him. The judge is C. O. Busick of Sacramento, the notorious author of the anti-I. W. W. injunction. The prosecuting attorney, Roy Maxwell, is son of the man for whose death Ford who did not kill him has already served 11 years. The son depends on winning this case as an election card against A. M. Bundy, Ford's local attorney, out for Maxwell's job at the next election.

On the other hand, the former prosecutor, W. H. Carlin, has refused to handle this second trial on the ground that Ford is being persecuted. Witnesses of the Wheatland hop riots in 1913 will be called in Ford's defense, and Ralph Durst, owner of the ranch the fearful conditions of which led to the strike and riots, may also be subpoenaed as a defense witness. The defense will show that Ford was unarmed, as were Suhr and most of the strikers; that he had no intention of inciting or conspiring to murder; and that this second trial is illegal, as being practically a trial after conviction for the same offense. They will also show that the Maxwell family sued Durst for \$150,000, thus blaming him for their father's death.

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

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 Maxwell 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 hoisted 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.

Worker Correspondence

By William F. Dunne.



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

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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 shoppers 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 harangue the Chicago forum tomorrow, ostensibly about the marvellous 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 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 babies 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 babies 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 congress in the American 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 discuss 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 increasing operation of industries of an ever-increasing international character and to help establish a world market. The real mission is, however, to mobilize the

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 railway 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 oiled fighting machine.

The international campaign which the executive committee is running for an international trade union week

from Dec. 14 to 20, comes at an opportune time for our English league, during this period, when several of the most important unions, (railway men, transport workers), are carrying on campaigns for the elimination of non-unionism, the exceptional opportunity to raise the question of the trade union organization of the young workers is available.

While appreciating all the success and results of the economic trade union work of the English league, we have no desire to delude ourselves into the belief, that the economic trade union work of the English league has reached perfection pitch. Much remains to be done in this field. The main tasks of the future are, a substantial increase in the number of factory groups, the consolidation of the existing fractions, and organization of new fractions, the systematic work in the Minority Movement and the organization of young workers' conferences for the most important industries and districts.

The decisions of the last Manchester conference of the league places the economic trade union work on a firm foundation. The English league understands that the economic trade union work is the most important feature of the mass work. To the extent that it carries out its decision on this question, it will advance on its path to the mass organization.

Wanted: Suggestions and Experiences on the Work of Concentration Groups

As the Young Workers League intensifies its campaign to reorganize the organization upon a shop nucleus basis, numerous problems arise which never confronted the young Communists before. Among these problems are those that face the concentration group. How shall it conduct its work? What are its tasks? How can this task be accomplished? What are the best methods of procedure? From what experience can they learn to improve their work. These questions are

daily problems for our league members. The Young Workers League column of THE DAILY WORKER is now being opened for short, meaty contributions from league members on the experiences and suggestions that they have in concentration group work. Send your articles to the Young Workers League so that we can use this column for a thorough discussion of these problems which will be of incalculable value to the better functioning of the league.

Young Worker Sub-Campaign Progressing Too Slowly

The national office is receiving about twenty-odd new "subs" a day on the "sub" campaign.

This is far too little. At this rate it would take us close to a year to make the quota of five thousand new subscribers. Our comrades must choose special squads to visit unions, outside clubs, party units, fraternal organizations, etc. and get subscriptions there. The units have depended too much on our own members buying the cards. The object of the campaign is to reach the non-Communist young

workers rather than the league members. It was for this reason that the campaign was made a popular one.

Put more pep into the drive. Get flying squads on the job. Have them gather every night. Get up lists of the organizations that meet on that night and distribute them among the members of the squad. This will bring far better results than conducting the drive in the desultory manner in which we have been doing this very important work.

Glorious Opportunities for Youth Come to Light in Juvenile Court

(By a Worker Correspondent)
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Can you imagine three little chaps, 15, 13, and 12 years of age violating the so-called Curfew law? Maybe you have never heard of such a law, but Youngstown has the pleasure of one.

A couple of days ago, the above mentioned boys were arrested and turned over to the juvenile court. The reason for their arrest is as follows: Being unable to get their daily meals, they decided to look for a job, where they could earn something. They happened to meet a boss of a

bakery, who offered them jobs in his establishment. The kids started to work for him from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. For this work they were getting two loaves of bread. When the Youngstown officials found out about this they arrested them on the charge of defying the Curfew law. Instead of arresting the owner of the bakery for exploiting child labor, they arrested the boys. Instead of giving them food and shelter, the "good hearted" officials sent them to the juvenile court. That is how the officials here are trying to abolish child labor.

"Hundred Percenters" Want Investigation of California Schools

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29.—A resolution calling for a federal investigation of the schools here was adopted at a joint meeting of the ten chapters of the daughters of the American revolution following a report by Mrs. W. W. Stilson on the activities of the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young Pioneer groups in the schools and colleges of California.

