

GUNS AND TEAR GAS FOR STRIKERS

WORKERS PARTY IN 'JOIN THE UNION' DRIVE

Every Eligible Member Into a Union

The central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party is initiating an intensive campaign to draw every eligible member of the party into a labor union. This campaign, commencing now, will continue thru the months of March and April, set aside for a special and systematic "Join the Union" drive. The proposed campaign of the central committee is outlined in detail in other columns of today's DAILY WORKER.

Starting immediately with the publication of the proposed campaign, there will appear daily for a period of two weeks articles on the question of trade unionism; why every member shall join a union; the role of the party in the unions; tactics of the Communists. These articles will be written by leading party comrades and by the active comrades in the field. The language press of the party will also conduct this work simultaneously with The DAILY WORKER, and the language bureaus are to press the work among the foreign-language speaking comrades. Appropriate quotations on the trade union problems from Marx, Lenin, Tomskey, Losovsky, Zinovieff, Stalin and others will appear.

Meetings in Every City.

After the ideological campaign, a series of functional meetings will be held in each city to outline the party campaign to the active comrades. After that, meetings of the unorganized party members will be called trade by trade. At these meetings a speaker will outline the necessity of each comrade joining a union, the role of the party. Then every comrade will be instructed what union to join and how, party members, already members of a union, will be enlisted in this campaign to assist the individual members to join the union of their trade or industry. These meetings of the unorganized members will continue regularly until every party member who can has joined a union, and proceeded to function therein.

Build the Party Fractions.

As fast as the unorganized members join a union, they will be linked up with the party fraction, where such exists. If no party fraction has been in existence, a fraction will immediately be formed of the members joining a particular trade, which will be connected up with the higher party (Continued on page 4)

ZINOVIEV REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION IN THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail.) Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, reported to the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, on the activity of the Russian delegation in the executive committee of the Communist International.

After a short review of the ten years of international organized Leninism, Zinoviev declared that in the last one or two years Leninism has had to fight for its existence, for in this period pessimistic voices had not made themselves heard. One inquired after the actual successes of the Comintern and as in consequence of the general situation there were very few immediate successes to be recorded, one very often doubted the correctness of the line of the Comintern. In the recent period there were no differences of opinion inside the Russian Communist Party delegation, the speaker declaring that this statement could be documented.

THE chief characteristic of the situation is the partial stabilization of international capitalism. Many comrades do not approve of the term "stabilization" as it sounds too pessimistic. We should, however, not carry on a policy of illusions, we should not hide our difficulties.

Without doubt simplification and exaggerations cropped up in the question of stabilization. The stabilization means a balance between the various parts of the world economy.

In dealing with this question of stabilization, we must, however, use two criteria: on the one hand that of the year 1913 and on the other hand that of the years 1920 and 1921



A duke is making the plates, a count is doing the printing and a baron acts as a lookout in the counterfeit syndicate recently exposed in Hungary, that has involved the monarchists of many countries. This is proof that the revolutions in Europe have forced the parasites to "live by the sweat of their brows."—(From Proletarska Pravda, Kiev, Soviet Ukraina.)

SHOW SITUATION IN MANCHURIA IS MENACING

Soviet Statement Is Issued at Washington

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—In reply to inquiries regarding the situation in Manchuria, the Russian information bureau here issued the following statement based on cable reports received by the bureau from official sources:

"The situation in North Manchuria is extremely tense and menacing. Evidently encouraged by his defeat of Kuo Sun Lin, Chang Tso-Lin, incited by certain foreign interests, has been trying to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, in defiance of Russo-Chinese treaty arrangements that date back nearly thirty years and were reaffirmed as late as 1924.

Great Excitement Prevails.

"Our advice state that as a result of Chang's arbitrary and warlike action (Continued on page 3.)

Use Mexicans Against Negroes.

HAMMOND, La.—(FP)—Labor agents will be sent to El Paso Tex. for Mexican labor to harvest the spring strawberry crop as the Mexicans will accept less wages than the Negroes and poor whites. Gov. Henry Fuqua, elected by the help of union labor, "could see nothing detrimental in the plan."

T. U. E. L. CALLS FOR UNITED ACTION OF PROGRESSIVES IN THE AMALGAMATED IN CHICAGO

A Call for United Front of All Progressive Groups in the Chicago Amalgamated to Fight Wage Cuts, Slugging and Class Collaboration Policies of the Present Administration.

GREETINGS:

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union has today reached the stage where it no longer fights for the workers, but rather follows a policy of collaboration with the employers who attain more work from the workers at a lesser price.

The present administration has thrown the New York market into a state of chaos, both because of their present policies and by the expulsion of the most militant rank and file leaders who fought against such policy.

Allies of Bosses.

In their effort to bring about internal peace in the New York organization they have made alliances with

the most unscrupulous elements within the Amalgamated as well as with some elements in the underworld. The Hillman administration in their effort to gain control of the New York market (Continued on page 3.)

LA FOLLETTE AND NORRIS RAP COOLIDGE

President Should Get Plute Degree

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Charging that great wealth is "running riot" in the American government, "under the protection of President Coolidge," Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, advocated in the senate today the retention of a federal inheritance tax upon the "swollen fortunes of the rich."

"It seems to be an obsession with President Coolidge," said La Follette, "that prosperity is dependent on the favor and good will of organized wealth, and that moneyed interests must not be disturbed or offended."

Fake Issue in 1924.

"The policy of taxation as presented in this bill, and particularly the repeal of the inheritance tax, was not presented to the American people in the election of 1924. The issue as presented then was 'Coolidge or chaos.' 'Unless a federal inheritance tax is levied,' La Follette warned, 'swollen fortunes, borne of exorbitant war profits, would be passed on without paying their fair share of the war costs. The burden, he said, would be transferred to the people.'

(Continued on page 2)

WAR MAY BREAK, IS MUSSOLINI'S RENEWED DEF

Italian Dictator Stands by German Defiance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Feb. 10.—Premier Mussolini, appearing before the senate this afternoon, to answer the speech of Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany regarding conditions in the southern Tyrol, had been considerably tamed by the uproar in European circles over his threat to go to war if necessary to carry out his scheme of forcibly Italianizing that section.

"My Saturday speech," he declared, "was not impromptu. It was rhetoric. It was needed to clarify a situation drifting towards serious events."

The Italian bully defiantly declared that he stood by the declaration of his last address, that Italy will not tolerate German interference in the administration of South Tyrol.

He had stayed far past his usual hour at the foreign offices, studying Stresemann's speech and preparing to make another theatrical appearance before his idolatrous followers. The chamber was filled with fascist plugging.

(Continued on page 2)

BIMBA FACES TRIAL ON FRAMED-UP CHARGE IN BROCKTON TODAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—The trial of A. Bimba of Brooklyn, for blasphemy under the puritanical blue laws and for sedition will open in Brockton tomorrow.

Small manufacturers and clergy are using the Lithuanian nationalists as their tools in framing-up Bimba, who in his speech in Brockton exposed the terror tactics of the Lithuanian clergy to keep the workers and peasants in submission and showed the dire straits the Lithuanian workers were in and their need for a worker and farmers' government, appealing to the workers in America not to aid the Lithuanian government by buying its bonds; and by assisting its agents in America.

The International Labor Defense is handling the case.

POLICE ARREST BOTANY MILL PICKET LEADER

Judge Sentences Striker to 30 Days Jail

By J. O. BENTALL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 10.—Police pounced on the two thousand pickets who went out to picket in front of the Forstmann and Huffmann company's plant in Garfield, where 3,000 workers are employed and where the conditions are as bad as in any of the mills now on strike, and arrested Felix Penaris, president of the united front committee of the Botany mill and leader of the pickets.

Police Obstruct Pickets.

The pickets have been unmolested by the Passaic police so far, but when they came to the town line of Clifton where part of the Forstmann and Huffmann mills are located they were met by the Clifton police and ordered to turn back. They were told that they were not allowed to have a parade without a permit. The strikers informed the police that this was not a parade, but simply a line of workers on picket duty.

This was not sufficient. The pickets insisted that they had the right to walk on the streets and that they were doing only what they had done in Passaic and other parts of the strike bound territory and that there was no reason why they should be molested. But the police had been instructed not to let the strikers over the line as they would have a powerful influence over the slaves in the Forstmann mills.

Arrest Picket Leader.

When fellow worker Penaris told the police that it was unlawful to stop people from walking on the sidewalk they arrested him and had him locked up in the jail in the town of Garfield. Here a hearing was given him before Judge Baker, who acted as prosecuting attorney and judge at the same time.

Attorney Sigmund Unger appeared for Penaris and showed that the strikers have full right to walk the streets and that there could be no question as to the proper action on (Continued on page 2.)

ARMED BANDS OF POLICE AND COMPANY THUGS SWARM COAL DISTRICTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 10.—Some very evident preparations are being made to reopen the mines with scab labor. This is seen especially in the activity of the armed forces of the state in laying in supplies of riot guns and tear gas bombs in order, thru terror, to crush the strikers.

A slight disturbance at Scranton yesterday, when a number of strikers from nearby towns tried to march on some mines where washeries were in operation, revealed these warlike preparations.

Police throat the whole anthracite region have been supplied with the latest and most deadly equipment for conducting a reign of frightfulness preparatory to an effort to open a war of extermination against the miners' union in the hard coal fields. In addition to police the collieries all have thugs and gunmen armed to the teeth in readiness to attack the strikers.

Officials Aware of Danger.

John L. Lewis and Rinaldo Capellini are aware of this menace to the very existence of the union and still they pursue the same contemptible policy that has characterized this struggle thus far. They know that the strike can yet be won if the maintenance men are ordered out, but they refuse to give their consent to this one move that will save the situation.

The companies fear that the rank and file, disgusted with the treacherous policy of Lewis, will force the maintenance men out, hence they are preparing to establish a reign of terror throughout the region.

Anti-Strike Threat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Coolidge will not act on the request of the senate to call a conference of miners and operators at the White House, but will insist upon the anti-coal strike bills which have been held in abeyance at Washington for the past two years being brought up for immediate passage, according to official information given out today.

This amounts to a threat of industrial conscription and must be fought by every labor organization in the country or it means the outlawing of all effective action against the greed of the exploiters of labor in the whole country.

MICHIGAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DONATES \$122 TO ANTHRACITE MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 10.—The Michigan State Federation of Labor at its 37th annual convention here voted to give \$122 to the striking anthracite miners after a brief appeal was made showing the need for such aid. A bricklayer delegate added a check of \$200 to the \$122.

COURIERS FOIL PLOT TO STEAL STATE PAPERS

Soviet Messenger Bests Four Bandits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 10.—An attempt to kill two Soviet couriers and to seize the state papers they were carrying ended unsuccessfully for the four bandits on the train just outside of Riga.

Four bandits rushed into the compartment occupied by the two Soviet couriers shouting "Here they are!" and began shooting. Nette, who was lying on the top berth was instantly killed. Makhmatal, the other courier who wounded in the arm returned the fire of the bandits and succeeded in wounding one. This one later committed suicide in a compartment of the car.

Witnesses who saw the struggle declare that the Latvian soldiers on the train refused to enter the car when the killing occurred. The Lettish government has now announced a \$200 reward for the capture of the escaped bandits. The bandits had keys to the car compartment and spoke both Russian and Lettish. The Lettish government is trying to lay the blame on the Polish government.

ZEIGLER MINERS BARE FRAME-UP IN BENTON TRIAL

Farrington Henchmen Fear Real Facts

By TOM BELL.

(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

COURT HOUSE, BENTON, Ill., Feb. 10.—The trial of the thirteen Zeigler coal miners charged with assaulting D. B. Cobb took a sudden turn, when the state's attorney announced that the prosecution rested when only ten of the twenty-five prosecution witnesses had been on the stand. It was evident on the previous day that the prosecution witnesses were of little value and that the end of the farce was near.

Punch Hole in Frame-Up.

The prosecution's case rested on the testimony of the machine frame-up men. So apparent is this that the prosecution in cross-examination is trying to build a foreigner bogey to frighten the jury.

They laugh at mispronounced and misspelled names of foreign-born defense witnesses and take advantage of their limited English to confuse them while playing up this foreigner scare. Judge Neely patronized remarked to show his wide knowledge, "The Croats come from Crete." The roar of laughter that greeted this gem took the starch out of this legal light.

The edifice of evidence so carefully rehearsed by the prosecution was kicked to pieces by defense witnesses. Unlike the prosecution witnesses, the defense witnesses did not need to pretend to be deaf, dumb and blind on occasion to put their statements over. The evidence of the defense witnesses and the sudden termination of the prosecution's case inspires hope for favorable outcome for the accused miners.

Bureaucrats Prepare Raid.

Henry Corblishley while on the stand told how he had seen four or five (Continued on page 2.)

Shoe Workers Aid to Make New York I.L.D. Bazaar Huge Success

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Shoe workers of the Well Built Shoe company, members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, have offered to contribute six pair of high grade ladies shoes for the International Labor Defense Bazaar.

As this is their dull season, they feel sorry they could not make the contribution larger and appeal to all the comrades in other trades to do their utmost to get contributions and articles for the International Labor Defense which is now taking place at the Central Opera House, 67th St., and 3rd Ave.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS TO HOLD BIG MEETING IN WARREN SATURDAY

By a Worker Correspondent

WARREN, O., Feb. 10.—Lovett Fort-Whiteman will address a meeting of the colored workers in the Hippodrome Hall in Warren on Saturday afternoon, the 13th of Feb. at 2 o'clock and the local committee of action of the American Negro Labor Congress is hard at work to make this meeting one of the best in the valley. They are distributing literature this week calling upon the colored workers to turn out and hear this brilliant orator of their race speak on "The Emancipation of the Negro."

Aid the Zeigler Coal Miners!

By J. W. JOHNSTONE, Acting Sec'y,
Trade Union Educational League
National Committee.

The trial now going on in Benton, Ill., of the thirteen progressive Zeigler miners on the framed-up charges of conspiracy and attempt to kill D. B. Cobb, sub-district vice-president of the United Mine Workers of West Frankfort, Ill., bring out in broad relief the most brutal aspects of class collaboration.

