

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 Neuhauers' 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 a beginning and go out in protest. It is expected that the whole mill will be tied up in 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.

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 the militant section of the working class can 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 cloak-makers 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 Vildest 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

used against us, by granting to them all the necessary time to destroy working conditions, between contracts, and time to rid the mines of all militant miners who oppose the imposition.

The claim that arbitration will not be written into the contract is an insult to the miners, in view of the terms of the accepted agreements. There is no need of writing arbitration into the contract, as the operators will get all they desire under a long term agreement.

Arbitration is a snare, but even better than a long term agreement. At least under arbitration we may be able at times to have our position presented, showing the increase in the cost of living and the inadequacy of our wages to meet it, but long term agreements effectually destroy all chances of bettering our living and working conditions.

Fight Against Ratification

IT is reported that the reconvened convention of the Tri-District will be held on Monday to ratify the betrayal.

Anthracite miners be on your guard. An attempt will no doubt be made to pack the convention against you, to enable the Lewis machine to shackle you with the long term of peonage.

Already the lining up of the machine is taking place to pack the convention. Do not permit them to create the same reign of terror that they have created in other conventions to pull through their treacherous policies.

Anthracite miners, go to your local unions at once and elect progressive miners to represent you at the convention. Instruct them to fight against the betrayal by the Lewis machine. Spurn the machine proposal, and fight for your Tri-District demands.

Fight for the 10 per cent increase in wages. Fight for the shorter work day and week. No arbitration, no conciliation boards. Fight against the long term agreement that will shackle you, and make you worse than chattel slaves.

Down with the betrayal!
Down with the proposed sellout!
Anthracite Miners! All together! Fight for your Tri-District demands!

Surrenders Wage Increase; Grants 5-Year Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The long five and half months' strike of the anthracite coal miners has ended in a betrayal of the union miners into the hands of the coal barons by John L. Lewis, president of the miners' union.

In spite of the demands of the union miners for \$1 a day additional pay and for a short two-year contract, President Lewis has chained the miners to the profit-producing machine of the rich mine owners with a five-year contract, wages to remain as they are and increases only to be granted by "mutual consent."

Thruout the entire strike Lewis, the class collaborationist, has always followed the lead of the mine owners' spokesmen, rather than listened to the demands of the striking workers. In the settlement that has been made with the coal barons and which is to be presented to the miners' tri-district convention that is being called for Monday for ratification he has seen to it that the owners' interests are taken care of.

The Deed Is Perpetrated.
This morning the joint negotiating committee met here and after a short session, in which the betrayal of the miners was perpetrated, it adjourned.

Shortly after the meeting, the miners' scale committee met and after a two-hour session announced that they had accepted the agreement that was reached between the owners and the Lewis regime.

Following the meeting of the coal scale committee, the joint negotiating committee held another meeting and formally announced that the coal strike had been ended.

The joint negotiating committee then made public the terms of the settlement in the following statement:

The Terms of Surrender.
"1. Work shall be resumed at once under the terms of the expired contract which, subject to modification, as hereinafter provided, shall be in force and effect until August 31, 1930.

"2. Any time after January 1, 1927, not oftener than once in any year, either party may in writing propose modifications in the wage scale of said contract. The parties agree, within fifteen days after receipt of such written proposals, to meet in conference in the usual manner in an effort to agree upon such modifications.

"3. If within thirty days after the start of such negotiations, the parties have not agreed, all issues in controversy shall be referred to a board of two men with full power and without reservation or restriction; and the parties agree to abide by any decision or decisions of such board either on the merits of the controversy or as to the procedure to be followed. Such board shall be appointed as follows:

"The operators shall name three men and the miners three. The operators shall select one man from the miners list and the miners shall select one man from the operators' list and the two men so approved shall constitute said board."

Call Tri-District Convention.
SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 12.—A tri-district convention is being called for Monday to take place here in an attempt to "ratify" the Lewis betrayal. The machine in its announcements to the press declare that the convention is "merely a formality." The Lewis machine is digging up all of the graveyard locals and is trying to pack the coming convention so that their betrayal will be accepted.

It is expected that elections will be held tonight and tomorrow for delegates to the Tri-district convention in the various locals. The Lewis machine will have far from easy sledding in this convention as the progressive miners are determined to lead the fight against this betrayal of the striking anthracite miners.

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS BLOCK RELIEF TO ANTHRACITE MINERS

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—The orgy of attacks on the relief campaign started by the Cleveland Workers' Conference for Miners' Relief is under way. The Cleveland Federation of Labor has warned the workers of Cleveland not to contribute any funds to the Cleveland Workers' Conference, on the grounds that the "so-called Workers' Party has misappropriated funds collected for other purposes."

The District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party challenges the Cleveland Federation of Labor to produce a single fact to substantiate this baseless charge. The District Executive Committee knows the source of these charges: the socialist officialdom of the Jewish Daily Forward once stuck its nose into a relief campaign and came away with its nose badly scorched. In the belief that they can continue to spread these lies, the Jewish Daily Forward, thru its agents in Cleveland, have inspired the Cleveland Federation of Labor to make the charge again, in the hope that the Cleveland workers will believe them.

What has been done.
What does the Cleveland Federation of Labor intend to do in this campaign? (Continued on page 2.)

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 fingerprinting 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 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.

"The big financial and industrial magnates are now working overtime preparing a new campaign against the foreign-born workers, against the working class," declared C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party in an interview with THE DAILY WORKER representative.

"Congress is today considering legislation aiming to weaken the whole working class by making it impossible for the millions of foreign-born workers to fight effectively against degrading working and intolerable living conditions. President Coolidge and the millionaire secretary of Labor Davis have already come out as vigorous champions of these vicious anti-labor laws, sponsored by every open

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 "chainaia" 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:

Workmen's Circle branches Nos. 129 and 328; 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' Marxist Youth Alliance; International Wood Carvers' Union; Chicago branch Left Poale Zion, etc.

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 thruout 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 3.)

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS AWAIT THE ELECTIONS

Nonpartisan League Is Back Number Now

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
MINOT, N. D., Feb. 12.—The political pot of this state is beginning to boil. The coming primaries in June and the elections in the fall are prompting the politicians to look to their fences. All parties are alert.

This year is especially an important one politically, from the standpoint of the masses of farmers, who are now in the process of orientating themselves to the rising farmer-labor party of this state. The tempo of development for the farmer-labor party, which was formed on December 8, at Bismarck, will be determined by the political events which will transpire in the next month in this state.

Farmer Thru With League.
For a decade the non-partisan league has lead the farmers politically. In the days when that organization had a revolutionary ideology, it was the political champion of the farmers. In those days they fought for it. However, much water has

Keep Your Mouth Shut, Warns Spanish Ruler

MADRID, Feb. 12.—Seven banquets in Madrid and numerous others in the provinces marked the celebration today of the proclamation of the short-lived Spanish republic on May 11, 1873. In accordance with government orders no speeches were delivered. At a set time the banqueters maintained a minute of complete silence in its memory. All precautions were taken by the Primo de Rivera regime to prevent republican demonstrations.

Italian Butcher Will Face Knife of Surgeon

ROME, Feb. 12.—Premier Mussolini has gone to Milan to be operated on by Dr. Baldo Rossi, an eminent Italian physician. The dictator has been in need of medical attention for some time but has postponed having the work done because of the "pressure of governmental business." This has consisted chiefly in overseeing the violently repressive measures against his political opponents and the radical labor groups.

PAPCUN TO SPEAK IN MANY CITIES IN THE COAL MINE DISTRICTS



GEORGE PAPCUN.

MASS MEETINGS WILL PROTEST PAPCUN ARREST

Labor Defense Plans Free Speech Fight

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—A series of mass meetings to protest against the arrest of George Papcun will be held in the Connellsville coke region under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

One meeting will be held in Brownsville, Pa. at the Monongahela Hall, High St. S. Brownsville, Pa., on Saturday night, Feb. 20 at 8 p. m.

The second meeting will be held in Uniontown, Pa. at the Croatian Hall, Franklin street, Uniontown, Pa. on Sunday Feb. 21 at 2 p. m.

The third meeting will be held in Republic, Pa. at the Croatian Hall on Sunday Feb. 21 at 7 p. m.

Among the speakers scheduled to address meetings are D. E. Earley, George Papcun and Charles W. Pulp. The last two speakers are the ones who addressed the Lenin memorial meeting at which the arrest took place.

It will be remembered that Papcun was arrested for the sole crime of urging the miners of the coke region to join the United Mine Workers of America and to help in the formation of a labor party. All workers should come en mass to protest against the outrages of the state police. Admission is free.

ZEIGLER MINERS END TESTIMONY; STATE SUMS UP

Prosecutor Plays on National Prejudice

By TOM BELL
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)
COURT HOUSE, Benton, Ill., Feb. 12.—The case for the defense in the trial of the thirteen Zeigler miners charged with assaulting D. B. Cobb last August 11 at a meeting of Local 992 United Mine Workers, not closing character witnesses, took the stand.

Play on Prejudices.
From the attitude of the prosecution toward the foreign-born defense witnesses it is quite evident that they intend to direct a barrage of anti-foreign propaganda to the jury of native-born farmers to secure a verdict of guilty.

