

# LEWIS BETRAYS MINERS

## PICKETS MARCH THRU CLIFTON; PULL NEW MILL

### 400 Forstman-Huffman Workers Join Strike

By J. O. BENTALL  
(Worker Correspondent)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 12.—Four hundred new recruits joined the 10,000 strikers that have been out for over two weeks in Passaic, Clifton and Garfield textile mills. These came from the Forstmann & Huffman mill that the bosses had tried so hard to protect from the striking pickets and the influence of the United Front Committee that is in charge of the strike and organizing the workers in the industry with demands for a living wage and decent conditions in the shops where they work.

The four hundred walked to Neu-bauers' Hall where the Botany workers meet every afternoon and their coming was the signal for a great demonstration and much rejoicing. The hall was already well filled, but the new arrival wedged their way thru the middle of the crowd and were cheered as they were called to the front and crowded onto the platform, the whole mass singing, "Hold the fort for we are coming, working men be strong."

#### Protest Police Attacks.

The walkout from the Forstmann and Huffman mill came as a result of the brutal attacks by the police in trying to keep the pickets from crossing the bridge into Clifton. It so stirred the workers in the Forstmann and Huffman mill that after looking into the whole matter they decided to make beginning and go out in protest. It is expected that the whole mill will be tied up in a day or two, when a picket line of two or three thousand will call on the workers to join the strike.

The bosses have changed their tactics and told the police not to molest the pickets. The pummeling and beating Tuesday was too much for the workers in the strikebound towns and they have raised their voices in a mighty protest against such inhuman actions.

#### "Wear Your Trench Helmets!"

A returned soldier headed the line wearing his trench helmet. "All you

(Continued on page 2)

## NEEDLE WORKERS CARRY ON REAL UNION CAMPAIGN

### Militants Show How to Organize Open Shops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 12.—New York City is now witnessing a demonstration of what the militant section of the working class do, if given an opportunity. The New York joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is now conducting an organization drive to bring into the union those cloakmakers and dressmakers who are not unionized at the present time.

The organization drive has now entered its third week, and has so far resulted in over 6,000 additional workers joining the union as well as calling strikes in over 400 dress and 140 cloak shops. Of these, over 200 dress shops and 40 cloak shops have already settled with the union.

Every day a score of bosses visit the general strike headquarters which are located at the Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave., and agree to the workers' demand.

The reason that the proportion of cloak shops that have settled is smaller than that of the dress shops, is because the union has decided to come to terms only with those cloak shops which have a minimum of fourteen machines.

#### Rank and File Committees.

It is an inspiring sight to watch the amount of determination to win the rank and file workers are putting into the drive. Every morning before going to work, hundreds of workers picket the shops in which strikes have been called. In addition, over 100 un-

## Miners! Fight for Your Demands!

By ALEX REID, Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

OVER the wire yesterday flashed the news that the anthracite mine strike had been settled on the following basis.

1. A five year contract.
2. Wages to remain the same unless changed by mutual consent.
3. Wages to be reopened at the request of either party.
4. Granting of the check off under a different name.
5. Elimination of arbitration from the agreement.

This settlement must be ratified by a reconvening of the convention of the hard coal miners before it can be put into effect. This was provided by the decision of the late Tri-District convention.

### The Vilest Betrayal

THE basis of settlement, which the report states has been accepted by John L. Lewis, president of the miners' union, stands out as the greatest of all betrayals of the American coal miners. Not only American miners will stand amazed at this surrender of their demands, but the American workers will see in it the most damnable betrayal of the workers of any craft in any strike in the whole history of the American labor movement.

It means a betrayal of the miners' demand for the 10 per cent increase in wages, a demand that Lewis himself admitted was meager and inadequate. Lewis in many of his speeches brought out the fact that the hard coal miners at all times, even when working, were in a state of semi-starvation. He pictured the enormous loss of life that takes place annually in the mines. He showed the suffering of the miners; their wives and families, and their terrible living conditions, yet in face of that, in face of his knowledge of this suffering, he deliberately agrees to a settlement that makes the lives of the hard coal slaves worse than they were before.

The miners have been betrayed many times, but never in history have the underground slaves been so ruthlessly sold out as in the terms of this reported settlement.

### Smashes Working Conditions

A five year contract will result in the destruction of the miners' conditions, and make of our union an instrument of the bosses to be

## WORKERS FIGHT THE PASSAGE OF ANTI-LABOR LAW

### Form Councils Against Fingerprinting Bill

The attempts of the union-smashing, anti-labor Coolidge administration to put over the Aswell bill to photograph, finger-print and card index foreign-born workers in America is meeting with the most vigorous resistance of the workers in this country. These bills are aimed at those foreign-born workers who work in the basic industries of this country and who are the most active in the fighting for better living conditions.

Councils for the protection of the foreign-born workers have been formed in New York City, Western Pennsylvania and are now being formed in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other great centers of the country. Everywhere organized workers are beginning to see the need of uniting all of the workers in these councils to combat the anti-labor legislation that is now before Congress.

The Workers (Communist) Party, which is always in the forefront of the struggles of the workers in this country against the attacks of the bankers' and bosses' government, is mobilizing its entire membership to be thrown into this fight against the finger-printing bills that will soon come before the national law-making bodies for their approval. Every shop and street nuclei, every language fraction is being brought into action to organize councils in every city—and to acquaint the workers in the shops and factories, in the unions, fraternal organizations and workers' clubs to the necessity of uniting forces to resist the passage of these laws.

To broaden I. L. D.

This conference was held to stimulate greater interest and closer relations for broadening the field of the I. L. D. drawing attention to the need for aid to the Zeigler miners, to the plans for welcoming Trumbull and to the Paris Commune. Its significance and the reasons its anniversary is being commemorated by Labor Defense organizations throughout the world.

The national secretary of the progressive miners, Brother Reid gave a stirring talk on the miners' struggle, past and present, and called upon the delegates to rally to their help when they are persecuted on account of their working class activity.

West Virginia has been the scene of one of the biggest industrial battles

(Continued on page 2)

## CLASS WAR PRISONERS TO BE AIDED TONIGHT AT WORKERS' HOUSE

Are you willing to help those who are in the jails for us, the victims of capitalism who are class war prisoners held by capitalism in its dungeons? Come TONIGHT to the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., where a concert and dance is given by the Russian branch of the International Labor Defense. Russian and American dances, tea from a "samovar," in the "chainmail" of the Workers' House, etc. A good time for a good purpose. Admission only 40 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

## CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE HOLDS BIG CONFERENCE

### Rally to Defense of Zeigler Miners

Delegates from more than 50 regular branches and affiliated organizations and representatives from sympathetic groups attended the conference of the Chicago International Labor Defense at 180 West Washington St. Among the affiliated organizations the Chicago International Labor Defense are:

Workers' Circle branches Nos.

129 and 323; Painters No. 275; Workers' Sick and Death Fund branches Nos. 194, 232 and 11; Local No. 39. Associated Clothing Workers of America; Lettish Workers' Club; Machinists' Lodges Nos. 337 and 84; Workers' Sport and Athletic Alliance; Freiheit Youth Club. Sympathetic bodies represented at the Feb. 10 conference included, the Workmen's Circle Nos. 518 and 87 (Independent); Workers' Marxian Youth Alliance; International Wood Carvers' Union; Chicago branch Left Poule Zion, etc.

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# SENATE DEBATES PROPOSED TAX REDUCTION BILL

## 'Millionaires' Club' Cuts Contribution to State

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The "Millionaires' House," as the senate has been well designated, thru its approval of the tax reduction bill, has saved its wealthy patrons sums running up into the millions. Members of the senate itself, such as Smoot, will benefit substantially.

The principal fight occurred over the question of repealing the inheritance or estate taxes. Senator Fletcher of Florida, demanded that the federal government should not have the right to levy a higher tax on inheritances in a state than was levied by the state itself. Florida has passed a constitutional amendment prohibiting the laying of such duties. This was done to attract the wealthy into making that state their legal residence. Hundreds of millionaires have taken advantage of the law and settled within its limits. Fletcher, who is a hireling of the white aristocracy of Florida, believes it is undemocratic to confiscate even for the use of the politicians who serve the wealthy a part of the values extracted by them from the workers during their life.

Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin's ancient mariner, brot out the fact that the inheritance tax law was passed during the year that Professor Wilson ruled the country under the slogan of "He kept us out of war." Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, whose state lynch a negro now and then to demonstrate its high civilization, strode up and down the aisles of the senate for 45 minutes talking for the benefit of the Congressional Record.

The growing ill-feeling between the millionaire senator from Michigan, Couzens, and the well-fed apostle of the Mormon church, Smoot, over the tax controversy nearly led to blows. Couzens has threatened to "drive a golf ball thru Smoot's head" rather an easy job, it might be concluded, from the Utah man's exhibition of mentality.

Andy Mellon, whose financial relations to the government have been under investigation for some years, has been repeatedly referred to in the debate. Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, who in addition to "representing" the 158,000 striking miners of that state is a director in the Mellon banks and a law partner of the firm which obtained for the secretary of the treasury a refund of \$91,000 in federal taxes, became so alarmed by the publicity over this ruling that he proposed an immediate investigation of the facts in the case.