It is part and parcel of the policy of co-operation between the labor bureaucrats and the employers in which we see the state, the coal operators and United Mine Workers of America officials joining forces to railroad these thirteen miners to the penitentiary on one of the filiest frame-ups since the railroadings of Tom Mooney and Billings to the penitentiary.

Progressives Fight Collaboration.
The only "crime" that Corblishley

and his twelve colleagues have been guilty of is their persistent struggle against the collaboration of the coal operators and the Farrington machine, and to turn the miners' union into an instrument of struggle in the interest of the miners. In this struggle many have been victimized. Howat went to jail for his courageous fight against the Kansas industrial court. McLachlan was sent to the penitentiary by the Canadian government for his progressive stand in behalf of the Nova Scotia miners against the Besco Steel corporation. The Lewis administration's answer to these attacks upon these militant district presidents was to remove them from office.

Again in the Zeigler cases, we see district board member Babbington, field organizer Lige, Walker, sub-district No. 9, Secretary-Treasurer Izzie Hindman, all Farrington henchmen, getting cheek by jowl with the prosecuting attorneys.

CHINESE STRIKE BACK AT THEIR U. S. EXPLOITERS

Foreigners Claim They
Are Held as Hostages

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Sinyang, a city about 160 miles north of Hankow, has been occupied by Kuomintang (nationalist) troops, according to a delayed despatch from John V. A. MacMurray, American minister at Peking.

The state department has been advised that the entire foreign population, including 26 Americans, are being held as hostages. The Peking authorities are conducting a vigorous investigation.

Police Arrest the Leader of the Botany Mill Pickets in N. J.

(Continued from page 1.)
The part of the defendant in this case, Sentence Picket to Jail.

The judge said he wanted to make Penarisi an example and have it understood that if the police make a rule it cannot be broken by anybody. He sentenced the defendant to 30 days in the Hackensack county jail.

Strike leader and Organizer Weisbord stated that the case would be taken to higher court. The International Labor Defense will take up the fight and carry it to the extent of the law.

This has stirred the strikers to greater solidarity and the work of organization is going on in a very satisfactory way.

Lena Chernenk has been placed in charge of one division of the strike and will get the thousands of workers there into line for concerted action and get all who have not yet signed up to do so.

The strike is spreading in every direction. This morning 300 of the New York Belting company walked out. No pickets had been to that mill, but 2,000 of the pickets promised to join the 300 who walked out and picket the plant and pull out the entire force of over 2,000 employed in the belt factory.

Next will come the Rubber company where the workers are restless and cannot endure the low wages any longer.

Tag Day Saturday.
Relief has already been arranged for, and on Saturday there will be a tag day that promises to be very helpful, in which all the strikers will join, covering the city thoroughly.

Ratify Debt Agreement.
BRUSSELS, Feb. 10.—The chamber of deputies ratified the debt agreement between Belgium and the United States by a vote of 115 to 6.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

KELLOGG MUST TELL WHY HE BARRED COUNTESS KAROLYI FROM AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary of State Kellogg was requested to explain his reasons to the senate foreign relations committee for barring Countess Karolyi of Hungary.

At a meeting of the committee to consider the Borah bill, which would repeal the powers of the secretary of state to exclude at will foreign visitors, it was voted to invite Kellogg to appear before the committee and explain his opposition to the bill as well as his reasons for barring Karolyi.

A Joint Celebration
for
THE DAILY WORKER
and
THE FREIHEIT
with a
GRAND DANCE
in
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Westminster Hall, 3836 Olive St.
Saturday, Feb. 27
Tickets in Advance 50 Cents,
at the Door 75 Cents.

DETROIT REACTIONARIES LINE OWN POCKETS, REFUSE AID TO STRIKERS; MARTIN'S FERRY MINERS GIVE \$300

LOCAL NO. 284 U. M. W. A.
FAVORS GENERAL STRIKE
OF MINING INDUSTRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Feb. 10.—At a meeting of Local Union No. 284 of the United Mine Workers of America a resolution calling on John L. Lewis, president of the miners' union, to call out the maintenance men and to see to it that the agreements of the anthracite and bituminous coal miners expire on the same date and pledging itself ready at all times to go on a general strike at any time to aid the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania.

Send \$300 to Miners.
Besides adopting the following resolution unanimously it was also voted to send \$300 to the anthracite miners to aid them in their strike. One of the machine members declared that as the anthracite miners did not help the Martin's Ferry miners during their strike that the Martin's Ferry local should refuse to support the Pennsylvania miners.

This reactionary was soon laid low by Wisheart and Rompa, who pointed out that the life of the entire United Mine Workers of America depended on this strike and that all the possible help that could be given should be given by the local to help them win this fight against the coal operators. The membership of the union agreed with Wisheart and Rompa and every member of the local present, except the machine member, voted to send \$300 to the miners.

The resolution in which Martin's Ferry miners local put itself on record favoring the calling out of the maintenance men and also to keep itself in readiness to join the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania follows:

"Whereas, 158,000 of our brothers have been on strike for more than six months, fighting against the lowering of their conditions; and

"Whereas, the coal operators are trying to take away from the workers one of their most powerful weapons—the strike; and

Show Workers' Solidarity.
"Whereas, the miners have allowed the operators to take advantage of them by permitting the maintenance men to remain on the job; and

"Whereas, the operators have set the miners an example of solidarity to their own class, which the miners do not yet show; and

"Whereas, unless the maintenance men are called out, as is demanded by tens of thousands of anthracite miners, the fight will be still harder; and

"Whereas, solidarity must extend to the workers of the entire industry fighting together against the common enemy; therefore be it

Resolved, that Local No. 284 of the United Mine Workers of America, calls upon President Lewis, to call out the maintenance men without further delay; and be it further

"Resolved, that we call upon President Lewis when making a settlement to see to it that the agreement with the operators expires at the same time as that of the bituminous miners with the soft coal operators; and be it further

"Resolved, that Local No. 284 declares its willingness to back up this demand to the coal operators by joining the anthracite miners in general strike; and be it further

"Resolved, that copy of this resolution be sent to President Lewis, the presidents of districts 1, 7 and 9, and the press."

Senators Norris and LaFollette Take Rap at Calvin Coolidge

(Continued from page 1.)
ferred to the men of small incomes," declared this petty-bourgeois liberal. "It is only just," he added, "that a share of this war created wealth should be taken by the government in the form of a tax upon these great estates."

Sees Farmers Hit.
Senator Norris, republican, of Nebraska, took the lead again today in fighting repeal. Such action, he said, would be a blow at the farmers. He urged a 20 per cent tax on estates of \$100,000 or over.

Norris said all large fortunes were amassed by the labor of the people as a whole. The issue was drawn between a committee recommendation for repeal and the house proposal for a tax of 1 per cent at \$50,000, and a maximum of 20 per cent at \$10,000,000.

Propose Coolidge Decree.
The progressives rallied behind a Norris substitute, proposing that the surtax schedule apply to estates. A list of large estates benefitting by the proposal were cited, including James B. Duke, \$75,000,000, and Senator Clark, Montana, \$41,000,000.

"The argument is made that the Duke estate was left to charity," Norris continued, "but why stop at Duke college, a Methodist institution, if you want to be charitable with government funds. What about the Mormons, the Methodists and the Catholics?"

"Duke college ought to confer degrees of D. R. D. C. on proponents of that amendment. Translated, it means, Doctor Republican Democratic Coalition."

FEDERATION OF LABOR
HEAD OPPOSES GIVING
DONATION TO MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—The last meeting of the Detroit Federation of Labor showed the official machine in its true role of guardian of President Martel's business interests and his supporters as men who have only their own petty interests to serve.

Reactionaries Refuse Aid.
A motion was made to donate \$100 from treasury to aid the striking anthracite coal miners and seemed in a fair way to pass until F. X. Martel, the president, took the floor in opposition.

The gist of his remarks were that while he was in favor of aiding the striking miners, he would rather it was done some other way than out of the treasury that he got his pay from and winding up with a sob for the poor strikers who need relief in Detroit. As this was the first time any one had ever mentioned the needs of Detroit strikers on the floor of the federation, it seemed somewhat out of place, but as the "charity begins at home" gag always goes good with the short sighted, it is invariably pulled when the naughty "Reds" try to extend help beyond the pockets of the local officials.

After the "All Highest" had pointed the way, his trusty henchmen hastened to show their loyalty and dutifully yapped about expense and helping our own people first, meaning of course the starving fakirs of Detroit.

When the vote was taken, 14 were in favor of cash aid to the miners and 23 favored Martel's plan of vocal assistance.

Progressives to Run Dance.
After this was defeated the progressives made a motion to appoint a committee of five to arrange a benefit affair for the relief of the miners and this was carried unanimously. President Martel then appointed five progressives as the committee, knowing from past experience that the reactionaries never work on anything that does not fill their own pockets he would have to rely on the "practical" progressives to do it.

There is a remarkable similarity between the boss and the labor fakir in that both of them feel the greatest pain when their pocketbooks are threatened.

Zeigler Coal Miners Expose Frame-up in Trial at Benton, Ill.

(Continued from page 1.)
autos with Fox and Cobb supporters in them going toward West Frankfort the afternoon of August 11. Suspecting this meant trouble at the local meeting that evening he informed the chief of police and asked him to see that nothing happened. The police chief, who also took the stand, supported this statement.

When Fox and Cobb entered the meeting, they were accompanied by about 20 of these men, some of whom were prosecution witnesses. When Corbushly attempted to say what Fox and Cobb had said in their speeches at the meeting the prosecution objected and was sustained. As usual, the very mention of coal weighing scares them. The statement of Henry Corbushly that he left the hall after adjournment and went home was corroborated by George Kusick and Ben Bentley.

It was also brought out that Frank Corbushly, who was charged with the murder of Mike Sarovich, instead of Alex Hargis who, it is known, did the shooting, left the hall before the fight by the back stairs along with Ben Bentley and was seen on the sidewalk almost at the same time as the shot was heard.

Prove Cobb Liar.
The prosecution has tried hard to prove that Stanley Parez precipitated the attack on Cobb by saying something in a foreign language. Many witnesses state that Parez only spoke in English at the meeting. Besides he is of Lithuanian and the majority of the audience were Slavs and a speech in his native tongue would not be understood by them. Alfred Bradley on the stand stated he was close to the fight around Cobb and saw a man snatch a blackjack out of Cobb's hand. He did not see any of the defendants around Cobb except Steve Meanavich, who was dragging men away from Cobb. Eight witnesses on the stand proved that Martin Simich was at his boarding house the night of the meeting. Cobb swore that Martin Simich had kicked him while on the floor. Other prosecution witnesses swore they had seen him at the meeting. Eight witnesses showed that he was at Orient, Ill., that day and returned to Zeigler about nine o'clock at night, and was home the rest of the night.

During the examination of these witnesses Judge Neely, assistant prosecutor, tried to take advantage of them because they were Croats, but these workers did not pay any attention to his sneers. He met his match in a 13-year-old boy whom he could not confuse despite all his provocation. The examination of about one hundred other defense witnesses will take the rest of the week.

LEFT WING LEADS BOSTON STRIKE OF CAPMAKERS

Workers Stand Behind
Militant in Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—(By Mail)

—The capmakers of Boston are engaged in a militant struggle against the cap manufacturers. Capmakers' Local No. 7 of Boston is under left wing leadership and is well-known for being an organization in the front ranks of the labor movement. In response to a call of the union, the workers responded 100%. Every association shop struck leaving a few small independent shops still working. In spite of a terrific snow storm which enveloped Boston the workers were on the picket line every morning.

The cap manufacturers of Boston are seeking to nullify the previous agreement which was made a year ago, under which the workers secured 3% unemployment insurance, 10 holidays a year, and security from the employers against any violation of the agreement. Throughout the year the bosses waged a guerrilla warfare in order to break this agreement. Now they are determined to succeed once and for all. They have raised a large defense fund, with the cooperation of other manufacturers in the needle industry. The workers have determined not to yield an inch from their previous conditions. On the contrary, they are demanding more strict adherence to the provisions of the previous agreement as to the bonding of employers and the equal division of work.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the strikers held on Thursday, Feb. 4, Bert Miller, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party was introduced as a speaker. Miller assured the strikers of the full support of the Workers (Communist) Party in the struggle—placing the party press and its speakers at the strikers' disposal. The strikers were particularly enthusiastic about the publicity given them by the Freiheit, while the Forwards had not even mentioned them.

The speaker pointed out the methods being used by the needle trades bosses against the workers. In many cases they used the right wing officials. Such schemes as the Nash agreement brought direct and profitable returns for the manufacturers. Where a union is under left wing leadership, the manufacturers are forced to wage a direct struggle against the union, often with the open connivance of the right wing. Miller pointed out the necessity for close and cordial relations among the workers in all sections of the needle industry. "This is not only a struggle of the capmakers," he said, "it is a struggle which affects the entire needle industry and you must work for unity of the workers in the industry if you would be victorious in your struggle against the organized manufacturers."

It was further pointed out that as the employers would use the courts and injunctions against the workers in the course of the strike it was imperative that the workers think seriously of the question of the formation of a labor party which would fight for the interests of labor against injunctions and interference of the government in labor disputes. Objections were raised by the right wing elements to the remarks of the speaker, his praise of the Freiheit, and the Workers (Communist) Party as an ally in the struggle, but these objections were howled down by the rank and file.

LADY CATHCART DETAINED AT ELLIS ISLAND

British Countess Barred
from "Land of Free"

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Countess of Cathcart, who eloped to South Africa with the Earl of Craven, in 1923, was detained from entering the United States by the immigration authorities. She was expected to be taken to Ellis Island later in the day for examination before a special board of inquiry.

"My object in visiting New York," the countess said, "is to arrange for the production of my play 'Ashes', a strong drama which is a psychological study of a woman who sacrifices herself for a man but later finds herself and marries another."

LONDON, Feb. 10.—"The United States acted unfairly," charged Ralph Neal, English novelist, when he learned that American immigration authorities had prohibited Lady Cathcart from entering the United States. Neal, who is to marry Lady Cathcart in March, was greatly excited and besieged newspaper offices striving to learn why Lady Cathcart had been banned.

"I can't understand what they have got against her," he said. "She is the finest woman in the world. Why should they bring up the question of her divorce and pry into her private affairs?"