Judge Neeley, hired by Fox, president of the miners' sub-district, to aid in the prosecution, is being groomed for the anti-foreign role. His qualifications for this can be judged by his asking a Montenegroian who came to this country in 1917 and served in the American army against Soviet Russia, "Are you a Russian?" To Neeley all "Russians" are scoundrels.

Klansman Murders Miner.
The story of the murder of Mike Sarovich was told by several witnesses. Dan Radisin saw Alex Hargis with a gun in his belt at the meeting and saw him fire the shot that killed Sarovich. Geckovich saw the shot fired and helped Matt Cnolevich to carry the dying man to the street. Joe Telford, deputy sheriff of Benton, who arrested Hargis was prevented from telling his story by objections from the state's attorney.

Alex Hargis was named by a coroner's jury as the murderer of Mike Sarovich. When arrested he was bailed out by Lon Fox. But at the grand jury hearing he was released and Frank Corbushley charged with the murder. The charge against the thirteen in this case is part of the plan to shield Hargis, klansman and sup-

(Continued on page 2.)

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 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 lynches 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 than 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 course of 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 of 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, 5721 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!

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 fingerprint, 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 but 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. Fruitless 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 Crnoevich, 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 Crnoevich 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 Starovich and John Vlay, 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.

Klansmen 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 Karadich who was arrested under the name of Mike Krodelich. Bankers, lawyers and miners have testified that they have always known him as Mike Karadich. But since he was elected pit committeeman 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.

"The strike-breaking government of Washington is always fully prepared to use the army and navy to force weaker countries," went on Ruthenberg, "like Mexico, China and the Latin-American republics to give special privileges to the wealthy foreigners, the American bankers and manufacturers, exploiting these working masses and plundering the national wealth of these peoples. At the same time, this scab government of by and for the capitalist class is preparing to use all of its resources to oppress and crush the millions of foreign-born workers.

"You ask why is the capitalist Coolidge administration so anxious to oppress and degrade the wealth-producing American foreign-born workers at home, and to protect and subsidize the wealth plundering 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, instead of degradation and persecution."

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.

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.

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.

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 profiteering, 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 \$5.80, 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 Music 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.

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 ugly 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 to its only logical conclusion.

Crime is a violation of law. We live today under capitalist law, the law of the dominant class in society today. American capitalism, (the north), in its struggle with the remnants of semi-feudalism in the backward south, commonly called the American Civil War, plastered two amendments on the sacred American constitution, the bulwark of all American capitalist law.

The 14th amendment was adopted in 1868, supposedly to grant citizenship rights to the Negroes, and the 15th amendment in 1870 to give the Negroes the right to vote. But just as soon as the capitalist north had broken the power of the southern semi-feudal aristocracy, then the rights of the Negroes were forgotten. The South today disfranchises and outlaws the Negro masses at will, with the consent of the North.

This is one of the greatest crimes being committed in the United States today, involving 12,000,000 of the American Negro population. It is a violation by the capitalist class in power against its own basic law. The Tribune knows this to be true, but no mention of this greatest crime gets space on the first page of today's issue that appears on Abraham Lincoln's birthday. This is a fitting time to bring this outlawry to the attention of the American people. That is left to the Communist press.

Instead the Chicago Tribune uses its first page headline on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, to exploit the so-called crime situation in Chicago as part of its war on the "foreign-born." It draws in the author of anti-alien legislation now before congress, Secretary of Labor Davis, and glories in the fact that it has the support of this hater of foreign-born workers on its side.

Thus the real Chicago Tribune is revealed. It is not interested in the suppression of crime. It is using the slayings and shootings among the beer runners, the hi-jackers and bootleggers generally, who are supported by the politicians of all nationalities, including native born, of both capitalist parties, as an excuse to create prejudice and arouse hostility against the foreign-born masses, especially that section of it that seeks thru organization and struggle to better its conditions.

In Mr. Chamberlain's report, already referred to, it was stated that out of 2,458 criminals convicted, 126 were found guilty of burglary at night, 46 were charged with robbery with a gun, 14 with assault to murder, 9 with rape, 4 with assault to rape, 12 with receiving stolen property, 8 with conspiracy, 33 with embezzlement, 25 with forgery, and 8 with confidence game, the most inconsequential fruits of the whole criminal capitalist system. Plans are afoot to build a bigger jail in Chicago with a special prison for women. But the real criminals will never be confined there.

The day will come, however, when The Tribune, and all the kept press, will be placed by the working class in the pillory before America's millions, as the specially subsidized mouthpieces of criminal American capitalism. That will be a step toward placing the real criminal—CAPITALISM—upon the gallows and ending its career upon this continent, and thruout the world, forever.

PICKETS MARCH THRU CLIFTON; PULL NEW MILL

400 Forstman-Huffman Workers Join Strike

(Continued from page 1.)

fellows who have helmets should put them to use," he shouted. Then he called to the police and asked: "Isn't it better for you to stand and look on than to be clubbing us as you did the other day?"

"Your damn right," replied one cop. "We went to war to fight the kaiser," continued the soldier, "but now we are here to fight the kaiser in our own country. They told us we went to fight for democracy, and, by god, we are going to take them at their word."

Company Union Silent.

There is a company union headed by the bosses that has roped in some of the workers in the Forstmann and Huffman mill and this "labor union" did not even offer a resolution against the brutal attack upon the strikers the other day. The strikers and members of the United Front Committee have noticed this and realize that a fake union run by the bosses in worse than no union at all. In the United Front Committee only the workers have any say. The bosses never come near.

"We are one people," declared Weisbord to the strike meeting "and not Botany or Gardiner or Gera workers alone. If we do not get together, they will cut your wages and keep you in slavery as they are doing in the other mills. You may be sure that if the Botany loses your bosses will cut you to the bone also."

Jail Better Than Workshop.

Felix Panariso who had been sentenced to 30 days in jail was released on bonds on appeal, and was given an ovation when he entered the hall. "The jail is fine compared with the hellish mills in which we have to work," he said. "In jail we eat three meals a day and we can sleep as long as we want to. In the mill we have to work day and night and have to get up before daylight to go to our jobs, and after all we get such small wages that we have to worry all the time and cannot afford to get as good food as they have for us in jail. We must stick together and get our rights so that we can get decent wages and better hours and make life worth while. It's a shame to have work places that are worse than jails."

"I am ready to go on the picket line again in spite of the beating I got Tuesday," said Gustav Deak. "We must have a picket line of 5,000 if necessary and show the bosses that there is nothing for them to do but to grant us our demands."

Police Club Plute Reporter.

One reporter of a capitalist paper of New York got clubbed badly by mistake on the day the police clubbed the strikers and this got up his ire to the highest pitch. It was such an insult to make a mistake like that and he has had the police chief, mayor and even the bosses busy apologizing for such a blunder.

The police threatened to smash the camera of a fellow who later proved to be a reporter, but whom the police thought was a striker. The class line is drawn as keenly as is the line between Passaic and Clifton.

"Strike and Work"—Slogan.

"This strike means work," said Weisbord to the meeting at the Russian Hall. "You all have to work while you are striking, on the picket line, getting relief, helping in every way to make this fight so definite that it may be over soon as the bosses will be compelled to give in. Strike and work is the slogan."

Your patronage invited on our 18-year record for serving the finest food, pies and pastry in this vicinity.

West Inn Cafeteria

734 West Madison St., 2nd Floor
3 Doors East of Halsted St.

We also serve, "Sensation!" Toasted Sandwiches: "so good" and "so different;" two or three layers.

Dinner 10:30 to 2:30
Supper 4:15 to 7:15

One Trial Will Convince You of Our Quality

For Quick Noon Service Come If Convenient Before 11:30 or After 12:30

Telephone Lehigh 8022

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF

Surgeon Dentist

249 East 115th St., Cor. Second Ave., NEW YORK CITY

Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.

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

Special Rates to W. P. Members

J. KAPLAN

MERCHANT TAILOR

Suits Made to Order

at Reasonable Prices

3546 ARMITAGE AVENUE

Phone Albany 9400

Ralph Chaplin

Noted I. W. W. Poet, Lecturer and Writer
—former class war prisoner at
Leavenworth penitentiary

will speak on

"EUGENE BARNETT AND OTHER
CENTRALIA CASES"

A Splendid

CONCERT

will be part of the program given by the
Eugene Barnett Branch of the I. L. D.

Lecture and Concert SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 14

at the
NORTH-WEST HALL, Corner North and Western Avenues
Chicago, Ill.

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.

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-tai, 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 special revolution of the 20th century a new impetus and has 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 Heng 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.

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANDISE
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

28th Anniversary Festival and Ball

given by

Frauen Kranken-Unterstützungs-Verein

"FORTSCHRITT"

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1926

at WICKER PARK HALL, 2040 W. North Avenue.

Beginning 4 P. M.

Tickets in Advance 50 Cents,

At the Door 75 Cents.



Hear All Bad Speeches and Good Music by

RADIO

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

JOHN VARGA
1327 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

All Work Guaranteed.
Call or phone your jobs.