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

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

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

NEWARK YOUTH: ATTENTION!
The Young Workers' League of Newark, New Jersey, will hold its third annual dance in the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th street, Newark, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1926. Admission is only 35 cents and not only is everybody welcome but a good time is guaranteed or money refunded.

Missing Young Workers.
Those comrades who have issues Nos. 9, 10, 15, 29 and 40 of the Young Worker are requested to send them to the National Office, 1113 W. Washington street, Chicago.

RUSS YOUTH MEETS IN FEB.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The fifth plenary session of the central committee of the Russian Leninist Young Communist League has decided to convene the seventh congress of the league in Moscow on February 20, 1926. The agenda is as follows:

1. The present situation and the policy of the party.
 2. Report of the central committee.
 3. Report of the delegation of the R. L. Y. C. L. to the executive committee of the Young Communist International.
 4. The next tasks of the league.
 5. On the situation and education of the working youth.
 6. The work on the land.
- It is expected that some thousand delegates will be present, each one representing 1,500 members.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

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 Central Labor Union Bureau and the Tammany Machine."

"Republican Labor Politicians."

"The Socialist Party and the Labor Party."

"The Workers Party 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

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. Earley.
Cannonsburg—Falcon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Earley.
Daisytown—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m., A. Jakira.
New Brighton—D. E. Earley, 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, 2:30 p. m.

A public debate is to be arranged. The tying up of the labor party issue with all of the concrete campaigns of the party—the development of a special series of workers' correspondence articles showing the relation of shop problems to the need for a labor party are also planned.

Philly Workers Party to Test Police Ban on Lenin Memorial

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. January 29.—Police assumption of power over Philadelphia meeting hall owners will be tested by a meeting with Workers Party and American Civil Liberties Union speakers, as a result of the ban on Ben Gitlow's Lenin memorial speech at Lulu Temple. Police Superintendent Mills told owners of the hall that the police department opposed Gitlow's speaking "at this time because of certain conditions" which he refused to explain.

The Lenin meeting was held without Gitlow, who will, however, speak at the test meeting. He addressed the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention in Philadelphia without interference upon his release from Sing Sing prison. Gov. Al Smith of New York pardoned him when his appeal from sentence under the criminal anarchy law failed in the supreme court.

Has Your Street Nucleus Adopted a Shop Nucleus List?

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 than 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 enuf 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 money 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.

Machines Replace Human Flesh in Digging Coal

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 industrial country and, viewing the large economical mines 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 man, at a flat rate of \$3.04 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 cut 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 con-nage rate to a day rate basis.

Prior to this method of mining the leaders received \$2 cents per ton, and earned about \$9.00 per day, while today they load about twice the amount of coal in places for \$3.04 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 a 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 off 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 tipples 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 10,000 to 15,000 tons per eight hours.

In the shaft, bottom, automatic couplers, greasers, spraggers, cagers, trappers, have displaced human labor power.

"I Mean to Get In!"



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.