Not to be outdone by the other orators, "Windy" Jim Reed, of Missouri, who is sometimes termed "Gumshoe Bill," delivered a characteristically demagogic speech in the course of which he declared that "There never was a time in the history of this republic when the great financial interests were so completely in control of the government as the present hour." Jim can weep gallons or briny tears over such issues and never lift a finger to help the workers of his state.

Altogether "a grand and glorious time" was had by the representatives of the dear "peepul" in the extended discussion of whether Rockefeller's taxes should be cut 40 or 50 per cent or eliminated entirely.

## Lectures:

IN CHICAGO!  
"The Story of the Earth" and "History of Mankind," by Samuel Ball, every Sunday, 7:30 P. M., 641 W. Washington St. Every Saturday, 5:21 Cottage Grove Ave., 7:45 P. M. Questions and discussion from the floor.

## Uniontown, Pa.!

### DANCE

Given by the Slovak Workers' Society on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15

at Franklin Hall.

BE THERE!

## IN CHICAGO, ILL.

# FOURTH ANNUAL Red Revel MASQUERADE BALL

Saturday, February 27, 1926

TEMPLE HALL, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St.

CASH PRIZES FOR BEST MASQUES.

Admission 50 Cents in Advance, 75 Cents at the Door.

Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago.

## NEW YORK FOREIGN-BORN COUNCIL WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE, FEB. 21ST

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The New York Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will hold a conference at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th street, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock. At this conference delegates from different trades unions, fraternal organizations, workers' clubs and political organizations will gather to plan ways and means of voicing the protest of the New York workers against the infamous bills that are before congress to finger-print, photograph and card-index the foreign-born workers. Every workers' organization should send delegates to this meeting.

## CAPMAKERS WIN 12-WEEK STRIKE IN CHICAGO SHOP

### Win Union Conditions in Brandy Shop

Union hours, union wages, union working conditions and union recognition are now granted by Isidor Brandy, Chicago cap manufacturers, after a 12-week strike successfully carried thru by Local 5, Cloth Hat Cap and Millinery Workers International union. Brandy is also forced to contribute the regular 3 per cent of payroll to the unemployment insurance fund which is managed by the union tho the cash is paid in by the manufacturers, without any deduction from wages.

In this respect the capmakers have improved the unemployment scheme first formulated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Amalgamated plan calls for equal 1 1/2 per cent contributions from employer and employees. Fruitable efforts by Brandy to obtain an injunction during the strike elated the pickets and discouraged him.

### Trial of Coal Miners at Zeigler, Illinois, Nears the Verdict

(Continued from page 1.)  
porter of the Fox-Cobb machine in the miners' union.

#### Fox-Cobb "Tale" Blows Up.

Frank Skibinski, chairman, and Matt Cronevich, secretary of the meeting last August, have effectively disposed of the account of the meeting given by the Fox-Cobb gang. It was claimed that the meeting was in an uproar, that Fox and Cobb were prevented from speaking, that the meeting broke up in confusion and that threats were shouted against them. Skibinski and Cronevich have shown that the meeting was orderly and adjourned in the regular manner, and that no threats were made and no speeches made in foreign languages.

George Starcovich and John Vlaj, who were among the last to leave the Hall, testified that they saw Cobb wield a blackjack at the door as he was going out. This contradicts the statements that Cobb was an upright and peaceful man who was beaten up by a wild gang of ruffians.

Kiansmen Attack Aged Miner. Another angle of that eventful union meeting that the prosecution ignored was the attack on Bart Farthing, 70 year old miner, by the Wilson brothers. Many witnesses declared that the old man was beaten to the ground by these Fox-Cobb supporters. Marian Sejat, a defendant, took the stand and told of that fight and the part he played in it by knocking down one of the Wilsons to protect Bart Farthing.

The defense has introduced a motion of Misnomer regarding Mike Kradich who was arrested under the name of Mike Krodich. Bankers, lawyers and miners have testified that they have always known him as Mike Kradich. But since he was elected pit committee man once in opposition to the Cobb-Fox followers it is not hard to guess why he is on trial.

#### In Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Haunted by the fear that she would be unable to provide for her old age, Miss Sarah Beall hung herself in her apartment.

## WORKERS FIGHT THE PASSAGE OF ANTI-LABOR LAW

### Form Councils Against Fingerprinting Bill

(Continue from Page 1.)

shop organization in the country.

"Among the worst these bills for the registration and deportation of foreign-born workers," Ruthenberg pointed out, "is the one introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana. This bill proposes to register annually every unnaturalized worker. The bill, if it becomes a law, will enable any police officer to stop any worker, whether native or foreign-born, at any time, and question and hold him to see whether this worker should register or has registered. The bill gives the president full power to order foreign-born workers to move away from one place to any other place he wants—in the case of a strike by these workers.

He also pointed out that the slightest charge of violation of any of the provisions of the notorious Aswell bill will mean that government agents will immediately throw the accused workers into jail and hold them for deportation. In many instances, such deportation will bring the workers jail, horrible torture, and even death at the hands of fascist and white terrorist governments like the Italian, Hungarian and Polish.

"The Aswell bill and the other bills, if made law, will bring into the United States the blackest practices of Russian czarism and Prussian militarism which the Russian and German workers have, years ago, overthrown," emphatically declared the secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party. "These bills against foreign-born workers are strike-breaking bills of a most dangerous character. The foreign-born workers in the mining, steel, textile, clothing and other industries have shown that they can fight and fight hard against the bosses, for the trade unions and for better conditions. By means of these bills, the bosses are trying to destroy the effectiveness of the foreign-born workers as strikers, as union men, as fighters for the interests of the whole working class.

**Expose Yellow Socialists.**  
The attempt of the socialists to sabotage the relief is exposed to the workers of the city. After unity was achieved between the two conferences, one of the representatives of the Jewish daily Forward, notified the collector of some money at a cap factory that he should not hand over the money to the relief committee.

The Cleveland workers conference sees in the miners' struggle the struggle of the whole working class, and is determined to do its part in helping the miners win their fight. The trade unions, members of the fraternal organizations, etc., affiliated to the Cleveland workers conference belong to the organized labor movement. They will do their part, despite all stupid threats, charges and attempts at sabotage.

"You ask why is the capitalist Coolidge administration so anxious to oppress and degrade the wealth-producing American foreign-born bankers and manufacturers abroad, in Central America, Mexico and China?" he went on. "The answer is plain. The American government today is a bankers' and bosses government and not a workers' and farmers' government. It is high time that the American workers and farmers should force the government to give the same treatment to the American foreign-born workers that it is now giving to the American foreign-born financiers in Mexico, Germany, China, and in other countries. We demand protection for the foreign-born workers, and that every labor union, workers' education society, fraternal and political organization join in the formation of councils for the protection of the foreign-born workers.

In order to effectively combat this attack of the labor-hating Coolidge administration he pointed out that it was necessary for every trade union to answer this open-shoppers' attack by launching a campaign to bring into the unions all unorganized workers, particularly the unorganized foreign-born workers in the basic industries, and that every labor union, workers' education society, fraternal and political organization join in the formation of councils for the protection of the foreign-born workers.

"Only in this way" he explained, "will the native as well as the foreign-born workers be able to throw back the labor-haters, the scab-herders, the strike-breakers, and their government agents now trying to divide and defeat the whole working class. Let us answer the suspicions and prejudices spread in our ranks by the bosses, by a united front of the American working class on every field.

"Let us get together and unite politically in a party of our own," he went on, "a Labor Party, as a step towards taking away from the capitalists the political power, their control of the government which they have been using to help them in their exploitation and oppression of the native and foreign-born workers.

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## Cleveland Socialists Blocked Relief to the Anthracite Miners

(Continue from Page 1.)

against the Cleveland workers conference? The Cleveland Federation knows that it can and does reach only a small part of the workers of this city. It knows that the majority of the workers in Cleveland do not belong to trade unions—which is an unfortunate fact. It knows that it cannot reach these workers—whereas the Cleveland workers conference can. It knows that there are trade unions which will cooperate in a campaign that has more energy and enthusiasm in it than the Cleveland Federation of Labor has manifested.

How much did the Cleveland Federation of Labor, which contends that 75,000 workers of Cleveland are affiliated to it, contribute to the relief of the anthracite miners? Just \$500—a sum that the Federation should not boast about. What has the Cleveland Federation done to make the workers of this city realize that the strike of the miners is a strike of the entire organized labor movement of the country? What has the Cleveland Federation done to arouse the workers of the city to help the miners? Nothing—except to allow representatives of the United Mine Workers to speak at the meetings of the locals and of the Federation, which are attended by only a small percentage of the union members.