MINNEAPOLIS CARPENTERS AID STRIKING ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS; GIVE \$100

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—Carpenters' Local No. 7, of Minneapolis has again taken up the question of aid the coal miners in their struggle against the operators' attempt to destroy their organization.

A committee was elected to devise ways and means of raising money for the anthracite. The recommendations of this committee was an additional \$75 to \$25 donation given a week ago, thus making it \$100, also the placing of a contribution box beside the ballot box at the next meeting when a referendum vote will be taken on a new wage scale. All members will be urged to give contributions to save the miners' union.

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.

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" everything—stores, homes, preachers, town officials, etc. Many workers today lie in jails through W. Va.

Bosses Attack Miners. In Mountsville 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 Cabin 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 witnesses who know the facts and the innocence of these men. Financial and moral support are needed. Thousands

NON-PARTISANS ARE DOMINATED BY SORLIE-NYE

Farmer-Laborite Pre- sent 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.

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 a 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 assembly" 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, Chicago, and Chicago with "Mother" Ella Bloor (Stancik's Hall, Feb. 27), Ralph Chaplin (Northwest Hall, Feb. 14) and C. Kowalski (Protest meeting against white terror in Poland on Feb. 26 at Schoenhofen 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.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

Win a Prize Next Week!

Send in a story—make it short, give the facts, and a prize may be yours!

No. 1—First prize will be a new book now on the press: "The Awakening of China," by James H. Dolsen. A beautiful edition of an unusual book.

No. 2—"Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin, as a second prize of a book of beautiful working class poems written in Fort Leavenworth prison.

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

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

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 Spanish, 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.

At Christmas time every worker, from the most humble to the highest in rank, receives a ticket, and one for a friend, to the grand ball given by the hotel for all the employees. For these few hours of one day in the year of recreation they are expected to be dutifully thankful for the entire year.

The Kind Boss.

They have what is called a Statler Thrift Fund to teach those who get \$12 and \$14 a week habits of economy, lest their extravagant impulses otherwise invite their economic ruin.

It is almost necessary, while an employee, to join this savings plan. The deposits are five and ten dollars monthly and at the end of the year the five dollar depositors draw fifteen dollars interest and the ten dollar depositors draw thirty.

One woman was sick for a few days and fell one month in arrears on her

thrift payments. When she later went to the office to resume her payments she was sharply told that her account was stopped and that she must withdraw her money from the fund. This she did, and waited about 34 days for the money that could have been given her just as easily on the day she was told her account had been cancelled.

Still Another Dollar Goes.

The employees must also pay one dollar a month out of their meager salaries for insurance against illness and injury. But to collect the money when one needs it is made a difficult and discouraging job. One of the kitchen women fell sick and spent a month in various charity hospitals. She was visited eight times by a physician who charged five dollars for each visit. Insurance due her for this time was about \$60. But she got not one word from the concern that so eagerly absorbed her dues.

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 tonight. 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 thru 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 paper 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 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 delivered before he collected. Sorlie then produced \$3,000, 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 a 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 town 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 the these representatives had credentials from paid-up locals. The irony in this drawing of the color line consists in the fact that the state carpenters' organization in the state was formed years ago at Pensacola by colored workers. This union is still in existence. Its seven members pay their 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. Hutchesson, 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.

lowers of Gov. Sorlie. This meeting will endorse Sorlie for governor and Nye for the U. S. senate. They will run in the republican primaries.

The I. V. A. will run their own candidates. The farmer-labor party will in all likelihood nominate the former attorney general under league control, Mr. Wm. Lemke, for the U. S. senate. It will also put up a complete state ticket.

Farmers Rally to Class Party. The farmers in William and in Burke and in Divide counties have already come out strong for the farmer-labor party. As soon as the league convention is over in Bismarck, there will be many more counties that will endorse the party. The labor organizations in Fargo have also endorsed the farmer-labor party.

It is a golden year for the organization of the state into the farmer-labor party. Things are shaping themselves splendidly. The hour has struck.

SEMINARY CLEANERS & DYERS

Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling

Hats Cleaned and Blocked—Also Laundry

All Our Work Guaranteed.

We Call for and Deliver.

812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Lincoln 3141

Ready—
No. 6
in the Little Red Library

MARX AND ENGELS
on
REVOLUTION IN AMERICA

By Heinz Neuman

More than fifty years ago the great minds who first formulated Communist principles—also foresaw the development of American Labor.

The first American publication of this invaluable historical material in the Little Red Library, brings with it the added advantage of its preparation being made by one of today's leading figures in the revolutionary movement of Germany. Ready Soon—

No. 7—The Damned Agitator and Other Stories
by Michael Gold.

10 Cents Each

Twelve Copies for One Dollar.

A Masquerade in Philadelphia

For Our Daily.

ATTEND THIS JOYOUS
DAILY WORKER
BALL

at MERCANTILE HALL,
Broad and Master St.

Friday, February 19
at 8 P. M.

VALUABLE PRIZES.

\$1.00 admission includes wardrobe and a subscription to The Daily Worker.

George E. Pashas

COZY LUNCH

2426 Lincoln Avenue

One-half block from Imperial Hall

PHONE DIVERSEY 0791

CHICAGO

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Genova Restaurant
ITALIAN-AMERICAN

1238 Madison Street
N. E. Cor. Elizabeth St.

Spaghetti and Ravioli Our
Specialty

Special Arrangements for Parties on
Short Notice

FOR RENT:

Furnished Room

Steam-heated, for 1 or 2. 538
St. Homan Ave. Phone Kedzie
9537.



THE LENIN DRIVE

For Five Thousand New Clubs to THE DAILY WORKER

Ends MONDAY, February 15.

On WEDNESDAY—the results will be told.

On THURSDAY—you can be proud of the results—IF—you have sent a sub. If you haven't as yet—use this blank

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

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$6.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$3.00 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$3.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

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.

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

CRIES 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 ever-broadening disillusionment and embitterment among the masses.

The economic crisis becomes more and more serious. The situation is best characterized 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 fatal 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.

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 sluggers to intimidate the strikers. In spite of the sluggers and the injunction spirited 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.

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 Liepert and Grassman, 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 Sigmanism 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 Farmington 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 red-blooded, fun-loving working men and women 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 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's if you must—and be at the hall in order to take part in this affair. Need we say that

everyone else will be there? Need we expatiate on the entrancing music, or grow enthusiastic about the wealth and color of the national costumes that will be there? Shall we point out that there will be a number of enticing cash prizes for the best costumes? Must we declare that unless you are there you will find yourself, on the morning of the 28 of February, cursing yourself for being such an utterly damned fool?

Of course not! You are wise enough to make sure to be there!

PARTY MEMBERS ATTENTION!

A meeting of all party members who are shareholders of the Russian American Industrial Corporation will be held at the party headquarters, 108 East 14th Street, New York City on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 8 p. m. All party members who are shareholders are instructed to attend this meeting without fail.

But Not For I. W. W.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—(EP)—Gov. Roland Hartley, wealthy Washington lumberman, has issued 130 paroles and final discharges from the state reformatory and 61 paroles and final discharges from the penitentiary at Walla Walla. None of the Centralia I. W. W. boys were in the lists.

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 of young workers, for young workers' delegation 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, 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

Bourgeoisie Sports.



Organize the Workers' Sports Movement!

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The Passaic Strike.

The Passaic textile strike now has in its ranks a few thousand of young workers, and the Young Workers League is very active in their ranks. The young workers' problems are now being taken up especially by the united front committee which is in charge of the strike. A special meeting of the young strikers has been called by the committee in order to discuss youth problems. This step already shows the step forward which has been taken by the textile workers who realize the importance of the youth in the industry and the special problems which they face. The league has an organizer in the field now, Comrade Clarence Miller, and there is every prospect of a network of Young Workers League shop nuclei being built in Passaic as a result of the strike and the league activity there.

The Eastern Ohio Young Workers Conference.

Harvey Murphy, special organizer of the Young Workers League in the field, reports from eastern Ohio that the work of organizing a young workers' conference in that section of the country is proceeding very gratifyingly. Delegates will be there from points not only in Ohio but also in West Virginia. They are coming from the mines, the glass works, the canning factories and as many other of the big industries as were reached by the agitation of the league. The response of the young workers has been very enthusiastic and a good working conference will be held in Bellaire on February 28.

YOUNG WORKER CORRESPONDENT MEET

The members and sympathizers of the New York Y. W. L. are invited to the lecture on "How to Write Shop News," which will be given by the proletarian journalist, Joe Freeman, on Sunday, February 14, 2 o'clock sharp, at 105 Eldridge street, New York.

After the lecture there will be organized a young workers' correspondence club.



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, 2032 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 although 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.

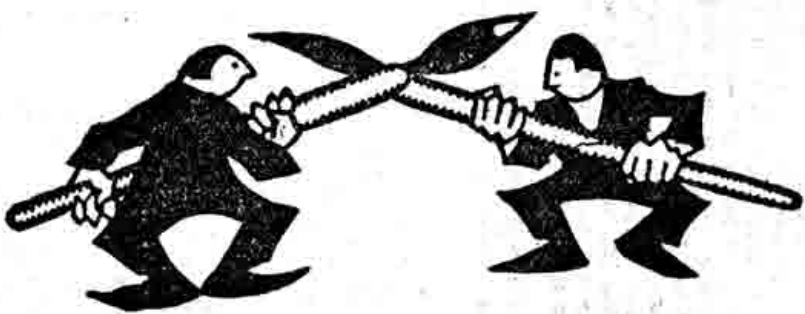
Chicago League Issues District Bulletin

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.