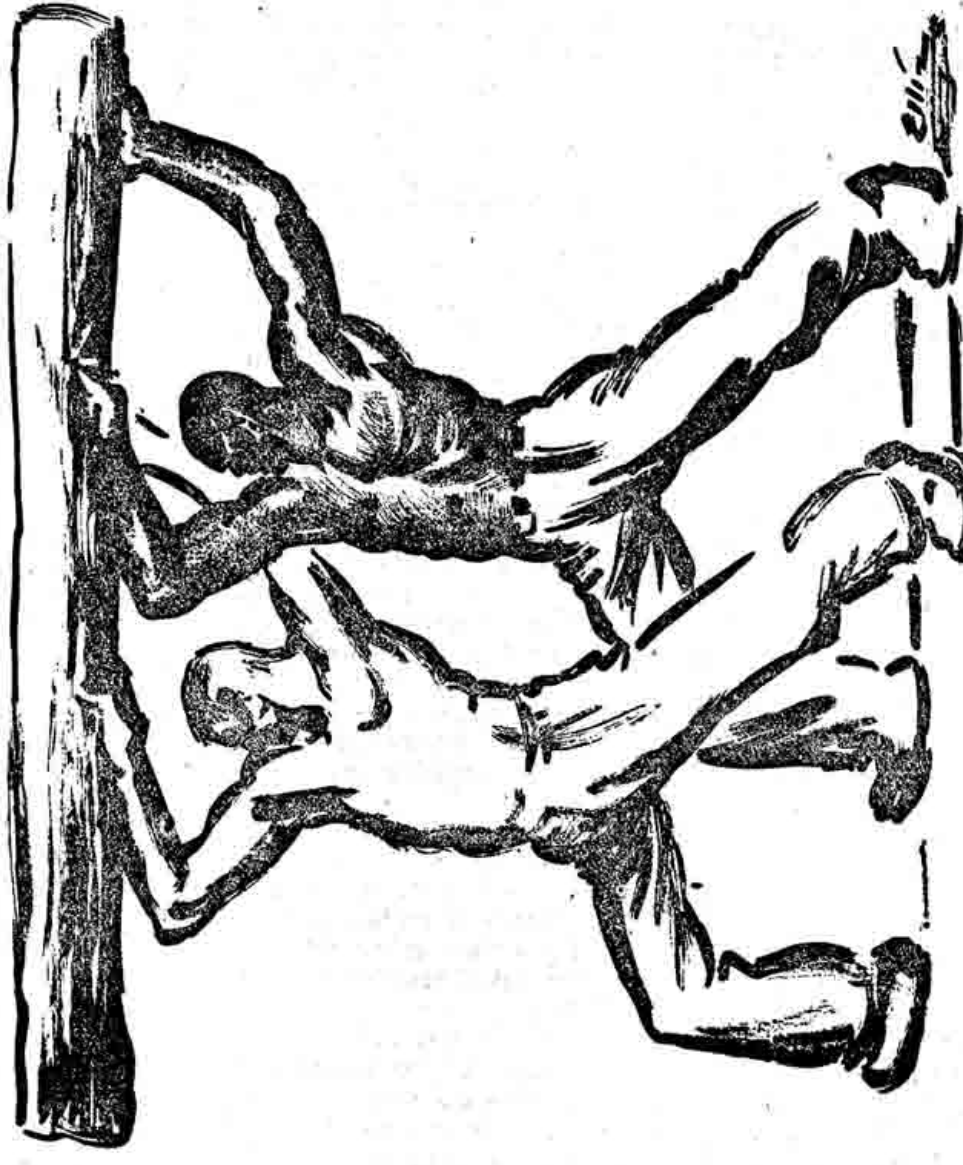
Mules have given way to large General Electric motors, which haul long train-loads of coal from inside switch-ers to the bottom. The performance of these large motors are marvelous. In nine No. 9 of the Kincaid, Peabody Coal Co., a schedule is made and expressed speed maintained. Trips of coal weighing hundreds of tons are delivered for hoisting continuously on a schedule time in the shaft bottom.

Inside at the working places, gathering motors have displaced mules and horses and continuously deliver coal to the main line motors on time. Hand drilling, like hand pick mining, has given way to the machine, while the latest addition, the mechanical loader, has left the miner gasping, wondering what is going to happen next.

Complete mechanization is as near perfect as it could possibly be in the large coal mines, and some of it is, indeed, wonderful to behold. The foregoing has resulted in increased production, and greater efficiency. It has brought decreased cost of production and enormous profits to the coal operators.

But what of the workers? Are they to profit none from all the improvement? We see those "Englishmen" in the coal mines of today—many of them ready to destroy the machines. John L. Lewis, the International president of the miners, realizes that the change has taken place. He referred to the situation a few days ago, Secy., 7020 S. Chicago avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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 New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926

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"Fetch, Fido, Fetch!"



American bankers throw their investments into Europe. The United States enters the world court of the league of nations.

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 the United States senate. 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 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 and economic hegemony 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, brot the United States to the necessity of attempting to shape an international capitalist "order." The Dawes plan was

With the final submission of Germany and France to the Dawes plan, American finance capital completed the structure of the international "order"; but it was necessary to translate the terms of 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 which "world court" is one. In this affair the bankers headed by J. P. Morgan and company spoke with more authority for the United States than the United States senate could ever speak. The banks put the United States into the thing which is called the world court long ago. The action of the United States senate this week is formal legalization.

(Continued on next page—page 2)

(Continued from page one)

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 odd capitalist nations to the condition of chaos in which the thirteen American states found themselves at the end of the American revolution. Clarke declared in effect that the covenant of the league of nations meant for the fifty odd capitalist states of the world what the United States constitution meant for the thirteen states of America. The American states, as they found themselves at the close of the revolution in 1784, 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 of 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—a "covenant" which unified the currency, tariff and military systems. His point 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.

This analogy is of no value whatever as a reliable guide to understanding 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.