Labor Needs Officials Who Will Oppose Fancy Salaries for Kept Judges

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, joins with the Chicago Tribune, in common with the employers' press generally, in agreeing that "the federal judges are much underpaid." Green has therefore united with President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, in asking the chairman of the house of representatives' judiciary committee that these dollar court lackeys have their pay envelopes fattened.

The Chicago Tribune has a rather difficult time understanding why labor officials should ask for increased pay for judges who are used as a club against the workers whenever they come in conflict with their bosses. It says:

"On first thought, it seems paradoxical that the American Federation of Labor should espouse the cause of the federal judges. The working man has no reason to love and admire the United States courts. Too many injunctions have been handed down against them."

But the Tribune is happy that these labor officials are in agreement with it. It can find joy in this situation because the labor bureaucracy is favoring an employers' proposition. The Tribune is in no way endangering its "open shop" position by favoring any class policy of labor.

It is not difficult to understand this traitor position of Green and Lewis favoring increased pay for the employers' judicial satraps. It is part of the workings of their "good man" theory. They want "good men" elected from among the candidates of the democratic and republican parties. They want the proverbial "good men" at capitalists' judicial posts. They think they can get them by raising the salaries of the judges and attracting "members of the legal profession who possess high character, legal training, fine accomplishments and freedom from prejudice."

Those are the words of Green himself. They show how far the head of the American Federation of Labor has gone in accepting the phrases and the ideas of class collaboration. Green's vocabulary is identical with that of the officials of the National Civic Federation, the National Security League, the Chambers of Commerce and the National Manufacturers' Association, who also want judges gifted with "freedom from prejudice," which always means prejudice in favor of the workers. The judge who rules for the capitalist class is never declared "prejudiced."

The courts are part of the capitalist state. Lawyers rise in their "profession" as they faithfully carry out the demands of private property as opposed to human rights. The lawyer who is in the least disloyal to capitalism soon finds himself in the poor house or compelled to earn an honest living thru useful work. The capitalist law, based on property rights, has grown up with the development of the capitalist social order. If a justice of the peace or municipal judge ignorantly or intentionally goes against precedent he is quickly corrected by the higher courts presided over by specialists in the enforcement of "the law." The courts cannot favor the workers, because the rights of the workers grow out of human rights, which have no place in capitalist jurisprudence. The employers' legal machinery must be scrapped along with the abolition of the capitalist state, to make room for labor's power and labor's laws.

Socialists were elected as judges in Milwaukee County, Wis. They were heralded as "good men." They had little difficulty in holding their jobs, however, and none of them was impeached because they accepted the viewpoint that the courts must protect property rights, since "we are still living under capitalism." Even the "socialists," who are now good supporters of Green and Lewis in the trade unions, and allies of the imperialist league of nations, refused to use the judicial posts they had secured, with workers' votes, in the interests of the working class.

William Howard Taft, "Bill the Fat," receives \$15,000 a year, as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. His associates get \$14,500 a year; judges of the circuit court receive \$8,500 a year, and judges of the district court \$7,500 a year. Labor officials interested in the welfare of the working class would fight to have those fat salaries reduced by showing the meager wages that workers receive thruout all American industry.

Labor must have officials interested in the wages of the workers; not officials who worry about the size of the bags of gold that capitalism throws to its faithful poodles parading as interpreters of the law.

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

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

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION

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

Looney Deaths Unnecessary.
WASHINGTON — (FP) — When Standard Oil and other refiners resume production of tetra ethyl gasoline—"looney gas"—which was the cause of the deaths of 11 workers and the poisoning of at least 113 other men in the plants during 17 months up to last May, they will do so under new regulations. These 11 men, under proper factory rules, need not have died.

Compulsory Military Training Backers Are Jeered in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Compulsory military training and the statements of its proponents, Joseph Cushman and Professor Carlos Dezafray, were jeered at Community church, New York. Cushman is attorney for the National Security League and the professor is from New York university. Felix Cohen, New York City College student paper editor, who led the anti-compulsory military training fight in the school, charged professors who support the training with fear of losing appropriations.

2,200 Shopmen on Part-Time Work Due to Coal Mine Strike

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 10.—About 2,200 railway shopmen at Ashley shops of the Central R. R. of New Jersey are working only three days a week during the anthracite strike.

Molders End Armistice.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Blaming the Industrial Assn., the Molders Union has ended the armistice of two months and the strike of union molders against the open shop plan in San Francisco will continue. The union claims the association has tried to oust union molders from stove foundries as well as from casting shops.

PULLMAN CO. GIVES PORTERS 8 PCT. INCREASE

Throw Sop to Workers;
Fear Real Union

Following a conference of the Pullman company union and the bosses it was decided to give the Pullman porters an 8 per cent increase in wages in order to throw the porters a sop and keep them from joining the American Federation of Labor Pullman porters' union.

The company propaganda agency has sent out a news release to all the news distributing agencies pointing out that the raise will cost the company \$1,000,000 per year and that the wages of the Pullman porters and maids have not been reduced from war-time standards, as have other trainmen, but have received increases of 23.75 per cent, making a total of 141 per cent since 1913. The company in its propaganda forgot to mention that the average wage paid to Pullman porters is \$67.50 per month and they must buy their own meals on the road and that the increase it will make means but a few cents more per month.

The Pullman porters can not get decent wages thru the company union run by the bosses. They must form their own unions and fight the bosses.

"War May Break!" Is Renewed Defiance of Benito Mussolini

(Continued from page 1.)
uglies who even occupied seats in the portion reserved to the senators.

Seize Arms in Tyrol.

VERONA, Italy, Feb. 10.—Fascist soldiers have arrested a number of persons near Lavarone in South Tyrol and "discovered" caches of arms and ammunition, including a machine gun, according to dispatches received here. The authorities assert that Bavarian fascists from Germany are directing the plot.

Communists Vote Against Resolution.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The declaration embodying the cabinet's reply to Mussolini's threats concerning German protests against the Italianization of South Tyrol was read to the reichstag last night by Paul Loebe, its president, and approved by all the parties, except the Communists. The statement reiterates the right of Germany to demand fair play for German minorities in other lands and warns the fascist chief not to go too far.

The Communists based their opposition on the fact that the whole affair is merely one of those innumerable crises which are riling out of the contradictions between the imperialistic policies of the European capitalist states. On Mussolini's part it is a move intended to rally the nation behind him and he is apparently willing to run even the danger of war to accomplish this purpose. In Germany the extreme nationalists would welcome a new European conflict, as would the fascist groups. The social democrats are already so bound up with the mechanism of the bourgeois state that in this, as other situations, they are sure to follow the government's lead. All these parties know that the Communists would utilize the outbreak of a new European war to precipitate a revolution in both Germany and Italy. The Communist parties in both countries do not intend to be caught in the same predicament as that which faced the Second International in the summer of 1914.

Secret Alliance as Usual.

Political discussion here makes much of the veiled reference by Ramsay MacDonald to a secret Anglo-Italian treaty aimed against French domination of the Mediterranean and establishing a plan of joint action in the near East in connection with the Mosul dispute.

As usual, MacDonald does not come out and openly charge what he must know exists. It is evident that the European pot is beginning to boil again, with suspicions of all sorts flying about and a situation so explosive it would take little to set it off.

People's Co-operative for Fight on Fascism

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 10.—The People's Co-operative Society at its annual meeting passed a resolution in which it condemned the attack of the Mussolini black-shirts on the Lega Nazionale and the workers' and farmers' co-operatives in Italy and call an international meet to plan ways and means of resisting the fascist attacks.

In the resolution the co-operative society points out that it favors a conference of delegate from the Red International of Labor Unions, the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance to map out a fighting program.

Station Employees Want More Pay.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Boston and Maine railroad station employees, organized in the Brotherhood of Railway Station Employees, want 6 to 14 cents per hour more pay and time and a half for Sundays and holidays.

COMPANY UNION DOES LITTLE FOR TELEGRAPH GIRL

Bosses Run Association; Workers Pay Bills

By ESTHER LOWELL, Fed. Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—"The association is only a graft. We tried to get better food in the cafeteria and couldn't get a thing."

"The association sends you a bouquet when you die. That's all you get out of it."

Western Union workers thus express themselves on the company union given them in 1918.

Association rules provide a system of local assemblies, division groups and a general assembly, and a board of directors composed of vice-presidents heading divisions and the general officers of the association. To be elected to the general assembly the worker must come thru lower offices, must be over 25 years old, two years or more in company service, one year in the association. But—Western Union in hiring employees prefers to pick those under 21, although advertisements invite workers of 16-25.

Who gets company union jobs is sufficiently indicated by these instances: The chief clerk heads the assembly in one big office, in another the head supervisor; J. P. Hayes, association general president, was chief clerk in the San Francisco office. Hayes and G. H. Jensen attended the first annual meeting, catholic conference on Industrial Problems, Milwaukee, Wis., July 27-28, 1923. Jensen said that he was a national officer, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, prior to the 1917 strike, which forced Western Union to install the company union. Hayes bragged that workers paid association bills but that employer and employee have "a close relationship."

When the 1917 telegraphers' strike was called, says one of the workers, the whisper "Western Union never strikes" went around the offices like a wind from the back alley. Similarity of telegraph and postal service a public utility, was used to stop strike talk. For years Western Union has required new employees to sign on the dotted line that they do not belong to organizations which believe in the strike and that they will not join such organizations. A good many Western Union workers accept company propaganda fostered by the association but a few realize that whatever improved conditions they have been given have come because of pressure of outside, bona fide trade unions demanding better conditions and higher wages.

Association of Western Union Employees is only advisory and in the unlikely event that a dispute is not settled by local, division or general assemblies a board of arbitration steps in with final word. The association directors choose an arbitrator, the company another and these two chosen select the third, so that rank and file workers who brought the demand can scarcely recognize any representation in the highest body.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein
Fortschritt
Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

"The Fisherman"

РИБАЛКА.



(From Proletarska Pravda, Kiev.)

Uncle Sam Trying to Catch Golden Fish in the Muddled Waters of Europe.

DO NOT FORGET THEIR BIRTHDAYS WHILE THEY ARE IN JAIL FOR YOU!

I. L. D. News Service.

The International Labor Defense sends greetings to the following class war prisoners on the anniversary of their birthdays and we urge the workers on the outside not to forget them. Letters mean more to those victims of capitalism than those who have never had prison experience can realize. Drop them a word of encouragement and determine that you will do everything possible to get them out of jail.

Birth-Dates of Class War Prisoners.

March 2, Britt Smith, Walla Walla, Wash.

March 5, C. A. Drew, San Quentin, Calif.

March 6, Edgar Combs, Moundsville, W. Va.

March 10, J. B. Childs, San Quentin, Calif.

March 10, Fred Suttie, Walla Walla, Wash.

March 14, Ray Baker, Walla Walla, Wash.

March 16, O. C. Bland, Walla Walla, Wash.

March 17, Omar J. Eaton, San Quentin, Calif.

March 20, D. C. Russell, San Quentin, Calif.

March 25, Pierre Jans, San Quentin, Calif.

March 26, Joe Clohessy, Folsom, Repress, Calif.

March 27, Joe Vargo, San Quentin, Calif.

March 31, A. G. Ross, San Quentin, Calif.

Call for Unity of Progressives in the Chicago Amalgamated

(Continued from page 1)

ket thru the key local, the cutters, have appointed as manager of the New York joint board one Beckerman, business agent of the cutters' local, who believes that all the evils in the trade could be solved (1) by the expulsion of all those who oppose the administration, (2) the use of terror, (3) reduction of wages for the tailors, (4) the institution of piece work.

Worse in Chicago.

In Chicago our organization has gone from bad to worse. Wage cuts either in form of readjustments or otherwise have been and are taking place today, but no signs for relief. Union conditions are being done away with, either by the impartial machinery or thru the lack of administration to fight against.

Unemployment is on the increase, with the administration doing nothing to remedy this situation. We find workers walking the streets for many months with no relief in sight. On the contrary our officials follow a policy of increased production and reconstruction of garments which tends to throw many more workers out of employment.

Our administration has instituted a reign of terror in our union. They not only terrorize the membership at local meetings, but also slug them when members are suspected of opposing any proposition that the administration brings forth. A classic example of that sort of tactics was demonstrated at the general membership "victory" meeting held on November 13, 1925, and followed by the brutal attack upon members on the following Sunday, November 15, 1925. The administration is determined not to permit any opposition and these are the tactics used.

Hillman Lies.
President Hillman at a Local 39 meeting held Jan. 25 has openly and violently attacked the progressive elements of the Amalgamated and has deliberately lied about those active members who so gallantly fought and are fighting for the building up of our union.

At the present time there exists three groups in the Chicago Amalgamated which are not in accord with the policies and tactics of the present administration: (1)—The Trade Union Educational League composed of militant workers who are constantly fighting the administration for their class collaboration policies and their tactics. (2) The "Advance" group of Local 39 composed of progressives who in the main have shown in the past year their willingness to fight against wage cuts in any form and against the slugging tactics of the administration. (3) The group of progressive workers of Local No. 152 who during the slugging period have expressed their disapproval of the administration terroristic tactics.

The Trade Union Educational League realizes the condition the Amalgamated finds itself in today. It also realizes that no remedy for these conditions could be attained unless there is sufficient pressure from below—the rank and file. A united front of all progressive and left wing groups is highly necessary, at this time, if we ever have to stop wage cutting, slugging and unemployment in the Chicago organization, and to make the Amalgamated what it was meant to be when it first came to life.

The T. U. E. L. is therefore calling for a united front upon the above program of all progressive groups in the Chicago Amalgamated.

Trade Union Educational League, A. C. W. A. Group.
(We urge all progressive groups to communicate with us for the arrangement of a conference.)

SENATOR STIRS RACE HATRED IN SENATE SPEECH

Fear Negro Influence in World Affairs

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—

Considerable discussion has been aroused thru the Negro press over the speech of Senator Blease of South Carolina in the senate last week, exposing all the hatred and venom of racial prejudice to such an extent that even the senator's colleagues refrained from comment or applause.

In his argument against the world court, Senator Blease, who owes his election only to the corrupt disfranchisement of the Negro voters in his state, did not show up the world court as only another measure to facilitate the robbery and exploitation of world labor. He based his objection only on the grounds of the presence of the Negro in its organization.