One of its pages which is exceedingly attractive is an organization page which has a chart showing the various units of the league, and then explains the purpose and functions of all the units from the nucleus to the N. E. C. Two pages of the Bulletin are devoted to the industrial activity of the league. This gives detailed information to the comrades and aids in carrying on their youth fraction activity in the unions.

Four pages are devoted to mass agitation and propaganda. Here the issuance of a factory bulletin is urged, an outline for the discussion on the life of Lenin given. The rest of the material is devoted to distribution of the Young Worker, of the Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg pamphlet, of the other league literature. The Young Worker sub drive is taken up and methods of developing it discussed as well as the question of worker correspondence.

One page is devoted to sports work and another to the activity of the Young Pioneers.



Issues at the Congress of the Communist Party of Russia

By Will Herberg.

THE roots of the issues under discussion at the recent Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Russia can and must be traced to the economic-political situation internationally and within the Soviet Union in the last period of time.

What are the main features of the present period on an international scale? A certain stabilization of capitalism—relative and very partial it is true, but a stabilization nevertheless.

That this stabilization is limited to a degree that it is the source of many new contradictions which, together with the old contradictions reproduced on a broader scale, threaten the existence of capitalism, itself cannot, of course, be denied. But it is equally undeniable that with the October, 1923 defeat of the German proletariat, the Doves plan, the period of immediate revolutionary situations in Europe has passed for a time.

The situation remains of a general revolutionary nature, but it is no longer, for the next short period of time, preoccupied with situations that can immediately lead to the outbreak of the world revolution on another front.

The Question of the World Revolution. WHAT naturally would be the reflection of such a situation within the Soviet Union? First of all, the question of the world revolution and its relation to the activities of the Soviet Union would, naturally arise. Can our perspective, after all, take in the world revolution? Should we, in this stabilization period, base our work within the Soviet Union upon development of the world revolution, or shall we resign ourselves to the fact that the world revolution is "indefinitely" postponed and leave it out of our aims and calculations? Any such views the Fourteenth Congress of the party liquidated unanimously.

The congress as a whole outlined the truly Leninist view of the role of the Soviet Union in the world revolution. It is the very basis of our international perspective and that it is the task and duty of the first proletarian state to serve as a basis of operations and a source of support for the world proletarian in its struggle and revolution. The political resolution of the congress accepted by the congress was very positive on this point.

The Question of Building Socialism.

THE next question was a reflection on the same general perspective upon the economic situation within the Soviet Union. It was a question of building socialism. Of course, there was no disagreement over the fact that socialism could and must be built in the Soviet Union; the question was not whether socialism could be built in a country like the Soviet Union without the world revolution; it was whether socialism can be finally built, can be completed and a purely socialist system constructed in the Soviet Union before and without the proletarian revolution on a world scale. To this the Leninist delegation and some others under the leadership of Zinoviev answered in the negative while the rest of the party congress, the overwhelming majority, were of the opposite opinion.

The NEP and Socialist Industry.

CLOSELY bound up with this fundamental question of the possibility of the completion of socialist construction were some other very important questions, among them the question of the estimation of the new economic policy, the question of the nationalized state industry, and so on. The resolution of the party congress entirely cleared the atmosphere on these matters. It rejected the errors of certain elements (some of the "Red professors," etc.), that had the tendency to confuse the "NEP" with socialism. On the other hand, however, it firmly laid down

the fact that the nationalized industries were of a "consistently socialist character" (Lenin's words) in spite of the fact that the existence of these socialist industries in the medium of "free trade" had undeniable effects upon them. The congress issued a warning against the attempts to consider these industries as state capitalist undertakings (thus making them resemble the mixed or "cooperative" enterprises), and laid down instructions for "an extended educational work for liquidating these deviations from Leninism."

ON the main question—the "possibility" of completing socialist construction—the congress spoke in no uncertain terms. The "doubts" and "questions" as to this main point indicated the possibility for the development of serious deviations and therefore the congress was quite firm and clear in its statement:

"In the sphere of economic construction the party congress adopts the Leninist standpoint that 'the Soviet land as a country of the proletarian dictatorship possesses everything necessary in order to build up a complete socialist society.' The party congress considers the fight for the victory of socialist construction in the Soviet Union to be the chief task of the Thirteenth Party Congress completely confirms the correctness of this principle."

The Question of the Middle Peasantry. THE fundamental question that faced the congress, and the question upon which there had been the deepest and most extensive discussion, was the peasant question—specifically the question of the middle peasantry. It is not necessary to emphasize the importance of this question—no only for the Soviet Union for the whole world since the very question of the peasant question reproduced on a world scale.

The Leninist Line Among the Peasantry.

THE main lines of strategy in the peasant question—one of the most difficult facing the revolutionary proletariat—are well-known and were laid down by Lenin in the famous agrarian theses of the second congress of the Comintern (in 1920) on the basis, largely, of the experiences of the party in all the phases of its struggle. In countries where there are bourgeois nationalist revolutionary movements and where the dominant system still has within it many elements of feudal land relations (as Russia before March, 1917), the main line of strategy must be: Union of the proletariat and the whole of the peasantry under the hegemony of the proletariat. In capitalist countries, however, where bourgeois relations have become entirely reactionary and where the feudal land relations have been largely eliminated, the slogan is: The union of the proletariat and the poor peasantry, the neutralization of the middle peasantry, the struggle against the rich peasantry and the bourgeoisie. Such were the tactics of the Russian proletariat in the period of March to November, 1917.

All this is of course elementary. There was no controversy as to this. The controversy arose on the question as to the attitude towards the middle peasantry, after the proletarian revolution, under the proletarian dictatorship, and in the period of the building up of socialism. The correct line of the nationalized state industry, the Leninist line, maintained and defended by this Fourteenth Congress, was: The poor peasantry is the ally of the middle peasantry in the ally of the political resolution itself.

"If the village poor and above all the agricultural proletarians are the support of the proletariat in the village, then the middle peasantry is the ally of the proletariat. It must not be forgotten that . . . the middle peasantry have become exceedingly strong and that they now form the main mass of the peasantry. Without having these masses as our firm allies, merely by maintaining them neutral, now, after the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, it will be impossible to build up socialism."

The Wrong Line of the Opposition. THE opposition at the congress, the tendency represented by the Leninist group, while it did not openly defend it at the congress, stood for the view that the main task was rather to neutralize the middle peasantry. This question was also associated with the attitude towards the "kulak"—or rich peasant. The opposition maintained that there had been a serious underestimation of the "kulak" danger, especially in view of the undeniable growth in number and economic power, to an extent also in political power, of the "kulak" elements. The dangerous access of strength to the "kulaks" could not be denied, said the majority of the congress in the political resolution, but this very fact shows how exceedingly dangerous was the mistaken policy of the opposition, the policy of neutralization, for only thus a firm alliance with the bulk of the village, the middle peasantry, can the "kulak" danger be met and the socialist elements in the Soviet economy find their support in the village. Moreover, in the present situation within the Soviet Union and internationally the danger coming from the tendency to underestimate the role of the middle peasantry is far greater in its implications than the danger of the other trend that does not properly estimate the "kulak" danger. In its resolution the congress says:

"The party congress emphatically condemns the deviation which consists in underestimating the village danger (the 'kulak' danger—W. H.). But the party congress at the same time likewise emphatically condemns the attempt to obscure the fundamental question of Communist policy in the village, the question of the struggle for the middle peasantry as the central figure of agriculture. . . . The party congress especially emphasizes the necessity of a struggle against this last named deviation."

The Peasantry and Socialist Construction—Co-operation. THE whole question of the peasant is intimately connected with the previous problem of building socialism in Russia and this proves the inner unity of the multiple issues in the controversy. For in a country like Russia the building of socialism can only be possible if the large masses of the toilers are drawn into this constructive work along roads and by methods declared by their class position and their resulting traditions, beliefs, and prejudices. It is here that the question of the role of co-operation arises and is closely linked up with the questions of the peasantry and socialist construction.

"For the chief means of the construction of socialism in the village consists in the growing economic leadership on the part of the socialist state industry in the state credit institutions and in other dominating positions which are in the hands of the proletariat, in drawing the main masses of the peasantry into co-operative organization and in securing the socialist development and overcoming, and removing its capitalist elements."

It is hard to leave the question of the peasantry with so few words, but space is limited. We can only say that this—the central question at the congress—is a question of the greatest importance, a question of the

most serious implications in every field of Soviet life, a question even of international significance, and the action of the party congress in soothening any deviations from the straight line of Leninism the moment they showed themselves prove that the leadership of the Russian party—the opposition included—considers it their highest task to steer close to the line laid down by Lenin and embodied in Leninism.