**What Conference Planned.**  
The Cleveland workers conference intends to bring the issue squarely before the workers of Cleveland, and for that reason has arranged mass meetings in all sections of the city. The Cleveland workers conference intends to hold a tag day, so that the workers and the entire population of the city will recognize the seriousness of the mining situation. But no. The socialist party, thru its representatives, the agents of the Jewish daily Forward, went to the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and thence to the safety director of the city who has announced in advance—even before application has been made for a permit for the tag day—that the Cleveland workers conference will not be permitted to hold a tag day.

The officialdom of the Cleveland Federation, the socialist party and the city officials are united in their attempts to prevent widespread relief of the miners.

**Expose Yellow Socialists.**  
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The Cleveland workers conference sees in the miners' struggle the struggle of the whole working class, and is determined to do its part in helping the miners win their fight. The trade unions, members of the fraternal organizations, etc., affiliated to the Cleveland workers conference belong to the organized labor movement. They will do their part, despite all stupid threats, charges and attempts at sabotage.

**Soft Coal Operators Jump Prices as Hard Coal Mines Strike**

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Prices charged the government fuel yards in Washington by smokeless coal operators in Fayette and McDowell counties, West Virginia, jumped from \$2.41 last March to \$6.50 a ton in November, when the anthracite strike was in its third month. This was the testimony given the joint congressional investigating committee on coal pricing, by Geo. S. Pope, chief engineer of the yards.

Pope showed that when weather became milder than was anticipated, in December, the West Virginia operators dropped their price to \$5.60, and when prospects of a settlement of the strike looked bright, early this month, they offered coal at \$4.76. Now they are sending prices rapidly upward again.

Bulgarian I. W. W. Defense Dance Tonight.

The Bulgarian members of the I. W. W. in Chicago have arranged an entertainment and dance for the benefit of class war prisoners, to be given at American Musician Hall, 777 W. Adams St., Chicago. The entertainment will consist of Bulgarian music, folk-songs and folk-dancing. All workers are invited to attend. Dancing will last until one o'clock.

**Wants Electric Roads Out.**

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Charles L. Henry for the American Electric Railway Association at hearings on the rail labor bill before the senate interstate commerce committee asked that it be not applied to electric roads not part of steam railroad systems.

"Let us get together and unite politically in a party of our own," he went on, "a Labor Party, as a step towards taking away from the capitalists the political power, their control of the government which they have been using to help them in their exploitation and oppression of the native and foreign-born workers.

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## Kiwanis Clubs and the Chicago Tribune Clash on "American Ideals"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Tribune enters into a controversy

with the All-Chicago Kiwanis Clubs, constituted of timid petty bourgeois elements, over the question of printing crime news on the first pages of the capitalist dailies. The Tribune has heard from the self-righteous Kiwanians thru a letter from their chairman, Mr. Edward W. Schoenberger. The Kiwanis outfit is modest. It makes no great demands. It merely requests that crime news be pushed off the first page during American Ideal Week, Feb. 6-12. The Tribune held up the letter until American Ideal Week was over and then declared editorially that it had no intention of degrading its crime news to an inside page position.

Chicago's bourgeois press is now glorying in the fact that the "open shopper" and "red-baiter," Henry Barrett Chamberlain, director of the so-called Chicago Crime Commission, has issued a report showing that the percentage of convictions in the criminal courts of Cook County has jumped from 34.35 per cent in 1921 to 61.53 per cent in 1925. The Tribune gloats exultingly:

"That, we feel, is one evidence that the publication of crime news is a deterrent instead of a provocation of crime."

It is difficult to understand the Tribune's logic. The courts may grind out guilty verdicts, or "hanging verdicts," one of the pet phrases of the anti-labor State's Attorney Crowe, but that does not lessen crime, not even if the story is told in the most lurid type to be found in the composing rooms of the yellow press. If this were true then the Tribune would be compelled to yield the crown to the Hearst press as the more able suppressor of "crime."

If this were true, then why not return to public hangings, or executions with the ax in the town square, where the thousands of criminals in the making might look on and be frightened out of wrongdoing, as it is determined under the capitalist law. Chicago is going to have another hanging soon. If the Tribune is correct then the victims of the rope should be "drawn and quartered," in the best style of centuries past, and their ungodly remains—since all Kiwanians are devout churchgoers and the Tribune is a christian sheet—exhibited to public view, preferably from the most conspicuous spot on the Boulevard Link Bridge, the busiest in all the world and adjacent to Tribune Square. Or the heads of the victims might be stuck upon lances, as was once the practice, and exhibited before the Art Institute, on Michigan Avenue, where all might see. That is the Tribune's reasoning carried

# KUOMINTANG THANKS SOVIETS FOR THEIR AID

## Speakers Pledge Party to World Revolution

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, Jan. 7.—(By Mail)—The Second All-China Congress of the Kuomintang began here on Jan. 1 with delegates present from all parts of the country. The date marks the fifteenth year of the establishment of the republic and is also the anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's inauguration as president of the provisional government of the South. On the opening day a military demonstration took place, participated in by five sections of the revolutionary troops and over a hundred thousand citizens. The special military council of the party sent a message of greetings to the assembly, as did the local and provincial governments which are controlled by the Kuomintang, and the labor unions.

Among the telegrams dispatched by the Congress to organizations which have stood by the Chinese in their struggle for freedom was the following to the central executive committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union:

"Today at the first meeting of our congress, we have decided to sincerely shake hands with you and to co-operate with your country to overcome imperialism."

"As Soviet Russia is the vanguard of the revolution whose responsibility and aim is to help the oppressed nations of the world, we hope that you will continue in your good work."

"Our Congress will lead our comrades to fight vigorously for the accomplishment of China's national revolution so as to help the success of the world revolution."

"Before closing we would say, 'Long live the Sino-Russian Alliance.'"

(Signed) The Second Kuomintang Congress of China."

Support World Revolution.

The city administration held a great banquet for the delegates in the local Kuomintang hall. Prominent party members addressed the gathering on the problems facing the movement. Among these were Tang Hin-tat, who reported on his trip to Soviet Russia. After his speech M. Borodin, the Soviet advisor to the party's political bureau, addressed the meeting, extending to the delegates the sympathy and co-operation of his government.

The success of Russia's October (Bolshevik) revolution has given the social revolution of the 20th century a new impetus and its given the revolutionary movements an international aspect and world spirit," declared Ng Yok Chang, secretary of the congress, in his address. "For the sake of the national revolution and the world revolution," he continued, "all the people in our country and those of the oppressed nations must unite, before we can hope for success." Wan Ching-wai, chairman of the nationalist government, replied in the same strain. "Our first step must be to work for the accomplishment of the world revolution." General Hang Kai-Shi stated that the Russian Communists had rendered the Chinese great help during the two preceding years. Referring to the Russians he called on the workers and peasants of China to imitate their order and organization to the end that the Kuomintang troops should "compare with the Red Army and Canton with Moscow."

The Congress will continue for several days.

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# NON-PARTISANS ARE DOMINATED BY SORLIE-NYE

## Farmer-Laborite Present Views

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 12.—Governor Sorlie and his office-holding crowd apparently control the non-partisan convention being held here today. By a vote of 53 to 44 the administration forces elected their chairman for the convention.

Farmer-Laborites Speak.

Some of those who are in favor of a farmer-labor party in North Dakota were given an opportunity to present their views to the convention this afternoon. R. H. Walker, who was chairman of the farmer-labor conference held here last December, made the statement that if the non-partisan league did not reverse its action of two years ago, the farmer-labor party would go down the line with a full ticket in the field for the coming election.

Ralph Ingerson, another farmer-laborite, mentioned that the non-partisan league had forgotten how to fight for the interests of the people on the farms, but it had drifted away from its original principles.

Wm. Lemke said that the biggest mistake the nonpartisan league ever made was in not organizing the farmers into the farmer-labor party in the first place. A few others favoring the farmer-labor party also spoke.

No Mention of Class Party—Yet.

Nothing was said in these talks about organizing the farmers into a class party in alliance with the workers in the towns and cities of the state, but some determination is shown to break away from the republican party and file candidates on the farmer-labor party ticket this year.

The work of the convention is not yet finished.

## GERMANS FILE APPLICATION TO JOIN LEAGUE

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 12.—Germany's application for entrance into the league of nations was formally received today. There were no ceremonies in connection with the delivery of the document to Sir Eric Drummond, the secretary of the League.

The note, which is brief, merely asks that the application be acted upon as soon as possible. Foreign Minister Stresemann particularly calls attention to the allied interpretation of article XVI of the league covenant, as agreed upon at Locarno, to the effect that members of the league will be compelled to participate in military action only in accordance with their military capacity and their geographical situation. This indicates that the German government intends to steer clear of military commitments on a large scale and that it intends to furnish armed forces only in consonance with what the dominant capitalist groups believe to be to their own interests.

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## Conference of Chicago Labor Defense

(Continued from page 1)

in American labor history, pointed out Reid, and the scene of the most outrageous "Iron Heel" methods on the part of the operators and their henchmen. The mine barons "own" every thing—stores, homes, preachers, town officials, etc. Many workers today lie in jails throughout W. Va.