Stirs Race Prejudice.

"I notice that Haiti has a voice in the election of judges," declared the senator appealing to the prejudice of the senators from the south.

"I call attention to the senators from the south, while they are voting on this reservation, to the fact that we are voting for a court where we are to sit by side with a full-blooded 'nigger,' who has as much right as we have in the election of the judges of this court. I ask them if they realize the fact that there may be, and very probably will be, a representative of Haiti as a judge on this court, so that the southern senators are voting to throw the destinies of southern women and southern men into the laps of black men? Haiti has joined the league of nations and has a representative in the assembly of the league who will vote for the judges of the court."

Fears Negro Influence.
"So has Liberia, as my friend from Missouri (Senator Reed) suggests. Haiti being a member of the league, while America is not a member of the league, would, in all probability, have more power in one sense than the American nation."

Concerned more with his filthy attack on the Negro than in his argument on the merits or demerits of the world court, the senator continued: "Why is the United States of America to have one judge to sit on this court, when a 'nigger' can, at any time, cast his ballot in opposition to that vote and negative it? Why should not my state of South Carolina have equal vote with a 'nigger' republican government as to who shall sit upon that court? Why should not the states of Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi or any other state, or especially the great states of New York and Illinois and Pennsylvania have a right to say who shall be judges of that court, as much as you give that right to a 'nigger' republic?"

Harangue Dismounts Senators.

This harangue of Senator Blease dumfounded even the most bitter foes of the Negro worker in the senate, who are usually careful not to expose their own feelings on this subject so openly and showed fully how much the Negro worker can expect from their supposed "representatives" in the leading governmental body.

Mother Bloor Speaks at I. L. D. Meeting in Warren Sunday, Feb. 14

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARREN, O., Feb. 10.—Ella Reeve Bloor will speak in behalf of the political prisoners of capitalism in the Hippodrome Hall, in Warren on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14th. She is working under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and is making a tour of the United States, to awaken the workers to the fate of such working class prisoners as Mooney and Billings of California, and Rangle and Kline of the state of Texas, and Sacco and Vanzetti who are under the heavy hand of the master class in the state from which hail strikebreaker Coolidge, J. P. Morgan's chief flunky in the White House. Mother Bloor's meeting will be held at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and a good crowd is expected to attend this meeting for the committee in charge is circulating the different lodges in Warren and vicinity.

Plan Further Amalgamations.

SYDNEY—(FP)—A move to amalgamate the Australian lighting, heating and sewerage unions into one organization has been initiated.

TOBACCO GROWERS' "CO-OPERATIVE" FLEECES MANY FARMERS IN SOUTH

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Amazing facts as to how the thousands of farmers comprising the (Tri-State) Tobacco Growers Co-operative Assn. of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina have allowed themselves to be exploited by a few officials of their organization, who have made it a rule of the organization that all the crop shall be re-dried before marketing, at a cost of 1.75 cents per pound, are set forth in the report by the federal trade commission. This study made by one of the veterans of its staff, a friend of cooperative principles, proves that 118,281,210 pounds, or 48.3% of the total crops for 1922, 1923 and 1924, was re-dried in plants in which cooperative officials or employees were financially interested.

\$2,000,000 Private Velvet

That over \$2,000,000 was paid to plants in which cooperative officials or employees were financially interested, is no more startling than the fact of these officials and their share in the profits. The Edmondson Tobacco Co., at South Boston, Va., is owned in equal thirds, according to the report, by F. R. Edmondson, warehouseman for the association; R. R. Patterson, general manager for the association at a salary of \$30,000 a year in 1922 and 1923, and \$24,000 in 1924, and T. C. Watkins, head of the war-house department and director of the cooper-

ative association. Watkins' salary from the cooperative was \$7,000 the first two years and \$7,500 in 1924. In the three years their company handled over 57,000,000 pounds of association tobacco.

Kill Sapiro's Protest

The first year's profits enabled Patterson and Watkins to acquire their two-thirds interest without any investment of capital. The second year their concern paid these two cooperative officials \$82,000 in cash, and at the end of the third year they were credited with two-thirds of \$88,955 accumulated profits. The net profit on re-drying the tobacco was 70c per 100 pounds. These cooperative officials had assured their organizations that it was not practicable for the cooperative to own and operate its own re-drying plants. The federal trade commission investigation shows that the farmers gained nothing, in marketing their crop, by having it re-dried.

This disclosure of economic rottenness within one of the best-advertised of the so-called "sound" cooperatives was warmly protested by Aaron Sapiro. The commission put a new investigator on the case and his report upheld the first—that the tobacco trust had done little damage to the growers in comparison to the harm done by cooperative officials who were also private business men.

Situation in Manchuria Is Menacing

(Continued from page 1)

tions extreme excitement prevails not only among railway men and Soviet citizens in North Manchuria, but among the population generally.

"The question of payment for military transportation served Chang as a pretext for the present conflict. According to paragraph eleven of the original contract for the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1896, confirmed by the Peking and Mukden agreements of 1924, Chinese troops were to be transported at half rates.

"Disregarding this, the military authorities of Chang Tso-Lin have been refusing to pay and have run up a bill of \$14,000,000 for transport. Of late they have refused to accept in principle the obligation to pay, and instead have compelled transportation by force, for the purpose of accentuating the business differences into a political conflict pregnant with grave consequences.

"Our advice make it clear that reports spread in the foreign press that the railway was demanding immediate cash payment are untrue. The latest proposals on the part of the railway management are:

Latest Railway Proposals.

"First. That the Chinese authorities recognize the principle of payment for military transportation, according to article eleven of the original contract.

"Second. That payment be derived from the Chinese share of the profits of the railway.

"Our advice give the following sequence of events leading up to the present tense situation:

"On January 16 soldiers forcibly occupied the northbound train at station Kwangchenzi. Upon the demand by the railway authorities that the soldiers leave the cars, they seized the locomotive and stopped all work at the station. The next day the military authorities compelled the railway workers, by threats of death, to take a train to Harbin, without permission of the railway administration, disregarding closed semaphores. This trip, of course, gravely menaced the safety of traffic. As a consequence traffic on the south line was suspended.

"Simultaneously Harbin mobs, incited by the authorities, attacked employees of the railway, even attempting to make an attack on the home of Ivanoff, the general manager. On January 18, the same mob prevented the departure of the western train from Harbin.

"Along with this act of violence by the soldiers were repeated at various stations, seizing and holding up trains and ill-treating workers and officials, until on the 21st, in the face of impossible conditions, the railway management ordered a suspension of traffic.

"General Chang Huan Hsiang, Chang Tso-Lin's subordinate, tried to involve the consular corps at Harbin in the matter, but failed.

"The military demanded that the railway employees sign an obligation to obey all their orders, or submit to arrest. On January 21, Chinese railway guards (soldiers) arbitrarily attempted to control the running of

the southern line. Chinese police ordered the station master at Harbin to turn over the terminal to notorious Russian white guards. The station master refused. Thereupon the military authorities, inspired by the same foreign interests mentioned above, turned to warlike measures and on January 22, they arrested Manager Ivanoff and surrounded the Soviet consulate, forbidding anyone to enter or leave, even refusing admission to Gekker and Savrasoff. Soviet members of the railway board.

Karakhan Issues Note.

"On January 19, Karakhan, Soviet ambassador to China, sent a note to the Chinese foreign office describing the outrages to date. He said:

"In bringing the aforesaid matters to your attention, I must protest against such actions by the military authorities, which constitute not only a violation of the agreements, but inflict irreparable damage on the interests of both countries. I request you immediately to instruct the authorities to put an end to the outrages and restore order.

"I must point out that the government of the U. S. S. R. has full regard for the sovereignty of China. The government of the U. S. S. R. renounced the right of protecting the railway on the presumption and in the hope that the Chinese authorities would highly appreciate that renunciation and, with the maintenance of order entirely entrusted to them, would treat the interests of the railway with particular consideration.

"I am likewise constrained to declare that if headquarters, whose duty it is to protect the Chinese Eastern Railway and to maintain order, is unwilling or unable to secure the necessary protection, I shall be ready to discuss with you measures which under such circumstances it would be indispensable for both governments to take.

"I invite your attention to the seriousness of the situation, and the necessity for taking extraordinary measures, and to the grave consequences that may arise if such a situation is allowed to continue. I must add that my government will hold the Chinese government responsible for damage inflicted by Chinese authorities."

Chang Warned in Time.

"Karakhan on January 20, addressed a similar telegram to Chang Tso-Lin denouncing Chang Huan Hsiang, and concluding: 'In sending this I think we have warned you in good time. We cannot therefore bear the responsibility of any consequences.'

"On January 22, hearing of the arrest of Ivanoff, Karakhan made a further strong protest, demanding the immediate release of Ivanoff and pointing out all serious consequences."

On January 23, Mr. Chicherin, Soviet commissar for foreign affairs, sent a strong protest to the Chinese government demanding the release of Mr. Ivanoff and the restoration of order. On January 25, Mr. Ivanoff was set free and the Chinese authorities at Mukden signed an agreement to recognize the principle of payment for military transport and to settle other differences by discussion.

LADIES' GARMENT UNION PREPARES FOR LONG STRIKE

To Raise \$1,000,000 Strike Fund

By APT SHIELDS

(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—New York ladies' garment workers are raising a million dollar fund this month to carry the union thru the general strike in the cloak and suit industry that is likely this spring. The rank and file, by a three to one vote, have sustained the New York joint board in its decision to levy a twenty dollar contribution on each member for the impending struggle.

The organization is raising a million dollars because it means business. It must win its program or fade from power in the industry. Its self-preservation causes it to demand more than wage agreements. It demands union regulation of an industry whose labor standards are breaking down, thru the contract system. The former big manufacturers who once employed hundreds of workers in large loft buildings have become jobbers—order takers—who contract out the actual production to smaller shops and these again often sub contract to still smaller establishments that are often little more than family groups.

The union is demanding a definite limitation on the number of contractors with whom a jobber can deal; it demands that only shops above a certain size be tolerated and it calls for full right of inspection by representatives of the union.

Guaranty of 32 weeks work a year is part of the program for discipline over the industry. Garment making is highly seasonal, with seasons becoming shorter and unemployment longer. The union declares that the employer must plan his work so as to spread it out over most of the year. The 40-hour week, another demand, calls for something already in effect in the dressmaking branch.

45,000 Workers.
There are 45,000 union cloak and suit workers in New York and on their union strength depends in large measure the power of the International Ladies' Garment Workers as a whole. The dressmakers are at present conducting hundreds of shop strikes, and 240 of these shop organization strikes have been settled.

Australian Heads Fail to Fight to Deport Union Men

SYDNEY—(FP)—On Dec. 10, the high court of Australia, by unanimous decision, declared that the Australian federal government was acting illegally in trying to deport Tom Walsh and Jacob Johnson, president and assistant secretary of the Seamen's union. The court ordered the immediate release of the men without the formality of a habeas corpus writ.

The court's decision was timely as the federal government had a warship waiting with steam up to rush the two men out of Australia three days after the decision was given.

Following the release of the men suits for \$250,000 damages were started against the federal government for illegal arrest and detention. The government must pay back \$30,000 in legal costs to the union.

Kansas City Labor Defense Bazaar to Be Held on Sunday

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—The Kansas City local of the International Labor Defense will hold a bazaar Sunday Feb. 14 from noon until midnight at the Musician's Auditorium, 1017 Washington. All donations of articles for the bazaar should be brought to the hall and given to the bazaar committee. All workers interested in aiding the class war prisoners that are in jail today should attend this bazaar as all proceeds will go towards the defense of frame-up workers.

Amalgamate Transport Workers.

HOBART, Tasmania—(FP)—Carters, drivers, trolley men, draymen, teamsters and motor men meeting in conference at Hobart decided for the amalgamation of all workers into one union engaged in road transport work, with the exception of streetcar men. The new organization will have a membership of 20,000.

GRAND BAZAAR

NOW GOING ON.

Good Time plus Gain at the Annual Bazaar for Defense of Class War Prisoners at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. FEBRUARY 10-13, INCLUSIVE

Wonderful Bargains in DRESSES, HATS, SHOES, FURS, ORNAMENTAL OBJECTS, EMBROIDERED ARTICLES, KNITTED GOODS. Every Article Brand New. Made by Unions for This Bazaar Special. All at Prices Only a Bazaar Can Offer.

GRAND CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT.

Hungarian Orchestra, Ukrainian Singers, Famous Soloists, Russian Workers' Dramatic Club, Children's Orchestra, Young Dancers, Chorus Actors—you will get all this at the BAZAAR.

DANCING EVERY NIGHT. GOOD MUSIC.

Combination Ticket for Entire Period \$1.00

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, NEW YORK SECTION, 799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

Attention, Detroit!

VALENTINE DANCE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 8 P. M.

House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, Corner Gratiot.

PEPPY MUSIC

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Auspices Young Workers' Sport Alliance.



Hear All Bad Speeches and Good Music by

RADIO

We build, repair and remodel radio sets of all kinds at reasonable rates.

JOHN VARGA All Work Guaranteed.
1327 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill. Call or phone your jobs.



THE LENIN DRIVE

For Five Thousand New Subs to THE DAILY WORKER

Ends February 15

And maybe you haven't yet sent in a single

sub. But—

IT'S NOT TOO LATE!

RUSH!

RATES—Outside of Chicago: \$6.00 per year; \$3.50 six months; \$2.00 three months.

Enclosed \$..... for months sub.

Name

Street

City

State

Organization
MeetingsPITTSBURGH TO
HOLD AGITPROP
MEETING SUNDAYParty Unit Directors
Must Attend

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 10.—In order to extend the agitprop work throughout the district, a conference is called of the agitprop directors of all shop and street nuclei of Pittsburgh, the agitprop directors of sub-district or city committees outside of Pittsburgh and of agitprop directors of such isolated nuclei outside of Pittsburgh who may be able to cover their expenses to Pittsburgh. DAILY WORKER and literature agents are also to participate.

The conference will be held at the party office, Room 5, 805 James St., Pittsburgh, Sunday morning, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock.