The Question of Party Composition. THE next great question that occupied the attention of the congress was the question of the composition of the party. The 13th Party Congress (1924) had laid down the line that at least fifty per cent of the membership of the party must be composed of industrial workers actually at work in the shop. The opposition charged that this had not yet been accomplished. Upon the basis of its charge the opposition proposed that the congress take measures for the greater absorption of large masses of proletarians by the party and the greater accessibility of the party to the proletariat. They pointed out that all strata of Soviet society were undergoing an elevation in their level of political life and initiative, the industrial proletariat above all, and it was the duty of the party to respond to this fact. The party, they said, was weak in its industrial proletarian core and there was danger of its losing its strictly proletarian nature.

The majority of the congress was of the opinion that these arguments were not correct. Bukharin very correctly pointed out the situation had changed in Soviet society—the "declining" of the proletariat is at an end. In fact the trend is now definitely the other way; the tendency is for the peasants to leave the village for the town. This, of course, means that a large section of the town proletariat was really semi-proletariat (and semi-peasant) in composition, so that opening the doors to them would dilute the party. As for the increase in political life and initiative of the proletariat, this is a very true and welcome fact. But must this tendency find its outlet in the party? Are not the many non-proletarian organizations sufficient to absorb this political energy—such organizations as the Soviets, the various Soviet organs, non-partisan conferences, etc.? In the demands of the opposition the party congress quite rightly saw a tendency towards the underestimation of the vanguard role of the party.

"The consolidation of the party and the strengthening of its leading role in all spheres of constructive work is a prerequisite for a correct regulation of the composition of the party. The party congress considers it necessary to conduct a policy of raising the qualitative composition of the party organizations, of striving to attract ever greater numbers of workers to the party and constantly to raise the preponderance of its proletarian core. The party congress, at the same time affirming the necessity of a strict carrying out of the measures to restrict the admittance into the party and to its being swamped with semi-proletarian elements which have never passed thru any school of the trade unions or proletarian organizations. The party congress condemns such attempts which have nothing in common with Leninism, which deny the correct relations between the party (advancing trend of the class) and the class which render possible Communist leadership."

It is impossible here to examine the international significance and implications of the controversy in the Russian Party. We have limited ourselves to a brief exposition of the major issues that arose and to some indications as to the policy of the Leninist central committee of the Russian Party for the next period of time.

The New Magazine

Supplement of

THE DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1926

290

Robert Minor Editor



American Capitalism steps across the sea with the program of a world imperialist combine against the toilers of all countries. The immediate answer of the American workers must be—WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY!

WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

THE question of the unity of all organized labor of the world is before the American trade union movement.

The American trade union movement faces a crisis of a sort that has never been faced before. The labor movements of every other country face this same crisis together with the American labor movement. It is a crisis precipitated by a worldwide attempt to break down and destroy the trade unions, to break down the standard of living of all workers in the world, in the process of attempting to consolidate world capitalism.

The disgraceful sell-out of the anthracite miners by John L. Lewis this week accentuates the crisis. The action of the British miners' union to prevent the mining of Welsh anthracite coal for shipment to America, was the most significant incident of the strike, except for the betrayal of the American miners by their president, Lewis. We have only to refer to the coal strike of 1922, when union-dug coal was hove from England and France by union seamen and dumped in America by union railway men to break the strike of the United Mine Workers of America to show the simple, concrete need of a systematic and permanent basis of international action.

The open shop drive in the United States is not a "local issue," nor is it even solely an American issue. The concerted drive to smash and destroy the labor movement is world wide. The phenomenon of international scab herding and general repression of the working class, is openly revealed in the league of nations and its world court, in which the Wall Street oligarchy of the United States has now openly taken the lead.

Omnious as is this attempted construction of a world capitalist government, seeking to extend itself over the earth—even to the crushing of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—this attempt has one useful by-product: No longer can any of the smug hypocrites of American capitalism keep a straight face when they speak to American workers about the necessity of being "purely American." Even the

United States government is no longer a "purely American" affair.

There should not be any need for argument on the necessity of international unity of the organized trade unions of all countries. But such arguments are nevertheless necessary.

Why did William Green insult the fraternal delegate of the mighty British trade union movement at the last American Federation of Labor convention? The loathsome conduct of Green was explained by Green himself as a rebuke of Purcell for the fact that the great British trade union movement be represented demands a unity of all trade union movements of the world.

Why is Green opposed to the unity of the trade unions of the world? Is his opposition based upon the interests of the working class? Certainly not. Is his opposition based upon even the narrowest particular, monetary interests of any group of the skilled crafts which take the lead in the American Federation of Labor? No, not even this, any more.

All pretenses that the movement for world trade union unity is not to the benefit of American workers, is covetous hypocrisy. Even local situations where workers are disorganized and where dual organizations show the chaos of disunity—even these local situations will be helped by the moral effect of this movement for the principle and practice of world unity.

The first step of the trade union movement of the entire world for common resistance against the international capitalist offensive, is unified action of all.

The British trade union congress at Scarborough four months ago joined with the powerful trade union movement of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in issuing the call to all. The question now faces every union in the United States. Every trade unionist in the United States owes the duty of working night and day to bring the American unions into this movement and for world solidarity.

R. M.

Ten Days In The Life of John Reed

A Finnish Red Guardist, a Communist, tells the following story of the attempt of John Reed to break the blockade in 1918.

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

— Hello, boys!

— Zderovoye!

There is a dark man with him. He does not speak of Finnish language, and he does not know much Russian. He sits silently and observes the frontier guards. The moon is shining. The cold is striking heavy blows at the trees and the corners of the log-house. The highly revolutionary work is not yet started. The scouts on skis are not going on. The movements of the enemy, shooting and getting shot at. The strange war-furrows of the border—there is no war, no peace, but a continuous danger from ambush.

— Here is a comrade sent by Vladimir Ilyich himself, a foreign comrade. He has tried to cross the border at several places in order to leave for home. Now we must help him.

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

— "Maybe" is not the right word now. The fate of American comrades cannot be risked on any uncertainties.

— We'll do our best.

And so the responsibility for the stranger comrade is laid on the shoulders of the revolutionary frontiersmen.

Night is progressing in the frontier camp. Messengers are coming and going. They bring and take away newspapers and letters. Codes are deciphered. War is going on all around our socialist country. This is the only window to the outside world. And it must be held open by a crack, and at this crack the comrades sit, earnestly studying the news of the world.

— Can you speak English?

— Very little, but let's try Russian. And then there begins a discussion in which words in several languages are used.

— Comrade, are you able to use skis?

— I don't know. Maybe I can do it well. I never tried.

— I see. Tomorrow morning you will begin a hard exercise.

— Is there no other way to get through?

— No. You must ski ten miles behind the pilots, and very fast, because the watch-dogs will be after you.

Reed sits thinking. He says: — I have learned many things in this world, but now it seems that the revolution demands something new.

— So it seems. These northern morasses are such that you can go over them only with skis. The revolutionary frontiersmen in other climates may have their own ways.

The American comrade considers this at length. The next morning he is put on skis and starts off in his hands. He says: Maybe I can smoke a pipe first.—This is granted. But in a moment he is sprawling in the snow. He says something in his own language. The Finns give their advice.

— Not so hurried. Take it easy. First this foot, bend your body forward a little, keep your balance and let your staff help you. It is the simplest thing in the world.

The stranger does not understand half of their advice. He is trying his best. The sweat is pouring from his forehead.

The theory of the revolution was never so hard for me as this, he says. When is your lunch-time?

— Well, we can go in for that, but then you have to start again. Bread and herring are consumed with great appetite. Then tea and talk.

— Come on, somebody, he says in English. Poldom! the others suggest in Russian. There is not much progress. Al-

ways, after a short while, Reed is down in the snow. This goes on. He sits in the snow, desperate, and looks at the victory.

— If the theory of the revolution depends on my ability to ski, it will be hazardous, he says, but the others encourage him:

— It can be learned. And the art of revolution can be learned. This is one kind of international exercise. Old man Ilyich in the Kremlin does his part and we are doing our stuff. As the jokes of the boys are translated to Reed, he laughs with them and tries again.

At twilight, they stop. Then the Finnish bath—the steam from hot stones and bath-whisks of birch branches. And hotter and hotter. 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 revolution? Training, too? he asks.

They answer that this is not as necessary as skiing—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 preparing for something else.

— Where are the boys going? asks Reed. So heavily armed!

— To the frontier to scout. If you don't sleep very heavily you'll learn something about frontier life.

The stranger lies on the oven, smoking his pipe and musing. But he wonders still more when the snow-covered men come in later with heavy bags. From these come papers—Finnish, Scandinavian, Italian, and all languages. There are Communist, socialist, right and left, white, radical, liberal, black, red, pink, many-colored. (Politically, of course).

— 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 Petersburg and the frontier.

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

Comrade Reed shakes his head.— I never saw such a post-office, he admits. Then he lies down comfortably and begins to read the papers.

Three o'clock. It is time for the revolutionary smugglers to go over the border. Papers of the revolution—any country, leaflets in several languages, and letters to all corners of the world. Names are called, the Comintern is mentioned, the guns are loaded. Mausers, Nagans, Parabellums. Hand-grenades in pockets. Pipes are lighted and then these snow 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.