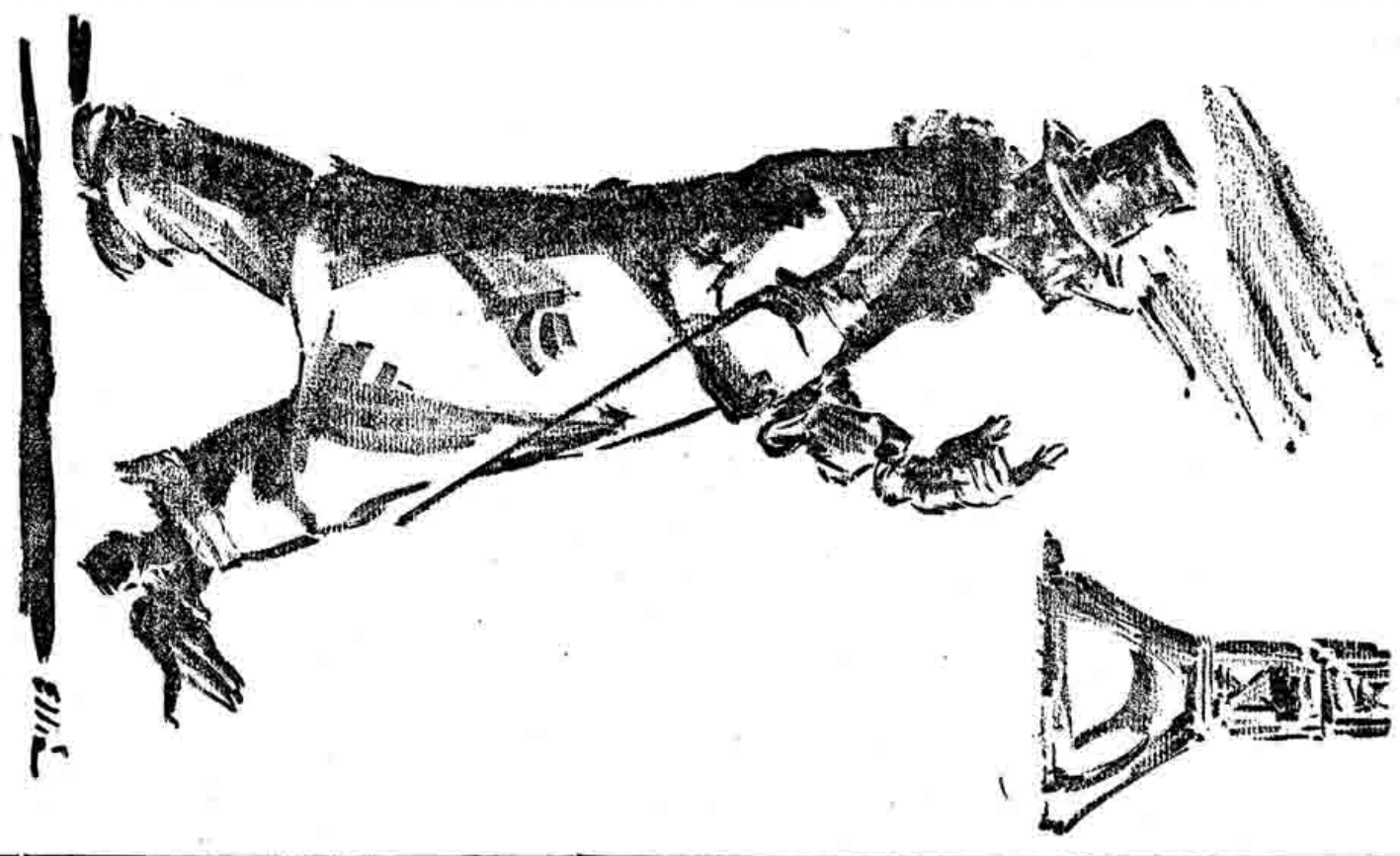
Where is the fatal flaw of the analogy? In the first place, simply, 1925 is not 1787. Capitalism which at that time was in its vigorous revolutionary youth is now in the period of its decay, standing as the reactionary force against the new revolutionary force of the proletariat. In the second place 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.

Unquestionably large numbers of bourgeois statesmen are now picturing to themselves the image of a world "constitution" solidifying 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 international capitalist "order" arises out of the insoluble contradictions which make impossible the revival of the unified world economy upon a purely capitalist 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 necessarily means 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 "peaceful adjustment" 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 for the world court vote, the war-laden contradictions advanced 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 (alho 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 hurled 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



The Second-Class Rich Man.

The French capitalist, who has been the "Dawes" of a little while ago, is now being pulled down by the "Monsieur Morgan" of the world court.

making the United States' participation an entirely one-sided affair. It seems that the obligations are to be practically all upon the shoulders of the other nations, while the United States participates without any obligations. This only goes to show that the world arrangement is one in which American economic, financial, and political hegemony is legalized.

Furthermore the amendment of Senator Reed: "that the Monroe Doctrine be declared as a part of international law binding upon the court," and the answer of Senator Shortridge that this would make the Monroe Doctrine cease to be an American principle and would transform it into a principle of international law—shows where the wind blows for American imperialism. Shortridge's answer brought the stupid Reed to understand that American capitalism intends to pursue its imperialistic designs in the entire western hemisphere in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine as a legal standard superior to and independent of the world court. And of course Reed's amendment was swept into the discard.