The immediate problems to be considered are:

1. The extension of inner party educational work—classes lectures and discussions in all party units.
2. Public meetings for agitation and propaganda among the broad masses of the workers.
3. The DAILY WORKER campaign, party press, and literature.
4. The immediate campaigns of the party.
5. May Day meetings.

These are a few of the outstanding problems confronting the agitprop department in this district. Means for carrying them out must be worked out at this conference. So far four classes are being carried on—two in Pittsburgh, one in Woodlawn and one in Brownville. While these classes are doing well, they are far from meeting the needs of this important industrial district. All on the job to make this conference a big success.

Legalize 44-Hour Week.

SYDNEY—(FP)—The New South Wales Labor government has decreed by proclamation the 44-hour week operative from Jan. 4, 1926. The employers asked that the proclamation be delayed till July 1.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

Six Places
169 N. Clark 118 S. Clark
86 W. Washington 167 N. State
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PHONES, HARRISON 8614-7
Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread.
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commiserate and Bakery:
1613 Fulton St. Phone West 2549

A Masquerade in Philadelphia
For Our Daily.

ATTEND THIS JOYOUS

DAILY WORKER
BALLat MERCANTILE HALL,
Broad and Market St.

Friday, February 19

Bertrand
RUSSELL vs. Scott
NEARING
DEBATE

On the Subject:

RESOLVED: "That the Soviet Form of Government is
Applicable to Modern Civilization."An interesting presentation of the subject by two well-
known men. In board covers and including
photographs of the authors.The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.50
Cents

IN CLEVELAND!

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

World-famous American newspaper correspondent who has recently
returned from three months in China, will speak on

"The Struggle of Chinese Labor for Freedom"

at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut Avenue

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 14, at 2:30 P. M.

Admission 25 Cents. Auspices, International Workers' Aid.

COMMUNISM and CHRISTIANISM

A new edition just off the press of this unusual publication
which has proved a bombshell in the church—at a
special price of 25 cents.

By BISHOP William Montgomery BROWN

Workers (Communist) Party

Into the Trade Unions

THE central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party is commencing a drive to draw every eligible member into a labor union. The successful reorganization of our party on the shop and street nuclei basis serves as a stimulus and a means toward trade union activity. Our party fractions in the trade unions must be organized and strengthened immeasurably, and the basis laid for building a left wing on the broadest lines, able to rally the rank and file in a struggle against capitalism and the union bureaucracy and to transform the American unions into conscious organs of the class struggle.

Every party member, in accordance with the decisions of the party convention and the Comintern instructions must be brought into a labor union and become active therein. The following is the program and campaign laid out by the central executive committee:

Campaign for the Organization of
Party Members into the Trade
Unions and the Organization
of Party Fractions.

I. Ideological Campaign.

1. There shall be printed immediately a series of articles in the entire party press by leading comrades on:

(a) Why party members should join the trade unions.

(b) The purpose and functioning of trade union fractions.

(c) The role of the party in the unions.

2. The agitprop department shall prepare appropriate quotations from Marx and Lenin, terse and effective, to be run regularly in our press.

3. This concentrated ideological campaign shall continue in the party press for a period of two weeks beginning February 15.

II.

There shall be held a series of meetings of party functionaries on trade union work in each city, where the necessity of every eligible member joining a union shall be taken up and the local campaign outlined.

III.

There shall be held a series of meetings, trade by trade, and industry in each city, of the unorganized members during the months of March and April along the following lines:

1. The heads of the organization department and trade union committee together with the general secretary, under the direction of the organization secretary, shall constitute a special committee to take charge of the organization of party fractions in the trade unions and the mobilization of the party membership to join the unions.

2. The unorganized members shall be registered by trade and industry in each city and district by the organization department as follows:

Name: John Brown. Address: 1145 5th Ave. So. Occupation: Machinist, non-union. Shop Nucleus No. 12.

(Cities organized on the shop and street nucleus basis no doubt have this information compiled.)

3. The special committee in charge (Organization secretary, trade union secretary and general secretary) shall set and call these meetings of the unorganized members trade by trade, notifying each unorganized party member directly by mail.

NB.—In this connection, every effort shall be made to link up the party campaign to draw the unorganized party members into the labor unions directly, with the organization campaigns now being conducted by the trade unions, such as, in the Machinists' Union, I. L. G. W. U., Painters, Furriers, etc., and to draw our already organized party members into rank and file organization committees of the union. Further, particular stress shall be laid on getting the party members working in the heavy and basic industries to join the unions immediately.

4. The fraction executive committee of the particular trade, where such fraction exists, otherwise the organization department and the trade union committee, jointly, shall go over the lists of the unorganized members and decide to what local union each unorganized member shall apply for membership.

The fraction executive committee, or the joint organization-industry committee shall also assign the organized members of the trade to be responsible for bringing one or more of the unorganized members to the union organization meeting. A party fraction meeting of the trade, where such exists, may, if necessary, be called to assign the organized to the unorganized members. The fraction secretary or committee shall also have in its possession the list of the unorganized members, addresses and nucleus or branch to which they belong.

5. At the meeting of the unorganized members, the industrial organizer, fraction secretary or party representative shall make a short talk on the importance and necessity of trade union work and the role of the party fraction and party in this work. Then the concrete work shall be taken up; instructing each member where, how and when each one shall apply for membership in the local union. Give specific information to each comrade; assign a union member directly to aid each unorganized comrade.

NB.—If at the meeting there are some who raise objection to joining the union, the committee in charge shall not fall into the error of making the subject of the meeting the unwilling comrades. Rather, the committee shall deal with the positive elements, those ready to join a union. Sign such comrades up at once. Permit, however, no obstruction from the unwilling

comrades at the meeting. Meetings of the unorganized members shall continue to be held until every eligible member has joined a union and is active in his party fraction and union.

6. Bring those members who are joining the union to the next regular fraction meeting, where it exists, thus drawing the new members immediately into the work and making it possible to check up on each member whether he joined.

If no fraction has existed in the trade, then the fraction should be organized at once at the meeting of these members joining the union. A small executive committee shall be elected, a secretary, organizer literature agent, and workers' correspondent or publicity committee will be the officers required. The committee is responsible for the functioning of the fraction. Regular meetings shall be called.

7. A special meeting of a new fraction, as soon as organized, shall be called in which shall be discussed the matter of how new members in the union shall function in the local unions, etc. It is not sufficient, however, merely to join a union. The party fraction organized shall link itself with the higher fraction units; shall develop the left wing and have the left wing connect itself with the respective higher units of organizations of the left wing, up to and including the national organ of the left wing in every industry.

IV.

The names and addresses of the organizer of each trade union fraction in each city, the number of party members in each fraction, etc., both of the newly organized fractions and those already in existence, must be sent to the organization department as soon as these fractions are organized. The organization department is to turn over this information immediately upon receipt to the secretary of the trade union committee of the C. E. C.

V.

Every district organizer must keep the organization department fully informed of the progress of organizing trade union fractions and getting the membership into the unions. Full publicity must be given to these reports in the entire party press. Wherever possible, this information and articles should be written by comrades directly engaged in this work in the various districts. The industrial department shall have full access to and possession of all of this information and should, on the basis of these reports, together with the organization department, give recommendations and suggestions to the various districts in their campaigns.

The trade union fractions must make monthly reports thru the industrial department in the city and district to the district organizers, and the district organizers must in turn submit regular monthly industrial reports of their activities to the C. E. C. industrial department.

Class in English to
Meet Regularly on
Thursday Nights

Instead of meeting on Friday, the class in English conducted by the Workers Party School will meet regularly on Thursday night at 8 o'clock. The class will be held twice weekly, Tuesday and Thursday nights, at 2644 LeMoine avenue. All wishing to attend are urged to come to Thursday night's session, as books will be given out then and the regular course begun.

Fourteen students attended Tuesday's class and made a good start with the work. Fourteen others are registered, but were unable to reach the first class. Whether enrolled or not, foreigners wanting to learn to read, speak, write and spell English are welcome to the class provided that they come to Thursday's meeting so as to get started with the others.

New Haven Holds Big
Lenin Meeting; Debate
and Lecture Arranged

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—A splendid Lenin meeting was held here at which Bert Wolfe was the speaker. His address made a great impression on the crowd, so much so that the local press ran editorials lamenting the growth of radicalism in the country.

A debate has been arranged between Ben Gitlow and O. Briand, an I. W. W., on Feb. 14.

Italian Party Fraction
to Hold Public Meetings

The Italian fraction of the party will hold a series of public meetings preceding their national convention in New York City on Feb. 27 and 28. These take place as follows: Detroit, Feb. 15, speakers, Kako and Amter; Chicago, Feb. 17, speakers, Kako and Amter; Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, speakers, Kako and Jakira. The district conventions will be held as already published.

Social Affairs
ResolutionsDETROIT ISSUES
EXCELLENT TRADE
UNION BULLETINUrges Party Members to
Get Into Unions

As a part of the party campaign to get our membership into the trade unions and active there, the Detroit district is issuing a monthly trade union bulletin. It is headed, "Communists! Into the Unions." The bulletin is in charge of the general fraction committee of the district, whose functions are to organize party comrades into the trade unions, to organize trade union fractions, and to control and co-ordinate the work of the fractions in harmony with the party policies.

The bulletin contains articles on the importance of trade union and fraction work in general, the progress of the work in the various unions and reports of the work of the general fraction committee. On the front page is a letter from the district organizer, Comrade Owens, which puts forth the slogan: "Every member into the trade unions!" "Every union member into his fraction!" "Every fraction the organizer and leader of the left bloc!" The bulletin carries messages like these:

Should Be Effective.

"Bolshevism expresses itself in action. Join the Union!"

"There is nothing sensational or heroic about the tedious process of organizing workers and training them from scissor-bills to revolutionists thru the simple problems of their daily struggles, but the revolution lies directly along this path."

In order to pay for the cost of putting this bulletin out, the comrades are charged 5 cents per copy, and it is issued once a month.

This method of stimulating the interest in the trade union work of the party should bring fruitful results, and the Detroit district should show a rapid development in the direction of increasing the proportion of party members in the trade unions and in the influence of the party in the unions.

NEW YORK WILL
GO OVER THE TOP
IN LENIN DRIVE"Get Behind The Daily
Worker" Is Slogan

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—This is the final week of the Lenin drive. Every reader of The DAILY WORKER is expected to bring in at least ONE NEW subscriber during this week, to bring to a successful conclusion the campaign to place 5,000 new readers on the mailing lists of The DAILY WORKER in honor of Comrade Lenin. It was one of Lenin's fondest wishes to see established here in the United States an English Communist daily. Upon every delegate from America that visited him Lenin impressed the fundamental necessity of developing a Communist daily in the English language in this country where over 100,000,000 of the masses read nothing but English.

The decision of the central executive committee to make a special subscription drive for 5,000 new readers to The DAILY WORKER as a memorial to Lenin on the second anniversary of his death was therefore very fitting and proper. It is now the duty and the privilege of every member of the Workers (Communist) Party, and of every reader of The DAILY WORKER to prove his Leninism, not with mere phrases expressing loyalty, but with his actions to accomplish that which Lenin wished and which the objective conditions in this country demand now, by bringing in at least one new subscription during these closing days of the Lenin drive.

The last day of the drive is Feb. 15. Let there be a unanimous response by that day. In New York a special fifty cent subscription card good for one month's subscription has been issued. If you are not yet supplied drop into the New York DAILY WORKER agency, 108 East 14th Street, at once and get some of these subscription cards with which to place your fellow workers on the mailing list, or simply send in a list of names with fifty cents per name and we'll do the rest.

'FREIHEIT'-ICOR' MASQUE
BALL PROMISES TO BE THE
BIG EVENT OF THE SEASON

"The Freiheit-Icor Masque Ball given by the Self-Advancement Club at the Division Ball Room, 2441 W. Division St., on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, promises to be one of the big affairs of the season. The Kissing Jazz Band, one of the best in the city, will play and at midnight will spring a surprise. There will be dancing until 1 o'clock in the morning.

Nineteen prizes are to be given away. Among these prizes is one year's subscription to the DAILY WORKER, the Young Worker and the Workers Monthly.

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUEAN APPEAL TO WORKERS WHO
ARE INTERESTED IN SPORTS

By CHARLES ERICKSON.

In Chicago and throughout the entire United States generally, the American capitalists have long ago taken advantage of the opportunities that sports affords for the control of the workers by organizing them into bourgeois sports organizations. For many years, thru systematic work on the field of sports they have been able to launch numerous organizations controlled by their agents and lackeys among whom is the American Amateur Athletic Union who has at its head a rich industrial or banking magnate to supervise the activities of the organization to which hundreds of thousands of young workers belong.

To counteract this on the field of sports we find a sentiment springing up throughout the entire country—recognition of the necessity for the organization of workers sports. In Chicago, as elsewhere a start has been made which is growing way beyond our own expectations. One of the workers' sports organizations which exists here in Chicago among others is the Workers' Sports and Athletic Alliance, with its local headquarters at 453 W. North Ave. Its members take part in the game of sports on every field. It has at present two outstanding soccer football teams, one of which, thru its clean and keen playing, was able to capture the Peel cup trophy from the International Soccer League for the year 1925. The league with a few workers' organizations has some 30 industrial and national sports organizations affiliated.

Our club rooms which are open every night at the above address has a large reading room with a library of workers' books and literature which the members are urged to make good use of. In the Workers' Sports and Athletic Alliance one gets a chance to participate in one's favorite sport as well as a chance to become familiar with the economic system of society under which we live.

The only qualifications necessary are that one must be a worker in order to become a member.

Come in and belong to a sports organization controlled by the workers!

entire page how a "\$40,000,000 holdup was foiled."

It court instead of trying to prove that Kobylak really did like the looks of the bags of money, they tried to prove that he was a "red organizer." They were amazed instead of finding a "rat" they found a copy of Bishop Brown's book, "Communism and Christianity."

Moral: When looking for work dress up like a gentleman.

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

COMPENSATION LAW LITTLE AID TO THE WORKERS

Boss and Board Work Hand in Glove

By M. ZITTEL,

(Worker Correspondent)

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 10.—While working for the Saginaw Cabinet company I was ruptured. The company manager sent me to the company doctor for an examination. The doctor told me I had a rupture and that the only way to cure it was thru an operation.