— Is this the way I must go, too?

— The very same way.

— 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 it is; we always try. And when you don't succeed?

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

And you force your way, don't you?

Sometimes we have to. That's a tough job! — Yes, that's frontier life. There's the blockade, and the window must be kept open a crack.

— And it's your business to do that?

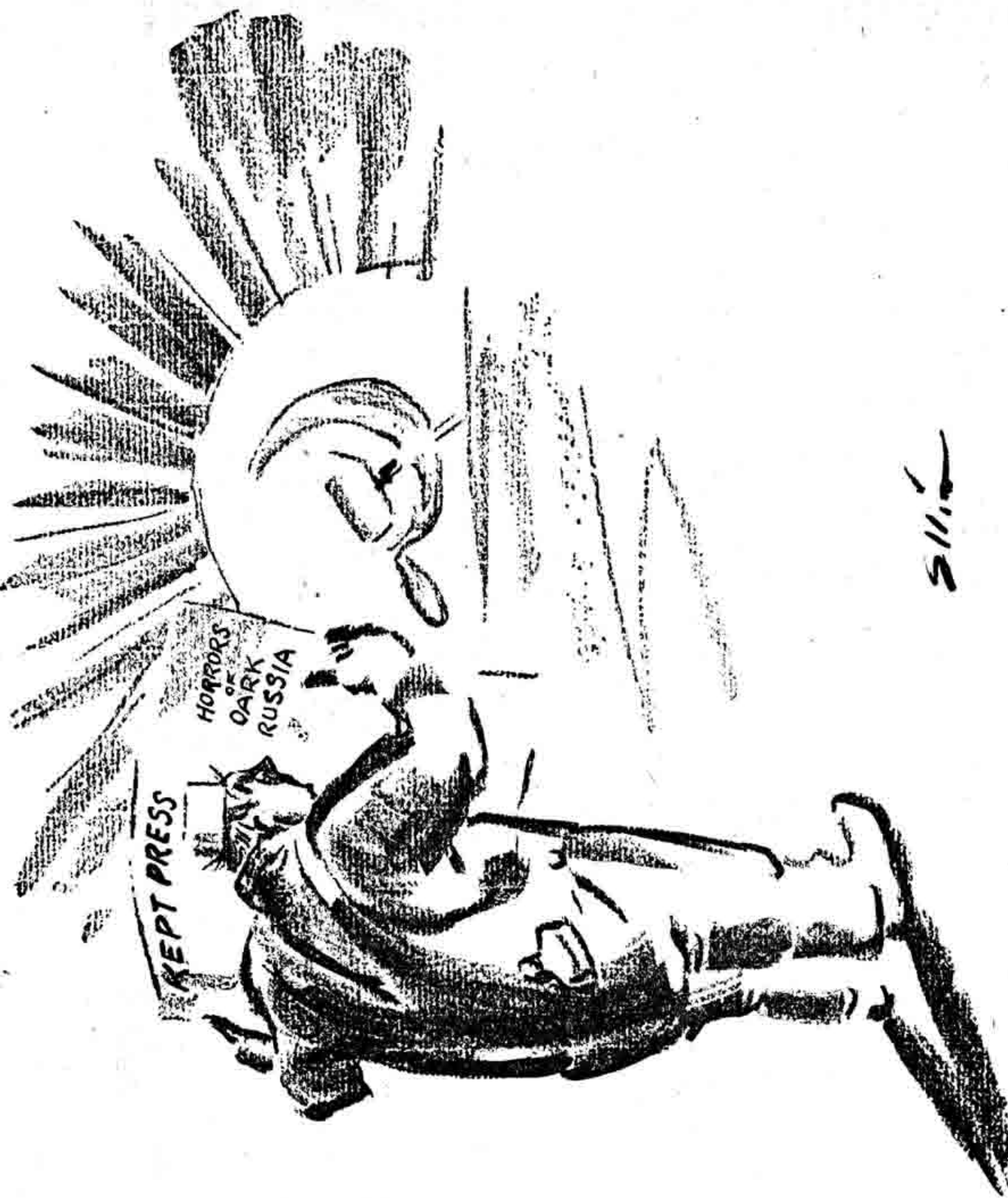
— Yes, and your business is to learn to ski.

— But what if I don't learn?

— You must. Exactly as those newspapers and letters and books must go over the border.

— I understand. I must learn. There is not much progress. Al-

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 Gannes.

WITH the sixth commission for independence in the United States, waiting at the doors of congress for a hearing; with the long line of promises, intrigues and treacheries, the question of Philippine independence is beginning to weigh like an Alp on the alleged brain of American capitalism.

The Filipinos want independence. The people seriously earnestly want freedom from the United States imperialist yoke that each year grows heavier and cuts deeper into the neck of the Philippine peasants and workers.

The cry for independence on the part of the Filipinos is meeting with delay, rebuffs, and insults. The Chicago Tribune is the latest imperialist spokesman against Philippine independence. An article by its one editor, Argus, Floyd Gibbons, "War will break out in the Pacific within six months if the Philippines are given independence," Gibbons says a Filipino high in authority told him.

Who the informant is that supplied the Tribune with nearly two columns of "news" on Philippine independence is left entirely in the dark. All Gibbons can say about him is that "were he identified as the author of it, his life would pay the penalty." There is nothing to the fact that the question of independence is so thoroughly engraved on the hearts of the great mass of the Filipinos that any serious attempt on behalf of imperialist natives or foreigners to defeat the campaign for independence would be met by stringent measures.

The main imperialist cry is that the

Filipinos are not ready nor capable of independence. The Jones Law, passed in 1916 promised independence and claimed "that it has always been the purpose of the people of the U. S. to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein."

The Filipinos have established a legislature working on a bourgeois basis. They have demonstrated that they are as "capable of self-government" as were the Americans when they broke away from the Domination of Great Britain.

Are the Filipinos prepared for self-government from a bourgeois point of view? President Wilson in his message of December 7, 1920, said: "The people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands."

From Wilson to Coolidge is long jumps, however. Since Wilson's time American interests in the Philippines have grown tremendously. By 1920 there were 135 United States corporations in the islands with a total capital stock of \$43,000,000. The sum is several per cent greater today. Known public land is available for home seekers and 65,000 square miles of timber land ready to be exploited, plus the fact that the islands are "at the cross-roads to the greatest trade routes of the future," American capitalism cannot look smilingly at any

demands for independence.

Since 1921 when Major-General Leonard Wood was made governor-general of the islands the policy of the United States has become more and more brutally imperialist. Wood started out by paving the way for easier infiltration of capital. He brot pressure to bear on the Filipino government to turn over into the hands of private control such enterprises as the government had established to prevent them from falling into the hands of foreign capitalists. Recently Antonio D'Pugna, a councilman of the city of Manila, was arrested and sentenced to serve two months in jail for criticizing General Wood.

General Wood is ardently upheld by President Coolidge. In a letter on the Philippines written in 1924, Coolidge completely white washes his appointee. He says:

"It has been charged that the present governor general has in some matters exceeded his proper authorities, but an examination of the facts seems rather to support the charge that the legislative branch of the insular government has been the real offender thru seeking to extend its own authority into some areas of what should properly be the executive realm."

In every respect Coolidge wholeheartedly supports the imperialist designs of American capitalists in the Philippine Islands and has not the slightest intention to aid any move for independence.

The American capitalists look upon the Philippines as one of their best means of future development. There is no real revolutionary movement in the islands that the American govern-

Lenin—Torchbearer

VLADIMIR ILYICH—You lie so seren in that glass covered coffin. They say you are dead.

Vladimir Ilyich—You are stirring men as never before. To throw off the chains that bind them.

Can you be dead?

No—You are alive as never before. In the hearts of the wretched; You are the very life force speeding the lowly to victory.

—Worker- Correspondent.

This is the first of a series of letters received from Canton and written by our correspondent Sinbad.

CANTON, CHINA.

ONCE again I come into your midst, Shindad has come to Canton and is here to stay for some time. I will try to get these letters to you as often as possible and I am sure they will prove interesting not only to those who are themselves in a position to understand the struggles of the 400,000,000 of oppressed Chinese but also to those who read these lines in order to think up destructive criticism.

In this letter I will endeavor to depict the background of the extremely interesting situation existent in Canton.

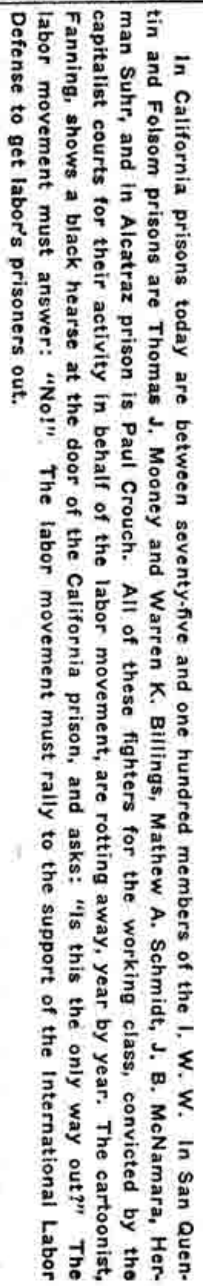
Ever since the first unequal treaty was forced on China, Canton has had to suffer from the attacks and the continual encroachments of imperialism. One-sided diplomacy plus me-of-war and marines have kept Canton always on the verge of a fear of saw-jawing, mastication, and digestion by imperialism. Britis-French, American, etc.