The legal ratification of the world arrangement is built on the promissory notes of Europe to American finance capital. It is a ratification, a legalization which comes after the fact had already been put into life. But the formal entrance cannot, nevertheless, be called unimportant. It is one of the material steps towards the coming tremendous clash of world war.

As to the internal effects upon American political life, the objections from the point of view of Birch, Reed, etc., will either entirely disappear or settle down into futile screams of a few injured smaller bourgeois interests. It is nothing less than ludicrous to note that the Ku Klux Klan made a last wild stand against the world court on the ground that it displaces the purely American government by an international government in which damned foreigners have a part.

Simultaneously the question of Germany entering the league of nations has become a big political issue in that country. Turkey is wailing in its anger against the league of nations for its robbery of the Mosul oil fields. Throughout the world the economic and political dynamic which will blow up international arrangements which are called "the Versailles treaty," "the league of nations," "the Dawes plan," "the Locarno treaty," and "the world court," is being piled up.

And the working class of the world, with its allies, the colonial slaves, will say the last word.

Lenin and Brest-Litovsk

VALUABLE HISTORY OF DECISION OF RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TO SIGN "ROBBER PEACE" WITH GERMAN EMPIRE IN 1918.

WHEN Lenin made his hard fight for the signing of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, he gave his reasons in long speeches. He proved that the signing of a peace treaty with the imperialists does not mean a betrayal of international socialism. "Workers who lose a strike and accept terms unfavorable to themselves and favorable to the capitalists, do not betray socialism."

In the collected writings of Lenin there is an appendix by Ovsyannikov on materials in the party archives. It was during the early days of January 1918, some days before the Soviet congress, that this question came up in the central committee. Lenin was from the first of the opinion that the treaty must be signed. On January 9, according to the notes by E. D. Slavova, Lenin analyzed the three different opinions on the question:

1. Separate peace with the German annexations.

2. Revolutionary war.

3. Proclamation of the end of the war and demobilization of the army, but without signing the treaty.

The day before the first opinion had fifteen votes, the second thirty-two, and the third sixteen. All are unanimous that the country of the revolution must be defended. The question is, how? The army is worn out, there are not horses enough to move the artillery, the Germans can easily take Rerov and Petrograd. If under such conditions we continue the war, we will strengthen German imperialism, and will have to sign terms worse than these. Undoubtedly this peace will be a wretched peace, but if the war begins again, our government will be overwhelmed and the peace will be signed with some other government. Our government is based not only on the proletariat, but also on the poor peasants, who will serve the interests of the French, English and American imperialists. The staff of Comrade Krylenko has received from the Americans an offer of a hundred rubles for every soldier—those who support the proposal that revolutionary war must be waged, claim that we are conducting a civil war with German imperialism and that we thus instigate revolution in Germany. But Germany is merely a present with revolution and we have already a healthy baby—the socialist republic, which can be killed if we start the war again. We have in our hands a club from the German social-democrats; there is information about us one of them claiming that we are bribed and that there is going on in Brest-Litovsk a comedy with ready-made roles. This group attacks us for the armistice. The other group, the Kantakians, declares that the personal honesty of the Bolshevik leaders is above suspicion, but the conduct of the Bolsheviks is a psychological puzzle. We do not know the opinion of the left wing social-democrats. The English workers appreciate our efforts towards peace. Of course, this will be a shameful treaty. But we badly need a breathing spell to put thru certain social reforms (if only the organization of transportation); we must strengthen our position and must have time for it. We must break the bourgeois complete, but for this we must have both hands free. Then we will be in a position to conduct a revolutionary war with international imperialism. The cadres of the voluntary revolutionary army which we create now will become the officers' cadres for our future army.

Comrade Trotsky's proposal—to end the war, to refuse to sign the peace and to demobilize the army—was not taken. It was a proposal to be an international demonstration. But by withdrawing our troops we only relinquish the Eastern socialist republic to the mercy of the Germans. It is said that by signing the peace we give a free hand to Japan and America, who will occupy Vladivostok. But before they reach Irkutsk, we will have time to strengthen the position of our socialist republic. In signing the peace, we of course, give independence to Po-

land, but we save the socialist Eastern republic and get time to strengthen our gains. This may be called a step to the right, but we must take it. If the Germans begin to attack us, we will be compelled to attack treaty whatsoever, and this will of course, be worse. To save our socialist republic, the contribution of three billions is not greatly excessive. By signing the peace we will show the broad masses that while the imperialists (Germany, England and France), who have seized Riga and Baghdad, continue to fight, we will develop the socialist republic.