**Bosses Attack Miners.**

In Moundsville prison, West Virginia, about a half dozen men are still in prison as a result of the great 1919 struggle. At that time over a dozen miners were killed, but no one was prosecuted for this. Rather, over 40 innocent members of the United Mine Workers of America and sympathetic miners who were being organized were "railroaded" to the penitentiary.

Six are still there. Reid urged all to remember Colorado, Ludlow and Cab Creek, where after a mob of company gunmen shot down helpless women and children who were living—existing—in a tent colony, Quinn Morton, coal boss and leader, said, "Let's go back and give the — another dose." He then proceeded to the Zeigler cases, now on trial.

Among other things he called attention to the "class-collaboration," the support given to coal operators in weight disputes, etc., by sub-district officials, Fox and Cobb; to the deliberate plans to "railroad" the defendants—such as "fixed" witnesses for the prosecution and the hiring of a staff of prosecution lawyers.

**Rally to Labor Defense.**

"This is one of the most disgraceful frame ups of union workers in American labor history; the Mooney case is perhaps no worse a case. The defense has four lawyers on the job and there are over 200 union witness who know the facts and the innocence of these men. Financial and moral support are needed. Thousands

of dollars have already been put into the defense, many more are needed. Take up this case in your unions, societies and branches, get them to act now! Save these miners, loyal to the interests of their union brothers and the working class—from prison long years of punishment. Rally to Labor Defense. Demand freedom for class war prisoners. Demonstrate your class solidarity. It is your working class duty." In this way Brother Reid concluded his appeal.

The secretary reporting for the local executive committee pointed out that number of organizations had made special contributions for the defense of the Zeigler miners and had passed resolutions in supporting the frame-up miners. The executive council had issued a call for volunteers to visit unions and workers' societies on International Labor Defense, the Zeigler cases, and on the matter of the "Trumbull welcome" in Chicago and the Paris Commune anniversary which will be commemorated on March 19 at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium with a great program including a symbolic drama and pageant, movies and noted speakers.

**Arrange Trumbull Welcome.**

Max Salzman, in charge of arrangements for the Trumbull "greeting" and mass meeting, reminded all of the storm of interest in the Crouch and Trumbull case last year, due to the severe sentences on flimsy technical charges, involving "the right of free speech and assemblage" for United States soldiers and their right to adhere to the workers' cause, such as the cause of the sugar workers in Hawaii and that of the workers' government in Russia. He outlined plans for the Chicago reception to Trumbull, who will speak along with Prof. Robert Mors-Lovett of the Civil Liberties' Union, Ralph Chaplin ex-working-class prisoner and poet and others at North Side Turner Hall on the evening of March 5.

**Paris Commune Celebration.**

After hearing of the Paris Commune and the plans for the anniversary demonstration, the conference proceeded to discuss and provide for arrangements in connection with the various matters now before the local International Labor Defense. The secretary called attention to the great amount of work ahead—which includes steps toward organizational perfection, the contest drive for subscribers to the Labor Defender, which must be spread widely as a strong propaganda arm of labor defense, the numerous special meetings and affairs to be held this month in Pullman, Cicero, and Chicago with "Mother" Ella Bloor (Stanek's Hall, Feb. 27), Ralph Chaplin (Northwest Hall, Feb. 14) and C. Kowalski (Protest meeting against white terror in Poland on Feb. 26 at Schoenhoen Hall) among the speakers. He urged all delegates, branches, and affiliated organizations to rally for a period of six weeks intensive activity and called upon all members to put themselves at the services of the local and the special committees which the conference decided to set up in order to build International Labor Defense, to welcome Trumbull, and properly commemorate the Paris Commune.

As a result of the prostitution of

# Worker Correspondence

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No. 3—Makes an attractive third prize: "The Russell-Scott Nearing Debate" on the Soviet form of government.

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## WOMEN WORKERS IN THE HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA IN NEW YORK CITY

By Worker Correspondent V. Student of N. Y. School.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 12—About 300 women, mostly middle-aged, work in the various kitchens of the Pennsylvania Hotel, one of the Statler chain of hotels of which there is one in almost every large city in the country.

### Are Unorganized.

They have no organization of any kind to protect their rights against the greed of their bosses. From 5 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. they peel spuds and cut cabbage and their salaries average from \$12 to \$14 a week. Long service is rewarded with the boost in salary which brings it to the magnificent sum of \$14.

These women who are mostly Spaniards, Porto Ricans and Portuguese, never dare to complain. The few American women who work here asked for an increase and the kitchen superintendent said to them: "My dear women, I have a hundred others on the list who are waiting for your jobs." This settled the dispute.

When she recovered and resumed work she applied for her money. She was told that since she was cared for by the city hospitals they did not feel justified in giving her the insurance money due her. But this woman made a brave fight and secured a compromise. They promised to pay her doctor bills which was forty dollars.

Nor dare any of the workers complain. Every department in the hotel has its efficient spy system and the person with a grievance must air it outside of the hotel.

Restaurant and hotel work is often the hardest, meanest and most servile drudgery. It is the least rewarded of all labor. When shall the restaurant workers muster up enough brains to organize and protect their rights as human beings?

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

## North Dakota Farmers Await Elections

(Continued from page 1)

flowed under the bridge since then.

The farmers of this state are thus with that defunct organization which since 1922, has been a conscious instrument in the hands of the capitalist politicians of this state. It ended up as the reds said it would. It could not be otherwise.

**Sell League to Sorlie.**

In the last national elections this party league practically functioned as an adjunct of the national republican committee. It supported Coolidge. Under the chairmanship of Roy Frazier, he sold the league endorsement to the present governor, Mr. Sorlie.

I am informed on reliable authority that Sorlie had said to a third party that should he obtain the league endorsement for the governorship, he would contribute the sum of \$10,000 to the campaign fund. This information was, of course, conveyed to Roy Frazier, who set about to give Sorlie the desired endorsement. However, Frazier being an amateur wire puller he delayed before he collected. Sorlie then produced \$8,000, I am told by people who know.

This incident illustrates the bankruptcy of the league, insofar as the farmers are concerned. Matters have been conducted in this fashion for a long while now.

**Launch Farmer-Labor Party.**

As a result of the prostitution of

the league and its failure to step in line with the new forms of political activity being born out of the struggle, the outstanding leaders of the dirt farmers of this state, farmers who were the organizers and the backbone of the league, met in conference at Bismarck on Dec. 18, to formally launch the farmer-labor party as the political weapon of the farmers and workers of this state. Over 100 delegates were present representing all sections of the state including the Fargo labor organizations. The party was launched and is here to stay.

This action at Bismarck puts down

line that makes it impossible for the stool pigeons of the republican party to pose in their favorite role as "progressives." They are forced to choose either a capitalist party or the farmer-labor party. They are now shouting from the house tops that all this was cooked up by the Communists, thereby advertising to the world the cleverness of the Communists as well as their fidelity to the interests of the farmers and workers.

The league will meet in Bismarck this month. A committee from the farmer-labor party will be present to ask the adoption of the farmer-labor platform and the party. The platform may be adopted but the party will be rejected. The delegates to this meeting are handpicked fol-

Nash Motor Subsidiary Cuts Piece Work Prices 3 Times in 3 Months

By A Worker Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12—The Seaman Body Corporation, a subsidiary of the Nash Motor company, has cut piecework rates three times in three months. The Machinists' Union finds conditions at the Milwaukee plant intolerable both as to hours and wages and spying on men for union sympathies. At the same time the Nash company gets free advertising in a Chicago Sunday paper with the headline: 1,000 Nash Employees Share in Profits of Stock's Boom.

Way down in the press-agent story boosting this tremendous advertising patron of the Chicago Tribune, one may read that "about 55 or 60 of the officials and foremen are said to have been chief beneficiaries. One officer has built a \$185,000 house along the gold coast."

At the Kenosha plant, the main factory of the company, a very efficient black list against trade unionists seems to be maintained. One out of the union toolmaker, who got a job under an assumed name and kept his mouth shut tight at the bench was fired, without notice and without any reason given, 48 hours after getting into overalls, just long enough for the blacklist to complete a checkup.

**Florida Carpenters Bar Negro Delegates at State Council**

By a Worker Correspondent

MIAMI, Florida, Feb. 12.—The state Carpenters' Council, which met in Orlando, refused to seat two Negro delegates representing unions in St. Petersburg and Jacksonville. These representatives had credentials from paid-up locals. The irony in this drawing of the color line consists in the fact that the first carpenters' organization in the state was formed years ago at Pensacola by colored workers. This union is still in existence. Its seven members pay dues regularly and hold an official charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The Negro unionists have always carried out their obligations. Yet the state council refused to seat duly elected delegates because they happened to have been born with a dark instead of a fair skin.

While all this was going on in Orlando, international president, Wm. Hutcheson, was only a hundred miles away at Lakeland. He did not attend the council. Thus he avoided having to render a decision on the color question. Moreover, he is in bad with the state carpenters because of his employment of personal favorites to the exclusion of local men in the development of the brotherhood's property at Lakeland.