Ever since the revolution in 1911 China and Canton, especially in the latter, had to suffer both from foreign imperialism and the class of petty militarism and corrupt officials which could have no existence after this outbreak. Time and again Canton has been harassed and overrun by these, but repulsed and again they have been repulsed. The history of Canton since 1911 is a lengthy and time and space do not at all allow a detailed account. Let it suffice to say that the struggle between the revolutionary forces and the forces of open counter-revolution or forces of counter-revolution under the banner of revolution has been a lengthy and sanguinary one.

During the last few months, several deaths of Dr. Sun Yat-sen occurred in general, and officials' men high in the government and who had been high in the estimation of Dr. Sun began to show counter-revolutionary tendencies. Chen Ching-ning was determined to show counter-revolutionary tendencies. Chen Ching-ning was determined to show counter-revolutionary tendencies. Chen Ching-ning was determined to show counter-revolutionary tendencies.

The story of the heroic march through the roadless country 78 kilometers, which was accomplished in 28 hours, and how the counter-revolutionists were surrounded with a steel chain of the revolutionary troops, has been sun and rising ever since June of this year when the event occurred.

The workers of Hongkong and Canton strikes directed against British imperialism in general and Hongkong imperialism in particular had by this time begun to become stronger and bolder were to become stronger. Kwantung coming the chance to express its hatred for the imperialists and responded to the demands of the strikers nobly to have a strike in China. Never before has a strike in China been effective. Never before has a imperialist colony been so utterly helpless in face of the mighty people. The Chinese workers' test of 150,000 organized laborers, protest against the rubbers and called for murder of innocent students and workers on the streets of Shanghai and on the docks of Hankow was against the absolutely rubbers bullets of rifles, machine guns, bayonets, etc. of cadets, students and strikers on Shikho, in Canton on June 7.



In California prisons today are between seventy-five and one hundred members of the I, W., U. S. San Quentin and Folsom prisons are Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings; Matthew A. Schmidt, J. B. McManama, Herman Shurr; and in Alcatraz prison is Paul Crouch. All of these fighters for the working class, convicted by the man Shurr; and in Alcatraz prison is Paul Crouch.

All of these fighters for the working class, convicted by the man Shurr; and in Alcatraz prison is Paul Crouch.

Fanning shows their activity in the labor movement, are rotting away, year by year. The cartoonist, Earlhart shows a black rears at the door of the California prison, and asks: "Is this the way you out?"

The labor movement must answer: "No!"

The labor movement must rally to the support of the International Labor defense to get labor's prisoners out.

The imperialists perceiving that there were no signs of the settlement of the strife decided to strike at the revolutionary government thru those generals who had prostituted themselves to imperialism's seditious desire, who had connived at the death of Liao Ching-shan, were disarmed. The generals had either been arrested or were being hunted down like dogs.

In Eastern Kwangtung there is a fortress which has never, since the Sung Dynasty, been taken by military force. It is a natural and traditional impregnable stronghold but the revolutionary forces showed their superiority in so much that

The soft-gowned political com-
mittee of imperialist tools, who had
put their names to the death warrant
which had been executed on the morn-
ing of August 20, were arrested. They
knew righteous vengeance would be
wrathed on them and their knowl-
edge they were right. Peace com-
mittee in Canton, but the blood of Liao
Chung-hai still moist.

Their victims were Erudite but
stupid, they were patriotic but they
shook the revolutionary government
and Swallow, and the East River dis-
tricts were once more under the con-
trol of Walchow taking the city.

Those who were responsible for the crimes sat back in their comfortable chairs and robbed their fat, blood-stained hands entirely unconscious of the fate that awaited them. They were men who had once been fighters, but they had become cowards. A month passed by and the revolutionary cloud of Kwangtung was again darkened by a threatening scorpion. But the legs of this scorpion were cut off by the revolutionary troops and helpless, he was sent away from Kwangtung, glad to have gotten away with his life intact.

The reader should keep in mind the revolutionary government's control of the revolutionary government. The greatest tribute that could have been paid to the revolutionary forces is embodied in the words of an editorial in the Hongkong government's official press. The Hongkong Daily press. The reader should keep in

ers of the revolution. They sat back in their chairs, shedding crocodile tears, and at the same time were thinking of the British shekels lying stacked up in their cash boxes. They were generals who had been supporters of the nationalist government, who had been executing orders of the revolutionary military council who had now counted at the killing

Peace again reigned in Canton and the strife was becoming stronger and was gaining more and more sympathizers. Hongkong again tried to do its revolutionary Canton. At first they had tried by creating false rumors; military force failed, three assassinations, instead of weakening the government she caused it to be purged.

War in the north has broken out. There are no signs of serious victory or defeat on either side. The outcome will have its effect on the future policy of the Kuangtung government.

It is estimated that the armed forces were subsidized by the same British Hong Kong government, which makes them tribute all the greater.

of Iiao Chung-kun. Little did they dream of the fate that awaited them.

On the night of August 25, the government had its plans ready and struck. The blow was a smashing

ed of a greater part of its evils, against military force, incendiaries but in each attempt she was crushingly defeated. Then the government's second Easist expedition was launched to once for all tear out the roots of

Here in the south there is promise of peace for a long time now and reconstruction work has begun and will take great leaps forward.

—SINBAD.

Hongkong domination in Eastern Kwangtung, Chen Ching-ming's unformed banditry.

In Eastern Kwangtung there is a fortress which has never since the Ming Dynasty been taken by military force. It is a natural and traditional stronghold but the revolutionary forces showed their superiority, not so much in equipment, fighting tools, but their superiority in moral courage, and in their knowledge that in fighting for the revolution they were invincible, and scaled the walls of Waihow taking the city.

Their victories were gradual but steady and at last the columns of the revolutionary forces, embracing the Yellow River, the Yangtze and the East River dikes, were once more under the control of the revolutionary government.

The greatest tribute that could have been paid to the revolutionary forces has been embodied in the words of an editorial in the Hongkong government's official organ, the Hongkong Daily Press. The reader should keep in mind that the "anti-right forces were" unsubsidized by this same British Hongkong government, which makes the tribute all the greater.

War in the north has broken out. There are no signs of serious victory or defeat on either side. The outcome will have its effect on the future policy of the Kwangtung government.

Here in the south there is promise of peace for a long time now and reconstruction work has begun and will take great leaps forward.

—SINBAO.

—SINBAD.

FINE LADY: "Are You Artists Bourgeois or Proletarian?"
ARTIST: "Well, We Try to Hover Between the Pocketbook of the Bourgeois and the Soul of the Proletarian."
Errol Ellis, the cartoonist, made this amusing drawing from an idea obtained from the French paper, Le Rire.

Changes Its Name

of name described in the following ism differs from anarchism in recog-

The recent change is the logical consequence of the enlargement of the Socialist Federative Soviet Republic of Russia" (R. S. F. S. R.) into the "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" (in the Russian language the initials are "S. S. S. R." or in English "U. S. S. R. "). The change in party name is intended to continue to emphasize the fact that the party is not a party of Russians, but a common central party of all nationalities in the Soviet Union.

During the period of the transition, but this will not be a bourgeois state, but such as the Paris Commune and the Soviet of 1905 and 1917. Marx and Engels consented to what they knew was an incorrect, opportunistic expression, because history at that time put on the order of the day gradual organizational and educational work. We must also take into account the peculiarity of the present period. We should not imitate the deplorable "Marxism" about whom Marx said: "I sowed

The first change was proposed by Lenin in his now famous April thesis immediately after his arrival to Russia in 1917. He gave the following reasons for it:

WE must emphasize the fact that we stand on the basis of the dragons' teeth and tread near Now, when the proletarian revolution begins, the majority of the "social-democratic" leaders have betrayed socialism, and deceived the masses. Should we in such a situation appear as "also social-democrats"?

Communist Manifesto, which has been distorted by the social-democrats who have deserted it in two main respects: the workers have no country of their own and in regard to the Marxian theory of the state. The term "social-democracy" is

correct, as Marx has several times pointed out, as for instance in his "Critique of the Gotha Program" in 1875, and Engels in 1894. It is true that we strive toward socialism, but this must gradually pass over to Communism. The word "democracy" in our party name is also incorrect in the scientific sense. Democracy is a form of the state and we are opposed to the state. Marx-

end with a really democratic peace without a proletarian revolution, the most stupendous in the history of mankind. And in such a situation, we ourselves are showing fear. We want to keep on wearing the "fear" dirty shirt which we are "accustomed to," as the comrades say about the old name. It is time to throw away the dirty shirt and it is time to put on clean clothes.

*Song of the Fleeceers
in China*

By Felix Uotila.

L

O H we had it all on China,
When we got the "Chinks" to work
We reaped up "dough"—kind-a,
And our slaves would never shirk
But sweating thru the day till dusk
They worked in hell and must
Rotten were their wages
For any common man,
But "Chinks" are easy for us
And the troubling ones we'd "can."
II.