Bucharin, Trotsky and Uritsky spoke in favor of neither peace nor war. Ovsyannikov (Lomov) favored revolutionary war. Stalin and Zinoviev lined up completely with Lenin. Lenin pointed out that he did not agree with them in all details, for instance, when Zinoviev said that this treaty would for a time weaken the movement in western Europe. If we believe that the movement in Germany may be delayed by a break in the peace negotiations, then we must sacrifice ourselves, because the revolution in Germany is more important than our revolution. But the fact is that the movement has not yet started there, and we will go under if we do not sign the peace.

Dzierzinsky and Kassin argued against Lenin, Sergeyev (Artem) and Sokolovsky supported him. Kassin's vote was in favor of the revolutionary war.

Votes, 2 for revolutionary war, 11 against, and 1 abstaining. For the forth of Trotsky, 9, and against, 9. The decision: not to continue the war; to continue the peace negotiations on tactics.

At the Soviet congress, January 10 to 15, Trotsky made the report on the question. The left social-revolutionists supported the report on the question. The left social-revolutionists supported the report on the question. The left social-revolutionists supported the report on the question.

Lenin was against the party conference, but said that if necessary we must have a regular party conference. By dragging out the peace negotiations we give the opportunity for continuing the fraternization at the front, as well as by making peace and exchanging the prisoners of war, Germany will get masses of people who have seen the revolution at work. They will work for the revolution in Germany. Now we are not fully informed as to what is going on in Germany and we ought to send aviators to Berlin.

The peace negotiations were broken off on February 10, and Trotsky made a statement at Brest-Litovsk that Russia refuses to sign a forced peace, but Russia will not continue the war and will demobilize. On February 17, there came at the front the first signs of the beginning of the German offensive. The Germans sent to the world a message that they were undertaking the task of saving the world from Bolshevism infection. The central committee met on January 18. Only two speakers from

each faction had the floor, each for five minutes. Trotsky and Bucharin spoke against sending a telegram with an offer to sign peace. Zinoviev and Lenin in favor of it. Lenin said: "We face a situation which demands immediate action. If the offensive of imperialism goes on, we are all for the defense. Then the masses will understand. Not a minute to lose now. Either for revolutionary war or for peace negotiations. The proposal of Lenin for peace negotiations was lost by a vote of 7 to 6.

The next meeting was held the same day. Trotsky reported on the Germans seizure of Dvinnburg, and the rumors about their entering the Ukraine. He proposed to ask the Germans and Austrians about their conditions for peace. As a matter of fact, Austria did not take part in the offensive, Lenin said.

Now we have neither war nor peace, but we cannot play with war. We are losing numbers of railroad cars and this affects our transportation. Now it is impossible to wait any longer. The situation is very clear. The people will not understand our talk of demobilization if war is going on. The Germans will stand our talk of demobilization if war is going on. The Germans will stand our talk of demobilization if war is going on.

At last, the answer of Germany came, with an offer of still more unfavorable terms. This was understood by the central committee. Trotsky announced that the forty-eight hour ultimatum would end on February 24 at seven o'clock in the morning. Lenin said that the policy of the revolutionary phrase was now at an end. If this was to continue the committee and from the government. For a revolutionary war an army is needed. We have none. That means that we must accept the terms. Trotsky was in favor of accepting the terms on the ground that war was impossible if the party was split. After speeches by Stalin and Dzierzinsky, Lenin spoke again.

Can a "working stiff" write?
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THE BEYOND By Henri Barbusse

(Continued from preceding page, page 5)

It is because I am no longer what I was yesterday. In a few hours I have traveled centuries, and I have aged. There is something bigger than I and my history, and I begin to spell 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 bow my head. The image of my sweet Carla is overthrown, Carla with her delicious little breasts which I never knew. And I deserve this punishment, I who did not see the shame of reverence for idols.

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

They 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 under the weight of public indignation, those who endanger the sacred sanct established law and order. No you, honorable and inoffensive spot of democratic eloquence, but those who show the people things as they are: the enemies, the wild beasts. Find proofs, dig them up, make them up! We must... we must... They are there, a pile of them. I see between the shoulders around the table, the fabrication of a story of assassination and crime which would have made possible a reign of terror against the troubleshooters of the great cities: these bloodhounds of the great diplomacy of law and civilization were making up the proofs.

A sharper blow falls on me and leaves me weak: on a page, beside the corpse with the yellow clasp, I read: "The air-raid on China. The basis for war will result from the explosion of indignation aroused in Europe by the news of the massacre of the aviators."

Truly, at this moment, in the midst of this political and financial chaos, I see face to face, from one end to the other, something universal. I go back to the place of the Baron de Ghest. He tells on his crimson bed the girl's body. I grip him and lift him, this man who laughs, this sorcerer who shouts his victory, who is broken at last only by the cat's paw which breaks the world. But he triumphed even to the end; he triumphs now.