After I had been operated on and had been in the Saginaw General Hospital three weeks the doctor ordered me into a wheel-chair. After a few hours, I had to go back to bed and stay there for two weeks more with a swollen leg.

Offer "Light" Work.

After two weeks, he took me home and at home I had to stay thirteen more weeks in bed. After that I was able to sit up about two to three hours a day and after nine months I was able to walk about seven or eight blocks. After this short walk my legs would swell like a rubber balloon and as soon as the insurance company found out that I could get that short distance they stopped paying me compensation and arranged with my employers to give light work—a job at which I could sit down.

Commissioner Aids Bosses.

I did not want to accept the offer, so they brought me into a court before the labor commissioner from Lansing, Michigan, and gave me a hearing. The labor commissioner said: "Well, Mr. Zittel, if you are able to walk seven or eight blocks you are able to go back to your job. What the Saginaw Cabinet company offers you is light work and a job to sit down. If you don't take that offer you will be out of your compensation and also out of that job they now offer you."

So I took the job and went to work with a swollen leg. Everything went fine for about six months. After that they wanted to put me on piece-work for a starving wage. I flatly refused. So they laid me off and sent me home.

Now I am at home—an invalid with a swollen leg—with no job, and no compensation. The employers of Michigan have got it so that they can cripple up a man and get away without paying for it. The easy job they offer you is a trick to get you back to work in the shop and then get rid of you in one way or another no matter how hard you may work.

The Saginaw Cabinet company makes radio and phonograph cabinets and before Christmas they were running ten to eleven hours a day and in some departments seven days a week. After New Years day they had reduced the working force 33 per cent and put in the piece-work system. Now they must work as the crazy to make \$4.50 a day. If old Saginaw had no slavery before, they certainly have it now.

Building Laborers Joining the Union at Warren, Ohio

By a Worker Correspondent

WARREN, O., Feb. 10.—An effort to organize the building trades laborers is being made in Warren and judging by the results of a recent meeting good progress is being made for workers are in a very encouraging way.

The common laborers in the mills here in this valley are not organized and the highly skilled iron and steel workers pay but little attention to them and if they are to demand a living wage it is up to the workers who labor long hours in the mills to get busy and organize themselves into a union of laborers and thus be in a position to demand their rights.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S DAY EDITION

THE Communist International has set aside March 8, each year, as Woman's Day. Special propaganda is carried on and an intensive effort is made to enlist new masses of the women of the working class in the Communist movement.

The DAILY WORKER is planning to get out a special issue in connection with Woman's Day. A whole page will be given over to worker correspondence stressing the special problems and narrating the experiences confronting women in industry.

It is not too early to begin sending in this material. Women today constitute a large percentage of the workers in almost every industry. Eight million women are employed in industry in the United States. They are a big factor in many trade unions. The wives of workers have organized auxiliaries to many trade unions. Then there are organizations of housewives that help draw the women in the home into the broad stream of the workers' struggles.

Here is a wide field that should enlist the best efforts of an increasing number of worker correspondents. Make the items short. The shorter the items, the more will find room on the page. Send in all contributions marked Woman's Day Edition, THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

This Week's Prizes!

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

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

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

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

Who will be the hard workers next week?

Speed-up System in Factory C, Hart, Schaffner and Marx Co.

By NELLIE HALPERIN,

Worker Correspondent

EVERY thinking clothing worker knows that we cannot stop the introduction of machinery in the clothing industry, any more than in any other industry.

It is the duty of the union deputy to see to it that whenever machinery is introduced, the workers' conditions should at least remain the same, if not become better than they formerly were. We all know that the introduction and perfection of machinery increases the productivity of labor. In the present society the boss derives the full benefit of the increased production. The reactionary union officialdom give the bosses a free hand in increasing exploitation by their class collaboration policy.

About a year and a half ago the bosses introduced machines in the pressers' section of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Factory C. Formerly, by hand, the standard was 12 coats in eight hours. At present, by machine, they are compelled to press 13 coats in eight hours. If they don't produce this number their wages are docked.

In some lines of production the machine will produce the work faster, but in the pressers' line it takes practically the same amount of time, because they want the coats well pressed, so the workers have to rush all day long to finish their full amount of work.

This rate was accepted after the boss had chosen an examiner, "pace maker" and the number of coats he could press in an hour, became the

standard of production in the pressers' section. The union representative, Brother Izovitch, did not object to these speed-up rates. He accepted them without any protest. The union officials must see that when a boss puts out his own representative it will naturally be to the boss' own benefit. The union deputy should look into the matter and keep the bosses from getting these enormous profits thru greater exploitation of the workers.

The pressers in factory C suffer a great deal. They only work from 4 to 5 hours a day, because of the increase in production. They make on an average of \$15 to \$20 a week; in the slow season they make even less. The pressers in Factory C had a very great loss in their standard of living a raise in wages is a cut in wages, because a raise in production without when the workers are forced to speed, to rush all day long, their health wears down in a very short time. Every tailor knows how bad it is in our industry.

Many tailors are forced to apply for help in charitable institutions, whereas the manufacturers are getting richer every day. And the speed-up system increases the army of unemployed in our industry.

We must call a halt to the manufacturers as well as to the union officialdom, and demand the correction of such unbearable conditions. Class collaboration brings us to degradation. Let us have a program based on class struggle. Only then will we get the better things of life.

Our Need—A Fighting Amalgamated!

By S. SIMON, Worker Correspondent

The working conditions in the Alfred Decker and Cohn shops are today much worse than they were many years ago. It is almost impossible at this time to stand the action of the business agents, and the abuse of the workers by the bosses.

The effectiveness of the union rule that once prevailed in these shops is no more. Today the bosses and the business agents get together and make readjustments and reduce wages without ever consulting or notifying the workers involved. A recent example of such deals could be seen by the following occurrence in our section.

How Officials Betray Workers.

Not long ago our section, lining basting, was informed by the firm that additional work had been added to our section operation. The work added to this operation is worth 3 cents, while the price paid was 1½ cent. This arrangement was made between Reichler for the firm and the business agent, Mike D. E. Novi, without the knowledge of the workers in the section.

The entire section refused to do the additional work for this price. They felt that the firm was putting something over on them. All of the workers were charged with making a stoppage by the bosses. A stoppage is a serious charge. All our explaining did us no good, and two workers were discharged outright, without the protest of the business agent, while the rest of the workers in the section were suspended for two days.

Fire Two Militants.

The discharge of the two workers

from our section brought forth a protest from practically the whole shop. The business agent, realizing that the discharge is not the best thing that could have been done, made other arrangements whereby those two workers were reinstated.

"Justice" From Bureaucrats.

This is a sample of the justice that we workers get from our union officials. The most active and fighting workers of the shop and union are always threatened with the loss of their jobs and the membership is being terrorized in one way or another.

Need Fighting Amalgamated.

What we need is a good, strong, healthy, fighting union. To get this we must fight against the making of such deals with the bosses without the consultation of the workers involved. We must fight the bosses in the shop as we used to do in years past. We want a strong, healthy, fighting Amalgamated.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

M. Esterkin, Cincinnati, O.	1.00
Polish Br., Pullman, Ill.	7.84
Finnish Br., W. P., Kirkland, Wash.	10.00
"Vilnis" share-holders, Chicago	37.55
J. Suzich, Woodlawn, Pa.	1.50
F. Salivonik, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	2.50
DAILY WORKER party, Los Angeles, Calif.	90.00
Freiheit Club, South Bend, Ind.	20.00
Avella, Pa., coal miner	5.00
German Br., W. P., San Francisco, Calif.	16.20
Walter Paananen, W. Concord, N. H. (collected)	1.00
A. Checkanovsky, Chicago	1.50
Shop Nucleus No. 3, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
S. Martinechek, Chicago	1.00
Total today	\$200.09
Previously reported	34,309.26
Total to-date	\$34,509.35

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

FORD ACQUITTAL SHOULD ENCOURAGE FIGHT FOR CLASS WAR PRISONERS



RICHARD FORD.

The central executive committee of the Workers Party thru its general secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg issued the following statement:

The acquittal of Richard Ford, one of the chief victims of the California capitalists should encourage the working class to make new efforts for the release of all class war prisoners. California, heralded by its ruling class as the "golden state" is in reality the blackest state in the union for the workers.

California is universally notorious for its brutal persecution of labor. It is the golden state of the open shop and the frame-up. The conspiracy against Mooney and Billings; the jailing of scores of I. W. W.'s under the infamous criminal syndicalism law, the life imprisonment of McNamara, Kaplan and Schmidt and the persecution of Anita Whitney demand redress. The Workers Party urges its members and the entire working class to support the International Labor Defense in its fight to free all the victims of capitalism in California and elsewhere and to help wipe the laws against freedom of speech, press and assemblage off the statute books.

STEEL TRUST DECLARES HUGE TOLL OF PROFITS

1925 Profits Greatest Since War Time

Profits, profits and more profits. Each day the financial sections of the press are filled with corporation statements for 1925 which belie the claim that profit margins are narrowing. If 1925 profits are narrow, nothing short of excess war profits will satisfy the voracious profiteers.

U. S. Steel is just out with its statement showing a profit of \$42,280,465 for the last 3 months of 1925. This brings the year's profit of Gary's trust to \$185,188,090. Outside of the 3 years 1916-1918, in which the war gave the steel barons an unexampled opportunity to rook their fellow citizens, 1925 profits have been exceeded only twice in the corporation's history.

\$12.82 in Watered Stock.

The 1925 profit means a return of \$12.82 a share on the \$508,000,000 common stock. This common stock originally represented no real investment. Its value today is entirely due to the reinvestment of exorbitant profits in previous years.

Bethlehem Steel's 1925 profit amounted to \$38,988,742. This is an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 over 1924 tho the company did about \$30,000,000 less business. In other words the workers are getting a smaller share of the money the public pays for their products.

Bethlehem Pays 16%.

The return per share on common stock is reckoned at \$5.30. But this understates the return on original investment. In 1917 Bethlehem Steel declared a 200% stock dividend to cover up the excessive profits of the war period. The 1916 profit was at the rate of 146% on capital stock. The profits of the 3 years 1916-1918 totaled 3 times the par value of the capital stock in 1916.

Reckoned on the original investment the 1925 profit means a return of nearly 16%. No wonder Charlie Schwab beams optimism.

Day's Pay to Finance Labor Temple. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7.—Several unions are pledged today to give a day's pay of the entire membership for financing the proposed Labor Temple to be erected at 403 Seventh St., south. Organizations pledging a day's pay from entire membership include the Typographical Union, Hosiery Engineers, Steamfitters, Plumbers, city and county teamsters, Machinists No. 827, asbestos workers and ice-wagon drivers. The United Diamond Workers voted \$500 for the project to be supplemented by more aid later.

Make your slogan—"A sub every week!"

SEES ONLY TWO PATHS FOR THE I. W. W. TO USE

Choice Between Marx and E. P. Anarchism

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS,
CASUAL REVIEWS

A review this time, not of a book, but of a condition. The I. W. W. is in a bad shape. Not even its most ardent supporters can deny this. And yet how many fellow workers realize why the assertion is true. The other day a fellow worker remarked to me that he thought the Industrial Unionist, official organ of the Emergencyites, a better edited paper than either the Industrial Worker or Industrial Solidarity. "Somehow it seems to read with more of a punch," he finished.

And he was right; it does; and the reason why it does is very simple. The leaders of the E. P. are anarcho-syndicalists pure and simple. They know what they want, and are united on the policy to pursue in getting it. Hence every article in their paper harmonizes as to that and tactic with every other article published. The result is to give the reader a feeling of unity, of oneness, so sorely lacking in his own two publications.

Unity on a Wrong Theory.

The significant fact that this sensed unity reflects merely the determination of the E. P. leaders to build up an organization based more loosely on anarcho-philosophy and local autonomy, than along the lines of one big industrial union highly centralized so as to conform to the evolution of industry itself, escapes the majority of E. P. readers. An impression of solidarity, of unity, is given then, by leaders acting as one man to achieve a certain thing, regardless of how weak in itself the thing they seek to achieve may be.

For the same reason inverted, the official papers of 3333 Belmont give an impression of disunity. The Belmont leaders do NOT know what they want. They visualize themselves as between the devil and the deep sea. To veer on the side of industrial unionism pure and simple will inevitably bring them into working harmony with the Communists; to veer the other way brings them into the ranks of the E. P.

Middle Course Impossible.

Some fellow workers will doubtless retort that they will adopt a middle course, veering neither to right nor left; but as I have pointed out the middle path is the path of hesitation, of indecision. To follow it very far can only lead to further losses in membership. True, the Marine Transport Workers' Union is looking up; but only because it has adopted the correct Marxian attitude toward other transport unions not seeing politically or industrially eye to eye with them. Its salvation lies in pursuing this correct tactic.

The leaders of the I. W. W. as a whole must be brot to realize that the middle path is the path of liquidation for their organization. The policy of isolation now can benefit no one but the bosses. To veer to the ranks of the E. P. can but throw thousands of trusting workers into the ranks of the anarcho-syndicalists—in to the ranks of potential counter-revolutionists.

The Hopeful Road to Power.

On the other hand, they can throw overboard their anarcho-syndicalist tendencies, become Marxians in reality, and help write revolutionary history with no uncertain hand. I do not disguise it. Such a course will bring them more and more into harmony with the Workers (Communist) Party, whom the Emergencyites allude to as "Marxian devotees." But such action will drive the present chaos and uncertainty from their ranks, will breathe the new life and strength into their papers, will build the unions that are predominantly I. W. W. into mass bodies numbering thousands—nay, millions.

As it is, thousands of workers who sense thru the written word the ideological weaknesses of their leaders are falling away from the organization. Unless the condition is understood immediately and the proper remedy applied, I have no hesitation in saying the I. W. W. will soon be history.

To Halt Aluminum Probe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Harrell republican of Oklahoma, presented a report before the senate judiciary committee recommending that the senate inquiry proposed by Senator Walsh of Montana of Andy Mellon's aluminum trust be dropped.