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## Lewis' Betrayal of the Miners

The monstrous betrayal of the anthracite miners by John L. Lewis and his henchmen at Philadelphia yesterday transcends anything known in all the long record of betrayals in the history of the struggles of the working class in America.

The miners have gained nothing after 165 days of striking against the despotism of the anthracite trust in spite of the part that Lewis, himself, at the tri-district convention held at Scranton last summer, presented irrefutable evidence that the anthracite miners could not enjoy anything resembling a decent standard of living on the wages they were receiving. Lewis promised them a raise of ten per cent and better working conditions. Failure to reach an agreement resulted in the strike being called on September 1.

From the first day it was evident that no determined fight would be made to win the strike. The demand of the progressive elements for an effective strike by calling out the maintenance men and making the strike general was crushed by the combination of police, courts and officials of the miners' organization. Everyone who had had experience with strikes recognized the fact that the officials were preparing to betray the anthracite miners. The vanguard of the strike had to be crushed in order that the combination of union officials and mine owners could smash the main body of strikers.

Monday will complete the betrayal when a rump convention of the tri-district will be called to ratify it. Hastily called meetings of the locals to select delegates to the tri-district conference will be held Saturday and Sunday. Then on Monday will gather the henchmen of the Lewis machine—gangsters, thugs and gunmen—who will endeavor to terrorize the spokesmen of the rank and file should any of them slip thru to the convention. This is the last chance spokesmen for the rank and file will have to determine their working conditions until August 31, 1930, if the betrayal is ratified, and every effort should be made to secure delegates that will challenge the treachery of Lewis. After Monday work will be resumed and then after January 1, 1927, but not oftener than once a year, either the miners or the owners may propose "modifications" in the wage scale.

Instead of a 10 per cent raise as demanded the miners return under the identical conditions prevailing before the strike. A board of two men, one representing the Lewis machine and the other the bosses, will have full power, without reservation or restriction, to make decisions affecting wages. That means that no matter how high the cost of living may rise in the next five years the wages of the miners will remain stationary. Lewis boasts that no arbitration clause exists, but this system is worse than arbitration, the failure of which would enable the men to again strike for their rights.

James J. Davis, the labor-baiting secretary of labor in strike-breaker Coolidge's cabinet, is endeavoring to share credit with John L. Lewis in this "settlement." Davis is being groomed to run for governor of Pennsylvania against Pinchot, who opposes Coolidge. That means there will be a vacancy in the cabinet and John L. Lewis, who supported Coolidge in the last campaign, expects to get the job.

Since the Coolidge administration is the most reactionary and corrupt in the history of the country, the cabinet officials must be able to sink low enough in their hatred of labor to qualify for such odious jobs. Lewis, by this betrayal, has reached the depths where he is fit to associate with Andrew W. Mellon, the boss of the Coolidge regime.

## Kill Tax Publicity

The Morgan-Mellon-Coolidge coalition of democrats and republicans in the senate, in addition to their conspiracy to donate a few million dollars to Mr. Mellon and his millionaire friends, have passed the bill to kill publicity on income taxes.

Mellon, Ford, Rockefeller and other nabobs were annoyed by the tax publicity, especially as it enabled the workers to estimate their enormous incomes and exploded the fiction that the financial and industrial lords of the nation realize small profits on their investments.

Certain republicans voted against the proposition to kill publicity because they are up for re-election and fear the effect on their fight at the polls. The most outstanding of this element was the notorious Lenroot, bell-wether for the republican pro-court group. If there had been a close vote Lenroot would have voted with the majority, but since the majority was safe without him he was permitted to deviate from his position in order to have campaign material this fall.

That the Coolidge administration is firmly convinced the world court will ensure the peace of the world is evidenced by the fact that a war department appropriation has been approved which provides \$18,050,000 for aircraft maintenance, including the building of 305 new planes. The mere bagatelle of \$2,200,000 was added to that for experimentation.

Losovsky: "The unions are organizations of combat against capitalist exploitation."

Marx: "The trade unions are schools for socialism."

## Notes of an Internationalist

## CRYES FOR DICTATORSHIP

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE complicated game of cabinet building continues in Germany. They are juggling with the possibilities of a "small coalition," a "big coalition," a "government of the centre," a "minority government of the right parties," and even of a "government of officials." The social-democracy takes part in this miserable indoor sport and thus helps to obscure the real situation in the eyes of the working masses.

It is but natural that this unworthy parliamentary game, these underhanded dealings behind the scenes, these intrigues for cabinet posts, call forth an everbroadening disillusionment and embitterment among the masses.

The economic crisis becomes more and more serious. The situation is best characterised in the statement by General Director, D. Reuch, one of the chief representatives of the German iron and steel industry: "Economic death has begun and will probably continue in increased extent in the coming months."

INDUSTRY in Germany is dying; the number of unemployed is rapidly growing. The socio-political achievements of the workers have long since vanished—the bourgeoisie is firmly determined to make no concessions to the proletariat. Let the unemployed starve. The lower strata of the state employees can continue their already long drawn out fasting-cure. Petty bourgeois existences are being ruined by the hundreds of thousands. The crisis grips also agriculture. Symptoms of discontent are already appearing among the peasantry.

The entire people looks to the government and the parliament and demands help and the solution of the crisis. The government however considers itself only provisional and parliament proves itself incapable to find any sort of way out. Parliament is in no position to form an actual majority government. The only possibility would be the dissolution of parliament. But only one single party dares to make this demand—the Communist. The other parties view the situation with chattering teeth and are seized with terror whenever the possibility of dissolving parliament is

even mentioned. The official organ of the centre party, "Germania," expressed the feelings of all bourgeois parties (the social democracy included) on this question when it said: "Has the social democracy, has anybody at all any interest in holding elections during this miserable winter? This could only bring a rich harvest to the Communists."

THE impotence of the bourgeois parliament on the one hand leads ever greater masses toward the Communists, toward the side of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but on the other hand voices are beginning to be raised for the open non-parliamentary dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. A meeting of Pomeranian junkers demands: "Without the most ruthless intervention no thrift program can be carried out. Without this the complete collapse of economy is inevitable. We demand the institution of an economic dictator who, without consideration for parliament will carry out the measures incumbent upon a receivership over German economy."

An organization of the German people's party, which is in the hands of basic industrialists, in a telegram addressed to Hindenburg demands the elimination of parliament: "The German people demand from this government that it immediately, if necessary under application of article 48 of the federal constitution, take all measures adapted to the safeguarding of state functions, of combatting the further fateful growth of unemployment and of checking the collapse of the industries."

IN the present parliament no forceful majority government of the bourgeoisie is possible—the dissolution of parliament is dangerous because it would usher in the victory of the Communists, therefore the bourgeoisie begins to cry for naked dictatorship, for an "economic dictator," for the elimination of parliament, for the state of siege—for the bayonets. The bourgeoisie now formally begins to organize a campaign for its open dictatorship. The gentlemen forget only one thing: that the cry for the bourgeois dictatorship will also arouse the desperate and enraged cry of the working class for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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## Workers(Communist) Party

## Build Pillars of Workers' Power--Join the Labor Unions Now!

By Martin Abern.

OUR party is intensifying its campaign to draw every eligible member into a labor union and to make him active therein. Thru the labor unions, our party gains access to the large organized mass of workers and tries to exercise influence and leadership over them. Without the Communists and left wingers working within them with a consistent policy and program and striving for leadership and control on such a basis, talk of revolution becomes balderdash. Nor will it do to talk of other roads and campaign for dual organizations as means of contact with and development of the working class. "The development of the proletariat could not proceed by any other road than that of the trade unions," declared Comrade Lenin. America is no exception to that opinion, despite its Greens, Lewises, Hillmans and others. Germany has its Lieperts and Grassmanns, England its MacDonald and Thomas, France its Jouhaux. Yet revolutionary victory lies in domination of the organizations they now control.

In these mass organs of struggle of the working class, our party members must be firmly organized in their fractions, always prepared to take up whatever struggles and issues arise in the local unions, central labor councils, district councils, labor conventions. Communists have to be able not only to guide the workers generally along correct paths, to know only the theoretical phase and development of the class struggle, but to lead on concrete issues.

Various Burning Issues in the Unions.

In the unions will arise many issues, all of value, but some more important than others, depending on the situation in and outside the organization. However, our members must be prepared to take the lead in questions of wages, living standards, other trade questions, strike proposals, campaigns to organize the unorganized, trade union unity, amalgamation, labor party and independent political action by the workers.

Communists Must Take Lead on Concrete Issues.