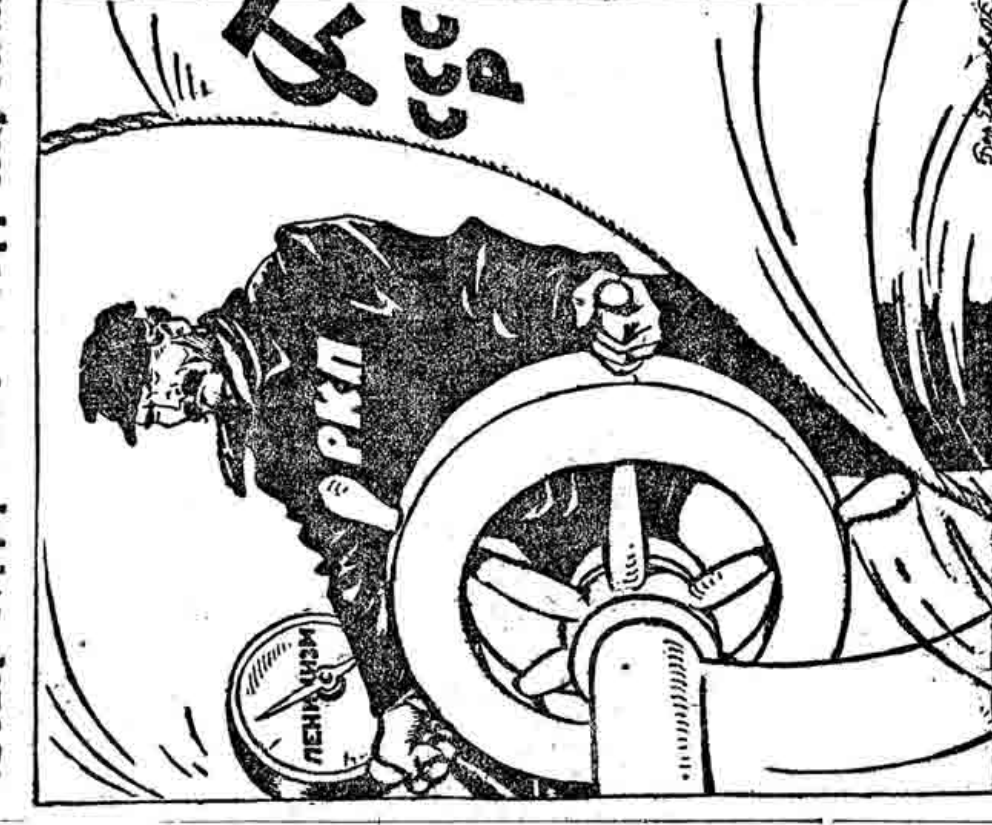
I shake with both hands the mummy of raw flesh. Pury rises to my hands and to my head. "You did what you wished. You took for yourself of every creature of women, you used and destroyed the youth of unnumbered men. Your intrigues, your speculations, your megalomanies, were the ferocious games of a brute and a thief—and yet they were systematically built up on whole populations, and they functioned. You have made your metallic kitchen with thinking and bleeding masses, you have prepared wars to enrich yourself further; your affair in Georgia, your affair in the Sudan, your affair in China and a hundred others at the same time! You have used everything, from the ideals to the hunger and thirst of humanity, journals, law, democratic parliaments, journals, law, courts and churches!"

I shook him more furiously, and his skull hit the wall with a hollow crack. I am astonished to see that the creature who directed so great an apparatus, the creature who planned to have assassinated after so many conquests, the creature all of whose calculations were based upon the sacrifice of incalculable lives—is only a man like the rest, light in his hands, with a face, two arms, a collar, and a necktie.

I throw him on the floor, where he strikes with a dull sound, and his scarred face, turned toward the last daylight in the vast room where evening is gathering, continues to give full

"Fourteenth Congress of the Party"

Четырнадцатый съезд партии.



HERE is a cartoon showing the great Communist Party of Russia successfully steering the ship of the Soviet Union, guided by the compass of Leninism. This cartoon was first published in Pravda, the organ of the Russian Communist Party, and copied by an American capitalist paper. Why, at this particular moment, are many American capitalist newspapers partially concealing their mortal hatred of Soviet Russia? The vast territory conquered by the red army of workers and peasants is an insurmountable obstacle to the re-establishment of world economy on a capitalist basis. The imperialism powers are obliged to try to soften this contradiction. Capitalism in most countries "recognizes" the Soviet Union. Imperialism even suggests that the Soviet Union be invited to join the league of nations—of course, for the purpose of tying the hands of the Soviet Union, and with the hope of discrediting it in the eyes of the working class. Capitalism 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.

laugh. He is no genius; he is only a king. If it had not been he, it would have been another, and if another, the pale statue of Czar is turned to the last light of the window, and smiles too.