FORMER NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE CZAR SELLS "OIL" TO FAITHFUL

By JOHN GABRIEL BOLTIS.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 10.—Mr. A. C. Townley, one-time czar of the now defunct non-partisan league, has been engaged during the past six months in one of the most imaginary and fantastic oil schemes which the confidence game has ever seen. It is an original method by which the farmers, who still have a personal faith in Townley, are fleeced of their hard earned money.

Townley located himself as an oil promoter last September near the town of Robinson, North Dakota. Soon after an old water well commenced to show oil. His appearance upon the spot was well timed with the alleged flow of oil. This sort of an oil trick is not new, as students of the confidence game are well aware.

Prepares Scene for Suckers.

After locating on a site two miles away from the town pump, which showed a flow of oil, according to the tales of Townley's confederates, he built a crew operating for oil. This made things look better.

Then Townley sent out a staff of his men all of whom were his organizers in the old league days to catch the suckers.

They were familiar with all the farmers in the various districts, who still believed that Townley was on the square. The first question that these suckers put to the farmers was: "Do you believe in Townley?" If the answer was in the affirmative, then the farmer was loaded into car and taken to the "oil well" at Robinson. If the reply was in the negative, the paid agents of Townley left the farmer alone.

"Faithful" Get In.

The "faithful" were gathered in the barracks, to which there is only one entrance and that is heavily guarded. It is also enclosed by a high wall, and a mass of barbed wire threatens the intruder who tries to climb over. The farmers are impressed with the fact that no I. V. A. (enemies of the league when it flourished) are permitted to enter the guarded portals of the "oil well." Townley then proceeds to let the farmers in on the ground floor. He

informs the farmers that he has got a "Doodle Bug," which is a human being that discovers oil by the very simple process of being able to smell it or feel it, the moment that he walks over the ground, under which the oil is in existence. This fact was related to me by one of his operators, who maintained a very serious face while he was telling it to me.

Townley declares to the farmers that by means of this "Doodle Bug," he is in a position to make a sure thing out of the oil business. As far as I could gather, outside of Townley, the only person who has seen this marvelous "Doodle Bug" is Henry Tiegman of Minneapolis, the former secretary of Magnus Johnson.

Hands Out Personal Notes.

Townley tells his audience that he is in need of "the money." He asks the farmers to stake him on his "Doodle Bug." He tells them that in return for the money he will issue a personal note, which he says, "is not worth the paper that it is written on." "But," says Townley, "it is as good as putting your money in an I. V. A. bank."

"Now," says Townley, "if we strike oil, then all of you will be millionaires with myself and my notes will be good. But if I lose then all of you lose." Just how Townley can lose in a deal of this kind is not clear to anyone who can put two and two together.

According to Townley's agents, they have collected about \$100,000 from the farmers on this proposition.

JAPAN RECOVERS FROM EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE

Washington Reports on Far East Rival

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Japan has won her battle to recover her commercial position, following the earthquake catastrophe in 1923, and last year saw the establishment of a new record for foreign trade.

The department of commerce today made public figures showing total exports from Japan in 1925 of \$954,884,000 and imports of \$1,054,939,000. Exports were \$200,000,000 greater than in the preceding year and imports were up \$48,000,000.

As a result of the heavier balance in exports the unfavorable increase of trade was reduced from \$155,942,000 in 1924, to \$105,055,000 last year.

Completes Reconstruction.

A heavy drop in building material purchases indicated that Japan virtually has completed the reconstruction of its industrial plants many of which were laid waste by the earthquake.

The United States led as a purchaser of Japanese goods, having taken about one-third of the country's total export and ninety-five per cent of the \$361,431,000 exports of raw silk.

From the United States Japan purchased materials valued at \$246,078,000 and ninety-five per cent of the 1924.

The United States fared better in the Japanese market than the European nations. British trade having dropped off 27 per cent; Germany 16 per cent and Belgium 60 per cent.

Plan New Polar Flight.

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 7.—Lieut. Hjalmar Rikser-Larsen and Col. Nobile, who are to take part in Amundsen's next flight to the North Pole, have just returned from Soviet Russia where they made arrangements with the Soviet authorities to use the Leningrad hangars. The explorers scoff at the intended flight to the pole from the United States stating that it is impossible to prepare for the flight in such a short time. They also point out that the attempt on the part of the American aviators to beat Amundsen to the pole will not deter Amundsen from making scientific investigations after proper preparation.

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

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, Feb. 11, 1926.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Detroit, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 S. Bond St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11087 Michigan Ave.
404	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9233 Houston Ave.
16336	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey
499	Firemen and Engineemen, Springfield and North Ave.
548	Journeyman Barbers, 180 West Washington St., 8:45 P. M.
140	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 325 W. Van Buren St.
3	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
17292	Painters, District Council, 1440 W. Adams St.
271	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Hangers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 8:30 P. M.
17201	Park Employes, 510 W. Harrison
774	Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone.
1260	Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green Sts.
877	Railway Trainmen, 64th and University, 8:15 P. M.
130	Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 3200 Houston Ave.
1	Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 P. M.)

MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT IS 7 PCT. UNDER 1914

Wages Decrease in Many Factories

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

A decrease from November of about 1/2 of 1 per cent in employment and total wage payments is shown in the December report of the Massachusetts department of labor covering factory operations in the state. This leaves the level of employment 2 per cent above December 1924, but the previous year ended with an upward trend.

Employment in Massachusetts is still 8.3 per cent below December 1923 and more than 21 per cent short of the high mark attained during the war years. It is nearly 7 per cent below the average for 1914.

The outstanding break in employment in December came in the boot and shoe industry which laid off 12 per cent of the workers employed in November. Altogether there were 21 industries reporting decreased employment, 2 reporting no change, and 16 reporting slight gains.

About two-thirds of the workers employed during December were in plants on full-time schedules. This represents little change compared with November but a moderate gain compared with December 1924 when only 57.4 of the workers were on full-time.

The average of weekly earnings was \$24.32 as in November which compares with \$24.23 in December 1924.

Norway Exposes Canada Fraud.

SASKATOON, Sask. (FP)—Rev. D. A. Summerfelt, acting unofficially as an immigration agent for the Canadian railroads, deplores the action of the Norwegian government and Norwegian papers in publishing facts about their unemployed and exploited countrymen in Canada. The railway companies in order to keep the foreign language press quiet take space in these papers and pay for them by giving railway passes.

HELP THE COAL STRIKERS!

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., has offered to open food stations in the anthracite mining district where 158,000 miners are on strike.

This offer was accepted unanimously by the general grievance

THE DAILY WORKER

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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.

Advertising rates on application.

Blasphemy in Massachusetts

Yesterday there began a trial in the district court at Brockton, Massachusetts, that re-echoes the colonial dark ages. A Communist speaker and editor, A. Bimba, is being tried for the "crime" of blasphemy. It seems that some vindictive priest objected to the scientific statement of fact that the human race can well afford to dispense with all ideas of god. It interfered with the confidence game that he practices upon his gullible parishioners the proceeds of which enables him to live in idleness. Instead of arresting the holy con-man, the political lackeys and the police of that benighted city arrested the man who exposed the fraud.

Bimba is charged with violating a law of 1697, adopted almost a hundred years before the declaration of independence. The creature responsible for the law was one Cotton Mather, an ignorant, malevolent, murderous clegyman, who served his god of vengeance by persecuting and hanging witches in Salem, Massachusetts. This monster instigated most of the witchcraft persecutions, attended all the trials and danced with glee as the victims of his homicidal mania strangled to death at the end of the hangman's rope. An object of loathing and execration among the few intelligent people of his day his memory is now a synonym of infamy. Four years after Mather published his screeds on witchcraft entitled the "Memorable Providences" and "The Wonders of the Invisible World" this law of 1697, under which Bimba is being tried today, was placed upon the statute books.

Against this utterly contemptible prosecution all atheists, free-thinkers, infidels and agnostics should rally to a united front with the Communists and go into the state of Massachusetts and once and for all wipe out the residue of ignorance and fear left upon the statute books by that most sinister figure in American history, Mather.

No intelligent person can believe in the existence of a god. The Mather law makes intelligence a crime and ignorance a virtue. This persecution has the utmost political significance and every advantage should be taken of it by Communists to discredit not alone religion, but also the political shysters that have the audacity to start such an action and thru discrediting them cause the workers to despise the capitalist state itself.

The Fruits of Treachery

Tear gas bombs, riot guns and other implements of destruction for carrying on a war of frightfulness and extermination against the miners' union are in the hands of police and bands of mine guards in the anthracite field to be used when the operators attempt to open up the mines with scab labor.

This is the fruit of the treachery of the officials of the miners' union who aided these identical police, thugs and mine barons jail the Communists who were urging militant action in the beginning of the strike.

Every great industrial struggle proves that the first attacks of the employers are directed against the left wing. As soon as the vanguard is eliminated the drive is launched against the main body of strikers.

We do not expect the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class who aided the police against the Communists to heed the lesson of the present strike, but unquestionably thousands of the rank and file will profit thereby and join the left elements who are determined to crush alike the agents of the bosses within and without the union.

Hail the advice of the Communists to make the strike general by ordering out the maintenance men prevailed the strike would now be a matter of history and would be recorded as a victory for the working class. It is not yet too late to bring the anthracite barons to their knees in this struggle. The maintenance men should desert the mines and thereby make it impossible for the scabs to mine coal for some months to come, even though they are hired for that purpose.

Anti-Strike Proposals

Reports from Washington indicate that Coolidge will demand that this congress pass anti-strike legislation which has been gathering dust for the past two years. This is the reply of the administration to the demand that the executive department intervene in the coal strike.

Not much need be said on such a threat. Every union man recognizes that such legislation means the outlawing of unionism. There is but one reply to such threats and that is open defiance of any government that dares attempt such a move. The day such a bill is passed every worker in every basic industry should lay down his tools and refuse to resume work until paralysis of industry forces capitulation of the government.

No other conceivable move will so impress the workers with the class character of the Wall Street government at Washington, and it would force the organized workers to abandon their stupid policy of no politics and hurl them into a direct struggle against the government, thereby teaching them valuable lessons in political mass action, which is a step on the road to revolution.

Mr. Kellogg's state department has excluded from the country Countess Cathcart of London and South Africa because the lady has a reputation for seducing gentlemen of the aristocracy and because she has written "a strong psychological drama" depicting her conquests. Perhaps Kellogg fears the baneful effect upon cabinet members of such propaganda.

The state of Massachusetts trying a Communist for violation of a "blue law" against blasphemy lends emphasis to the observation that it might have been better if instead of the pilgrims landing on Plymouth rock the rock had landed on the pilgrims.

The hoodle governor, Len-Small, of Illinois, issues a statement on the refusal of the courts to reopen his million dollar treasury looting case solemnly assuring the people that he will "as in the past" fight for their rights. Is this a promise or a threat?

Zinoviev Reports on Activities of the Russian Party's Delegation in the Communist International

(Continued from page 1)

geopolis is becoming intensified. A serious development of the colonial national revolutionary movement directed against French imperialism, is present.

The most, however, has been said about the stabilization of Germany, which has, however, experienced an extremely sharp economic crisis and a whole series of financial troubles and where today unemployment is growing tremendously. Germany is experiencing a Locarno crisis and a crisis of three parties, the social-democratic, the German nationalists and the catholic center party. All this and the utterance of Hindenburg upon the necessity of the great coalition (a government of all parties from the German nationalists to the social-democrats) as the country would have to go thru a difficult winter, do not point to any real stabilization in Germany.

Poland, a country that appeared stabilized, is now experiencing another crisis. In Poland a combination of three factors is ripening: the national movement, the peasant movement and the working class movement.

PROCEEDING to the situation in the East, the speaker declared that the events in Morocco, India and Egypt had proceeded much more quickly in 1925 than one had expected. In India there exist much larger masses of the proletariat than in the other oriental countries, for this reason it is to be expected that the movement in India will far overtake the Chinese movement. At the present moment the center of the revolutionary movement is in China.

The events in Shanghai in 1925 represent the most important events in world history in that year. There was a moment when the young Communist Party of China and the leaders of the Shanghai trade unions considered the question of intensifying the movement up to the point of armed insurrection.

The Comintern advised against such ideas and proposed a gradual slowing down and carrying out of a retreat in time so that the movement should gain time and the proletariat be able to digest its experiences. One speaks very much about the fact that the whole world situation is determined by the Anglo-American alliance, we must, however, not forget the fact of the contradictions which exist between England and America.

THE significance of the Locarno pact consists in the following:

(1) Locarno is directed against the Soviet Union. (2) Locarno is an attempt to tame bourgeois France. (3) Locarno is an attempt of America to create a situation in Europe favorable for the exportation of American capital without risk. (4) Elements exist in Locarno of a coming together of the European countries for mutual defense against the future role of America. The most important consequence of Locarno consists in the fact that the Locarno pact is directed against Soviet Russia. In this connection we must harbor no illusions. The intervention against the Soviet Union suffered defeat because Germany took no part in it. The decisions of Locarno are directed towards winning Germany as a participant in a future intervention. In this connection, the appeal of Vandervelde in the words of Chamberlain that because two countries make friends this does not mean that they become the enemies of a third country, will pacify no one. At the present moment there is no danger that Germany might take part in an intervention, but it is our duty to take the future perspectives into consideration. The partial stabilization of capitalism is a fact, but parallel with this stabilization factors are accumulating which call the stabilization into question. Many facts point to a growth of the revolutionary forces.

Zinoviev then quoted statistics upon the numerical strength of the most important sections of the Comintern. Out of a total of 55 parties 25 are illegal and five half illegal and this makes an estimation of the exact membership difficult.

DISCUSSING the situation of the individual Communist Parties, Zinoviev stressed the fact that the 6,000 to 7,000 membership of the Communist Party of Great Britain was no cause of its political influence, for in England political mass parties have never existed. Despite the small membership of the English party, the significant successes of Marxism in England must be recognized.

The whole development of English economy, particularly the loosening of connection between the metropolis and the colonies, which makes a continued corruption of the aristocracy of labor by the English bourgeoisie more difficult, is undermining English opportunism. The leftward tendency in the British working class movement, its close relations with the Russian trade unions, and the necessity for the latter to concentrate its attention upon the British movement, proceed from this fact. The 6,000 strong Communist Party of Great Britain leads over 1,000,000 trade union members organized in the minority movement.