For those who join and those who are already, many immediate problems of interest confront the unions and the Communists therein. For instance:

In the Machinists' Union, there is the big issue of class collaboration, exemplified thru the "B. and O." plan. To smash this class co-operation scheme is to go a long way toward a

real labor party development there. In the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Nash-Hillman agreement "organizing" Cincinnati symbolizes a great threatening danger, the slide toward company unionism in place of a fighting Amalgamated. Then, too, all militants and party members will have to conduct a struggle against the terroristic methods now being employed against all progressive elements by the Hillman administration. In the I. L. G. W. U., the left wing must consolidate its forces ideologically and organizationally to be effective in their struggle to eliminate Sigmundism completely from the garment workers. In the railroad industry, a campaign to organize the unorganized into the various unions is outstandingly necessary, and no doubt at this time is the most appealing issue, probably more than the burning issue of amalgamation of the railroad unions. Among the auto workers, organization of the hundreds of thousands of unorganized auto workers into the Auto Workers' Union and Machinists' Union, especially, are outstanding requirements, demanding full energies of all Communists. Among the coal miners, our comrades must be alive to the formation of the Progressive Miners Committee in order to fight successfully the Lewis and Farnsworth machines particularly. And in every union, the Communists have work to do which would do more to establish the Communists among the masses of workers than almost any other phase of work.

Trade union activity is one which every party member can and must be active in.

Party members! Join the union of your trade or industry!

Be active in the Fraction!

Help build the left wing!

"The unions are the pillars of the workers' power," says Losovsky. Win the union for Communism.

Reds, Radicals, Militants and Progressives to Gather for Jolly Events on Feb. 27th

Are you a tired radical? Are you an energetic radical? Are you any kind of a radical? Or what are you? We do not ask these questions out of idle curiosity or for the purpose of gathering statistics. We ask in order to find out how many of the rank and file of Chicago will come to the Temple Hall on February 27 in order to have the time of their lives.

Naturally, you proceed to ask of us what will take place at the hall on that date. And we whisper into your ears: the Fourth Annual Red Revel Masquerade Ball!

To those who have been to one or all of the previous Red Revel Balls we need not speak. They have all enjoyed hugely the fine fun, dancing, camaraderie, and amusements which have characterized those that have gone before. But to those unfortunate persons who have for one reason or another failed to attend in the past we will say this:

Temple Hall is situated at Marshfield and Van Buren.

February 27, is on a Saturday night. Fifty cents is the price in advance, and an extra two bits—making a total of seventy-five cents—is the price at the door.

And if you know all this, then put on your best mask, bring your best girl—or someone else if you must—and be at the hall in order to take part in this affair. Need we say that

## N. Y. Needle Workers in Organization Drive

(Continued from page 1.) ionists who are members of the general strike committee, devote the entire day to carrying out the work of unionizing the open shops. Both Locals 2 and 22, furnish large quotas to this committee.

Thus we see carried out into practice what the left wing of the American labor movement has always said—with a virile and live wire rank and file on the job, no task is impossible. Without any outside help the militants are successfully unionizing the ladies' garment industry in New York City, while the old administrationites stand at the side lines and sneeringly refer to the rank and file workers as a "coffee and cake committee."

After the Jobbers.

Elias Marks, who is in charge of the settlements of the cloak shops, when interviewed by The DAILY WORKER at Stuyvesant Casino, stated that a drive to unionize the big jobbers has just begun. In the past, many jobbers who had contracts with the union gave work out to open shop contractors. The organization committee is investigating and hopes to rectify this situation as quickly as possible by unionizing the contractor shops.

Bosses Secure Injunction.

An injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been secured by the Renter Dress Co., 498 Seventh Ave., one of the largest dress houses in New York City. The 400 workers of the shop have been on strike for over two weeks and have set up special strike headquarters at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave., and 43rd St. All of the large dress manufacturers are eagerly watching this struggle, viewing it as a test case of the strength of the union. The owners of the Renter Dress Co. have a gang of slugs to intimidate the strikers. In spite of the slugs and the injunction spirit, picketing takes place in front of that shop daily.

175 Arrests.

Since the organization drive has started over 175 workers have been arrested. This has in no way daunted the fighting spirit of the militant rank and file, who are putting the fullest amount of life into the struggle. Those in charge of the drive are Chas. S. Zimmerman, general manager of the organization department; Elias Marks, cloak department, and A. Koretz, dress department.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES YOUNG SOCIALISTS

### FOR UNITED FRONT OF YOUTH

The Y. C. L. recently sent a letter to the Socialist Youth International in which there was an appeal made for united front action, on the basis of the following points: Against war, trade union organization for young workers, delegations to Soviet Russia.

It received a reply refusing unity on all points except that of a young workers' delegation to Soviet Russia. The Y. C. L. in its reply accepted this, but urged that unity should operate on all the points. With regard to the young workers' delegation to Soviet Russia, it suggested the formation of joint committees of socialist and Communist youth organizations in every country and in every district with a view to electing as wide and as representative delegations as possible.

The Socialist Youth International offered to send a delegation composed of members of its own E. C. only who are all members of the social-democratic party. This cannot be accepted. The delegation must be as wide as possible, covering all sections of the movement and preferably containing numbers of young workers from the factories.

This development is of great importance for us in the United States. We are now starting our own campaign for the united front of youth.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

## With the Young Workers (Communist) League

### Bourgeois Sports.

### Chicago League Member Meet February 14th

A general membership meeting of the Chicago Young Workers (Communist) League will be held Sunday, Feb. 14, at Biltmore Hall, 2022 W. Division St., 2:00 p. m.

The activities of the Chicago league and trade union work will be presented for discussion by Comrades Salzman and Meltz respectively.

### Solve Financial Question; Organize Youth Fraction

An exchange of snappy communications between the district office and the unit was the result of an unclear attitude on the question of finances. Once, however, the question was discussed the entire atmosphere changed.

The comrades of the unit felt that the national organization and the district had not taken into account its peculiar local situation. The situation was really bad. Much unemployment in the locality, etc. Then an accident, which altho small resulted in creating a furor; the unit never officially received the notification of the raise in dues.

It had therefore gone on record against the high dues payments. When the speaker appeared before the meeting of the unit and explained: The national office is endeavoring to make dues payments the center point of our entire finances, the national office is in an acute financial crisis which is threatening the life of the Young Worker. Once dues are paid regularly by all members we can start systematically to do away with the extraordinary methods of raising funds; we can concentrate on raising money for special funds outside the league.

The payments can be made easier if the members pay 10 cents per week, etc. All this finally resulted in the unit going on record unanimously for the payment of the 40 cents which gave it more time to give to other matters. Thus a youth fraction was organized in the steel union and the first study circle in a long time was also organized.

### Chicago League Issues District Bulletin

Starting with an attractive cover cartoon on Leninism, the first issue of District 8, Young Workers (Communist) League, which is being issued monthly, is interesting and instructive.

Its editorial page tells of the purpose of the Bulletin, invites discussion and criticism from the membership on the material published in the Bulletin.



## Ten Days In The Life of John Reed

ways, after a short while, Reed is down in the snow. This goes on one kind of international exercise. He sits silently and observes the strange war-fronts of the border. The moon is shining, and tries again to look at the others.

— If the victory of the revolution depends on my ability to kill, it will not be hazardous, he says, but the others encourage him: "The man was a mighty guest in the frontier camp."

— Hello, boys!

There is a dark man with him. He does not speak our Finnish language, and he does not know much Russian. He sits silently and observes the frontier guards. The moon is shining, and tries again to look at the others.

— The well-known sound of the Fiat automobile is heard in the winter night. The man was a mighty guest in the frontier camp.

— "Maybe" is not the right word are preparing for something else. Where are the boys going? asks Reed. So heavily armed!

— Difficult to cross now. The watch-dogs of white Finland are awake. But maybe we can give them the slip.