But ah those Red-blood Russians
They know too good-damned much
They're telling all our slaves the truth
Their cries we cannot hush.
Yet there's the high Locarno pact
We might pay Red Russia back
Through it no use trying.
Its no use crying.—
The Reds have got us pat.

But as those Red-blood Russians
They know too god-damned much
They're telling all our slaves the truth
They cries we cannot hush.
Yet there's the high Locastro pact
We might pay Red Russia back
Through it no use trying,
Its no use crying,—
The Reds have got us pat.

1

8.

THE SCAB

By Henry George Weiss

The Co-operative Movement in the United States

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. "Let 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 but get you in trouble? Twice before you've gone out, and loafed weeks, and me sewing my fingers off to keep the house going. You never won before. You won't this time neither. I'm tired of pinching and scraping and going about looking like a scare-crow. I tell you straight, if I have to make the living I'll do it without supporting a lazy, good-for-nothing husband. There!"

"She paused breathless, a little afraid. It was the first time she had ever said so words, and ready she began to repent her words, and would have liked to recall them, because Joe looked so funny and white, and didn't retort as was his wont, but sat down without a word. Little Bobbie crawled into his lap and prattled and Joe absent-mindedly petted him. For the first time in his quarrels with Rosie he felt a bitter antagonism leap to life in his heart, making speech an impossibility. He was thinking: "She knew I was a union man when she married me. . . . She knows I work hard when I can work. . . . I was thinking: 'So I'm a lazy, good-for-nothing husband, am I.' The phrase kept running thru 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 what she had said; that she had been only tired, cross, and didn't mean it; that 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, or 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 again. 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. He said he had been presented by a friend with two complimentary tickets to a play at the "Fulton," a really good comedy, he believed, but he could think of no one to invite; and unless Mrs. Smith would take pity on him— Without giving herself time for second 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 pitifully modish; 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 happily married, he none-the-less had, as he would have phrased it, "an eye for the chickens."

Rosie had intrigued his interest from the first. "A nifty skirt," he had meditated, and too good for that roughneck 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—home by his feet attention. Soon she and Browning were seated at a secluded table. Visions of a richness and a variety she had never dreamed existed, appeared and disappeared. But tonight she had accepted. Surely

drink, but which after a cup or two seemed to caress the throat with a touch of smooth velvet and to run through the veins with a warm glow of liquid fire, were drunk. She lost count of time. The vague feeling that she was doing what was not altogether right left her.

It had been long since she danced last, but under Browning's guidance all her old grace and lightness revived. She seemed to sway through the mazes of the two-step like a feather blown. Her companion was holding her closer and closer with each succeeding dance but it didn't seem to matter. When in the languorous glide of a moonlight waltz his lips brushed her cheeks, she only laughed; and when his hot mouth suddenly sought and found her own, crushing her lips almost to the point of hurt with the ardor of his kiss, she felt herself responding to the caress with primitive abandon.

The end of the waltz found them by their table. Instead of releasing her, Browning sat down and drew her on his lap. For a moment some subconscious inhibition made her struggle, resist; then his lips had again claimed her firmness of her breasts; sensuously she yielded to his embrace. All around them the dim lights flickered, music sobbed, mirth, the mad lights of love. Through the lashes that veiled her heavy, languorous eyes, she could feel the fire of his glances. Beneath his palm her heart beat faster and faster. Her body thrilled, yearned to his. His straining clasp, his throbbing pulse, his uneven breathing, became a rising harmony with which her whole being blended, merged. His will became her will; his desire, her desire. Suddenly he had stood up, was carrying her—where? It did not matter. Through an open door into a dim, scented room. They were sinking, sinking. . . . She clung to him, strained to him. He held her closer, closer. . . .

DOWN in number three hold Joe sweated and cursed. Casey had made him foreman over as inefficient a bunch of scab stevedores as it was possible to conceive of. He found it necessary to pitch in and demonstrate how cargo should be broken out.

God, they were rats! The scourgings of the city, for the most part. His soul sickened every time he thought of how the boys on the picket line had looked at him when he passed into the dock with Casey. They had not even booed. Probably they had been too stunned to realize at once what his presence meant. At any rate, they knew by now. Knew that he, Joe Smith, was a scab, a rat, a traitor.

"Damn you!" he screamed at an unsavory looking member of his gang, "how many times have you to be told to fix that sling 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 went the load, tilting crazily.

"Hey, you!" he cried to the hatch-tender, leaping 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. Instantly 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 she dimly remembered, had taken place. She was mad, dreaming.

At her recoil from his proximity, Browning woke up.

"Hello," he said sleepily, reaching out and grasping her bare arm. "Give's 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 time is it?—Where are my clothes?—Will you go away!—What shall I do? Oh, what shall I do?"

"Look here, Rosie. It ain't no use acting like 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; 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 before she'd tell the truth! Joe must never know—never! She would make it up to him with her love, consideration. She would never complain, scold again, about anything. How petty was the cause of dissatisfaction viewed in the light of what it had led her to. Her whole body writhed with shame, disgust. Oh, god! if she could only keep Joe from knowing him if he went on a thousand strikes!

"Joe, Joe!" she cried mentally, chaotically. "I stayed 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 winchman to slack away quick, and the load came down, and—"

"Joe! Joe!" cried Rosie.

"Was killed instantly, ma'am."

The December issue of "Die Genossenschaft im Klassenkampf," bulletin of the co-operative section of Communist Party, contains the following article: "The United States Under the Northern Co-operative League," the review says:

"THE 'American Co-operative League' organized in 1915 and holding its fourth congress in New York in 1924 still includes only a small minority of the co-operatives in the United States. In 1924 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 thruout 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' co-operatives 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, Minneapolis, 1925, 114 pages, Year Book 1925 of 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 100 membership organizations in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. 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 Dairy Co-operative, that can count 5,200 members and also has a center in Minneapolis. The Year Book contains a survey of the account and of the activities as well as the statistical material of the organizations affiliated to the sub-league. It also includes a number of articles dealing with matters of principle and history, about the co-operative movement in general and about the co-operative relations in America in particular. In reading thru this little book we cannot help getting the impression that after the moral and economic failures of pre-war times and of the war years, the consumers' co-operative movement in the United States, in the northern states at least, has since 1915-1920 begun to beat out new paths. With great effort and energy has there been begun a new construction of a real consumers' organization of the workers.

"The co-operatives which have to fight on the workers' and farmers' side very soon realize that their main enemy is not the unorganized small business, but the whole capitalist system. The fight for better living conditions becomes a fight against the capitalist system.

"A co-operative store that is run 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 to look for a 'better and cheaper' store. Therefore, it is necessary for the life and development of the co-operative that it uses such methods which will make the customers in reality feel and know that this is their own store, a part of themselves under all conditions.

"And what are these methods which will make the co-operative to be closer to the working people? As we already pointed out the fight for better living conditions ultimately becomes a fight against the capitalist system. Here lies the secret of the success of the co-operatives. By taking part in the workers' and

farmers' fight against capitalism, the co-operatives connect themselves with the masses. Thru the partaking 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 practical experience that it is one of their own weapons with which to fight. And then the co-operative will not only live, but grow in power and influence under all conditions."

Eskel Rønn, the director of the already mentioned wholesaler's society, the Co-operative Central Exchange in Superior, writes another article for the Year Book:

"Cures headaches, rheumatism, asthma, consumption, tuberculosis, heart, scarlet fever, mumps, piles, hemorrhoids, and all other diseases known or unknown to the medical profession."

"This patent medicine advertisement always occurs to me when I hear some of our good co-operatives advance the theory that co-operation is the 'cure-all' that will abolish all the social diseases and all of mankind and lead us to that promised land, the 'co-operative commonwealth.' It is plainly evident that present society is composed of two opposing classes, namely the working class, and the capitalist class, whose interests are diametrically opposed to each other. There is no compromising between them. There can be no friendship 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 during the struggles of the workers on the industrial field that they have organized co-operative enterprises.

"It is the co-operative enterprises which have been amidst the turmoil 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 'patent medicine co-operator.' According to this, the entire distribution is and then also the entire production will gradually pass into the hands of the organized consumers and all this thru 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 Europe has developed better than in America. She sees the cause of this in the fact already emphasized by other authors, that in America the dollar hunt masters the psychology of large sections of the working class masses. They do not think of making their relations better; they are always on the lookout to find better relations. To the natural question how to make these relations better, Mrs. Warbasse gives only a very vague reply. She cites as an example the success of the live young co-operative organizations of the northern states. They have already told the secret of their success in other places in the Year Book.

The first Year Book of the Northern States of the Co-operative League is a wealth of evidence to us that even in the land of the dollar, the revolutionary class consciousness of the co-operative are beginning to awake. We can only congratulate the northern States Co-operative League on the issuance of this excellently prepared little book.

French Imperialists Carry Civilized Customs to Asia



How the French Army Carries Civilization Into Syria. A picture taken from "Humanite," the French Communist Party daily paper showing French soldiers playing with the severed heads which they have cut off of their victims.