At the present moment a left wing is also developing inside the labor party. Our chief base in England is the Communist Party and this basis

must be strengthened and extended. One must in no circumstances over-estimate the stability of the present left wing in the trade unions and in the labor party, one must recognize their weak sides. I recognized the great significance of the close relations with the English left for the struggle against the danger of war, against reformism, etc. We should, however, not leave the possibility of vacillation on its part out of consideration. Our fundamental basis in England is the Communist Party and the minority movement following it. We can in any case look towards the future of the English working class movement which for the first time since the days of Chartism is becoming a revolutionary mass movement, with confidence. For the first time the Comintern has succeeded in gaining a foothold in England.

PROCEEDING to France, Zinoviev stressed the significance of the recent anti-war strike. This strike although many mistakes were made, proved the great political weight of the French party. It is true, however, that having regard to the very favorable situation, the financial crisis, the Morocco crisis, the pacifist spirit amongst the peasants, the increasing burden of debts and the treacherous attitude of the socialists, these successes might have been greater, the right group with Rosmer, Souvarine and Loriot at its head was a disturbing influence and played a strike breaking renegade role in the anti-war strike. In carrying out the tactic of the united front, the French party is still making many mistakes, for instance by putting up the slogan of the fraternization and the calling back of the troops to the reformist leaders and non-party workers as a consideration for a united front. But the attitude of the right group is a thousand times more erroneous.

AFTER a most difficult crisis in the leadership, the Communist Party of Germany is beginning to overcome its difficulties successfully. The crises which have taken place in the leadership of the German Communist Party from Paul Levi to Scholem are closely connected not so much with the mistakes in the leadership of the German Communist Party and the Comintern, as with the crises in the development of the German revolution. Zinoviev asked and answered in the negative the question as to whether the executive committee of the Communist International made a mistake in 1924 when it left the power of the party in the hands of Maslov and Ruth Fischer.

Zinoviev pointed out that at the beginning of 1924 the danger of a split had come very close and that at the same time new sections of workers in Hamburg, Berlin, and the Ruhr district came forward which had no face in the old leadership. The executive committee of the Communist International knew the weak sides of the Ruth Fischer-Maslov intellectual group which possesses a few positive advantages and which was able to make great capital from the mistakes of its opponents. We knew that Maslov and Ruth Fischer could not be regarded as firm Bolsheviks, but nevertheless we agreed with the transfer of power as a further leadership of the party from the right was out of the question.

PROCEEDING to the mistakes made in the trade union question, Zinoviev stressed the fact that the struggle against the participation in the trade unions, did not merely proceed from Maslov and Ruth Fischer, but that the slogan: "Abandon the Trade Unions!" was the result of mass suggestion upon the whole revolutionary working class of Germany.

This spirit was not only caused by the mistakes of Maslov and Fischer but by the whole development of the German revolution and by the reaction following the October defeat. We had to consider this spirit. If we had insisted energetically upon our demand, that would have made a split and the collapse of the German Communist Party. For this reason the executive committee of the Communist International considered the transition of power to the left to be the solution involving the least friction.

Our calculation was correct, for a nucleus of sound Bolshevik elements formed itself inside the left. When the incapacity of the left leadership in face of the difficulties caused by the Dawes plan in Germany showed itself, the executive committee of the Communist International undertook a new grouping in the leadership of the German Communist Party and helped it to take a correct Bolshevik line. The tactic of the executive committee of the Communist International, letter favored the election successes of the German Communist Party and began to penetrate thru the wall separating the Communist Party and the social-democratic party workers. There are, it is true, still signs of a crisis in the German Communist Party, an ultra-left tendency has been left over under the leadership of Scholem who is already attempting to exploit the discussion in the Russian party congress. I would not be in the least surprised if such elements were to attempt to speculate with our differences of opinion, this is unavoidable in all discussions, but they will make a mistake for we remain in complete agreement with the present German central committee

and we are convinced that the German party will go the correct way and will overcome the remains of the ultra-left and right crises.

WITH regard to the crisis in the Czechoslovakian party, the solution of the question by the expulsion of Bubnik, which was contestable, has proved itself to be correct. Bubnik as a political force no longer exists and the block of the left and the center has proved successful. The recovery of the Czechoslovakian party is a fact. The tendencies in the trade union questions, which are similar to those in Germany, must, however, be overcome.

Zinoviev pointed further to the sanitation of the Polish party where the ultra-left Donsky tendency has been condemned by the party and where decisions have been passed for keeping peace with the Communist Party of Germany and the whole Comintern.

Summing up his review of the situation in the parties, Zinoviev pointed out that in most of them, for instance Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Norway, ultra-left relapses had occurred, caused by the present period of comparative ebb in our struggle. The executive committee of the Communist International has fought these ultra-left tendencies. It was no accident that since the Second Congress the Comintern has had to struggle first against the ultra-left and then against the ultra-right. The international proletarian organization supporting itself upon a victorious proletarian revolution in one country and developing its work in other countries, has no other possibility than to maneuver between Scyll and Charybdis; first to crush a left and then a right digression and then both together. One digression, as Lenin always stressed, creates and nourishes its opposite. The future leaders of the Comintern must in this connection remain absolutely upon the basis of Leninism. I am, said Zinoviev, very definitely against those who declare that at present the struggle must be directed exclusively against the ultra-left. One must remember that in a given country and in a given moment the ultra-left tendency can be more dangerous than the right tendency and vice-versa. This is not centrism, but the chief way of Leninism along

which the Comintern must proceed in the present situation.

Zinoviev described the characteristics of the present international situation and pointed out that although no immediate revolutionary situation existed, nevertheless the worst period of stagnation in the revolutionary movement was passed and that forward move was beginning in the European working class movement with new and specific characteristics.

THE idea which still exists amongst some Communists that the Communist movement can only develop in times of intense industrial crises, of unemployment, etc., is basically false. The Russian example proves that although a complex of several factors is necessary for an immediate revolutionary situation, by no means the least of which is the despair of the working masses in consequence of crises and poverty, nevertheless the general development of the working class movement, in the course of which new complicating factors arise, which later lead to a transition from the economic into the immediately revolutionary working class movement, does not absolutely demand a definite financial and industrial crisis. It is just in times of prosperity when the working class feels itself strong and undertakes successful strikes whilst very often great unemployment blunts the will to struggle.

The idea that the stabilization of capitalism leads unavoidably to the strengthening of reformism and that the Communist parties can only strengthen and penetrate into the masses at times of revolutionary advance, is incorrect. If the European Communists suffer from these ideas which exist amongst the European workers and fail to recognize that it is a question of whether we or the reformists shall stand at the head of the present enlightenment of the working class movement, if the Communist parties in the present situation do not penetrate into the masses, they will fail also when it is the question of leading a definitely revolutionary movement. The obstinate persistency of the German and Austrian social-democrats in continuing to exist is to be explained thru the fact that they are better able to penetrate into the masses of the workers upon the field of the daily struggle, than the Com-

munists. In the present period of stabilization the Communists must prove that their party is the correct workers party which is able to adapt its work to the daily need of the working class, to lead every struggle every defensive or offensive strike and to take up a correct attitude to all daily questions. We must make the strong sides of the social-democracy our own, and rejecting opportunism, defeat them with their own weapons.

A FURTHER characteristic of the present period is the fact that the after war process of the levelling again an aristocracy of labor is commencing a naristocracy of labor is commencing to develop.

A still further phenomenon of the time is the strengthening petty bourgeois influence upon social-democratic party policy. The formation inside the social democracy of a special strata of party officials for whom each change of government means the receipt of new posts and which adapts its ideology to the bourgeois state just as the Communists base theirs on the proletarian state.

On the other hand the social-democratic leaders must adapt themselves ever more to the spirit of the working class in favor of the Soviet Union, in particular after the journeys of the workers delegations to Russia. In this connection the social-democratic leaders, for instance Otto Bauer, attempt to attain a monopoly for the defense of the Soviet Union and demand the dissolution of the Communist parties.

Zinoviev pointed to the growing authority and influence of the Soviet Union as a factor in the international working class movement. Whilst during the difficult hunger years the social-democracy attempted to utilize the troubles of the Russian revolution as propaganda amongst the European working class against Bolshevism, today it is compelled to recognize the successes of the socialist and cultural reconstruction of the Soviet Union openly and to take the pro-Soviet feelings of the working class into consideration.

ZINOVIEV outlined four fields of the present international work:

1. The creation and support of Communist Parties. Step for step according to the circumstances, the legal, half-legal and illegal Communist parties must be consolidated. One must grasp the fact that the 7,000 members of the British Communist Party, the 6,000 members of the Chinese Communist Party and the 3,000 members of the Young Communist League of China are a great historical work.

2. The Anglo-Russian trade union alliance and the contradictions inside Amsterdam. The Anglo-Russian committee is a smashing proof for the fact that the united front tactic, that is the tactic of conquering the reformist masses in the stabilization period, is now beginning. Despite the weaknesses of the English left movement, the significance of this alliance of the English and Russian unions, must not be underestimated.

3. The workers' delegations and the work of socialist reconstruction of the Soviet Union. The deep political significance of the workers' delegations to the Soviet Union consist in particular in the fact that the working masses led by the reformists are beginning to understand that the danger of war is unavoidable and that the real struggle against the danger of war is only possible in alliance with the Soviet Union.

4. The movement in the East. The tremendous significance of this movement must be made ever more clear to the European working class. The Comintern must connect these four fields of work and must not forget that the organization of the Communist parties remains our basic principle. There exist two possible dangers for the Comintern: One is that individual parties or even the whole international may fail to recognize the complexity and newness of the present situation, for instance the Anglo-Russian Alliance may overlook, may in the tasks of organizing the Communist parties, overlook the processes developing inside the camp of the reformists. The other danger is recorded in the decisions of the Fourteenth party congress of the Russian Communist Party, namely the danger of national limitation, of failure to recognize the close connection of the fate of the Soviet Union with the fate of the international proletarian revolution, of a lack of understanding of the mutual dependence of the Soviet Union and the international working class movement.

ZINOVIEV closed: It is not possible to contend that the past years were years of particularly great success for the Comintern, but they were in many respects decisive years. The work of the Comintern will be easy when the advance becomes a fact, but it was difficult to work in this new situation. The Comintern is one of the greatest achievements of the international working class with the assistance of our party and Lenin. Ignoring all difficulties which may stand in its way, our party will remain true to internationalism to the end and will sacrifice everything in the cause of the Comintern which it can and must sacrifice.

Notes of an Internationalist

A 'SEVERE WINTER' IN GERMANY

By JOHN PEPPER.

A NOTICEABLE sharpening of the situation can now be seen in Germany. Everything had begun to look so pleasant, so quiet, so comfortable. The capitalists had already begun to believe that their mastery was assured for ever more. The social democrats already announced that the period of everlasting class peace was at hand—and all at once there is again a "severe winter." Hindenburg, the monarchist president of the German republic, used these words, when he tried, by referring to the approach of a "severe winter," to convince the still recalcitrant portions of the German bourgeoisie of the necessity of drawing the social-democrats into the "big coalition."

We believe that the analysis of the old militarist is correct. A "severe winter" has broken in Germany. The economic crisis grows at an appalling rate. One and a quarter million unemployed, several millions working part time, thousands of bankruptcies, thousands of factories shut down, and this is only the beginning, the credit and production crises stride forward mercilessly over the existence and life of the masses.

THIS economic crisis coincides with a parallel development of concentration of capital unprecedented in Germany, the trusts mount to the heavens like skyscrapers in America. But a whole series of political crises also runs partially parallel with the economic crisis and crystallized themselves to some extent as direct results of the economic crash. At present we have in Germany the Locarno crisis, the crisis over the indemnification of royalty, as well as the general governmental crisis.

There exists no political party which is not undergoing an internal crisis, which is not menaced by the danger of a split. The sharpening of the situation becomes the cause of a rapid and deep-going differentiation within all of the important parties.

WE see the differentiation and factional struggles in the centre party. The tower of the centre, as this unchanged party has been proudly called for decades, is beginning to totter. The left wing, under the leadership of ex-chancellor Wirth is waging a systematically organized campaign against the right wing which is under the leadership of Fehrenbach. It must not be forgotten that the masses of the centre, the catholic workers, petty-bourgeoisie and peasantry, support the left wing. These petty-bourgeois masses are utterly dissatisfied with the capitalistic taxation and customs policy of the official leadership of the centre party.

Locarno became the starting point of a sharp differentiation within the ranks of the German national party. The right wing of this party, which is backed by the big landowners and a part of the basic industrialists, was for Locarno, but the petty-bourgeois voting masses of the German nationalists, which are composed largely of the urban-petty-bourgeois masses and the exceptionally broad German strata of the intelligentsia, have forced the resignation of the German national ministers and have compelled the official German nationalist membership to vote against the pact.

WHAT of the social-democracy which in the last year prided itself on its indestructibility, and boasted that it was enlisting ever broader masses, that it was the only, as well as the united, party of the German proletariat? The social democracy is also going thru a crisis. The question of the "big coalition," the question of the class collaboration with the bourgeoisie throws, with ever stronger force, the opposition of the left wing against the official party leadership.

The Communist Party, thru its fight against Locarno, has drawn to itself the sympathies of ever greater masses. For large portions of the social-democratic workers are also against Locarno. The Communists' campaign on the question of the indemnification of royalty is becoming ever broader and has its effect not only among the social-democratic workers but even in the republican inclined petty-bourgeoisie. The recent elections show that the masses are beginning to desert the social democracy and that they are streaming towards the Communists.

HINDENBURG is right, a "severe winter" has now set in in Germany. Ex-chancellor Wirth is also right when he frankly puts the problem of how Germany can support its working masses during this winter. The bitterness grows, unemployed demonstrations take place everywhere and the conference of generals of the Reichswehr answered the question put by ex-Chancellor Wirth: "We shall feed the workers this winter with blue beans, with martial law." The democratic leader, Erkelenz, writes in the Borsen-Kurier: "It is possible that in the course of this winter, there will prevail such hard times under which our administration may be subject to new serious disorders. Pessimists even fear that we shall have to resort to shootings."

Economic crisis, governmental crisis, crisis within the parties, hunger riots, martial law, warnings of the rifles of the Soldateska—this is the picture of Germany in the winter of 1925-6.