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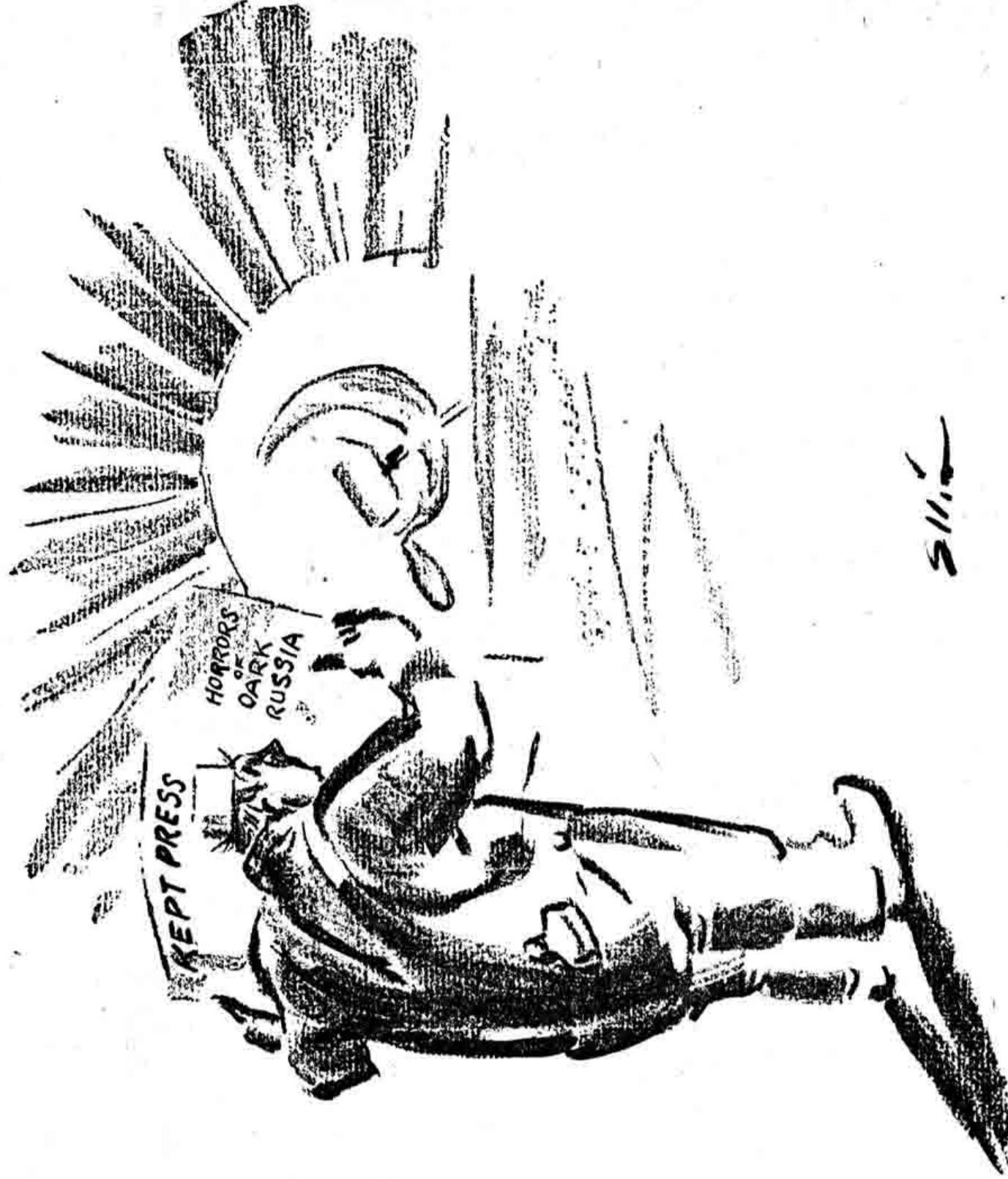
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## Bury Your Head — Don't Look!



Fred Ellis, the cartoonist, says the capitalist newspapers are filled with a new flood of horror stories about the Soviet Union in order to keep the workers from seeing the bright sun that is rising there for the workers of all the world. The kept press and the whisky bottle in his overalls pocket keep this worker occupied and keep him from participating in the struggle for the liberation of his class.

**Mr. Gibbons And The Filipinos**  
By Harry Ganns.

With the sixth commission for independence, the Jones Law, passed in 1931 when Major-General Wood was made governor-general of the Islands, it is asserted that the machinery of the movement is to some extent in the hands of police. Every one must be made to think that this is a wealthy farmer and his hired man. The snow is whirling when the horse pulls out. The miles spin out behind the sleigh, the winter night is silent, nobody disturbs the peace of the forest. Once they stop to change their horse for a still better one. The night ends, and the twenty-five miles is at an end too.

— This is high speed. Reed had said, but the Finnish boy had not answered a word.

— Yes.

— But I don't see them.

— Why should they come here? They had to cross the border, you and I.

— But how could they do that when we see, not the messengers. We did the shooting with the whites and drew a receipt, written in English, to the other side that he is safe.

— One of the comrades was left on the road. The whites can't watch every where.

— How did they dare to try after them when they had been thrown back?

— Well, how does the red army try again when it's thrown back? We have to get things going. And the fight continues.

— Over the frontier, you know.

— And so the responsibility for the something like frontier life.

— Hey, the world's news. Comrade Reed! the men cry as they take the papers from the bags and put others in their place. The men are leaving for Petersberg and the frontier.

— This is the blockade of Soviet Russia—the men laugh—the mail boy.

— Comrade, are you able to use Comrade Reed shakes his head.— I never saw such a post-office, the admits. Then he lies down comfortably and begins to read the papers. It will begin a hard exercise.

— Is there no other way to get through?

— No. You must skill ten miles behind the pilots, and very fast, the the world. Names are called, the Comintern is mentioned, the guns are loaded, Mancers, Nagans, Parachutes. Hand-grenades in pouches. Pipes are lighted and then these sincere men go on their road. In the cold night, in the frontier forests.

— Where did they all go? Comrade Reed asks.

— Over the frontier.

— Are they going all together?

— Some alone, some together, whatever tactics are needed.

— This is the very same way I must go, too?

— Are there not "white" watchmen on the border?

— Surely. Why else would they need those arms?

— Is there fighting sometimes?

— Very often.

— Isn't it possible to dodge them?

— Sometimes we have to.

— That's a tough job.

— And when you don't succeed?

— Will they shoot you on the

— They will—and they got shot at, too.

— And you force your way, don't you?

— Sometimes we have to.

— Yes, and your business is to the blockade, and the window must be kept open a crack.

— And it's your business to do that?

— Yes, that's frontier life. There's the blockades help you. It is the simplest thing in the world.

— The stranger does not understand his own language. The Finns give their advice.

— Not so hurried. Take it easy. First ward your body forward, let your staffs help you. It is the simplest thing in the world.

— When is your lunch-time?

— Well, we can go in for that, but then you have to start again.

— The theory of the revolution never so hard for me as this, he says.

— Bread and buttering are consumed with great appetite. Then tea and talk.

— Come on, somebody, he says in English.

— Poidom! the others suggest in Russian.

— I understand. I must learn, I must practise. . . .

— There is not much progress. All

— You are the very life force.

— Speeding the lowly to victory.

— Worker Correspondent.

— The sound of rapid shooting out pilots bent to get nervous. The frontiersmen fall silent.

— Well, someone says, — This won't do. We'll be observed before we're across.

— The frontier peace is again disturbed; the comrades are in need. American.

— Let me go across, he says anxiously.

— No, you can't go. We are responsible for the people who cross and listen to us.

— Listen—there are sounds outside. Why don't the comrades send a message?

— They are strange, but he does not know what is happening. His mind runs like this:

— When they are reddened, they plunge into the snow and come back.

— Reed is looking on. He tries to take the bath, but cannot stand it.

— Is this necessary for revolutionary training, too? he asks.

— They answer that this is not as necessary as shilling—there is room for bargaining here.

— Slava Bogu, thank god! he says, and rubs his sore hands with soap.

— After the bath there is supper and then they yield the best place, on the oven, to their guest. But the boys are not sleeping very heavily you'll learn

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# THE SCAB

IT had been like that for days, Rosie and him—self on the outs about what appeared to him his simple duty, but what Rosie persisted in regarding as a sort of shirking on his part. "Lot you care if your wife and kid starve to death," she said bitterly.

"But, honey, you don't understand. All the boys walked out. I couldn't stay and scab. Could I? You wouldn't want me to do that."

"That darn union again! Don't talk to me about it. What has it ever done for you men straight, if I have to make the living I'll do it without supporting a lazy, good-for-nothing for men."

"She paused breathless, a little afraid. It was the first time she had ever said so much. Already, she began to repent her words, and looked so funny and white, and didn't retort as he did, when you men let the union pull you."

Instead of cursing him as he would have done earlier in the day, Joe only thought: "Maybe Rosie ain't so wrong to have me out. After all, a married man has to think of his family. . . ."

The voice of the tempter went on: "Looka here, Joe, we need a good man like you. Right now. Tonight. Come in while the coming's good, because, believe me, they'll be stampeding back in another fortnight, and then where'll you be? The company'll remember me. . . . she knows I work hard when I can work." He was thinking: "So I'm a lazy, good-for-nothing husband, am I?" The phrase kept running through his head.

He ate little of the fried potatoes that formed the staple food for supper, and barely tasted his coffee. By the time the meal was over, Rosie was wishing that he would speak to her. She wanted to tell him how sorry she was for what she had said; that she had been only tired, cross, and didn't mean it; if he would kiss her and love her the same she wouldn't care how many dresses she didn't have, or parties she missed, or how hard she worked, and anything; that she understood how he felt about the union, and was sure he was right about it, and so forth. She waited expectantly for him to say something; but when he took his hat and went out the door without a word, her resentment flared up anew. So he was going down to the union hall again, was he, instead of staying home and keeping her company? Well, she wouldn't stay home by herself for anyone. She didn't have to.

UP until that moment she had entertained not the slightest idea of going to the show with Browning. Now she decided she would. She'd show Joe. She'd show him there were other men willing, yes, and eager, to take her out. The next time he invited her. . . .

At that psychological instant the telephone rang. Browning's deep voice came over the wire thought, Rosie accepted. In the same reckless mood she put Bobbie to sleep. Mrs. Jones who lived across the hall would keep an eye out for him while she was absent. She dressed herself in her best. Her "best" was pliantly mod- est; but at that she made a pleasant enough picture for any man to look at. At least, so thought Mel Browning when he met her twenty minutes later.