VII. Almost all these thunderstruck marionettes are smiling. There is one body that won't have that beatific mask; the old mad woman in the twilight to go to her little profiteers between their sides, what else can I do? I can't sleep...

The garden, the square building, the corridor. Here, in her place, she leaned out of a window in the corridor, looking out with her bewildered distress: the railroad below where the workmen stood out against the back-ground of the sea. She was wise: she alone was wise, when she warned me of the race with death and told me that I should be must devour men...

I look at the sombre, mangled, human colossus before me, and then I see, between two black forms, a star that twinkles in the void. There is nothing but the sea and the stars, but this star moves. It is low. A ship! The cataclysm has not reached all the world. Everything is not dead. Everything will begin again. (THE END)

The Use Value of God

By Harry Gannes.

RELIGION was first used by industrial capitalism in England. The greatest results were achieved, the church and its preachers, who put ambition and determination and love of honest service in the hearts of your working men?

What is the size of this opium vending machine? How much money does it get from American capitalists to carry on its "stabilizing work?"

Colossal Sums for Religious Dope. The latest available figures on the church in the United States (1923) show that there are 237,454 churches with 219,876 sky pilots spouting religious poison to \$321,014 members, with a yearly grat of \$47,500,562.

According to Roger W. Babson, the value of church property in the United States is well over \$3,000,000,000. H. K. Carroll, L. L. D., of the Christian Herald, says that the Sunday school membership is 19,951,675. How thorough is the grasp of religion on the children is perceived when it is remembered that the total public school registry comprises 23,000,000 of whom 18,000,000 actually attend school.

The wealthy drape themselves in a religious cloak. Babson says that those who paid \$9 per cent of the income taxes are prominent church members. John D. Rockefeller, Payne Whitney, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and a long list of other capitalists contribute liberally to religious institutions. There is a double reason for this. They have a desire, first, to subdue the workers, and second, (boldly) those who have any faint hope of a future life) to reserve for themselves a favored place in the land of shades as they held on the earth of slaves.

Here is a list for 1924 of donations to religion by capitalists:

Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount
Mrs. M. G. E. Aldrich, P. E. Cathedral		\$ 70,000
Mrs. Mary C. Burnett, Christian U. P. Worth		4,000,000
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Union Theo. Seminary		25,000
Mrs. A. G. Cutter, Methodist		25,000
Rev. D. S. Dodge, Syrian Protestant		25,000
Geo. A. Draper, Unitarian church		1,000,000
P. A. Ewart, Y. M. C. A.		320,000
Anna L. Houston, various Rel. Inst.		50,000
Ralph Leninger, Y. M. C. A.		100,000
T. J. Mumford, Y. M. C. A.		25,000
Frank Munsey, P. E. Cathedral		125,000
T. H. Murphy, Catholic church		351,334
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., various Rel. Inst.		1,000,000
Laura S. Rockefeller, Y. W. C. A.		350,000
Mort Schiff, various Rel. Inst.		50,000
J. Chonthal, Hebrew Seminary		50,000
Ben Solling, Hebrew Cong.		150,000
Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, various Rel. Inst.		120,000
Wm. Sloan, various Rel. Inst.		200,000
Mary G. Thompson, P. E. Cathedral		100,000
Payne Whitney, Y. W. C. A.		\$11,526,331

Donations of over \$25,000 to religious institutions in 1924:

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There are some things connected with the fight of Pullman porters for recognition as modern working men which should hold our attention. First, there is the threat of the Pullman company to substitute Filipino man company to substitute Filipino porters. This threat is sheer poppycock. Let them import as many Filipinos as they want. The Negro porters can easily hold their own. But of course the Pullman company has not the slightest intention of importing Filipinos even if they could do so legally. They are simply trying to scare colored men.

Then again they are trying to influence the Negro press and apparently they are succeeding. Of the five or more colored papers in Chicago not a single one has come out openly and fearlessly in defense of the porters. Most of them have treated the matter with shuffling and with silence.

But it is perhaps the attitude of thinking Negroes to take the other.

Finally, if American Negroes want to know on which side to take their stand in this matter of labor organization among Negroes they should note the people who are against it: Mark Sullivan, the most unfair of newspaper correspondents on Negro problems, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the daily press of Miami, Florida! When such forces as these take one side, it is the business of the thinking Negroes to take the other.

But it is perhaps the attitude of thinking Negroes to take the other.

Pullman Porters

By W. E. B. Du Bois

Calvin Coolidge and his government which is most disgraceful. The government has not only set spies to bound Negroes who dare to study Communism, but it has allowed one of its own job-holders to accept a fee from the Pullman company in return for throwing dirt and bribes among Negroes. As the Brooklyn Daily Eagle says: "Coercion of labor unions by paid agents of employers holding federal offices is not capable of any defense, certainly of none that has any relation to practical politics in America."

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