Browning, to place him properly, was a real estate man in the early thirties, and the agent for the house in which she and Joe rented an apartment. Not any worse than the average man of his type about town, rather happy married, he none-the-less had, as he would have phrased it, "an eye for the chickens."

"A nifty skirt," he had meditated, and too good for that rough-neck husband of hers who probably never took her any place. Look how her eyes glistened when he described plays he had seen, told her of the road-houses where he had dined and danced. Boy, she was hungry for them! And where a person was so eager—

## By Henry George Weiss

"Hello," he said sleepily, reaching out and grasping her bare arm. "Give a kiss, dearie." But she flung his hand away.

"Don't dare touch me," she shuddered. Don't you dare."

"What the—" He sat up and stared at her. She wrapped the bed-covering around her shoulders, sobbing convulsively, wildly, "What this, you know. What you stay for anyway if you didn't intend to be a good sport?"

"You brute! You beast!"

"Oh, hell!"

She cried feverishly: "I want to go home." Ignoring him, he leaped from the bed and began to don her rumpled clothes. And all the time she was saying over and over to herself, "What will I do? Oh, what will I do?"

BROWNING pressed her to drink at least a cup of coffee before starting, but she would wait for nothing. He felt a bit alarmed. "Damn those women! A man never knew how to take them. Who would think she'd cut up like this?"

Unless she walked, there was no way of getting back to town, save in his car. During the ride she leaned back with closed eyes, thinking, thinking. "Oh what a fool she had been!"

Why had she ever gone out with Browning? What was she to say to Joe? She would lie to him all night at my sister's. You must believe me! You must!"

A BLOCK from her home, she left Browning without a word. Breathlessly she covered the distance to her door. Here her neighbor, Mrs. Jones, met her.

"Oh, Mrs. Smith," she cried, "where have you been? Mr. Casey is wanting to see you. Oh, you poor thing! Hurry, hurry!" And she began to cry. Behind her Casey came down the steps. What was he saying?

"There was an accident down at the pier last night. Your husband was bossing the hoisting of some cargo, when the hatch-tender misunderstood his signal and told the winch-man to slack away quick, and the load came down, and—"

"Darn you!" he screamed at an unsavory looking member of his gang, "how many times have you to be told to fix that sing right?" He sprang forward, but was too late to stop the hoisting of the load as the signal had already been given the winchman on deck. Up, up went the load, tilting crazily.

"Hey, you!" he cried to the hatch-tender, "Lower that load again—leaving out to where he could be seen, and waving violently. "Lower that load again—down!"

But the tender was a green man, easily confused and couldn't understand what was meant.

"Down! damn you! down" screamed Joe. And at his second command, the load came down.

ROSA stirred and sat up. She pushed the tousled hair from her eyes and looked about confusedly. Her head ached and there was a bitter taste in her mouth. She did not at once realize where she was. The large well-furnished bedroom was utterly strange to her. Then she became conscious of the tumbled bed in which she sat and of her own naked body, and of the fact that someone else—some one who—. . . . Horrified, she turned her head until she was looking down into Mel Browning's face. He was sleeping with his mouth open and did not make a pleasant picture. In

stony memory came back. Memory of the roadhouse, the supper party, the—A wave of loathing swept over her. Surely it couldn't be true. It couldn't be! "No, no," it couldn't be possible that she had spent the night here, in this room, with Mel Browning; that the things made her feel altogether important and at home by his debt, attention. Soon she and this room, with Mel Browning; that the things she dimly remembered, had taken place. She was mad, dreaming.

At her recoil from his proximity, Browning

## The Co-operative Movement in the United States

"Hello," he said sleepily, reaching out and grasping her bare arm. "Give a kiss, dearie."

But she flung his hand away.

"Don't dare touch me," she shuddered. Don't you dare."

"What the—" He sat up and stared at her. She wrapped the bed-covering around her shoulders, sobbing convulsively, wildly, "What this, you know. What you stay for anyway if you didn't intend to be a good sport?"

"You brute! You beast!"

"Oh, hell!"

She cried feverishly: "I want to go home." Ignoring him, he leaped from the bed and began to don her rumpled clothes. And all the time she was saying over and over to herself, "What will I do? Oh, what will I do?"

BROWNING pressed her to drink at least a cup of coffee before starting, but she would wait for nothing. He felt a bit alarmed.

"Damn those women! A man never knew how to take them. Who would think she'd cut up like this?"

Unless she walked, there was no way of getting back to town, save in his car. During the ride she leaned back with closed eyes, thinking, thinking. "Oh what a fool she had been!"

Why had she ever gone out with Browning? What was she to say to Joe? She would lie to him all night at my sister's. You must believe me! You must!"

A BLOCK from her home, she left Browning without a word. Breathlessly she covered the distance to her door. Here her neighbor, Mrs. Jones, met her.

"Oh, Mrs. Smith," she cried, "where have you been? Mr. Casey is wanting to see you. Oh, you poor thing! Hurry, hurry!" And she began to cry. Behind her Casey came down the steps. What was he saying?

"There was an accident down at the pier last night. Your husband was bossing the hoisting of some cargo, when the hatch-tender misunderstood his signal and told the winch-man to slack away quick, and the load came down, and—"

"Darn you!" he screamed at an unsavory looking member of his gang, "how many times have you to be told to fix that sing right?" He sprang forward, but was too late to stop the hoisting of the load as the signal had already been given the winchman on deck. Up, up went the load, tilting crazily.

"Hey, you!" he cried to the hatch-tender, "Lower that load again—leaving out to where he could be seen, and waving violently. "Lower that load again—down!"

But the tender was a green man, easily confused and couldn't understand what was meant.

"Down! damn you! down" screamed Joe. And at his second command, the load came down.

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farmers, fight against capitalism, the co-operatives connect themselves with the masses. "Through their participation of their everyday struggles, the co-operatives in a practical way show that they are not only purely business establishments, but that they are a part of the working class movement against capitalism."

"This will give strength to the co-operatives. The masses not only see a better store, but they realize thru the Co-operative Central Exchange in the Co-operative League of the Northern States, the review says: "The American Cooperative League" organized in 1915 and holding its fourth congress in New York. In 1924 still includes only a small minority of the cooperatives in the United States. In 1928 it only had 337 co-operatives as members. In order to improve the possibilities for the unification of the Consumers' Co-operatives and for their ideological influence thru the central league throughout the extended territory of the United States, there were created in the last few years a series of sub-leagues which take in a group of near-by states. At the present time there exists sub-leagues for the consumers' cooperatives in the northern states, central and eastern states.

The largest and most important of the sub-leagues is the "northern states co-operative league," which this year made the first attempt to issue a year book (Northern States Co-operative League, Year Book, 1925).

The Consumers' Co-operative League of America, the kernel of the league appears to be the Co-operative Central Exchange, in Superior, Wis. This is a wholesale buying society, made up of 41 primary consumers' unions which can show a total membership of somewhat more than 10,000 members. The great majority of the membership are Finnish workers and farmers.

The second largest organization of the league is the Franklin Diary Cooperative, that can count 5,300 members and also has a center in Minneapolis, Wis., Wisconsin and Michigan. The Consumers' Co-operative League of the Northern States of America, This league has existed since 1922 and has its seat in Minneapolis, Minn. It extends to about ten membership organizations in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The Year Book 1925 of the Consumers' Co-operative League of the Northern States of America.

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"The co-operative very soon finds out that its ability to reduce prices, to effect any great material savings to its members, is limited.

"During the last half century capitalism has developed from small shops and private business enterprises to enormous big industries, trusts, and even in the retail field to centralized chain stores, department stores, etc. The highly developed capitalism concentrates its power

purely as a business venture, no matter how effective its business methods are, no matter how good its customers may happen to be, will find that immediately when they get into financial difficulties their seemingly 'good customer' will desert them.

"A co-operative store that is run purely as a business venture, no matter how effective its business methods are, will make the customers who work unceasingly for the co-operative enterprises which have been born amidst the tumult of laborers' struggles that mean something in this great movement. It is they who work unceasingly for the ultimate aim of the co-operative movement. It is they who are not satisfied with more paltry dividends. They are the builders of a new system of society."

A contribution of Dr. Warbasse, the president of the American Co-operative League, is on the other hand, conceived more in the spirit of the "particularistic co-operator." According to this, the entire distribution is and gradually pass into the hands of the organized consumers and all this thru the co-operative organization.

The secretary of the American Co-operative League, Mrs. Agnes Warbasse, devotes an article investigating the reason why the co-operative movement in America has developed better than in Europe. She sees the cause of this in the fact already emphasized by other authors, that in America the dollar hunt masters the psychology of the working class, and that the working class, whose interests are diametrically opposed to each other. There is no comarioning between them. There can be no friend-spirit between them, nothing but constant conflict. . . . In this class conflict the co-operative movement is a mighty weapon in the hands of the workers. A very brief study of the history of the co-operative movement will soon disclose the fact that it's advance the theory that co-operators are composed of two opposing classes, namely the working class, and the capitalist class, whose interests are diametrically opposed to each other. There is no comarioning between them. 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